

message delivery by others.

— **Ivo VEENKAMP** Current anti-terrorism researches and efforts are focused on the Middle East and ISIS, but the results and methodologies of them would be useful in analyzing other threats. They might be utilized in the education for prevention of violent extremism. The anti-terrorism education should consider the national and regional contexts.

Keywords

Violent Extremism, Terrorism, Counter narratives, ISIS



Policy Implications

- It is necessary to develop counter narratives corresponding to the national and regional contexts and target audience.
- The government cannot play a leading role in developing and disseminating counter narratives. Various stakeholders should participate in it, and the government needs to create an environment conducive to their activities

Korean Unification and Contribution of Global Korean Community



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— **Melissa Ji-Yun LEE** The unification of the Korean Peninsula is an international issue, so I hope this session will discuss from the perspective of a global society the ways the global Korean community can contribute to the unification of the two Koreas.

— **Balbina Y. HWANG** In the last several years, the topic of Korean Unification has once again emerged as a topic of much attention and focus. The term, unification, is itself fraught with tension. The recent South Korean focus on “unification,” particularly under the last Park Geun-hye administration, is striking, given the global trend of populist or separatist movements: from Scotland to Catalan, and Quebec to Xinjiang. Despite the fact that unification has always been a profound element of Korean identities on both sides of the peninsula for the last 70 years, the primary driver in the last year has been the precipitous revival of regional and global alarm over North Korea’s nuclear and missile development. Given the increasingly prevalent view that Pyongyang will never abandon its nuclear ambitions, or

reform its brutal system willingly, the possibility of either a forced or unavoidable collapse of the North Korean regime as an inevitable solution is reluctantly gaining traction. It was difficult to discuss unification for the last 15 years due to the suspension of the Sunshine Policy and inter-Korean cooperation projects (the Gaeseong Industrial Complex and Mt. Geumgang Tour). However, unification is being discussed more vigorously today because President Park Geun-hye purposefully revived and prioritized the topic as a grave national agenda. The Moon Jae-in government is coming up with the 2.0 version of the Sunshine Policy, a complement to the unification policies of previous governments. The government started to discuss the Korean Unification and the uncertainties about North Korea.

Any changes to the status quo on the Korean Peninsula will have immediate and profound consequences for the entire international community. The sudden collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989 had an epochal impact on both South and North Korea,

notably in similar ways: both sides were suddenly confronted by the very real possibility that the abstract dream delayed for nearly 60 years might actually become a reality, but ironically, the unification costs of Germany also showed both Koreas that unification might be a fantasy best left delayed, or even purposefully avoided in the short term. Hence, the ROK's pursuit of the Sunshine Policy, and North Korea's efforts to forge what it views as an independent security guarantee, nuclear weapons became logical imperatives on both sides of the peninsula. The former was the purposeful attempt to remove the threat of a forced unification and to coax the North to gradually close its gap with the society of its brethren in the South. And the latter was Pyongyang's calculation that nuclear weapons would deter, or prevent, any possibility of externally enforced unification. The discussion in South Korea was focused on the economic, social and political costs of unification, but it is now time to consider other crucial aspects of the future of a unified peninsula.

South Koreans are concerned with the high cost of unification. However, they will certainly succeed in unification as they have shown the miracle of the Han River. They have to start making an investment for unification. The longer the preparation is delayed, the higher the cost would be. They have to prepare housing, a transportation system, telecommunication networks, water supply, energy and food enough to accommodate the 20 million North Korean people.

South Korea is concerned about their future in the face of social division amid bipolarized politics. It is the same with those in Western Europe and the U.S. We can prepare for the future when the social division is resolved. With unification, we have one nation with 20 million North Korean people. As the North Korean people have suffered mental and physical difficulties due to the adverse living conditions in the North, we have to invest in health projects as a measure to prepare for unification. The preparation is crucial not only for the Korean people but for the international community, regional security and the

world economy now in constant transition.

— **JIN ChangSoo** Major changes in the global environment are as follows: First, the increase of challenges to the current international order amid the weakened hegemony of the U.S.; Second, growing economic uncertainties. Amid this situation, the East Asian regional order was more destabilized by the China's strategy and domestic political factors, changes in the foreign policy of the Trump administration, the responses of each country to the rise of China and continued North Korean nuclear crisis. In the face of the changes, South Korea's diplomacy should be as follows: First, it must pursue "norm diplomacy" responsible for and ready to make sacrifices to the East Asian order; Second, it should refrain from taking advantage of diplomatic issues, such as those involving Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) and comfort women, for domestic politics (noise management); Third, it should minimize the role of the superpowers in the North Korean nuclear issue amid the conflict between the U.S. and China; Fourth, it should engage in "principled diplomacy" for its initiative in expanding cooperation between Northeast Asian countries. It should more clearly define the role of the global Korean community. Based on a correct understanding of the unification policy, the global Korean community has to play the role of securing support from the global society, mobilizing and utilizing the civil network of Koreans overseas and serving as a bridge between countries to restore their mutual trust.

— **JU ChulKi** The Korean Peninsula suffered wars from invasions of neighboring powerful countries in the past, and the ordeals resulted in national division for 70 years. Amid the world's attention to the nuclear arms development of North Korea, the South is imposing pressure and sanctions upon the North in cooperation with the global society to check the nuclear proliferation by the North. To prevent war is our duty to our posterity. To that end, we need the cooperation of neighboring superpowers, but what counts most is the wisdom of all on the Korean Peninsula. They should support the policies of the new

government in the South in a single voice for peaceful unification. The Koreans scattered in four neighboring countries may have a crucial role in peaceful unification. Dialogue can resolve conflicts, and I look forward to the efforts of the leaders and scholars of the Korean communities overseas for unification.

— **Cindy RYU** Unification of the two Koreas can be realized when the governments of the two Koreas understand the positions of their counterparts and take into account the wishes of their people as well as world citizens. Earlier preparation for unification can reduce the costs and risks. To forge a consensus on unification, they need a strategic campaign to enhance preparedness for unification. My father was an agricultural researcher in Pyeongannam-do in North Korea and had his relatives in the North. When he had a reunion with them 40 years later, he could share the same thoughts with them in spite of the long period of separation. But he had to communicate with them in their own terms and perspective, as they lived in different regimes.

— **Viktor PAK** About 80 percent of those who were deported to Central Asia were North Koreans. North Koreans and South Korean diplomats attended a cross country car rally event in 2015. I had a chance to get together with them at the event, but the North Korean diplomat seemed to be uneasy about it. However, I made efforts to invite him to talks, eventually succeeding in holding a dialogue with him. I think civil diplomacy played the role of arranging the dialogue between diplomats from South and North Korea. I propose face to face meetings to break the awkward relations of the two Koreas. The civil diplomacy dealing with political matters in a non-political manner plays a crucial role in unification.

— **SON GiWoong** Unification of two Koreas can be achieved when the international society supports it and the South and North agree to it. Therefore, it is hard to achieve unification without the blessings of neighboring countries. Given the tensions between the U.S. and China, it would be difficult to unify the two Koreas even if they would agree to it. There should be a reason for and value to Korean

unification if it is to be supported by the neighboring countries. First, the two Koreas should demonstrate the value of peaceful unification in a democratic way and make efforts to guarantee human rights and welfare. Efforts to improve the welfare conditions in the North are needed not pressuring to bring about the regime collapse. To check the development of nuclear weapons by the North, there should be more diverse dialogue with the North Korean people. The efforts to build peace on the Korean Peninsula should be maintained, and the two Koreas should stop being wary of each other and jointly strive to guarantee human rights and improve welfare.

— **LEE SungRul** Korea is embroiled in the heated rivalry and conflicts between four major powers. It is desirable to make an approach to the unification issue, intertwined with international affairs, in terms of freedom, democracy, human rights and welfare of the Korean people. The South Korean government needs to closely look into Putin's New Eastern Policy as a reference for its unification policy. I think it might be another way of preparing for unification if South Korea creates a Korean exclusive industrial complex in Vladivostok in eastern Russia, which could be joined by ethnic Korean people in China and Russia, thus forming an economic community of Koreans in Northeast Asia.

● ● ● Policy Implications

- We should start to make preparations now and be prepared for the unification of the two Koreas, because earlier preparation can reduce the unification cost and risks.
- As the unification of the two Koreas needs the support of the international society and entails the need to accommodate 20 million North Korean people, we have to make preparations in various fields in consideration of its political, economic and social aspects.
- Based on a correct understanding of the unification policy, the global Korean community has to play the role of securing support from the global society, mobilizing and utilizing the civil network of Koreans overseas and serving as a bridge between countries to restore their mutual trust.