

Jeju-World-Peace-Island-Declaration(JWPID) and Peace-Island-Network-Organization(PINO) in the Age of Artificial Intelligence (liberalism approach)

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Abstract

This study attempted to reinterpret the meaning of the Roh MooHyun Jeju-Declaration in accordance with the age of artificial intelligence based on the liberal theory. In the era of artificial intelligence, a new aspect of the U.S.-China hegemonic competition was considered. The Roh MooHyun Declaration, which declared Jeju Island a peaceful island, was reinterpreted from three points of view of liberal theory. This study presented the necessity and orientation of the World Peace Island Network International Organization.

Key words :

artificial Intelligence, Hegemony between the U.S. and China, Liberalism, Roh MooHyun Jeju Declaration, Peace Island Network Organization

Introduction

Recently, the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) has a great influence on the international political order. There are three reasons. First, the development of the Internet by wired, wireless, and satellite communication has created a big data value chain, and as big tech powers such as the U.S. and China dominate, the conflict between the U.S. and China over AI technology hegemony is intensifying due to competition in the data value chain led by AI. Second, AI technology is directly related to military power. As cyberattack/defense self-learning and technology are integrated using artificial intelligence, and cyber weapons and real weapon response systems are operated in real time, customized device research using lot (Internet of Things), AI, and Drone is being promoted (Ham & Park, 2017). Third, as the Fourth Industrial Revolution continues, the country that leads AI technology is expected to become a key country in determining international political order in the future (Lee & Jeong, 2019). The 4th Industrial Revolution is evolving into a "hyperconnected society" in which construction, people, and objects are linked through the Internet and information is freely generated, shared, and utilized (Hong & Jung, 2020).

The hegemonic competition between the U.S. and China, which is becoming more intense through AI technology, is making it difficult for Korea to choose. South Korea has a military alliance with the U.S. and set up U.S. bases, while China has close economic cooperation as a neighboring country. The U.S. has removed all restrictions under the Missile Agreement (i.e. missile range restrictions, prohibition of using solid fuel, etc.). South Korea launched the satellite launch vehicle "Nuri" and showed the possibility of developing intercontinental ballistic missiles (Yu, 2021). The independent defense weapons system, including successful missile development and commercialization, export of K2 tanks, and development and export of fighter jets, is rapidly increasing. (Jeong, 2021). In relation to the United States, it has emerged as a partner country, not a country receiving aid (Min, 2021). On the other hand, it was clear from the economic retaliation incident caused by the THAAD deployment that military

or diplomatic conflicts with China could suffer enormous economic damage. The Bank of Korea said China's economic retaliation after the deployment of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system for 34 months from July 2016 to April 2019 reduced tourism income by more than 21 trillion won (Cho, 2020).

In this situation in Korea, the Jeju Island-World-Peace-Island-Declaration(JWPID) declared by President Roh Moo Hyun in 2005 is emerging again. This is because one of the solutions that neighboring countries can do in the struggle for hegemony between powerful countries is the establishment of private international organizations such as the World Peace Island Network Organization(PINO). Therefore, this study examines the changes in the U.S.-China hegemony competition due to fierce AI competition, re-examines President Roh Moo Hyun's Jeju Declaration from a liberal point of view, and examines the value of the international organization of the Peace Island Network.

Hegemonic Competition in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

1. The Age of Artificial Intelligence

The 4th Industrial Revolution is evolving into a "hyperconnected society" in which construction, people, and objects are linked through the Internet and information is freely generated, shared, and utilized (Hong & Jung, 2020). Among them, artificial intelligence is the representative technology. Changes in the detailed technology of artificial intelligence have changed the national agenda. (Woo, 2020). Recently, the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) has a great influence on the international political order. There are three reasons. First, the development of the Internet by wired, wireless, and satellite communication has created a big data value chain, and as big tech powers such as the U.S. and China dominate, the conflict between the U.S. and China over AI technology hegemony is intensifying due to competition in the data value chain led by AI. Second, AI technology is directly related to military power. As cyberattack/defense self-learning and technology are integrated using

artificial intelligence, and cyber weapons and real weapon response systems are operated in real time, customized device research using IoT (Internet of Things), AI, and Drone is being promoted (Ham & Park, 2017). Third, as the Fourth Industrial Revolution continues, the country that leads AI technology is expected to become a key country in determining international political order in the future (Lee & Jeong, 2019).

In response to China's development of artificial intelligence, the United States is implementing a nationwide approach to artificial intelligence. The Obama administration released a report titled "National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Strategy" in 2016. In the Trump administration, the National Science and Technology Commission (NSTC) further supplemented the report and published a report titled "National AI R&D Strategy Plan: 2019 Update." It strengthened AI R&D policies at the federal level. The Biden administration also launched "AI.gov" based on the Trump administration's artificial intelligence policy. This is to increase the direction and effectiveness of the country's consistent AI policy. As such, the United States is promoting policies on artificial intelligence technology with consistency, regardless of the ruling and opposition parties. (Hong, 2021)

2. Aspects of Hegemonic Competition in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

The hegemonic competition between powerful countries is changing in three directions as follows: Trade hegemony competition, financial hegemony competition, technology hegemony competition. The following is the process of the ongoing hegemonic competition between the U.S. and China.

1) Trade hegemony-competition

Since the financial crisis, the Obama administration has strongly demanded the opening of service markets and investments, securing transparency in foreign exchange and exchange rate policies, and raising the yuan to adjust economic relations with China and reduce global imbalances (Kong, 2018). The Trump administration sought strong domestic economic protection for the United States by applying strict reciprocity. This policy trend led to

the Biden administration. It seems to be trying to systematically maintain the U.S.-led trade hegemony by strengthening the U.S.-centered alliance.

China, which challenges U.S. hegemony, maintained a somewhat compromised stance on the goal of reducing the trade deficit, but also took a firm stance on changes in China's domestic economic structure, such as banning technology transfer, respecting intellectual property rights, and removing non-tariff barriers (Kong, 2019, Lee, 2020). In the 14th Five-Year Plan (14.5 Regulations, 2021–25 Articles) announced by the 5th plenary session of the Chinese Communist Party in 2020, China was officially confirmed as an economic development strategy. This means that the international circulation, which is an export-oriented international market, and the domestic market, which is centered on domestic demand, will develop mutually to confirm China's challenge to the U.S. trade hegemony. (Lee, 2020)

2) Financial hegemony-competition

Even in the course of the trade war, the Trump administration called for the opening of the financial market, the suspension of exchange rate manipulation, and the appreciation of the yuan. If China does not comply with the U.S. demand, it has pressed for sanctions by designating it as a currency manipulator, not a currency monitoring country. In August 2019, China was designated as a currency manipulator and sanctions began to exclude China from the U.S.-centered financial system (Kong, 2018). The U.S. mentioned the possibility of default on U.S. government bonds held by China. In response, China said it would gradually sell U.S. government bonds and diversify its foreign exchange composition. In 2019, digital yuan, a digital currency, was implemented in 11 pilot cities (including Beijing), and in November 2021, personal digital yuan wallets reached 123 million and cumulative transactions reached 56 billion yuan (about 10.35 trillion won). (Lee, 2022). In the financial sector, hegemony competition is also sharply occurring between the two powerful countries, the United States and China.

3) Technological hegemony-competition (military technology)

Under the 2019 National Defense Authorization

Act, the U.S. controlled the outflow of key technologies, including investigating the impact of Chinese capital in the U.S. on U.S. security. It also banned transactions with Chinese companies such as Huawei and ZTE and banned exports of U.S. semiconductor equipment, parts, technology, and software to Fujian Jinhua Semiconductor, a core semiconductor company. In addition, while drones are emerging as a weapon to become a game changer of war around the world, the U.S. and China are speeding up their development of AI combat drones. Israel's military drone Heron's AI program, which was held in the U.S. in 2020, won five games against the F-16 pilot. In the case of China, a research team at the Aerodynamic Research and Development Center developed a technology that uses artificial intelligence (AI) to train drones in close combat with fighter jets in the air in 2022. The U.S. military is developing a "royal wingmen," an AI-equipped combat drone that performs missions such as reconnaissance, escort, and ground attack. In recent years, high-tech weapons such as unmanned drones have been used, including Saudi Arabia and Arab allies' intervention in the Yemen civil war (2022.1.17.) and Russia's war with Ukraine (2020. 2. 24.)

2. The Theoretical Approach to Hegemonic Competition: Liberalism Theory

1) Theoretical development of international relations

The development process of international political theory established from the standpoint of powerful countries supplemented the limitations and contradictions as the two theories of realism and liberalism were newly interpreted and applied from various perspectives. Liberalism and realism in the 20th century developed in the midst of international environmental changes and constraints through the Cold War and the De-Cold War. In particular, as the technology hegemony war has recently accelerated by artificial intelligence technology, a new cold war divided into a liberal democracy system centered on the United States and a socialist system centered on China is being triggered. In addition, as seen in the Ukrainian war, it was proved that there was always a local war, one of the extreme solutions to international diplomatic relations. Therefore, it can be

seen that countries that belong to the U.S.-centered system politically and belong to the center of China are in very difficult international relations.

(1) Realism Theory

Mearsheimer (2021) assumed that the international system was anarchic, that the powers would necessarily improve with aggressive military power, that no country clearly knew the intent of the other country, that the most important goal of the power was survival, and that the state was a rational actor. The most active way to survive is to become an unchallenged hegemon, as the powers of great power collide with each other.

Realism, however, focuses on power struggles in anarchy, and aggressive realism is not suitable for use in real life as a strategy for interstate response by neighboring powers, as it presupposes that war between powers is inevitable after all. In addition, in the case of the Ukraine war, it is unreasonable to adopt the theory of realism from the standpoint of the weak country, as the weak country did not choose war, but the powerful country chose war.

(2) Liberalism Theory

Robert O. Keohanne and Professor Joseph S. Nye interpreted international politics from the perspective of a complex model of interdependence more in line with the reality of a country sandwiched between great powers. In terms of complex interdependence models, relations between countries are already closely and complexly linked to informal channels (e.g., transnational and international relations) as well as formal diplomatic channels, often appearing simultaneously in military security issues and various domestic and foreign policies.

After the Cold War, the United States supported China's entry into the WTO from a liberal perspective. The neighboring countries of the powerful countries were able to increase their diplomatic power based on multilateralism. Therefore, the liberal theory seems to be suitable for explaining the current international relations well and presenting solutions from the perspective of neighboring countries of powerful countries. As technology hegemony competition through representative technologies of the 4th Industrial Revolution, such as artificial intelligence technology, is fierce, it is desirable for neighboring countries of the United States and China

to approach international relations from a liberal perspective of liberalism

2) Three perspectives of Liberalism Theory

First, complex interdependence in the field. In the regional international system of interdependence, national policy exists in various problem areas. In addition to the diplomatic and military fields, various modifications such as linkage strategies are shown in the economic, industrial, and technological fields. The neighboring countries, sandwiched between the countries competing for hegemony, can respond to powerful countries by joining forces with a number of countries in similar positions in international organizations. At this time, it is useful in that powerful countries cannot develop diplomatic power only for themselves due to the complexity and unpredictability of international relations.

Second, regional complex interdependence. As the distinction between domestic and international policies becomes ambiguous in a complex state of interdependence, the agenda setting becomes more subtle and differentiated. Complex domestic organizations will try to politicize problems and turn domestic problems into international ones, and tend to solve domestic problems through transnational economic organizations, bureaucratic intergovernmental networks, and transnational links between trade unions. If there is a conflict between internal opinions to live in peace in accordance with the demands of powerful countries and internal opinions to protect their own national defense, improving multilateral bargaining power using international organizations can be seen as a way to resolve domestic political instability.

Third, the complex interdependence of channels. The potential role of international organizations in a world where alliances are formed by informal channels (i.e., multinational and intergovernmental channels) rather than official channels such as countries and governments will increase enormously. Increasing the role of international organizations has the effect of strengthening the status of domestic departments in related fields, and by forming partnerships with non-governmental organizations, they secure linkage strategies such as trade, currency, and the environment for vulnerable

countries. In the case of neighboring countries sandwiched between countries competing for hegemony, the power of the country itself is weak, so in the case of countries versus countries, bilateral diplomatic power is bound to be weak. However, exchanges between individuals or domestic organizations with foreign organizations and private international diplomatic capabilities can be seen as a very positive way in that they can play a very useful role in multilateral negotiations.

Three Values of the Roh MooHyun President's JWPID : Liberalism Theory

1. the Roh MooHyun President's Jeju-World-Peace-Island-Declaration(JWPID)

In January 2005, President Roh Moo Hyun signed a declaration to designate a world peace island with Construction and Transportation Minister Kang Dong-seok and Jeju Governor Kim Tae-hwan attending. President Roh said, "We will do our best to support Jeju Island to become a peace base in Northeast Asia in the future." Recalling that Jeju Island is an island without thieves, gates, and beggars(Sammu spirit), President Roh praised it as a model area that has a history of peace, and overcame the historical pain of the 4.3 Uprising as a universal standard for clearing up the past.(Roh Moo Hyun Museum of History, 2005). Jeju-World-Peace-Island-Declaration(JWPID) suggests "The Korean government designates Jeju Island as an island of world peace under Article 12 of the Jeju Free City Special Act to creatively inherit the tradition of Sammu spirit, sublimate the tragedy of Jeju 4.3, and contribute to world peace."(Republic of Korea Policy Briefing, 2005). At that time, it was the world's first designation of a world peace island at the national level.

2. Three Values of JWPID: Liberalism Theory

1) Complex-interdependence in the field

JWPID is a war-preventive value by complex interdependence in the real field from a liberal perspective. Local warfare may occur on the island depending on the confrontation of powerful forces outside the island. The Jeju 4.3 incident occurred in

the process of confrontation and conflict between the democratic system (centered by the U.S.) and the communist system (centered by the Soviet Union). The world is now in a war of hegemony between the United States and China (communism) (Kim, 2021). The JWPID Declaration clarifies opposition to war in the phrase "to inherit the spirit of normal diplomacy for peace settlement and to contribute to world peace." In addition, JWPID can confirm the government's support and commitment to peace in the phrase, "Jeju Island is an island of world peace at home and abroad, and is carrying out projects to realize an island of world peace without a hitch."

2) Regional complex-interdependence

JWPID is the value of human rights by regional complex interdependence from a liberal perspective. The JWPID is a declaration that informs the world of the seriousness of the human rights abuses of islanders during the period of power change outside the island. People on the island are swept away by conflicts of power around the world, making inevitable choices, thereby being physically, mentally, and socially damaged by the opposition camp. As the period of power change disappears and the trauma of tormenting the victims continues for decades, the damage remains (UNSC Paris headquarters testimony by diver Oh Hee-chun, 92). In addition, the value and commitment of JWPID to human rights can be confirmed in the phrase "reconciling and sublimating the tragedy of Jeju 4.3 to coexist" and the phrase "Our government supports the active promotion of peace practice projects to promote and spread peace in Jeju Island."

3) Complex-interdependence of channels

JWPID is an international value from a healing perspective due to the complex interdependence of channels from a liberal perspective. Compensation and healing for human rights damage on islands that occurred during the global power shift should be resolved at the global level, not at home. The success of healing comes amid a gradual progression in which the sense that peace is a human right spreads worldwide and is consistent with international law and universal human rights values (i.e., freedom and equality values). The testimony of

diver Oh Hee-chun, 92, at the headquarters of the international organization proves this (the testimony of diver Oh Hee-chun at the headquarters in Paris, UNESCO). "JWPID" can be found in the phrase, "Our government will foster Jeju Island as an international free city where free exchange and cooperation between countries takes place through Jeju Island's designation of world peace islands." Furthermore, it can be seen that it is very necessary to establish a private international organization to realize the three values of President Roh Moo Hyun's Jeju Peace Island Declaration (war prevention value, human rights value, and international value from a healing point of view).

PONO's Value as a New Solution in the Age of AI(Liberalism Theory)

1. Peace Island Network Organization(PINO)

The world is realistically entering an intelligent society through various "sensors" such as satellites, "big data" collected by sensors, and "artificial intelligence algorithms" such as deep learning. Examples include drone fighter jets and unmanned vehicles (Ham & Park, 2017). High-level artificial intelligence algorithms are expected to depend on national economic and military power. In addition, the advent of the era of the 4th Industrial Revolution shifted the prospect of new international relations to various areas of possibility (Lee & Jeong, 2019). Among these various mechanical international relations, the "Peace Island Network Organization" was presented at the World Peace Island Network Forum (September 2021, online meeting held at UNESCO's Paris headquarters).

Professor Ko Chang-hoon (Jeju University), the founder of PINO, said, "It was launched in February 2022, confirming the importance of the 'Peace Island Network Organization' at the World Peace Island Network Forum held at American University in Paris." Representatively, it is a global environmental peace private international organization that connects Jeju Island (Korea), Okinawa (Japan), Sakhalin (Russia), Hawaii (United States), Corsica (France), and Tasmania (Australia), six islands from four continents around the world. The international organization

said it will take charge of the operation of the World Association for Environmental Peace (WAIS), a global environmental university corporation, and WEU (later established in March 2022).

2. Three Values of PINO: Liberalism Theory

1) Complex-interdependence in the field

From a liberal perspective, it serves as a platform for international communication to prevent war caused by interdependence in complex fields. If there was an international organization's negotiating table in Jeju 4.3 incident, it would not have been difficult to claim sacrifices such as the damage of mass shooting by Jeju residents and promote them globally. Due to the U.S.-China hegemonic technology war, which is currently accelerating by advanced technologies of the 4th industrial revolution such as artificial intelligence technology, neighboring countries have no choice but to decide something. PINO is a platform that informs the intentions of neighboring countries internationally, and can raise various areas (diplomacy, military, economy, culture, environment, etc.) at the same time.

2) Regional complex-interdependence

From a liberal perspective, it serves as a platform for human rights values by regional complex interdependence. At a time of conflict between powerful global forces outside the island, the human rights damage of islanders can be reported to the world through PINO. It means that it is easy to use inter-country institutions by converting domestic problems into international problems. In the past, the 4.3 tragedy added to the sacrifice as residents on the island were forced to choose one side by strong forces, and if selected, they fell into a vicious circle that was damaged by opposition forces. The vicious circle of islanders can be known to the world, and PINO can be known to the world about human rights values. The restoration and healing of physical, mental, and social damage received by islanders can be done through PINO even after the human rights violation case is over.

3) Complex-interdependence of channels

From a liberal perspective, it serves as a platform to create international value from a healing perspective

by the complex interdependence of channels in the field. Since human rights damage to islanders is a matter of global universal value, it is possible to cope with healing problems along with related human rights damage cases through informal channels as well as official channels between governments. In addition, human rights and animal and plant rights arising on the island can be discussed as norms for international standards and universal values of PINO, preventing similar events from occurring all the time. Through PINO, testimony and evidence collection on related cases can be continued, and education and training of international experts can be conducted to prevent new damage to future generations.

Conclusion

This study examined the hegemonic competition pattern in the era of artificial intelligence based on the liberal theory and reinterpreted President Roh Moo Hyun's Jeju Peace Island Declaration(JWPID). In addition, the values and directions of the International Organization of the World Peace Island Network(PINO), which was created based on this peace spirit, were examined.

This study is different from previous studies that explain the liberal theory of international relations to the world order between great powers. The liberal perspective has been expanded to the perspective of neighboring countries directly affected by the hegemonic competition. In practice, it showed to Korea's foreign policy practitioners that ①the power of the private sector, not the power of the state, and ②the establishment and operation of private international organizations can also help enhance Korea's diplomatic power.

This study was limited to exploratory studies due to lack of time, lack of literature, and lack of cases. More in-depth research is needed for more generalization.

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