Chaebol, and Korean Capitalism:

Counter-Democratic Appropriation of Neoliberalism

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1. Institutional modernization versus economic development: Chaebol as political problem

2. The logic of familial capitalism: Chaebol as double rent-seeking regime.

3. Democratization as counter-developmental dictatorship transition (vs. as restoration of representative procedural democracy)

4. Chaebol, neoliberalism, and counter-democratic renewal of developmental politics

5. The 1997 financial crisis and after: Post-democracy and chaebol’s economic and political hegemony

6. Chaebol as global neoliberal capital and the future of Korean democracy
1. Institutional modernization versus economic development: Chaebol as political problem

2. The logic of familial capitalism: Chaebol as double rent-seeking regime.

2-1. Three operation goals of chaebol-affiliated firms

2-2. External vs. internal rents

2-3. Political requirements of chaebol and developmental dictatorial rule
3. Democratization as counter-developmental dictatorship transition (vs. as restoration of representative procedural democracy)

3-1. The “Great Labor Struggle”: socioeconomic vs. political implications

3-2. Disjointing of (democratized) political leadership from ideological-institutional apparatuses of developmental political economy (technocracy, media, law, etc.)

3-3. Chaebol in search of neodevelopmental coalition
4. Chaebol, neoliberalism, and counter-democratic renewal of developmental politics

4-1. Neoliberalism vs. developmental neoliberalism

4-2. Chaebol-centered (not state-centered) developmental neoliberal alliance against labor and civil society ("chaebol republic")

4-3. Neoliberal chaebol vs. neoliberal regulatory state

4-4. Economic technocracy, law, media, academia as chaebol’s janghaksaeng
5. The 1997 financial crisis and after: Post-democracy and chaebol’s economic and political hegemony


5-2. Post-crisis structural reform: Chaebol’s (successful) transition from developmental neoliberal to global neoliberal actor (in production, market, and ownership)

5-3. Democratic political regimes in the service of chaebol as global capital (through financial liberalization, FTAs, etc.): Macroeconomic recovery and structural disenfranchisement of grassroots

5-4. The erosion of “developmental citizenship” and post-democracy

5-5. The MB government: Politics of political obfuscation
6. Chaebol as global neoliberal capital and the future of Korean democracy