The Chaebol Republic and the World Economy:
Appraisal of Economic Integration in Social Terms

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1. South Korea as “the Chaebol republic” and the world’s most aggressive economic globalizer: South Korea’s \( \frac{20 \times (2+3 \times 2)}{50,000,000} \times 100\% \)

2. From developmental exportism to neoliberal globalization: FTA plus FDI
   a. FTA with every nation? (Chile-EU-USA-China, etc.)
   b. FDI capturing foreign labor: Exporting the Korean labor regime to populous developing countries
   c. FDI capturing foreign market: Replicating the (high-end) Korean production system overseas (=> reappraisal of the labor productivity in Korea-based factories with unionized workers)

3. Corporate multinationalization the Korean way – chaebol’s globalization strategy (hyeonjihwa): Daewoo in transition economies, Hyundai in India, etc.

4. The fate non-chaebol industrial firms and workers: Global liberalization of the Korean labor market (and the Korean marriage market): South Koreans as flexible labor versus South Korea as Asia’s training camp for capitalism (cf. Uzbeks in Samarkant)

5. Agriculture as gift to FTA partners (and chaebol’s intermediary opportunism)


7. The global finance share of chaebol in the post-1997 era: the Korean surrender to or internalization of global finance?

8. (Korean) people versus the chaebol-neoliberal state-global finance complex: people as class (of capitalism) vs citizens of democracy vs social reproducers of population (cf. the prospective for the 2012 South Korean elections: (1) occupy or replace the political parties; (2) welfare state versus economic democracy).