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Business Reforms in 2016/17 can be downloaded separately from the Doing Business website.

Doing Business: The Global Indicators of Business Reform garners worldwide attention on regulatory barriers to entrepreneurship. More than 137 economies have used the Doing Business indicators to strengthen their business environment the most. Doing Business illustrates how reforms in business regulations are being used to analyze ranks economies on their overall "ease of doing business," and analyzes reforms to business regulation identifying which economies are measures features of labor market regulation, which is not included in these two measures. The report updates all indicators as of June 1, 2017, to illustrate how an increase in a country's economic prosperity can bring about change to its foreign policy, prompting greater involvement in the international system, the transition to democracy, an expanded set of interests and increased tools to pursue its foreign policy goals. As a rising middle power, analysis of South Korea's foreign policy is crucial to our understanding of the power structure and future relations in East Asia. This is essential reading for all students and scholars with an interest in Asia, foreign policy and global economics--

The Economic Development of South Korea-Seung-hun Chun 2018-01-29 How did a country with a dearth of natural resources, a sprawling population congested in a limited arable land transform itself to a modern industrial state within a generation? How could these have been achieved given the lingering geopolitical threats to its very survival as a state, as evidenced by the Korean War and the internecine aggressive posturing of its neighbor from the north? This book looks at strategies, institutional arrangement, role of entrepreneurs and workers in this odyssey, and on how those factors have worked together through effective leadership to transform South Korea's economic fortunes. Economic Miracle Market South Korea-Dieter K. Schniedewind 2016-03-07 This book explains the historical and economic development of South Korea, its culture, as well as the benefits, opportunities and challenges that German companies have faced in their cooperation with South Korean enterprises. More specifically, it juxtaposes economic-miracle markets such as Japan and West Germany, which rose from the ashes after the Second World War with the help of a century of bustling industrial age, with South Korea, which developed from virtually nothing. The book also addresses why South Korea's history, geography, society, culture and economic capabilities remain widely unknown and unnoticed among westerners, despite South Korean companies being among the global market leaders in a number of industries, particularly in the automobile and hardware segments. Written from the point of view of a seasoned business expert on the country, Economic Miracle Market South Korea is essential reading for business and economics research academics looking to improve their knowledge of this relatively unknown "success story", as well as for practitioners in industry looking to optimize their dealings with South Korean business partners.

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income distribution, trade balances, and capital flows. Technology is changing the global configuration of comparative advantage and globalization increasingly has a digital dimension. The implications of these developments for the future of sectors such as manufacturing and for international trade are assessed. Part II of the book addresses new issues in the growth agenda from the perspective of an individual major economy: South Korea. The chapters in this section analyze how macroeconomic developments and technological change are influencing the behavior of households and firms in terms of their decisions to consume, save, and invest. Rising income and wealth inequalities are a major concern globally. Against this backdrop, trends in the labor income share and wage inequalities in South Korea are analyzed in terms of the role played by technology, industrial concentration, shifts in labor demand and supply, and other factors. Throughout the book, the contributors, in their analysis of both global and Korea-specific trends and prospects, place emphasis on drawing implications for policy.

The Korean Economy-You-i Lee 2019-05-01 The Korean Economy: From Growth to Maturity takes an in-depth, amalgamated look at the evolution of Korea’s globalization drive from the early 2000s (Kim Dae-jung regime, 1998-2003) to the present period (Park Geun-hye, 2013-2017). The book discusses the role of foreign companies on the sustainability of Korea’s economic growth, the relationship between the chaebol and the MNCs, the evolution of Korea’s nation brand, and the role of the state in Korea’s new economic trajectory (globalization) since the 2000s. With data collected from fieldwork, the book provides both empirical and qualitative insights (economic, socio-cultural and political economic analysis) into the Korean political economy and would be a very useful reference to other emerging economies experiencing similar globalization paths.

The Korean Economy-Hy-ng-ly Yi 1996-01-25 Lee, former South Korean government Minister of Labor for the South Korean government, discusses the causes of the rapid economic development from 1945-1994 and the public policies that shaped it, arguing that if South Korea is to become a major economic power, the government should withdraw from the economic front line. Asia’s Next Giant-Alice Hoffenberg Amsden 1989 South Korea has been quietly growing into a major economic force, even challenging Japan in some industries. This growth may be seen as an example of "late industrialization" and this book discusses this point of view.

The New Korea-Muung Oak Kim 2010 Discusses the recent economic development of South Korea into the world’s fifteenth largest economy, including how it opened itself to capitalism and multiculturalism while maintaining a distinct Korean perspective.

K-pop - The International Rise of the Korean Music Industry-JungBong Choi 2014-09-15 K-pop, described by Time Magazine in 2012 as “South Korea’s greatest export”, has rapidly achieved a large worldwide audience of devoted fans largely through distribution over the Internet. This book examines the phenomenon, and discusses the reasons for its success. The book analyzes the national and transnational conditions that have played a role in K-pop’s ascendancy, and explores how they relate to post-colonial modernization, post-Cold War politics in East Asia, connections with the Korean diaspora, and the distribution and consumption of K-pop. The book also examines the cultural logics and politics of K-pop and the role of the state in shaping them. By analyzing K-pop’s audience, fan practices, discourses, and underlying power relations within their local habitats as well as in expanding topographies of online networks. Overall, the book addresses the question of how far “Asian culture” can be global in a truly meaningful way, and how popular culture from a “marginal” nation has become a global phenomenon.

The Evolution of the Korean Economy-Sang-mok S O 1986 Korea: The Impossible Country-Daniel Tudor 2012-11-10 South Korea’s amazing rise from the ashes: the inside story of an economic, political, and cultural phenomenon Long overshadowed by Japan and China, South Korea is a small country that happens to be one of the great national success stories of the postwar period. From a failed state with no democratic tradition, ruined and partitioned by war, and sapped by a half-century of colonial rule, South Korea transformed itself in just fifty years into an economic powerhouse and a democracy that serves as a model for other countries. With no natural resources and a tradition of authoritarian rule, Korea managed to accomplish a second Asian miracle. Daniel Tudor is a journalist who has lived in and written about Korea for almost a decade. In Korea: The Impossible Country, Tudor examines the cultural and political foundations, the Korean character; the public sphere in politics, business, and the workplace as well as the family, dating, and marriage. In doing so, he touches on topics as diverse as shamanism, clan-ism, the dilemma posed by North Korea, the myths about doing business in Korea, the Koreans’ renowned hard-partying ethos, and why the infatuation with learning English is now causing massive social problems. South Korea has undergone two miracles at once: economic development and complete democratization. The question now is, will it become as some see Japan, a prosperous yet aging society, devoid of energy and momentum? Or will the dynamism of Korean society and its willingness to change—as well as the opportunity it has now to welcome outsiders into its fold—enable it to experience a third miracle that will propel it into the ranks of the world’s leading nations regarding human culture, democracy, and wealth? More than just one journalist’s account, Korea: The Impossible Country also draws on interviews with many of the people who made South Korea what it is today. These include: Choi Min-sik, the star of “Old Boy.” Park Won-soon, Mayor of Seoul. Soyeon Yi, Korea’s first astronaut Hong Myung-bo, legendary captain of Korea’s 2002 FIFA World Cup team. Shin Joong-hyun, the ‘Godfather of Korean Rock.’ Ko Un, poet. Hong Seok-cheon, restaurateur, and the first Korean celebrity to ‘come out’. And many more, including a former advisor to President Park Chung-hee; a Shaman priestess (‘mudang’); the boss of Korea’s largest matchmaking agency; a ‘room salon’ hostess; an architect; as well as chefs, musicians, academics, entrepreneurs, homemakers, and chaebol conglomerate employees.

The Rise of Korean Leadership-G. Ikenberry 2013-11-25 South Korea has emerged as a new middle power playing a significant role in a wide range of important global issue areas and supporting liberal international order with its leadership diplomacy. The growing role played by new powers like Korea calls into question the prevailing view that global governance is polarized with emerging powers challenging the liberal international order established by the United States and its European allies after World War II. As the case of Korea shows, large developing countries like the BRICS are not the only emerging powers active in global governance. Newly developed or high income developing countries like South Korea, Turkey and Mexico are also active emerging powers, taking new initiatives, setting agendas and mediating conflicts between rival groups on the global stage. Because these high income developing countries have advanced under and benefited from the liberal international order, they see a great stake in its stability and a willingness to protect it. “Liberal internationalist” developing countries are joining the expanding list of middle powers who contribute to the maintenance of liberal international order as niche players and system supporters.

Diplomacy, Trade, and South Korea’s Rise to International Influence-Dennis Patterson 2019-07-31 This volume examines the diplomatic and economic foundations for South Korea becoming the international influential actor it is today with an emphasis on the diplomatic successes of this country’s leaders earlier in the post-armistice period.

Developmental Mindset-Elizabeth Thurbon 2016-06-09 The Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998 was supposed to be the death knell for the developmental state. The International Monetary Fund supplied emergency funds for shattered economies but demanded that states liberalize financial markets and withdraw from direct involvement in the economy. Financial liberalization was meant to spell the end of strategic industry policy and the state-directed “policy lending” it involved. Yet, largely unremarked by analysts, South Korea has since seen a striking revival of financial activism. Policy lending by state-owned development banks has returned the state to the core of the financial system. Korean development banks now account for one quarter of all loans and take the lead in providing low-cost finance to local manufacturing firms in strategic industries.

Thurbon argues that an ideational analysis can help explain this renewed financial activism. She demonstrates the presence of a "developmental mindset" on the part of political leaders and policy elites in Korea. This mindset involves shared ways of thinking about the purpose of finance and its relationship to the productive economy. The developmental mindset has a long history in Korea but is subject to the vicissitudes of political leadership and institutional circumstances. Thurbon traces the structural, institutional, political, and ideational factors that have strengthened and at times weakened the developmental consensus, culminating in the revival of financial activism in Korea. In doing so, Thurbon offers a novel defense of the developmental state idea and a new framework for investigating the emergence and evolution of developmental states. She also canvases the implications of the Korean experience for wider debates concerning the future of financial activism in an era of financialization, energy insecurity, and climate change.

Korea as a Knowledge Economy-Chung-hae S S 2007 Korea’s development process offers valuable lessons for other developing and less developed
economies. In particular, the way Korea uses outside technologies, by accumulating indigenous capabilities, is still valid in the era of the knowledge economy. This volume examines the Korean model and Korea's march toward a knowledge economy from a poverty-ridden economy before the launch of full-scale industrialization in the early 1960s. It also emphasizes Korea's achievements, as well as remaining tasks within the four pillars of the knowledge economy, with a common theme throughout – how Korea has narrowed the gaps in its knowledge and institutions in global competition with world leaders. Made in Korea-Richard M. Steers 2013-08-21 American business folklore is awash with the adventures of successful entrepreneurs. Still, most of these stories are about Americans, neglecting important and courageous entrepreneurs from other countries. Made in Korea recounts the story of how Chung Ju Yung rose from poverty to build one of the world’s largest and most successful building empires - Hyundai - through a combination of creative thinking, tenacity, timing, political skills, and a business strategy that few competitors ever understood. Chung entered the shipbuilding business with no experience and went on to create the world’s largest shipyard. He began making automobiles when foreign experts unanimously predicted he would fail, and he started a global construction company that has built some of today's greatest architectural wonders. He even convinced the International Olympic Committee to select South Korea over Japan as the site for the highly successful 1988 Olympics. Unlike most CEO's of major firms, Chung has always preferred the company of his workers to that of the global executive elite. Hard work, creativity and a capacity to never give up - this is the essence of Chung's life. In each of his ventures, he exhibited a sheer determination to succeed, regardless of the obstacles, and he worked tirelessly to instill this drive in all of his employees. Even today, in the midst of Korea's worst economic crisis in over four decades, Hyundai is busy implementing plans to emerge as an even stronger contender in the world economy. Illustrated with 32 pages of colour photographs not previously seen in the West, including photos of Chung's recent historic visit to North Korea in 1998, Made in Korea takes stock of Chung's entire life, highlighting both his contributions to society and the lessons his work can teach to aspiring entrepreneurs. New Korean Wave-Dal Jin 2016-03-15 The 2012 smash "Gangnam Style" by the Seoul-based rapper Psy capped the triumph of Hallyu , the Korean Wave of music, film, and other cultural forms that have become a worldwide sensation. Dal Yong Jin analyzes the social and technological trends that transformed South Korean entertainment from a mostly regional interest aimed at families into a global powerhouse geared toward tech-crazed youth. Blending analysis with insights from fans and industry insiders, Jin shows how Hallyu exploited a media landscape and dramatically changed the 2008 emergence of smartphones and social media, designating this new Korean Wave as Hallyu 2.0. Hands-on government support, meanwhile, focused on creative industries as a significant part of the economy and turned intellectual property rights into a significant revenue source. Jin also delves into less-studied forms like animation and online games, the significance of social meaning in the development of local Korean popular culture, and the politics of Korean popular culture and digital technologies in a global context. In doing so, he delves into the broader background of South Korea in this wonderfully informed history and analysis of a pop culture phenomenon sweeping the globe. Korean Unification in a New Era-Victor Cha 2014-12-19 In light of growing discussion about the future of the Korean peninsula, the CSIS Korea Chair held a major conference featuring senior-level policy and scholarly discussions on the topic of unification, and this report provides a record of that conference. It was a landmark event addressing economic, business, political, and security opportunities of unification, and it was cohosted with the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences (NRCS) of the Republic of Korea and a consortium of other institutions. Rationalizing Korea-Kyung Moon Hwang 2015-12-29 The first book to explore the institutional, ideological, and conceptual development of the modern state on the peninsula, Rationalizing Korea analyzes the state’s relationship to five social sectors, each through a distinctive interpretive theme: economy (developmentalism), religion (secularization), education (public schooling), population (registration), and public health (disease control). Kyung Moon Hwang argues that while this formative process resulted in a more commanding and systematic state, it was also highly fragmented, socially embedded, and driven by competing, often conflicting rationalizations, including those of Confucian statecraft and legitimation. Such outcomes reflected the acute experience of imperialism, nationalism, colonialism, and other sweeping forces of the era. Economic Development of Emerging East Asia-Frank S.T. Hsiao 2017-09-27 Economic Development of Emerging East Asia presents economic studies of Taiwan and South Korea, compares them chiefly with Japan and the United States and finds that these East Asian countries are still in the process of emerging in the world economy. A timely quantitative and econometric analysis of the regional economies of emerging East Asia, the volume examines development indicators, effects of the 1997 Asian financial crisis, productivity growth, catching up and convergence of long run real GDP per capita growth, the time required for a country to catch up, colonialism and economic development in Taiwan and India. Arranged in increasing complexity of analyses, the chapters in this book provide a comprehensive understanding of emerging East Asian economies. In addition to serving as a handy reference for regional economists, policy analysts and researchers, Economic Development of Emerging East Asia can also be used as a textbook on economics and business. Korea's Economic Miracle-C. Harvie 2002-12-17 Korea, one of the original 'Tiger Economies', experiences a traumatic and largely unanticipated economic crisis in 1997-98 from which the country is still recovering. Despite having achieved spectacular economic advances from the early 1960s, the crisis laid bare numerous structural, economic and policy weaknesses. Charles Harvie and Hyun-Hoon Lee chronicle and analyze the key factors behind Korea's economic miracle from 1962-1989 and the causes that contributed to the economic downturn and ensuing crisis of 1997-98. Is the Korean economy still fading or is its revival underway? As the country undertakes a series of recovery measures, the authors consider the importance of the ongoing restructuring efforts in the corporate and banking sectors, the development of the 'new economy; and the potential economic advantages to be derived from reunification with the North. Re-Inventing Africa's Development-Jong-Dae Park 2018-12-31 This open access book analyses the development problems of sub-Sahara Africa (SSA) from the eyes of a Korean diplomat with knowledge of the economic growth Korea has experienced in recent decades. The author argues that Africa's developmental experience, potentially due to a lack of resources, represents an alternative to the traditional view that Africa's problems are caused by a lack of leadership. In exploring an approach based on mind-set and nation-building, rather than unity - which tends to promote individual or party interests rather than the broader country or national interests - the author suggests new solutions for SSA's economic growth, inspired by Korea's successful economic growth model much of which is focused on industrialisation. This book will be of interest to researchers, policymakers, NGOs and governmental bodies in economics, development and politics studying Africa's economic development, and Korea's economic growth model. The Birth of Korean Cool-Euny Hong 2014-08-14 How did a really unhip country suddenly become cool? How could a nation that once banned miniskirts, long hair on men and rock 'n' roll come to mass produce pop music and a K-pop star that would break the world record for the most YouTube hits? Who would have predicted that a South Korean company that used to sell fish and fruit (Samsung) would one day give Apple a run for its money? And just how does South Korea plan to use pop culture to beat America at its own game. Welcome to South Korea: The Brand. In The Birth of Korean Cool journalist Euny Hong uncovers the roots of the 'Korean Wave': a fanaticism for South Korean pop culture that has enabled them to create the world's number one pop culture manufacturer. South Korea's economic development has been nothing short of staggering - leapfrogging from third-world to first-world in just a few years and continuing to grow at a rapid and unprecedented rate - and for the first time The Birth of Korean Coolwill give readers exclusive insight into the inner workings of this extraordinary country; it's past, present and future. The Korean Financial Crisis of 1997-Kyu-sung Yi 2011-01-01 This book provides an unparalleled insider's look at the factors leading up to the 1997-98 crisis in South Korea and how the crisis unfolded over the next two years. Written by former finance minister Kyu-Sung Lee, this book traces the
evolving situation across the key sectors and the series of policy and institutional measures the government deployed throughout the crisis. This book is a must-read for policymakers, scholars, students, and any reader interested in understanding the facts and circumstances surrounding the 1997-98 crisis, the policies undertaken at the time, and what the experience implies for preventing future crises.

The Korean Financial Crisis of 1997—A Strategy of Financial Sector Reform-Mr. Angel J. Ubide 1999-03-01 After years of strong performance, Korea’s economy entered a crisis in 1997, owing largely to structural problems in its financial and corporate sectors. These problems emerged in the second half of that year, when the capital inflows that had helped finance Korea’s growth were reversed, as foreign investors—reeling from losses in other Southeast Asian economies—decided to reduce their exposure to Korea. This paper focuses on the sources of the crisis that originated in the financial sector, the measures taken to deal with it, and the evolution of key banking and financial variables in its aftermath.

Koreatowns-Jinwon Kim 2020-06-30 This collection defines Koreatowns as spatial configurations that concentrate elements of “Korea” demographically, economically, politically, and culturally. The contributors provide exploratory accounts and critical evaluations of Koreatowns in different countries throughout the world. Ranging from familiar settings such as Los Angeles and New York City, to more unfamiliar locales such as Singapore, Beijing, Mexico, U.S.-Mexico borderlands, and the American Midwest, this collection not only examines the social characteristics and contours of these spaces, but also the types of discourses and symbols that they exude.

Income Inequality in Korea-Chong-Bum An 2013 “Explores the relationship between economic growth and social developments in Korea over the last three decades. Analyzes the forces behind the trends in the narrowing of income distribution in the 1980s and early 1990s, and the deterioration evident in the post financial crisis years”—Provided by publisher.

Asian Yearbook of International Law-Seokwoo Lee 2019-12-16 The Yearbook aims to promote research, studies and writings in the field of international law in Asia, as well as to provide an intellectual platform for the discussion and dissemination of Asian views and practices on contemporary international legal issues.

Troubled Tiger-Mark Clifford 1998 In this new edition of Clifford's widely acclaimed book, the author expands his analysis of modern Korea to include the dramatic events of recent years. These include the imprisonment and sentencing of two former presidents of South Korea for their role in the Kwangju uprising and on various charges of corruption, the death of Kim Il Sung in the North and the resultant exacerbation of the instability of the North-South standoff, with all its military/nuclear implications, and recent labor and student protests.

Crony Capitalism-David C. Kang 2002-01-24 Even in Korea, corruption was far greater than the conventional wisdom allows - so rampant was corruption that we cannot dismiss it; rather, we need to explain it.”—BOOK JACKET.

Growth and Prospects of the Korean Economy-World Bank 1977 Eventually, you will categorically discover a new experience and attainment by spending more cash. still when? attain you say yes that you require to acquire those all needs like having significantly cash? Why dont you attempt to get something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will lead you to understand even more all but the globe, experience, some places, later history, amusement, and a lot more?

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