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ON THE ISSUE OF TRENDS OF THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF SOUTH KOREA: EXPERIENCE FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN UKRAINE

Background. *The article is dealing with reconstruction processes of the Republic of Korea after the Second World War and the Korean War (1950–1953), which resulted into transforming the country into one of the most technologically advanced states in the world. It is considered the factors that contributed to the post-war revival of South Korea as well as outlined the experience and challenges to the socio-political and economic development of Korean society.*

The purpose of the study is to analyze the post-war revival of South Korea as a ratio of internal reforms and foreign (first of all American) aid as factors, that led to the complicated, contradictory, but progressive nature of the process of reconstruction of the country.

The object of the research is South Korea's experience of rebuilding the country with certain analogies with possible trends upon Ukraine's development under the post-war period. The study is focused on determining the trends in the development of the Republic of Korea in accordance with the system of public administration of the country and the role of foreign aid as interrelated and mutually determining factors. The main task is to determine the specifics of the post-war revival of South Korea as a direction of real practice for public administration in Ukraine.

Methods. *The study is based upon following research methods: the method of system analysis – to reflect the post-war reconstruction of South Korea as a ratio of internal and external influences on the reconstruction process; the method of comparative studies – to compare approaches to the economic revival of South Korea at different stages of its development; the method of critical analysis – to identify both positive and problematic aspects of the process of revival of the Republic of Korea with analysis of lessons and challenges that may be of significance for the process of post-war revival of Ukraine.*

Results. *It is analyzed the periods and trends of the post-war revival of South Korea in accordance with specifics of the strategy of public administration and foreign aid as mutually determining factors of reconstruction processes of the state.*

Conclusions. *The study states that economic breakthrough of the Republic of Korea must be accepted as a result of a foreign aid and internal reforms of the country aimed at strengthening its economic position, competitiveness in world markets, improving the investment climate, etc. The experience of South Korea's reconstruction is of special practical importance for the strategy of public administration in Ukraine, which should take into account under the process of the reconstruction period both the country's national needs to preserve independence and ensure the country's effective progress, related, in particular, to mutually beneficial cooperation with foreign partners.*

Keywords: *South Korea, reconstruction period, experience, Ukraine.*

Background

The Republic of Korea is one of the largest economies in the world, a member of the G20, an ally to the United States, a country with a positive image in the international arena, one of the most developed countries in the world and a donor of foreign aid (Dudko, & Pohorielova, 2023). The history of South Korea's successes is a story of stunning national transformation from poverty to wealth, from backwardness to advanced technology. In a period of less than half a century South Korea has multiplied its GDP by more than a hundred times. Economic growth was rightly called the "Miracle on the Hangang River", as it was achieved by a country that went through a long 35-year stage of Japanese domination, and then – the stage of post-war ruin caused by the Second World War and the Korean War (1950–1953); a stage of a complicated and contradictory process of economic growth, which was characterized by many trends in the domestic and foreign policy of the country.

One of the factors that contributed to the South Korean economic miracle was foreign aid represented primarily by the United States. A significant role at the same time was dealt with internal reforms directed at strengthening its economic position, increasing competitiveness in world markets, improving the investment climate, ensuring technological development.

Analysis of the experience of a post-war reconstruction and economic development of the Republic of Korea is of great interest for Ukraine, given the existing analogies in the development of both countries. These are economic destruction of both countries (for Ukraine they are continuing to increase), the split of the country with the occupation of certain territories, the need for internal reforms as well as for foreign assistance as factors for the further development of society and state. Noted positions determine the relevance of the research topic, its scientific and practical significance in respect of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

The problems of the post-war revival of South Korea have traditionally been discussed by domestic authors, including L. Kisterskyi, V. Marmazov, I. Piliaiev, V. Hryshkin, Ye. Khehai, V. Kolomiitseva, I. Pohorielova, S. Ivanov, O. Zholid, I. Parasiuk, Kan Den Sik, focused on considering the domestic and foreign policy development of the country in terms of its economic achievements, diplomacy, allied relations, etc. Given the duration and scale of the war, the enormous damage caused to Ukraine, which continues to grow, the topic of post-war reconstruction and the experience of the recovery of South Korea has provoked a new impetus for research activity of Ukrainian scholars among whom are A. Amelin, V. Nebrat, V. Humeniuk, H. Kovbatiuk, M. Myhal, and others.

Highly appreciating the contribution of the above-mentioned scientists and the results of their research activity, one can state the need for the further discussion of the subject, both taking into account the requirement to generalize existing scientific achievements as well as to supplement them by the aspects of the topic that have not found a holistic understanding. The aim of the article is to consider the process of post-war revival of South Korea as a correlation between internal reforms and external assistance, first of all, from the United States, which have got on the whole quite complicated and contradictory character. Discussion of the positive and problematic aspects of the post-war revival and development of the Republic of Korea can serve a post-war reconstruction strategy that will best meet the needs and interests of Ukraine and Ukrainian society.

The source base of the study is both the works of Ukrainian and foreign (mainly American and Korean) authors related to the understanding of the role and consequences of Western assistance upon post-war reconstruction and economic development of the Republic of Korea.

Methods

The goal of the study is supposed to be realized by following research methods:

- the method of system analysis – to reflect the post-war reconstruction of South Korea as a ratio of internal and external influences on the reconstruction processes;
- the method of comparative studies – to compare approaches to the economic revival of South Korea at different stages of its development;
- the method of critical analysis – to identify both positive and negative aspects of the process of revival of the Republic of Korea with analysis of lessons and challenges that may be of significance for the processes of post-war revival of Ukraine.

Results

The post-war reconstruction of South Korea, which covered almost 20 years after the World War II and the Korean War (1950–1953), is a truly unique experience of state policy for the revival and further development of the country. The reconstruction processes began in the country, where most of the industrial facilities were destroyed, the economy was in a terrible condition, the state lacked capital, heavy industry, energy, natural resources and raw materials. It is known, that most of the industrial capacity on the peninsula, that was built during the Japanese occupation, was in North Korea, along with most of the mineral resources. In addition, even before the Korean War, South Korea was a predominantly agrarian society with a weak economy, where most Koreans were engaged in agriculture. The country was considered one of the poorest countries in the world and faced significant problems and challenges (Kwan S. Kim, 1991).

However, a number of factors contributed to the reconstruction processes that have begun. A special place among these factors was occupied by foreign aid, primarily from the United States. It is spoken about patronage, protection, economic assistance from the United States; financial support in the form of grants, investments, technologies. As renowned Korean scholar noted, the aid provided by Americans to South Korea, "was critical in averting a humanitarian crisis in the wake of World War II and the Korean War in a poor country that had just been freed of its colonial rule". And, as addition: "Foreign aid had a huge impact on Korea's reconstruction and development" (Jun-Kyung Kim, & Kwan S. Kim, 2012).

It should be recognized that the assistance that South Korea began to receive at the initial stage of the reconstruction processes was of political and military rather than economic importance, given the country's insignificant place in the system of US national interests in the Asia-Pacific region compared with Japan and China. However, taking into account the geostrategic alignment of forces (division of the Korean Peninsula into two zones of influence along the 38th parallel, where in the north there was a zone of influence of the Soviet Army, and in the south – of American troops), the South Korean territory became the zone of responsibility of the United States and required necessary geopolitical influences. It should be said also about the establishment of the communist regime in China, which determined – under the conditions of the Cold War – the trend towards comprehensive support to the country from the United States and the West on the whole.

As to such support, only during the first 30 years, from 1946 to 1976, the United States provided \$12,6 billion in economic assistance to South Korea; only Israel and South Vietnam received more on a per capita basis. To put this into comparative perspective: \$6,85 billion was given in this period to all of Africa and \$14,89 billion for all Latin America (Michael, 2013). According to data, from 1945 to 1983, the international aid to the Republic of Korea amounted to more than \$26 billion with more than \$13,8 billion from the United States. Close to a third (from \$26 billion) was aid of military character. From 1962 to 1981 Korea received \$41,7 billion in foreign loans and grants, with one-third was provided by government and two-thirds by commercial sources (Steinberg, 1985).

The level of assistance to South Korea determined the trend towards the development of the country as a component of Western civilization. However, significant role in this regard applied to the internal socio-political and economic transformations of South Korean society. On the other hand, it was the nature of South Korea's development, conditioned by the trends in the state policy of the country's leadership, that determined the nature of foreign (American) assistance to the Republic of Korea, as well as the nature and the level of relations between the parties.

Thus, the first program of assistance to the South of Korea, which was carried out by the United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK), established in September 1945 as "Government and Relief in Occupied Areas" (GARIOA), was focused on solving the most pressing problems: preventing hunger and disease, increasing agricultural production, overcoming the shortage of consumer goods. The total amount of social assistance under GARIOA reached for the period 1945–1949 \$5 % (Broad overview of US aid in Korea, 2012).

After the split of Korea into two hostile states in 1948 with the establishment of the Republic of Korea on August 15, 1948, led by the first president Syngman Rhee (as opposed to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea), assistance to South Korea has taken the form of long-term programs. The official platform for relations between two countries was dealt with Agreement on Assistance between Korea and the United States of December 10, 1948. The U.S. has put in place a rigorous set of conditions and controls to ensure the effective allocation and use of aid funds as well as to avoid their misuse or misappropriation. The Korean government pledged to stabilize prices, privatize property previously owned by the Japanese, and to liberalize markets, including ensuring a fair exchange rate (Broad overview of US aid in Korea, 2012).

The aid provided for the basic needs of South Koreans helped to avoid social tension, however (according to the top officials of the United States), it did not become an impetus for the economic progress of the Republic of Korea (Saltzman, 1974). On September 19, 1949, in order to prevent economic collapse and to strengthen the defense capabilities of the Republic of Korea, the governments of the United States and Korea concluded another agreement on the organization and support of assistance, the implementation of which was transferred to the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) (Foreign aid for postwar rehabilitation, 2004).

Unlike GARIOA's aid, which consisted mostly of emergency aid in the form of consumer goods, ECA's aid also included equipment and raw materials for Korea's industrialization and strengthening of its defense sector. Such approach was dealing also with US Directive NSC-48/2 from December 30, 1949, which determined the need to continue political support, economic, technical, military and other assistance to the democratically elected government of the Republic of Korea (The position of the united states with respect to Asia, 1949). The Korean policy of the United States began to be perceived in this respect through the prism of defending democracy and containment communism on the Korean Peninsula.

Finally, in order to maintain its influence on the Republic of Korea and prevent the expansion of Soviet expansion to the peninsula, the United States entered the Korean Civil War of 1950–1953 on the side of the South Korea. In fact, American troops formed the basis of the UN forces that participated in the war on the side of the Republic of Korea, being involved into the events of the war both by military and humanitarian actions. An aid under the ECA, which was intended to promote self-sufficiency and the reconstruction of the Korean economy, was ceased. Instead, in accordance with the U.S. Mutual Security Act adopted in 1951, assistance programs for the supply of food, consumer goods, and raw materials for the operation of existing facilities were launched (Mutual Security Act Of 1951, 1954).

It should be added that during the war and the first post-war years, South Korea also received assistance from the United Nations Korea Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), established by resolution 410/V of the 314th UN General Assembly in December 1950 (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 410, 1950). For the period of 1950–1956 under the UN flag Korea received multilateral assistance of about \$ 457 million with most of this aid coming from the United States (Broad overview of US aid in Korea, 2012).

As for the American assistance to the Republic of Korea after the devastating Korean War, it began to be focused on the tasks of economic recovery and strengthening the country's defense capabilities under the programs of the U.S. Foreign Operation Administration (FOA), established in 1953, and the programs of the U.S. International Cooperation Administration (ICA), which began to operate in 1955, taking over the functions of FOA. According to FOA programs during the period of 1953–1955 the U.S. provided \$206 million for assistance to Korea with 34% of the aid going to investments for industrial facilities and 66 % to consumer goods and raw materials. Under the ICA programs South Korea received about \$1,3 billion, which was the largest amount of capital investment for the entire previous period. The peak of implementation of the noted programs was in 1957, taking into account that the total

assistance provided to Korea amounted to \$1,745 billion (Broad overview of US aid in Korea, 2012).

Given assistance contributed to the reconstruction processes of the country. By the end of the 1950s most of the infrastructure of the Republic of Korea, including railways and roads, was restored almost to the pre-war level. Capital investments reduced the level of social tension, created opportunities for education, training of the administrative apparatus, contributed to the country's exit from international isolation. International aid activated national economy of the Republic of Korea, which began to develop on a capitalist basis

However, the reconstruction of the economy did not happen as quickly as expected: domestic political problems associated with political struggle between Syngman Rhee and his rivals, corruption in governmental structures stretched the recovery period for decades. By the end of the 1950s South Korea remained a backward agrarian country without technological breakthrough. This status could be explained also by the nature of foreign assistance, the vast majority of which came in the form of raw materials, semi-finished and agricultural products, indirect support to infrastructure with a minimal part of investments for creation a self-sufficient economy (Steinberg, 1985). U.S. loans, for example, accounted for nearly 80 percent of all government revenue and a significant portion of South Korea's total GNP (Michael, 2013). Between 1953 and 1961, U.S. foreign aid financed approximately 70% of Korea's imports (Irwin, 2023), while reforms aimed at strengthening the national economy and import substitution failed.

In general, the period of 1953-1961 in the Republic of Korea became an anti-example upon the efficiency of the use of financial resources. In addition, the US aid was actively embezzled by the political elite. The spread of corruption and the inability of the authorities to solve the problems of economic development have made the country completely dependent upon foreign aid, mainly from the United States. As a matter of fact, half of the state's budget expenditures were externally controlled.

This was dealing also with systematic external investments into the country's defense system. The United States, in particular, financed about 77% of Korea's military budget, which amounted to \$527,8 million in 1953–1957, \$331,3 million in 1958, \$190,5 million and \$190,2 million in 1959 with an additional \$133 million as general defense grants (Callow, 1995).

As it is recognized by the scientists, the emphasis on the defense sector by the USA was associated with considering South Korea as a possible strategic partner, which opposed the communist regimes in East Asia under conditions when hostilities between North and South Korea were not ceased. However, the problem also turned into the opposite. The South Korean government continued to spend huge sums of money on defense, which were not available for productive economic development. Besides that, the format of economic assistance related to the defense sector of the Republic of Korea was also of specific character, being concerned, first of all, transport, communications, rather than directly industrial development. On the other hand, South Korea's economic and military dependence on the United States also determined the factor of its political dependence.

The prospect of strategic partnership, being applied to systematic bilateral interaction between two countries, objectively determined, along with the reconstruction processes, a change of the USA's approaches to the nature of assistance to South Korea. In the late 1950s and

early 1960s the amount of gratuitous assistance to the Republic of Korea from the United States began to decline. If in 1957 Korea received aid in the amount of \$383 million, then in 1959 it was already \$222 million (Irwin, 2021). Instead, the country began to receive preferential loans for economic development. A concomitant trend was the USA's demands for economic and political reforms in the country.

It is worth noting that the reforming of South Korean society was associated with internal social processes, when, outraged by corruption, inefficiency and political repression, student youth – through mass protests known as the April Revolution of 1960 – led to the de facto overthrow of the Syngman Rhee regime. However, the new government also tried to carry out policy in the same way as in Lee's time, which resulted in the almost complete subordination of power to American interests.

The next stage in the development of South Korea was associated with the name of General Park Chung-hee, who came to power in May 1961 as a result of a military coup. General headed the Supreme Council of National Rebuilding which existed until the official presidential elections (1963). Park Chung-hee began to implement economic reforms, choosing an export-oriented model of development aimed at forced economic growth. His 26-year period of leading became a time of unprecedented economic growth for the country on the basis of state planning and control.

The Korean government ensured the stability and predictability of management, which created a favorable environment for business and investment. Under his leadership the Republic of Korea made an impressive breakthrough in economic development and industrial growth. The economic recovery started with the light and food industries took place under the control of the state on the basis of effective state regulation. The Republic of Korea began to become one of the world leaders in the automotive, shipbuilding, steel, petrochemical industries, production of household appliances and electronics, and in the field of information technology (Kwan S. Kim, 1991).

The main emphasis of the successful policy of the South Korean leadership led by Park Chung-hee was made upon trade protectionism, industrialization, human capital, the fight against corruption, the stabilization of the financial and banking sector, the development of science. Although the reverse side of the course was the curtailment of democracy and the introduction of military dictatorship as a norm of political and social life.

Noted factor, along with the nature of reforms, which did not always coincide with the U.S. administration's guidelines, led to the USA's ambiguous approach to providing South Korea with economic and military assistance. Objectively, the United States did not support the 1961 military coup and pressured the military to hold elections to move to a civilian government. In March 1963 General Park called not an election, but a referendum to decide whether the military should remain in power. The U.S. responded by suspending aid and resuming it only after elections were scheduled.

The deminishing of the USA aid (in particular, under the administration of John F. Kennedy) was dealt also in the early 1960s with disagreement upon the South Korean course towards development of heavy and chemical industries in order to reduce the country's dependence on foreign aid and imports. American advisers focused on investing agriculture and light industry as a more acceptable format of assistance to a backward country. The Republic of Korea ignored the advice of the Americans, what resulted in the inhibition of the activities of the Commission for Economic Coordination between the

United States and Korea, which did not meet from 1961 to 1963 (Steinberg, 1985). Further, with the recognition of the successes of the South Korean government's steps to create a basis for an independent economy of the country, the United States changed its position, identifying five priority areas of support for the economy of the Republic of Korea, including electricity, mining, transport and communications, key industries and investments, lending to agriculture.

Noted approaches were dealt also with the fact that under the pressure from the United States General Park, who was elected president of the country in October 1963, transformed his military regime into a formally civilian government. Liberalization of the regime also coincided with the country's high rates of economic growth, which amounted to 7.6% annually between 1961 and 1967, with an increase to 8,4 % in 1967 and to an impressive 13,1 % in 1968 (Chapin, 1969). During this period U.S. financial support accounted for about 10 % of South Korea's GDP, which (along with the trend of narrowing the country's dependence upon the United States compared to the previous decade) reached at the same time billions of dollars. Foreign investment in light industry alone – mainly in the form of loans granted to the government and the private sector – amounted during 1962–1971 to \$2,6 billion (Shin-Haing Kim, 2007), while the total amount of foreign investment from 1962 to 1986 reached \$3,6 billion (Harvie, & Lee Hyun-Hoon, 2003).

It must be said also about billions of injections into the economic and defense sectors of the Republic of Korea regarding participation of the country on the side of the United States in the Vietnam War. The United States paid for the modernization of the South Korean army, awarded contracts worth millions of dollars to civilian companies, and expanded trade opportunities with South Vietnam. The Vietnam War allowed the Republic of Korea to develop the military industry and, through U.S. orders, to obtain relevant contracts and revenues which amounted to \$5 billion in eight years (Baek, 2013).

Another important aspect of the enhanced cooperation between the Republic of Korea and the United States during the Vietnam War was the establishment of relations with the former colonizer of Korea – Japan. According to the efforts of the U.S. Johnson administration Japan and South Korea established in June 1965 diplomatic relations. Japan paid multimillion-dollar compensation to South Korea for its occupation and at the same time invested into the Korean economy. These tendencies allowed the United States to share with Japan part of the costs for ensuring Korea's security and promoting its economic development.

As part of the normalization of relations Japan agreed to provide Korea with a direct grant of \$300 million and another \$200 million in loans. Private Japanese firms provided additional \$300 million in investments (Stangarone, 2013). The U.S. – South Korea Economic Relationship). In general, the normalization of relations with Japan ensured the investments to Republic of Korea during a 10-year period in the amount of about \$800 million. In addition, the United States, which has long sought to normalize Japanese-South Korean relations, rewarded Korea for this step with an additional \$300 million in aid and \$200 million in loans (Irwin, 2021).

Not only the financial assistance provided by Japan became important, but also access to Japanese technology, which allowed the Republic of Korea to start its first major industrial enterprise: the Pohang Iron and Steel Company (POSCO). This set the platform for South Korea's transition from producing light industry goods to

globally competitive production of high-quality industrial goods such as automobiles and ships (Hosokawa, 2023).

It is noteworthy that after 1965 the United States began to gradually abandon the provision of free assistance to the Republic of Korea and switched mainly to the export of capital in the form of preferential loans, credits, and capital investments. In addition, during the 1970s most of the U.S. aid consisted of military aid compared to economic aid. Washington helped to strengthen the military potential of its ally, the Republic of Korea. For the period from 1962 to 1969 economic aid amounted to \$1658,2 million, which was 40 % of the total, while military aid amounted to \$2501.3 million, which was 60% of the total. Between 1970 and 1976, economic aid amounted to \$963,6 million, accounting for 25 % of the total, while military aid amounted to \$2797,4 million, accounting for 75 % of the total (Broad overview of US aid in Korea, 2012).

It is important to note that the development of strategic relations in the defense sphere between the Republic of Korea and the United States over the next decade began to acquire new features. Under the influence of the "Vietnam syndrome" the United States tried to protect itself from automatic involvement in a possible conflict on the Korean Peninsula, thus reducing its military presence in the country. The new U.S. approach to the region (under the Nixon's administration) stated that the U.S., fulfilling its obligations, would provide a nuclear shield if a nuclear power threatened the freedom of an American ally or a country whose survival was vital to the United States. In other cases of aggression the United States would provide military and economic assistance, but the primary responsibility for defending the attacked country would lie with the armed forces of that country itself. The administration's position was that the military and economic capabilities of the Republic of Korea had increased and there was an opportunity to reconsider the nature of the American military presence in South Korea (President Richard Nixon's 14 addresses ..., 2017).

It was also characteristic in this respect that by the mid-1970s financial assistance aimed at restoring the economy of the Republic of Korea has practically stopped. The economy of the Republic of Korea ceased to be based on raw materials and moved to the technological level, began to develop heavy and chemical industries with the full-scale inclusion of foreign capital in these industries. In addition, the specifics and priority of South Korea's development in the 1970s were dealing with the scientific and technical complex. With large and continuous investments in human resources and science South Korea reached impressive strides in creating a unique innovation system, including biotechnology, instrumentation, computer science, and communications. It is important to emphasize that the main creditors of the economy of the Republic of Korea continued to be the United States and Japan.

During the 1980s democratic processes in the Republic of Korea acquired new impulses based on the movement for the democratization of Gwangju in May 1980. Ultimately, this led to political changes with transformation of the Republic of Korea into an illustrative example of a stable democracy with deepening relations with the liberal world. During the period of U.S. R. Reagan's administration relations between the United States and the Republic of Korea rose to a new level of "mature partnership", which was characterized by expansion of the USA's participation in the modernization of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Korea. Such participation was realized, however, not in the format of assistance (as it was until the mid-1970s, during the period of economic and political weakness of the

regime), but on a credit basis. The two states continued to develop relations, coordinating their activity in the military, political, and economic spheres.

It should also be recognized also the growth of trade turnover between the Republic of Korea and the United States: in 1985 it amounted to about \$16 billion; in 1986 – \$19,8 billion, 1988 – \$31,3 billion (Trade in Goods with Korea, South, n.d.)).

On the whole, the most important factor in the qualitative transformation of the US-South Korean alliance was the growth of the economic potential of the Republic of Korea which became an important trading partner for the United States, especially in the automotive and electronics industries. At the same time the Republic of Korea became one of the most important economic partners and an important global and regional ally of the United States.

Discussion and conclusions

Generalization of trends regarding South Korea's development during the 1940s – 1980s allows not only to identify the specific features of such trends, outlining the positive ones, but also to find out the challenges to country, which may become of special importance for the processes of recovery in Ukraine.

1. The extreme economic backwardness of South Korea at the beginning of the reconstruction period under the absence of a sufficient level of democracy, intellectual and administrative potential, natural resources led to the implementation of assistance from the United States in the form of food supplies, free cash payments, social support programs, which (despite the containment of acute social problems) not only did it fail to provide economic breakthrough, but also put it in the status of an object of external control. The experience of South Korea should be taken into account by the authority of Ukraine in order to prevent external governance of the country as a result of unilateral assistance from Western partners. It is important also for Ukraine, on the other hand, to focus on the U.S. investment policy experience for the Republic of Korea, which, under mutually beneficial cooperation and in the context of internal economic reforms, has brought South Korea to advanced technological levels.

2. Successful economic reforms in South Korea as a backward and democratically underdeveloped country were implemented during the period of military dictatorship of General Park Chung-hee, motivated at domestic protectionism, the fight against corruption, the stabilization of the financial and banking sector, etc. The level of development of democratic principles, civil society in Ukraine, its economic and human potential makes it possible to implement the processes of economic revival while overcoming the authoritarian (dictatorial) tendencies of the leadership. At the same time, the experience of enhanced regulation of socio-economic relations by the state, which was positively confirmed by the example of the Republic of Korea, can't be denied by Ukraine in this respect. Among the most urgent problems – limiting the oligarchy, supporting small and medium-sized businesses, science and education, innovative technologies as a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth of the country and the development of partnership with the Western world (USA).

The experience of an export-oriented policy of the Republic of Korea with an opening of the American market for the goods from Korea is also of significance for Ukraine in respect of development of trade relations between two countries, the expansion of export markets and the promotion of Ukrainian goods and services abroad.

3. It is also important according to the experience of South Korea to increase the efficiency of the use of the funds provided, to overcome corrupt practices due to the lack of transparency and responsibility of government bodies in this regard. So, it must be spoken about the need for high-quality monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the use of the assistance programs in Ukraine. It should be developed clear and transparent mechanisms for coordinating donor support and monitoring the disposal of donor funds. Expenditures must be coordinated and be accountable to the public. In addition, Seoul's experience of using assistance from the United States, focused on the development of human capital, advanced training of the workforce (realization of educational and scientific assistance programs), which allowed South Korea to grow economically and compete in world markets.

4. The experience of the Republic of Korea has proved that the evolution of the nature of the country's economic support from the United States – from the programs which subordinated economy to external influences to investment policy and lending – has become possible both as a result of the country's economic growth and the development of economic relations between the Republic of Korea and the United States on a bilateral mutually beneficial basis. It is of special importance at the same time – as an example for Ukraine – to realize the tendency of the Korean governmental circles to set certain priorities for cooperation, which, despite the contradictions with the US administrations, objectively corresponded, first of all, to national political and economic interests.

5. A significant place in the aspect of economic and military assistance to the Republic of Korea from the United States was set by Korea's participation in joint programs for supporting the system of collective security in the Asia-Pacific region. The result of such cooperation was dealt not only with strengthening of the country's military ability to defend its national interests without foreign aid – a trend recognized at the level of American administrations, but also with increasing of the country's role at the regional and international levels. For its part, Ukraine has significant traditions of military-political cooperation with western partners both through joint military training or peacekeeping operations within the framework of NATO, the UN, the OSCE. As results, Ukraine has shown its readiness to counter the aggressor under the conditions of a large-scale war. Thus, in-depth military-political cooperation between Ukraine and western countries, first of all the United States, both under the conditions of war and post-war reconstruction, is the potential not only for strengthening defense capabilities, but also for implementing integration projects that the country is facing today.

6. The United States of America played a significant role in South Korea's getting out of international isolation, establishing mutually beneficial relations with partners (in particular with Japan), contacts with which influenced the trends of the country's technological breakthrough. International diplomacy at the level of Ukraine-USA-Western countries, under conditions of mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic and military spheres, acquires additional significant potential in solving urgent state problems, providing international support as a guarantee for successful implementation of the post-war reconstruction of the country.

Authors' contributions: Iryna Dudko – conceptualization; methodology, software; empirical data research; analysis of sources, preparation of theoretical foundations of the study;

Inna Pogorelova – methodology, collection of empirical data and their validation; analysis of sources, preparation of a literature review and theoretical foundations of the study.

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ДО ПИТАННЯ ПРО ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ ПІСЛЯВОЄННОЇ РЕКОНСТРУКЦІЇ ПІВДЕННОЇ КОРЕЇ: ДОСВІД ДЛЯ ДЕРЖАВНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ В УКРАЇНІ

Вступ. Присвячено процесам реконструкції Республіки Корея після Другої світової війни та Корейської війни (1950–1953), результатом чого стало перетворення країни на одну з найбільш технологічно розвинених держав світу. Розглянуто фактори, які сприяли післявоєнному відродженню Південної Кореї, а також окреслено досвід та виклики соціально-політичному та економічному розвитку корейського суспільства.

Метою дослідження є аналіз післявоєнного відродження Південної Кореї та співвідношення внутрішніх реформ та зовнішньої (насамперед американської) допомоги як чинників, що зумовили складний, суперечливий, однак, поступальний характер процесу реконструкції країни.

Досліджено досвід Південної Кореї з відбудови країни з урахуванням аналогій із можливими тенденціями розвитку України в післявоєнний період. Орієнтовано на виявлення тенденцій розвитку Республіки Корея відповідно до системи державного управління країни та ролі іноземної допомоги як взаємопов'язаних та взаємовизначальних чинників. Окреслено специфіку післявоєнного відродження Південної Кореї як напряму реальної практики державного управління в Україні.

Методи. Реалізовано з урахуванням таких методів дослідження, як: метод системного аналізу – для відображення післявоєнного відродження Південної Кореї як співвідношення внутрішніх і зовнішніх впливів на процес відбудови; метод порівняльного аналізу – для порівняння підходів до економічного відродження Південної Кореї на різних етапах її розвитку; метод критичного аналізу – для виявлення як позитивних, так і проблемних аспектів процесу відродження Республіки Корея з аналізом уроків та викликів, які можуть мати значення для процесу повоєнного відродження України.

Результати. Аналізовано періоди та тенденції післявоєнного відродження Південної Кореї відповідно до специфіки стратегії державного управління та іноземної допомоги як взаємовизначальних чинників процесу відбудови країни

Висновки. Наголошено, що економічна діяльність Республіки Корея має сприйматися як результат зовнішньої допомоги та внутрішніх реформ країни, спрямованих на зміцнення її економічних позицій, конкурентоспроможності на світових ринках, покращення інвестиційного клімату тощо. Досвід відбудови Південної Кореї набуває особливого практичного значення для стратегії державного управління в Україні, що має ураховувати в процесі відбудовчого періоду як національні потреби країни зі збереження незалежності, так і забезпечення ефективного прогресу країни, пов'язаного, зокрема, із взаємовигідним співробітництвом з іноземними партнерами.

Ключові слова: Південна Корея, період реконструкції, досвід, Україна.

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