

Korean Crisis And Recovery

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This paper reviews and draws lessons from the stabilization and reform program that Korea implemented in response to the 1997-98 crisis. The economy recovered quickly from the deep recession in 1998 and its vulnerability to a balance of payments crisis has been reduced sharply. Significant progress has also been made in stabilizing the financial system and addressing corporate distress, and ...

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Edited by David T. Coe and Se-Jik Kim, this volume contains papers presented at a May 2001 conference in Seoul sponsored by the IMF and the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy on the Korean Crisis and Recovery. The papers examine the response to the 1997 crisis, its long-term impact on growth, and the state of financial and corporate sector reforms. Authors include academics, Korean policymakers, and IMF and World Bank staff involved in the Korean program.

Brian Bridges examines the impact on South Korea of the financial crisis of 1997. Covering events up to and including the recent parliamentary elections in South Korea, the book considers the socio-economic and political implications of the financial crisis. It is invaluable reading for students of modern Korea.

After the Storm discusses restructuring and growth strategies adopted in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and South Korea after the currency and financial crisis of 1997-98. These four Asian economies were the most adversely affected despite achieving rapid growth in the 1970s and 1980s, with low inflation and current account surpluses. Although macroeconomic fundamentals in these countries were relatively sound prior to the crisis, early analyses of the crisis dwelled on the failure of corporate governance, currency controls and immature financial institutions and infrastructure in some countries. The book offers fresh insights into the causes of the crisis and postcrisis restructuring, the growth strategies adopted, and domestic initiatives taken by these countries. It also reveals why reforms recommended by the IMF, World Bank and others were met with resistance, thereby contributing to the ongoing discourse on the effects of globalisation.

More than five years have passed since South Korea fell prey to the Asian financial crisis. Bringing together experts from Korea and a variety of other countries, this book aims to better understand the three stages of the Korean crisis: the onset, the policy reaction, and the economic response. Providing an integrated analysis of the event and its consequences, the chapters in the book consider the causes of the crisis, the response of the US government and International Monetary Fund, adjustments in the Korean monetary and fiscal policies, and the success of financial and corporate restructuring. The concluding chapters bring the story up-to-date, describing the aftermath of the crisis and assessing whether there has been sufficient reform to facilitate the country's recovery and growth.International and also Asian economists will find this a thoroughly accessible and illuminating book, as will specialists on Korea, political scientists and political economists.

Korea has played, and will increasingly play, an important role in the future development of the South East Asian region, including the expansion of regional economic cooperation and interregional trade. Indeed Korea has been a leading proponent of the idea of ASEAN+3. Clearer understanding of this economy, its major contemporary policy and reform issues and its future, are of particular interest from both regional and global perspectives.

In late 1997, Korea experienced a huge and unusual economic crisis. Three main features of this crisis are the sudden recession, the rapid recovery of output, and the consumption drop even greater than the output drop. There is a large body of literature which qualitatively explains the Korean crisis in terms of financial and monetary variables such as exchange rates, price levels and interest rates. This paper complements these studies by quantitatively analyzing the fluctuation of real macroeconomic variables such as real GDP and consumption within the neoclassical framework. A stochastic small open economy neoclassical model can quantitatively account for the Korean crisis taking productivity and real interest rates as exogenous.--Publisher's description.

It is interesting to note that after two years of recession in East Asia, almost all the countries in this region are rising again. In the wake of that sudden onslaught on the economies of East Asia, many new questions have come to the fore (and are waiting for the right answers), such as: How could the Asian countries have become so weak as to totally succumb to the financial crisis? What were the real causes of the crisis? What policy measures have the affected countries taken to combat the crisis and how effective have they been? As for the argument of OC hands-off policyOCO versus OC government interventionOCO, which approach was more appropriate for curbing the expansion of the crisis? What are the policy implications of resolving the crisis? Why is East Asia rising again after the two-year recession?. The editors of this volume organized a research team composed of 12 leading economists from the ten East Asian countries: Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, mainland China and Japan. One expert from the United States was also invited; he was responsible for making an aggregate analysis of the interdependence of the region in the context of a financial crisis. Two meetings were held OCo the first in April 1999, the second in January 2000. Sample Chapter(s). Chapter 1.1: Introduction (97 KB). Chapter 1.2: The Importance of the Issue: The Financial Crisis in East Asia (86 KB). Chapter 1.3: Various Explanations of the Causes of the Financial Crisis (96 KB). Chapter 1.4: The Impacts of the Financial Crisis in East Asia (204 KB). Chapter 1.5: External Debt and Financial Crisis (124 KB). Chapter 1.6: Corruption and Nepotism Between Officials and Enterprises (143 KB). Chapter 1.7: A Model Used to Explain the Financial Crisis (117 KB). Chapter 1.8: The Role of the Government (89 KB). Chapter 1.9: The Function of the IMF (120 KB). Chapter 1.10: East Asia's Recovery (84 KB). Chapter 1.11: The Purpose of this Volume (103 KB). Contents: An Overview of the Financial Crisis in East Asia (T-S Yu); Japan's Bubble Economy and Asia (H S Lim); China: Financial Crisis and Chinese Economy (D-Q Xu); Korea: Korean Financial Crisis OCo The Crisis of a Development Model? (J Lee); Singapore: Coping with the Asian Financial Crisis OCo The Singapore Experience (K-J Ngiam); Hong Kong: Financial Crisis in the Case of Hong Kong OCo Last In, Last Out? (C Tuan & L F Y Ng); Taiwan: Financial Crisis in East Asia (T-M Huo); Thailand: 1997 Thai Financial Crisis (C Leenabanchong); Malaysia: Financial Crisis in Malaysia (M Ariff & M M-C Yap); Indonesia: Indonesia's Responses to the Recent Economic Crisis (A Nasution); Philippine: The 1997-1999 Philippine Economic Downturn OCo A Preventable One (E A Tan); Recursive Dynamic CGE Analysis: The Road to Economic Recovery in Asia (Z Wang & D-Q Xu); Conclusion: Lessons and Policy Implications (T-S Yu & D-Q Xu). Readership: Professors and graduate students in economics and economists working in financial institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, ADB and commercial banks."

In Korea, the IMF-supported program, approved in late 1997, focused on financial sector restructuring, corporate governance, capital account liberalization, labor market reforms and trade liberalization. As in Thailand, it soon became clear that the IMF program underestimated the severity and deln Korea, the IMF-supported program, approved in late 1997, focused on financial sector restructuring, corporate governance, capital account liberalization, labor market reforms and trade liberalization. As in Thailand, it soon became clear that the IMF program underestimated the severity and depth of the crisis. It fell upon the newly-elected government of Kim Dae-Jung to deal with both the crisis and the IMF. This paper illustrates how the Kim Dae-Jung administration deftly dealt with the grave challenges it faced. Korea's remarkable economic recovery, is in large measure, due to the government's prudent handling of the numerous economic challenges it faced. This paper examines the Korean government's management of the crisis-documenting both its achievements and the challenges ahead.

In 2008, the global economy experienced the most severe crash since World War II. A sharp collapse in international trade followed, leaving no country on the globe immune to a sequence of economic shocks. This timely book explores many of the key issues raised in the wake of the global economic crisis and provides an in-depth analysis of crisis transmission to emerging markets. The expert contributors compare the recent crisis with earlier crises, explore international aspects of the crisis from the perspectives of markets and trade, and examine macroeconomic policy responses. In so doing, they address important questions including: How did this crisis differ from those suffered previously? How and why did flaws in financial markets contribute to the crisis? How important were global imbalances and global overheating in explaining the global meltdown? Did different pre-crisis fundamentals generate different post-crisis performances? And, how severe were the economic shocks to countries such as Korea and other emerging economies? Academics, students and policymakers in the fields of economics, international economics, finance money and banking and Asian studies will find this book to be a thought-provoking and stimulating read.

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