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南朝鲜的外贸政策 与工业化过程

杨叔进 著

**SOUTH KOREA'S
TRADE POLICY AND
INDUSTRIALIZATION**

by

Shu - Chin Yang

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专 辑 总 序

南开大学国际经济研究所经过1年多的筹划，于1987年11月正式成立。本所的重要工作之一是科研。现正在国际经济领域中，特别是中国的涉外经济问题方面，进行一系列的专题研究。本所的硕士生和博士生的论文写作、对外谘询以及与国内外合作教学培训等工作，亦将与科研计划相互配合和相互支持。本所的专题研究成果将陆续以不定期的专辑方式发表，以供学术界、政府有关部门和企业界参考。本研究专辑所收各书都是学术性的，作者的意见不一定就是本所的意见。我们欢迎读者提出批评和建议。

杨叔进(执行所长)

1988年6月1日

Preface to the Series of Special Studies On International Economics

After more than a year's preparation, the Institute of International Economics (IIE) of Nankai University was formally established in November 1987. One of the most important tasks of the IIE is research. Currently, the IIE is undertaking a series of special studies on specific topics in the field of international economics, particularly issues concerning China's international economic relations. The series will be published on an irregular, occasional basis. The IIE's Master and Ph. D. degree student theses, the consulting work, as well as the education and training programs in cooperation with foreign or international institutions, will all be related to the research program and will be mutually supportive. The research results of our faculty members and their collaborators will be published in this series of special studies. They will serve as references for the academic community,

concerned government agencies, and enterprises.
The special studies are of an academic nature;
the views of the authors are not necessarily those
of the IIE. We welcome comments and suggestions
from the reader.

Shu-Chin Yang
Executive Director
June 1, 1988

作者简历

杨叔进是南开大学经济研究所硕士、威斯康辛大学博士。1950~1963年任联合国亚洲及远东经济委员会的经济调查处和经济发展处的专家或处长。曾被菲律宾国家经济委员会聘为顾问。1963~1986年间，任世界银行高级经济专家，曾负责亚洲局的东亚及太平洋区的经济工作，后转入政策设计与方案复审局，襄助高层管理当局复审发展战略和资助政策与方案，又在经济发展学院从事第三世界官员培训工作。早期主讲经济发展高级班，1980年开始参加和主持在中国的经济管理培训工作，任该院与联合国开发署合办的培训项目协调主任。

杨博士在亚经会任内曾去10余个亚洲国家考察经济；在世界银行任内曾任经济考察团团长或成员，访问南朝鲜、台湾、印度、巴基斯坦、埃及、南斯拉夫、肯尼亚、坦桑尼亚、中国等国家或地区。除为亚经会与世界银行撰写了大量的经济报告外，他在国外期刊上发表20余篇

论文。主要著作为《复汇率制度》和《经济发展的理论与策略》2书。

杨叔进现任南开大学国际经济研究所执行所长。

内 容 摘 要

南朝鲜作为新兴工业地区之一，其发展经验甚受人注意。本书集中探讨它的发展策略的核心，即外贸与工业化策略，并以成果为证。从朝鲜战争结束到现在的30多年的长期过程中，可以更加清楚地看到它的经济战略演变和发展阶段。

本书将这30多年的发展过程分为四个阶段：(1)依靠美援，初级进口替代阶段。这一阶段如许多其他发展中国家和地区一样，从技术较简单、制造消费品的轻工业开始发展，用进口限额作为主要的保护工具。但不久南朝鲜看出它的局限性和不利的影响，便在这基础上很早在60年代中期转入了第二阶段。(2)转向提倡出口，经济迅速增长阶段。这一阶段开始寻求经济稳定，货币贬值，继又施行各种鼓励出口的办法，利用低廉劳动力的优越性发展了劳动密集型工业。这一时期国际经济环境有利，南朝鲜的出口带动了工业和经济的迅速增长。到了70

年代初期,轻工业已发展得相当成熟,并出于军事的考虑,乃开始进入第三阶段。(3)有选择地发展重化工业,使进口替代升级,也就是替代资本密集和技术密集产品的进口阶段。当时的鼓励政策是税收和信贷的优惠和对本地市场的保护。在这一工业化加深的过程中,南朝鲜遭到许多外来的和内部的经济困难,如两次石油震动,农业歉收,通货膨胀等。但每次调整后,仍继续坚持重化工业的发展计划。由于南朝鲜一方面实施进口替代的升级,另一方面还着眼于升级后将来仍可出口,因此在计划完成后的80年代初期,重化、电子等工业出口迅速增长,从而进入了第四阶段。(4)出口升级,恢复经济迅速增长的现阶段。目前因国际上的低石油价格、低利率和低汇率对南朝鲜出口有利,它已于1986年第一次出现了国际收支顺差。但发达国家保护主义的抬头和其他新兴工业化国家和地区的竞争,使南朝鲜面临了新的挑战。

在上述发展过程中和国际经济震动中，南朝鲜经济亦暴露出它的弱点：易受外来的震动影响，经济部门发展的不平衡，外债仍高，少数大企业的垄断，财富分配的不平均，等等。现在南朝鲜当局已采取调整 and 改革的办法，以矫正不平衡、不平均和增强市场机制的作用。

本书对南朝鲜经济发展阶段的划分和分析，采取长期性的看法，在分析短期变动时考虑到长期策略的基本趋向，并从数据中分析政策的影响，从成果分析中探讨经济因素的作用及效益和外贸及工业化结构变动的趋势。

South Korea's Foreign Trade Policy and Industrialization

Abstract

South Korea is regarded as one of the newly industrialized countries; its development experience has attracted much attention. This study concentrates on the center of its development strategy, that is the foreign trade and industrial development strategies and policies. Empirical analysis as supporting evidence is offered. The study covers a long period of more than thirty years beginning with the end of the Korean war, so that the evolution of these strategies and policies can be seen more clearly than just analyzing a section of this whole period.

The study divided the past 34 years roughly into four stages, with the understanding that they are not clear-cut stages; actual developments overlap. The first stage runs roughly from 1953 to 1963, during which time South Korea initiated industrial development by import substitution in manufacturing. Like many other developing

countries, it started with light industries manufacturing consumer goods with rather simple and standard technology, under the protection of mainly quantitative import control. However, South Korea had discovered its limitation and unfavorable economic effects, shifted rather earlier than most other developing countries from import substitution to export promotion in the mid-1960's and ushered into the second stage.

The second period, 1964-1973, started with economic stabilization and then moved quickly to export expansion. It began with a sizable currency devaluation, followed by a set of policy measures to encourage exports. South Korea used its comparative advantage of cheap labor to continue to develop labor-intensive industries. During this period, the international economic environment was very favorable, and the rapid expansion of South Korea's exports brought about

rapid economic growth. During the early 1970's, South Korea's light industries were maturing and partly due to defense considerations, it began to establish heavy and chemical industries on a selective basis and entered into the third stage.

The third stage, 1973—1983, is a kind of advanced stage of import substitution during which South Korea deliberately chose heavy and chemical industries for development to enable the substitution of capital intensive and technology intensive imports. The policies adopted were preferential taxes and credit extended to these industries and protection of their domestic market. However, the long-term objective was still to make their products competitive and exportable, after finishing the learning process. Unfortunately, during this period, South Korea encountered several severe internal and external shocks, such as the two oil shocks, world recession,

sion, high international market interest rates, crop failure and inflation. But after making adjustments to every shock, the government continued to pursue the long-term heavy industrialization strategy. Due to the pursuit of the policy of advanced import substitution first and exporting later, South Korea has been able to rapidly increase its exports of machinery, chemical and electronic products since the early 1980's and thereby began a new stage.

The fourth stage, from 1984 onwards witnessed the resumption of export-led rapid growth. Currently, low world oil prices, low interest rates and low exchange rates have helped South Korea's exports. South Korea has for the first time in 1986 realized a surplus in its balance of payments current account. However, the rise of protectionism in the industrial countries and the growing competition of the other developing countries

constitute a new challenge to South Korea.

During the development process and adjustments to the external shocks, South Korea also exposed its weaknesses. They are the susceptibility to external shocks, the unbalanced development among economic sectors, the accumulation of large external debt, the concentration of economic power in the large enterprise and the uneven distribution of wealth. South Korea has adopted certain measures of adjustments and reform to correct these shortcomings, particularly by reforming the banking system to improving the market mechanism in the capital market, and further trade liberalization.

In dividing the stages or periods, the study adopts a long-term point of view. In analysis, it put the short-term changes into the perspective of the long-term strategy and trends. It uses

quantitative analysis of actual achievements to ascertain the effects of the strategies and policies. In particular the study assesses the relative importance of economic factors in and their efficiency determining the growth and structural changes in South Korea's industry and foreign trade.