

BÖLÜM 8

GÜNEY KORE’NİN ULUSLARARASI TİCARET POLİTİKALARI VE STRATEJİK ÇIKARIMLAR

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GİRİŞ

Kore yarımadasının ekonomik ve siyasal tarihi binlerce yıla uzanır. 1900’lü yıllarda Yarımada’da tek devlet hüküm sürmekteydi: Kore Krallığı ve 1897-1910 arasında Kore İmparatorluğu. Yarımada 1910 yılından İkinci Dünya Savaşında Japonya’nın yenilmesine kadar Japonya egemenliğinde kalmıştır. 1948’da Japonlar Kore’den tamamen çekildikten sonra Yarımada’nın Kuzeyi o zamanki Sovyetler Birliği’nin, Güneyi ise ABD’nin güdümüne girmiştir. 1950’de Kuzeyin Güneyi işgali ile başlayan İç Savaş, ABD öncülüğünde bir BM koalisyon gücü sayesinde 1953’te sonlandırılabilmiştir. Temmuz 1953’te taraflar arasında bir ateşkes imzalanmıştır, ancak bu bir barış anlaşması olmadığından iki devlet hukuki bakımdan günümüzde de savaş halindedir (Kim, 2017:105). Her iki Kore’nin hükümetleri, kendilerinin Kore halkının gerçek hükümeti olduğunu iddia etmektedir. Bu yüzden arada sınır ihlalleri ve tehditlerle dolu bir soğuk savaş dönemi sürüp gitmektedir (Kim, 2020, May 3).

İç savaş sonrası fiilen Kuzey-Güney olarak ikiye bölünen Kore yarımadasında madenler, Japon sömürgesi döneminde kurulan sanayilerin çoğu ve elektrik üretim tesislerinin %80’inden fazlası Kuzey’de kalmıştır. Çoğu, Japonya’nın kendi ekonomik amaçları doğrultusunda kurulan, Güneyin elinde kalan sanayi tesisleri ve demir yolu gibi ekonomik alt yapı İç Savaşta tahrip olduğundan bir işlevselliği kalmamıştı. Güney arıca ülkede bulunan Japon nüfusun ülkelerine geri gönderilmesinin oluşturduğu nitelikli iş gücü, mühendis, teknisyen ve öğretmen boşluğu, Kuzey’den gelen mülteci akını, tarım ürünleri için ana pazar olan Japonya’nın kaybedilmesi ve ülkedeki siyasi çalkantı gibi başka sorunlarla da uğraşmak zorundaydı. Sadece %30’u ekilebilen verimli tarım arazilerinin çoğu G. Kore’nin elindeydi, ancak bu araziler zaten yoğun olan ve hızla artan nüfusu beslemek için sınırlı sayıda ürünün üretilmesine elverişliydi (Seth, 2017).

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