



KOREA AND (THE FUTURE OF) THE LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL ORDER

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Debate on global governance: realism versus liberalism

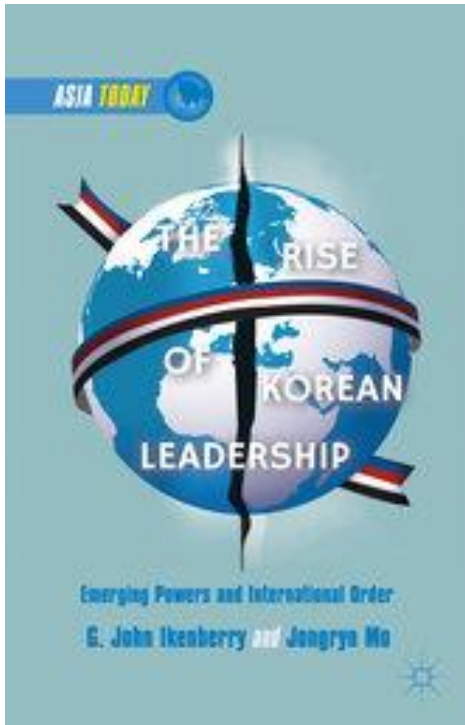
- Variants of hegemonic stability theory
 - Political leadership (Gilpin, 1987)
 - A G-zero world (Bremmer and Noubini, 2011)
 - American primacy (Kagan, 2012)
- Liberal Internationalism
 - Rising powers are liberal internationalists (Ikenberry, 2011)

Missing in the debate is the role of middle power leadership!

- Global governance is polarized
 - The United States versus China
 - The G7 versus the BRICS
 - Developed versus developing countries
- Effective and stable global governance may require and depend on a strong middle
 - MIKTA – close to 10% of world GDP
 - Traditional middle powers – Australia, Canada, Scandinavian countries

Concepts of middle power leadership

- Middle powers – countries in the middle in terms of level of development and size
- Middle country behaviors – example-setting, niche playing, mediating/bridging
- Middle country tools – hard power and soft power



Ikenberry, John and Jongryn Mo.
2013. *The Rise of Korean
Leadership: Emerging Powers and
Liberal International Order*. NY:
Palgrave Macmillan

The Rise of Korean Leadership

(Ikenberry and Mo, 2013)

- **Part 1: The Global Financial Crisis and the Rise of Korea as a Global Player**
 - Chapter 1 – The G20 and South Korea's Middle Power Leadership
 - Chapter 2 - Korea's FTA Networks and its Global Leadership
 - Chapter 3 - Tiding over the Global Financial Crisis: The Korean Experience
- **Part 2: Korea as a New Bridge to the Developing World**
 - Case 4 –Korea and Emerging Development Cooperation Regime
 - Case 5 – Korea's Leadership on Green Growth
- **Part 3: Korea's Emerging Role in Regional and Global Security**
 - Case 6- Seoul Nuclear Security Summit: Contributions and Achievements
 - Case 7 – Global Leadership: International Peace-Keeping Activities

Key issues in the study of Korean leadership

- Characteristics of Korean leadership
 - More successful in example-setting and initiative-taking than in mediating/bridging
 - Focus on intellectual leadership as opposed to “hardware” leadership
- Actual effects on global governance
 - Middle power leadership and the G20
- Future of Korean leadership
 - Political will and domestic politics – Japan deja vu?
 - Cooperation with other middle powers - MIKTA

Middle power leadership and the G20 (Cooper and Mo, 2013)

- Financial regulatory reform
 - Middle powers with strong banks and crisis experience
- Global financial safety net – Korean agenda at the Seoul Summit
- The G20 Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth
 - Australia, Canada, and South Korea with the United States
- Seoul Development Agenda
 - Middle powers with recent development experience

Middle powers and G20 institutionalization

- Middle powers' voice is strongest at the G20
- Middle powers have a natural incentive to strengthen the G20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation
 - The G7 and the BRICS
- Middle powers can also use the G20 as a platform for increasing their influence at international organizations
 - G20-IMF relations

Domestic politics of global leadership

- The partisan model (the United States, Canada, Australia)
 - Progressive party is more committed to global issues, multilateralism and global leadership than conservative party
 - Kevin Rudd vs Tony Abbott/ Paul Martin vs Stephen Harper
- The consensus model (Scandinavia)
 - All major parties are equally committed to global issues, multilateralism and global leadership
- The bureaucratic model
 - Global leadership is not a major political issue; the bureaucracy drives global issues policy

THANK YOU!