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Panel Discussion How to Achieve Cooperation and Peace in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia: Monetary and Economic Integration

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International Monetary Fund

DISCLAIMER: The views expressed in this presentation represent those of the presenter and do not represent those of the IMF.

I. Introduction

A growing interest in unification for long-term prosperity

Its economic effects depend on the type and structure of unification.

Overview the issues of immediate integration in the context of different (political and) economic integration approaches.

II. Unification Scenarios

(Political and Economic Integration)

 ✓ Unification scenarios are based on the timing and pace of political and economic integration

Rapid and Radical Political Integration



one system, one economy

Radical, East and West Germany, Political initiative, Unitary state

one system, two economies

Eclectic, Separate economies, Two regions under one system, SAR

Economic Integration Approaches

- The effects of unification on the potential growth of North and South Koreas will greatly depend on whether two economies are allowed to coexist.
- Rapid unification involves large costs

A 'one system and two economies' approach allows radical political integration and gradual and staged economic integration.

III. Issues on the 'One System and Two Economies'

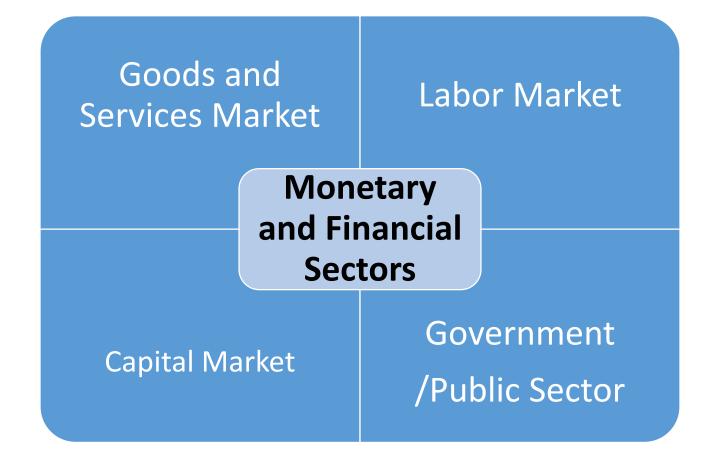
'one system and two economies' scenario

 Immediate introduction of a market-economy system within the North Korean region

Shaping an autonomous economic policy

 Designing and building institutions to ensure South-North economic cooperation

Sectoral Frameworks for Robust Economic Integration

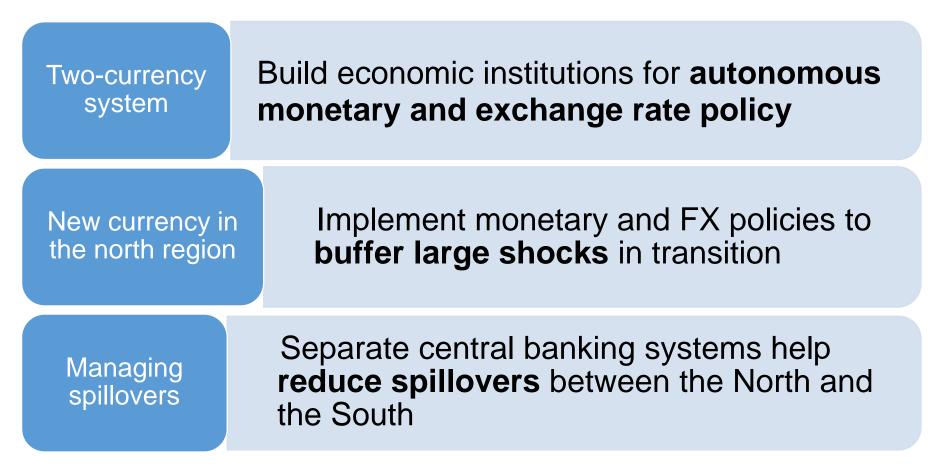


North Korea Sectoral Purview:

Demographics and Labor (J. Choi, 2015)	 North Korea entered Aging Society in 2004 and saw low population dividends (much lower than China and Vietnam) Unification: Slow entry into Aged Society by 4 years (2018→2022) with no effect on the peak year of working age population
Industry Structure	 Aging (Aged) Society: 7-14% (14-21%) of the population is over 65 years Input-output table (UN) analysis—manufacture, agriculture, and services: Similar to the 1970-80s structure of S. Korea Informal sector is growing (J. Choi, 2016)
Investment and Growth	 The 2012 "Woori-style Economic Management Tools" allowed marketization, apart from the planned economic sectors Economic catchup strategies could consider labor pool and natural resources (J. Choi and K. Lee, 2014)
Monetary and Financial	 The 2009 monetary reform accompanied sharp price changes and dollarization- yuanization (J. Min and S. Jung, 2014) Dollarization-yuanization offered safe transaction methods, which helped temper uncertainty Mono-banking system (B. Kim, 2014)

Monetary Policy Framework and Exchange Rate System

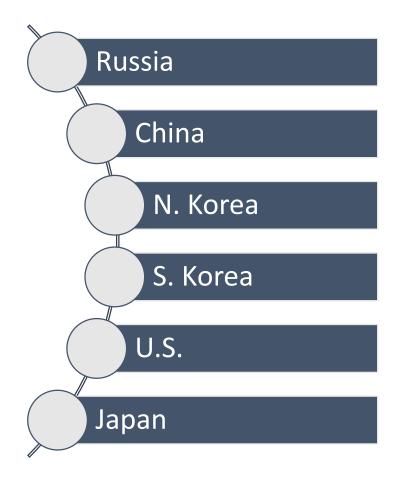
> Two currencies in transition?



IV. Impacts on, and Cooperation for, the Regional Economy

- Capital inflows (initial overshooting or undershooting)—need for stable funding for long-term development
 - FX operation account and currency swaps
 - Long-term equalization bonds (e.g., Germany)
 - Land fund in transition (e.g., HK SAR for 1986-1998)
- NK development conducive to robust growth and positive spillovers
 - Increase the market size and economic efficiency of the Korean peninsular
 - Boost the regional economy as a new epicenter of growth impetus

Cooperation and Peace in the Korean Peninsular



- Political, social, and cultural interactions as well as economic linkages are integral
- Challenges to balancing all linkages for robust prosperity
- International cooperation:
 - Investment funding from international capital markets or organizations
 - Time to build human capital: front-loading technical assistance and training

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