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THE AMERICAN AND SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS' DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS

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Abstract. This article examines the development of bilateral relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, with a focus on diplomatic, military, and economic dimensions. It provides historical context, highlighting the evolution of ties from the Cold War era to the present, and analyzes contemporary challenges facing the two nations. The study relies on secondary sources and literature review to explore the foundations of the US-ROK alliance and the influence of American foreign policy on South Korea's development. The theoretical significance lies in better understanding the roots of the bilateral partnership, while the practical relevance is found in evaluating strategic cooperation across three main dimensions: politics, military defense, and economic investment. The article aims to contribute to scientific knowledge by offering insights into how this alliance has shaped both countries' foreign policy agendas and regional stability.

The main findings show that South Korea has taken an active role in the Indo-Pacific economic order, combining cooperation and “hedging” to maximize benefits and minimize risks. The study confirms that the U.S.-ROK alliance reflects a new type of alliance policy, where networks, interconnections, and strategic economic alignment play a key role not just military power.

This research employs qualitative and historical-comparative analysis of key government strategies and speeches by top officials, as well as expert research analysis. The article may be useful for scholars of international relations, policymakers, economists, diplomats, as well as students and graduate researchers studying Korea-U.S. relations.

Key words: Republic of Korea, United States of America, alliance, politics, economics, bilateral relations, military cooperation, balancing

Introduction

In today's interconnected world, nations are compelled to form alliances, join international organizations, and engage in ongoing dialogue even disputes, with other countries. While some states may pursue peaceful policies, the global landscape makes it difficult to remain unaffected by the actions of allies or adversaries. In this case, we surely can affirm that the Republic of Korea (South Korea) is no exception.

Bilateral relations between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America have deep historical roots, dating back to the era of the Joseon Dynasty

and to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation which was concluded after 10 years of the misunderstanding and conflict that occurred between today's allies. However, significant developments began in the aftermath of World War II and during the Cold War, a time marked by ideological and geopolitical rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. Although the term "Cold War" refers to conflict without direct warfare between superpowers, proxy wars and regional confrontations such as those on the Korean Peninsula in the defined the period.

The division of Korea into North and South following the Korean War laid the foundation for the modern ROK-US alliance. Since then, the United States has played a pivotal role in South Korea's security, economy, and positioning on the global stage. The alliance remains central to South Korea's defense strategy, including the provision of a so-called "nuclear umbrella" by the U.S. to deter North Korean aggression. In addition to military cooperation, American investments have significantly contributed to South Korea's economic growth, making bilateral economic ties another crucial pillar of the relationship.

Today, South Korea is among the top five economies in Asia and ranks second among 17 economies in Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania. According to the Global Innovation Index 2024, the Republic of Korea ranks sixth among 51 high-income economies and second in its regional group—surpassing even China. This achievement is remarkable for a country once dubbed a "shrimp among whales" in a region dominated by global powers [1].

Description of Materials and methods

This study employs a qualitative research methodology based on secondary data analysis. The primary sources include academic articles, policy reports, government publications, historical documents, and statistical data from international organizations such as the OECD, Congressional Research Service as well as official key papers of both Governments. The analysis focuses on three core areas of the ROK-US bilateral relationship: political-diplomatic history, military cooperation, and economic interaction.

A historical-comparative approach was used to trace the evolution of the alliance from the post-World War II era to the present. This method allows for identifying key turning points and trends that have defined the relationship over decades. The data was synthesized and critically reviewed to assess both the theoretical underpinnings and practical outcomes of the bilateral cooperation between the Republic of Korea and the United States.

The research also incorporates case study elements, focusing on pivotal events such as the Korean War, the Mutual Defense Treaty (1953), the deployment of THAAD (2017), and recent developments in U.S. Indo-Pacific strategy. This approach helps illustrate how broader geopolitical shifts influence bilateral relations.

Results

Historical Overview of US-ROK relations

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Korea were first established 143 years ago during the late Joseon Dynasty. The 1882 Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation served as the foundational agreement between the two nations, and in 1883, the first official American envoy arrived in Korea. These early diplomatic ties continued until 1905, when Japan began its colonial occupation of the Korean Peninsula. Under Japanese rule, which lasted for approximately 35 years, formal relations between Korea and the United States were effectively suspended. It was not until 1949, it took place only after four years when Korea regained independence, hereinafter the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the United States formally reestablished diplomatic ties [2].

The modern era of US-ROK relations began during the Cold War, a period defined by ideological confrontation and global power rivalry. Facing immediate threats from the North Korean regime, South Korea required international support to ensure its survival and sovereignty. The United States responded by extending military aid, and following the outbreak of the Korean War (1950–1953), American forces played a decisive role in defending the South. This military intervention laid the groundwork for the 1953 Mutual Defense Treaty (MDT), which formalized a strategic alliance that remains central to U.S. security interests in Northeast Asia. Deep down the signed-on 1 October 1953 the MDT established strong either security or economical connection in the U.S.-ROK affairs. Moreover, in the frame of the Mutual Defense Treaty in 1967 was concluded another supplementary document called Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) that regulates the status and conditions of the American troops' presence in South Korea.

It is important to recognize that US-ROK relations are rooted in a deep historical context, often positively emphasized by both nations. Over the decades, this alliance has evolved beyond military cooperation, encompassing significant economic, political, and cultural dimensions. Today, South Korea is considered one of the United States' most reliable and strategic allies in the region. Looking back to the history again, South Korea was not obliged, by any of international contracts, to take part in Vietnamese war, so the decision to send Korean 350,000 troops showed Korean interaction into American problems based on biliteral consent and ROK's strategical interests only. In the time following the decision of the President Park Chung-hee's administration brought to the economy of the country all about 235.6 million dollars as aid, credits and contracts for conglomerates, which after was the "start" button for "the Miracle on the Han River" [3, p.22].

Nevertheless, the bilateral relationship is not without challenges. One of the most pressing geopolitical dilemmas involves South Korea's position between two great powers: the United States and the People's Republic of China. As China continues to rise economically and militarily, it has become increasingly difficult for Seoul to navigate the complex dynamics of regional competition. While the United States remains South Korea's primary security guarantor, China is also

South Korea's largest trading partner but at the same time China plays the main role of the biggest counterpart of the USA. This has placed Seoul in a delicate position and some scholars even describe as a balancing act between strategic and economic interests.

The metaphor of South Korea as a “shrimp among whales,” often used to describe its historical vulnerability in a region dominated by powerful neighbors, is gradually being reconsidered. As Professor Ramon Pacheco Pardo of King's College London notes, South Korea has transformed into a “whale” in its own right, especially through the expansion of its global soft power, technological innovation, and cultural exports [4].

Military Relations and Strategic Alliances

Military cooperation has long served as a foundational element of the U.S.-Republic of Korea (ROK) alliance. One of the most recent developments in bilateral defense collaboration is the 24th Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD), held on April 11, 2024, and publicly detailed by the U.S. Department of Defense. The dialogue reinforced three core pillars of the alliance: (1) enhancing extended deterrence against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK); (2) modernizing alliance capabilities through scientific and technological collaboration; and (3) strengthening U.S. regional security cooperation with allies in the Indo-Pacific [5].

The year 2023 also marked a symbolic milestone, the 70th anniversary of the U.S.-ROK alliance, commemorated through a joint statement affirming the enduring value of their strategic partnership. The alliance has continuously evolved since the Korean War, adapting to new regional and global security challenges.

U.S. presidential elections are a recurring source of concern for South Korea, as leadership changes in Washington often influence the direction of foreign policy. For instance, the possibility of a second term under President Donald Trump raised anxieties in Seoul due to his administration's previous demands for increased South Korean financial contributions to host U.S. troops and his unpredictability in alliance management. Although these concerns remain speculative, they underscore the ROK's vulnerability to shifts in U.S. political leadership. However, following the updates of South Korean political changes as the impeachment and subsequent removal of his predecessors and inauguration of new president Lee Jae-myung took the worries about already selected president Trump away. In reality, the biggest “headache” of the whole world was the new tariff policy of the U.S. declared by the president Donald Trump, the wind of changes hit many countries without any exclusion but to be fair the ROK could change the rate from 25% up to 15%, in the today's reality the result is remarkable and gives us the base to declare about close connection between U.S. and ROK [6].

In a January 2024 press conference in Washington, D.C., South Korean Ambassador Cho Hyundong reaffirmed the nation's commitment to deepening trilateral cooperation with the United States and Japan in the face of increasing North Korean provocations. He also emphasized the continued operation of the

Nuclear Consultative Group (NCG), which serves as a platform for strengthening extended deterrence mechanisms and improving communication in crisis scenarios.

Beyond institutional frameworks, the influence of American values on South Korean policy, particularly regarding human rights and the treatment of North Korean defectors remains strong. South Korea's public and government alike show solidarity with North Koreans suffering under the authoritarian regime, mirroring U.S. advocacy efforts.

While the global spotlight in recent years has focused on other major conflicts such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine and violence in the Middle East, the North Korean threat has not diminished. On the contrary, the DPRK has used its strategic partnership with Russia to circumvent international sanctions. It has emerged as a major arms supplier to Moscow, raising the possibility of reciprocal military or political support that could destabilize the Korean Peninsula further.

To understand the broader context of U.S.-ROK military ties, it is essential to examine regional defense frameworks. Although South Korea is not a formal member of QUAD (U.S., Japan, India, Australia) or AUKUS (U.S., U.K., Australia), it has increasingly aligned with the strategic objectives of these coalitions. In 2023, the leaders of the United States, Japan, and South Korea issued a joint statement emphasizing trilateral defense coordination.

Analysts close to President Yoon Suk-yeol's administration argued that cooperation with Japan is becoming increasingly practical and necessary. Japan's advanced anti-submarine warfare capabilities and missile-tracking systems are considered valuable in countering North Korean threats. As one expert noted, "If it is necessary to contain the threat from North Korea, then all possible efforts must be combined—including those of Japan" [7]. However, after the impeachment of the President Yoon, since June 4 of the current year, South Korea has a new president – Lee Jae Myung and perhaps new regime. In the frame of the recent political changes, we can just predict the upcoming scenario.

Despite these collaborative efforts, some South Korean analysts raise concerns about the perception of their country's military status. According to the Global Firepower Index of the year 2024, South Korea ranks below the military powers of the United States, Russia, China, and India, and even behind Japan, which ranked in the global top ten. This raises the question: Is the South Korean military seen as secondary in comparison to its allies, or is its role undervalued in the broader alliance structure? [8]

Moreover, while the People's Republic of China (PRC) is widely viewed as a strategic competitor to the United States, South Korea maintains a more nuanced relationship with Beijing. The ROK must constantly navigate between its economic interdependence with China and its military obligations to the United States—a diplomatic tightrope that reflects its broader strategy of strategic ambiguity. South Korea's ability to manage these competing pressures is critical to ensuring regional security and maintaining the balance of power in East Asia.

Political and Diplomatic Cooperation

The political and diplomatic relationship between the Republic of Korea

and the United States has evolved significantly since its formal reestablishment in 1949. Initially shaped by the geopolitical imperatives of the Cold War, the partnership was largely centered on containing communist expansion in East Asia. The Korean War (1950–1953) served as a turning point, after which the United States became South Korea’s primary security partner, formalizing their alliance through the 1953 Mutual Defense Treaty. From that moment on, the bilateral relationship became institutionalized through military agreements, political dialogues, and joint efforts in regional diplomacy.

During the Cold War, South Korea was viewed by Washington primarily through a strategic lens as a frontline state in the ideological battle against communism. As such, American foreign policy largely supported South Korean regimes, including authoritarian governments, so long as they maintained an anti-communist stance. However, the 1980s marked a shift in U.S. policy, especially under President Ronald Reagan, who began placing greater emphasis on democratization as a component of American global leadership. This coincided with South Korea’s own democratic transition in 1987, a key moment that helped align the two countries not only strategically, but also ideologically.

With the advent of democracy, political cooperation between Seoul and Washington deepened further. The alliance extended beyond security interests to encompass shared values such as democratic governance, human rights, and rule of law. Over time, the bilateral political dialogue expanded into new areas, including non-proliferation, climate change, public health, and global development initiatives.

In the post-Cold War and 21st-century context, U.S. administrations have pursued different strategies in Asia, each shaping the ROK-U.S. partnership in distinct ways. The Obama administration’s “Pivot to Asia” reaffirmed America’s commitment to regional allies, including South Korea, by expanding diplomatic and military engagement. This policy emphasized multilateral cooperation and a rules-based regional order, positioning Seoul as a critical partner in maintaining Indo-Pacific stability.

The Trump administration, by contrast, took a more transactional approach. While affirming the military alliance, it frequently pressured South Korea to increase its financial contributions to host U.S. forces under the Special Measures Agreement (SMA). This created friction in the alliance, though cooperation continued on key issues such as North Korea’s denuclearization and trade realignments.

Under President Joe Biden, the tone of diplomacy has returned to a more traditional alliance-based approach. The Biden administration emphasizes multilateralism, values-based diplomacy, and strategic competition with China. In this framework, South Korea plays an increasingly important role—not only as a regional security partner but also as a global stakeholder. In recent years, the two countries have intensified coordination on global issues such as climate change, supply chain security, and emerging technologies [9].

South Korea’s growing participation in trilateral cooperation with Japan and the United States, particularly in light of shared security threats from

North Korea and challenges posed by China, also illustrates the maturing of its diplomatic posture. Despite historical tensions between Seoul and Tokyo, Washington continues to encourage deeper trilateral coordination. This signals a shift from a purely bilateral alliance structure to a broader regional strategic architecture in which the ROK plays a central role.

In conclusion, political and diplomatic cooperation between South Korea and the United States has undergone substantial transformation from a relationship driven by Cold War exigencies to a multifaceted partnership grounded in shared democratic values, regional stability, and global cooperation. As global power dynamics shift, the depth and flexibility of this alliance will remain critical for both nations' long-term strategic interests.

Economic Relations and Investment Trends

In the recent decades, the economic growth of South Korea shows incredible results and during 1960-1990 yy. South Korea was a part of so called "East Asian Tigers", so the country after all troubles that was faced with recovered and became one of the leading economies in Asian region, undoubtedly that the economic mystery of Korea could not happen without American support. Moreover, these relations have two beneficial sides: the ROK is one of the key partners of America in Asian Pacific Region in the fields of politics, military and economics as well. Nowadays, Korean economics is on the top, therefore, South Korea is strong economic power which is playing the main role not only in the Asia-Pacific region but also worldwide.

Economic relations between South Korea and the United States received new momentum in 2011, when the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the two countries was ratified. Although the ratification process took several years, the agreement significantly strengthened bilateral relations. While no other major agreements have been signed since then, this FTA is considered one of the most important and is often compared to North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Between 2011 and 2024, U.S. exports to South Korea increased from \$63.1 billion to \$93.4 billion, while imports from South Korea surged from \$67.5 billion to \$148.9 billion, resulting in a growing U.S. trade deficit of approximately \$55.5 billion by 2024. This imbalance is primarily driven by strong South Korean exports in key sectors such as electronics, automobiles, and industrial machinery.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) trends further demonstrate the strategic dimension of economic ties. As of 2023, the cumulative stock of South Korean FDI in the United States reached \$76.7 billion, while U.S. FDI in Korea amounted to \$35.6 billion. Moreover, South Korea ranked among the top sources of greenfield investment in the U.S. in 2023, committing \$21.5 billion to new projects, particularly in semiconductors, electric vehicles, and battery manufacturing [10].

These developments align with the broader U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy, which emphasizes secure supply chains, technology cooperation, and industrial resilience. As the geopolitical competition between the U.S. and China intensifies, South Korea's economic alignment with Washington has gained new strategic relevance.

The asymmetry in trade and investment flows also reflects broader theoretical frameworks such as weaponized interdependence, where networked economic ties are no longer neutral but can be used for leverage or coercion. For Seoul, hedging remains essential: the ROK aims to maximize economic gains from both major powers while reducing exposure to systemic risks.

Overall, the U.S.–ROK economic relationship has evolved beyond trade liberalization. It now functions as a cornerstone of regional resilience and a testbed for hybrid economic-security cooperation in a contested Indo-Pacific order.

The empirical analysis demonstrates that the Republic of Korea and the United States have significantly expanded their economic engagement over the past decade, both in volume and strategic scope. U.S. exports to South Korea grew from \$63.1 billion in 2011 to \$93.4 billion in 2024, while imports increased from \$67.5 billion to \$148.9 billion over the same period [9]. This trend has led to a widening trade deficit for the U.S., reaching –\$55.5 billion in 2024. Simultaneously, South Korean FDI in the U.S. reached \$76.7 billion, exceeding the \$35.6 billion in U.S. investment in Korea [11].

Strategically, the data reveals that South Korea has become one of the most active middle powers in the Indo-Pacific, engaging in minilateral mechanisms such as Chip 4, IPEF, and U.S.–Japan–ROK trilaterals. This participation reflects Seoul’s effort to ensure technological and economic resilience while preserving autonomy in the face of U.S.–China rivalry.

The findings also support key theoretical frameworks. Neoclassical realism explains how systemic pressures are filtered through domestic constraints and elite perceptions, accounting for South Korea’s hedging posture. Meanwhile, the concept of weaponized interdependence is validated through South Korea’s exposure to economic coercion, most notably in the THAAD episode and ongoing semiconductor diplomacy.

Challenges and Prospects for Future Cooperation

Despite the growing economic and strategic alignment between the Republic of Korea and the United States, the bilateral partnership faces multiple challenges that may complicate future cooperation. These challenges stem from both structural pressures in the international system and domestic-level constraints in each country.

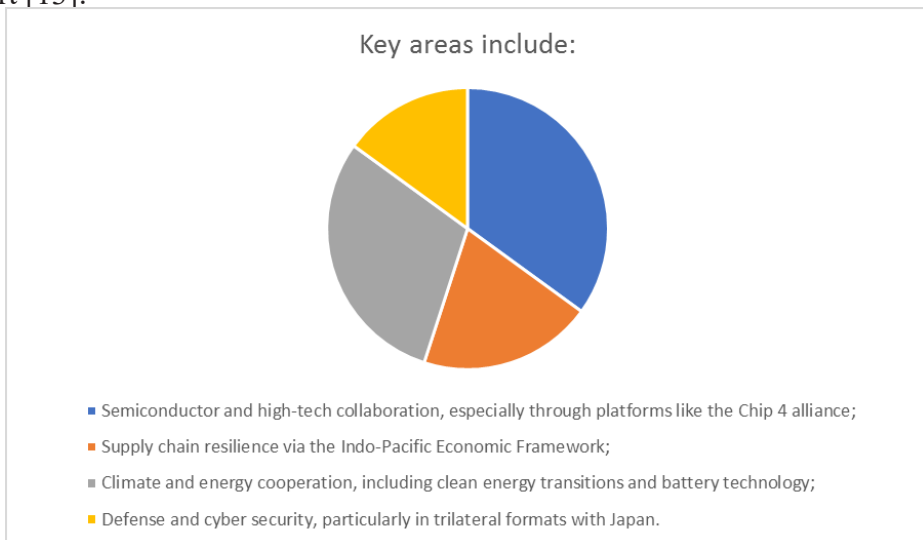
One of the primary challenges is the structural dilemma of systemic competition between the U.S. and China. As the rivalry intensifies, Washington continues to promote economic decoupling from Beijing, especially in high-tech sectors such as semiconductors, AI, and critical minerals [12]. However, South Korea maintains deep economic ties with China, its largest trading partner, making it vulnerable to both supply chain disruptions and economic coercion, as exemplified during the THAAD missile defense dispute in 2017.

This strategic ambivalence places Seoul in a difficult position: it must balance alliance obligations with the U.S. while managing its economic interdependence with China. This reality fuels a “hedging strategy”, in which South Korea seeks to avoid full alignment with either power while preserving flexibility in foreign and economic policy.

At the domestic level, political polarization and changes in leadership can also affect the trajectory of cooperation. While recent South Korean administrations have been broadly pro-alliance, public opinion remains cautious about entanglement in U.S.-led containment strategies, especially those perceived as anti-China [13]. Moreover, three years earlier another survey but with the same content was conducted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in November 2019, Seoul, where the respondents were comparing and placing by the most attractive and non-attractive country for the citizens of South Korea. Their replies mostly were placing China to one of the last points, for instance, North Korea was awarded with the last position and China just before the DPRK. Among the list of the countries which should be positioned were the following as the United States of America, Japan, North Korea and China. Doubtless fact that during last 80 years American and Korean relations have been tightening and most of the Koreans have warm feelings about American citizens, culture and the country itself. However, there should be focus the attention that Japan and South Korea based on their history had not the friendliest affairs, as a result in the phenomenon called “historical memory” there is still background tensions. Obviously, in spite of these tensions Japan and South Korea are in one ally-block connected to the U.S., either economically or politically also. In the light of these “ties” the Peoples’ Republic of China is less attractive to the citizens of South Korea, this is particularly true in the neighborhood with the one of the rising empires of the century which is at the same time the biggest enemy of “big brother”.

Similarly, shifts in U.S. foreign policy priorities such as renewed focus on domestic industrial policy or electoral uncertainty may also limit long-term predictability.

Nonetheless, there are clear prospects for deepened and diversified cooperation, to demonstrate the key areas, there can be shown the following pie-chart [13]:



Pie-chart 1 – Key areas

In addition, both countries increasingly recognize the importance of middle-power diplomacy and networked minilateralism as mechanisms to navigate a fluid regional order. Rather than relying solely on rigid bilateral alliances, South Korea and the United States are investing in flexible, issue-specific coalitions that can respond to transnational challenges without triggering bloc-based polarization.

If managed carefully, these new institutional pathways offer strategic autonomy for South Korea and regional leverage for the United States. Ultimately, the future of U.S.–ROK cooperation will depend on the ability of both governments to align their strategic objectives without overstepping political, economic, or societal constraints.

Conclusion

Concluding the main idea of this study, we are taking courage to highlight South Korea's complex position as both a beneficiary and a risk-bearer in the emerging Indo-Pacific economic order. Far from being a passive actor caught between two great powers, South Korea is leveraging its strategic position to become an active node in a networked regional architecture. Through a careful combination of cooperation and hedging, Seoul is pursuing a pragmatic strategy aimed at maximizing economic gains while managing geopolitical risks. There is clearly seen that describing the ROK's strategic system before it was widely used the terminology of "balancing" but in today's reality we face with "hedging" system, which is proven by the government wise policy aimed to use the "shield" before the problem arises.

For policymakers, this suggests the need to strengthen resilient, non-polarizing cooperation frameworks, particularly in technology, energy, and supply chains. Mini-lateralism, rather than rigid bilateralism or bloc politics, appears to be the most viable path forward.

For scholars, the case of South Korea affirms the analytical value of moving beyond traditional alliance theory. Middle powers are not merely balancing or bandwagoning; they are shaping institutions, setting norms, and managing interdependence in ways that are increasingly central to regional order.

Based on the results of comparative analysis, case study of mutual key papers, the fact that the political relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea are directly connected with either economic or military alliances. It might be noticed that recent years the dynamics between these two countries are changing not every year but even every day, especially, it is actualized with the recent either American or South Korean establishment changes.

In conclusion, the U.S.–ROK relationship illustrates the future of alliance politics in an age of complex interdependence, where power is exercised not just through military might, but through connectivity, networks, and strategic economic alignment. Nowadays, the South Korea became not only one of the leading partners of America in Indo-Pacific region but also the Partner who had proven its' loyalty over passed 72 years.

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АМЕРИКА ЖӘНЕ ОҢТҮСТІК КОРЕЯ ӘСКЕРІ-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАРДЫҢ ДАМУ ДИНАМИКАСЫ

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Аңдатпа. Бұл мақала дипломатиялық, әскери және экономикалық аспектілерге назар аудара отырып, Америка Құрама Штаттары мен Корея Республикасы арасындағы екіжақты қарым-қатынастардың дамуын қарастырады. Мақалада «қырғи-қабақ соғыс» кезеңінен бүгінгі күнге дейінгі қарым-қатынастардың даму эволюциясын сипаттайтын тарихи контекст берілген және екі елдің қазіргі кездегі қиындықтары талданған. Зерттеу

АҚШ-КР альянсының негіздерін және Американың сыртқы саясатының Оңтүстік Кореяның дамуына әсерін зерттеу үшін қосымша дереккөздерге және әдебиеттерге шолуға негізделген. Теориялық маңыздылық екіжақты серіктестіктің бастауын жақсырақ түсінуде, ал практикалық маңыздылық үш негізгі бағыттағы стратегиялық ынтымақтастықты бағалауда жатыр: саясат, әскери қорғаныс және экономикалық инвестиция. Мақала бұл одақтың екі елдің сыртқы саяси күн тәртібіне және аймақтық тұрақтылыққа қалай әсер еткенін талдау арқылы ғылыми білімге үлес қосуды мақсат етеді.

Негізгі нәтижелер Оңтүстік Кореяның Индо–Тынық мұхиты экономикалық тәртібінде белсенді рөл атқарғанын көрсетеді. Ол өз пайдасын барынша арттырып, тәуекелдерді азайту үшін ынтымақтастық пен «хеджирлеуді» (тәуекелден сақтану стратегиясын) үйлестіріп отыр. Зерттеу АҚШ–Оңтүстік Корея одағы жаңа типтегі одақтық саясатты білдіретінін растайды. Мұнда әскери күштен гөрі желілік байланыстар, өзара тәуелділік және стратегиялық экономикалық үйлесімділік басты рөл атқарады.

Бұл зерттеуде мемлекеттік негізгі стратегиялар мен жоғары лауазымды тұлғалардың сөздеріне сапалық және тарихи-салыстырмалы талдау, сондай-ақ сарапшылар зерттеулеріне шолу жасалды. Мақала халықаралық қатынастарды зерттейтін ғалымдарға, саясаткерлерге, экономистерге, дипломаттарға, сондай-ақ Корея мен АҚШ арасындағы қатынастарды зерттеп жүрген студенттер мен магистранттарға пайдалы болуы мүмкін.

Тірек сөздер: Корея Республикасы, Америка Құрама Штаттары, одақ, саясат, экономика, екіжақты қарым-қатынастар, әскери ынтымақтастық, баланстық

ДИНАМИКА РАЗВИТИЯ АМЕРИКАНО-ЮЖНОКОРЕЙСКИХ ВОЕННО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается развитие двусторонних отношений между Соединенными Штатами Америки и Республикой Корея с акцентом на дипломатические, военные и экономические аспекты. В статье представлен исторический контекст, описывающий эволюцию отношений с эпохи холодной войны до наших дней, а также анализируются современные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются обе страны. Исследование основано на вторичных источниках и обзоре литературы для изучения основ альянса США и Республики Корея и влияния американской внешней политики на развитие Южной Кореи. Теоретическая значимость заключается в лучшем понимании истоков двустороннего партнерства, а практическая — в оценке стратегического сотрудничества по трем основным направлениям: политика, военная оборона и экономические инвестиции. Цель статьи — внести вклад в научное знание, проанализировав, как этот альянс повлиял на внешнеполитические повестки дня обеих стран и региональную стабильность.

Основные результаты показывают, что Южная Корея заняла активную роль в Индо-Тихоокеанском экономическом порядке, сочетая сотрудничество и «хеджирование» для максимизации выгод и снижение рисков. Исследование подтверждает, что союз США-РК отражает новый тип союзной политики, где ключевое значение имеют сети, взаимосвязи и стратегическое экономическое выстраивание, а не только военная сила.

В данном исследовании использовался качественный и историко-компаративистский анализ основных государственных стратегий и выступлений первых лиц, а также анализ исследований экспертов. Статья может быть полезной для исследователей международных отношений, политикам, экономистам и дипломатам, а также студентам и магистрантам, исследующие отношения между Кореей и Америкой.

Ключевые слова: Республика Корея, Соединенные Штаты Америки, альянс, политика, экономика, двусторонние отношения, военное сотрудничество, балансирование

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