



OECD의 권고이행평가 및 향후과제: 규제개혁

梁俊哲 · 金鴻律

OECD : 가

梁俊哲・金鴻律

序言

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OECD

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OECD 1995

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OECD 가 .

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(RIA) , 50%

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OECD

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NGO

4 OECD 가 :

가

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梁俊哲 金鴻律 OECD

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OECD , ,

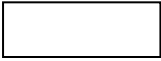
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OECD

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李 景 台



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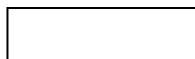
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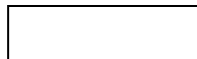
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1. OECD	11
2.	13
· OECD	15
1.	15
2.	23
3.	29
4.	33
· OECD	가 37
1.	37
2.	47
3.	54
4.	61
· 가	68
1. OECD	68
2. OECD가	75
3. OECD	, , 가 83

.....	87
.....	89
Executive Summary	107



< -1> OECD	12
< -1> OECD	58

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1. OECD

OECD

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OECD 1997 5

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14 OECD 가 :

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가 .

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1.

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1) 7

1997 OECD
7가
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(deregulation)
OECD 7

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18 OECD 가 :

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(, , ,
) . , WTO , OECD
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가
, 가 .

2) . , 가 가 .
가 .
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3) , 가
가 가
가 .

Recognition Agreement) (MRA: Mutual 가

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Jobs Study) , OECD (OECD 가

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2)

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가

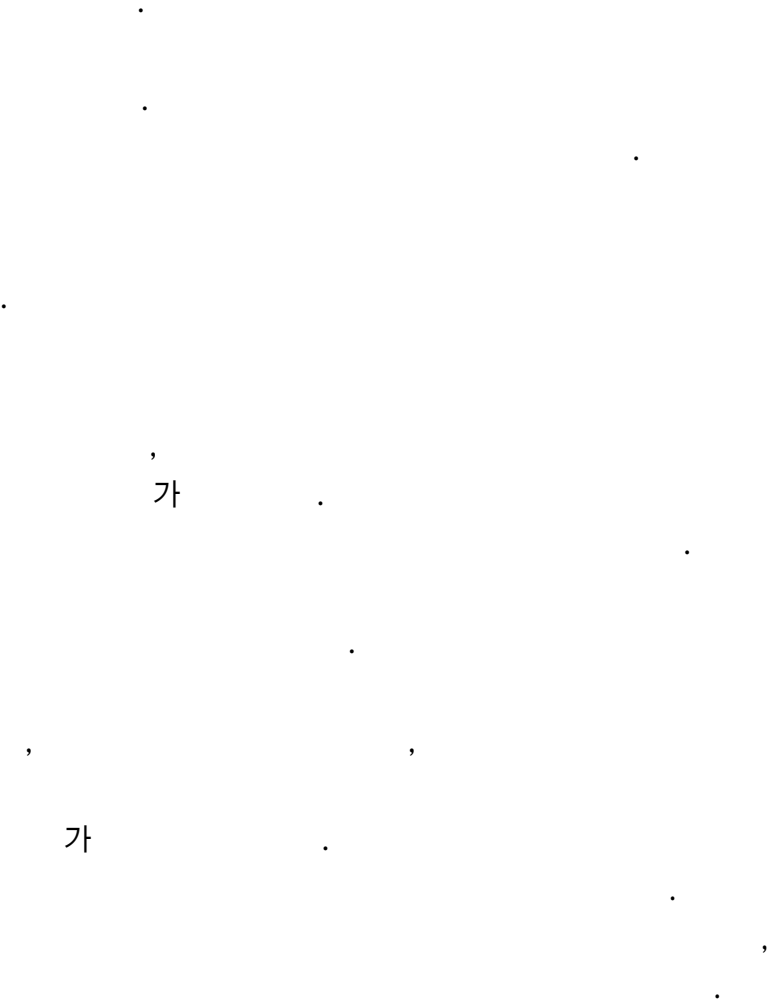
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3%), 3.8% .
가 가
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가 . ,
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1)

24 OECD 가 :

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2) 3

OECD 3
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(regulatory quality improvement), 3 (regulatory
management) .
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가 가 ,
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3) 質

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4)

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(RIA: Regulatory Impact Analysis)

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(對替) 5)

4) ,

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, 가 (regulatory capture) 가
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· red tape

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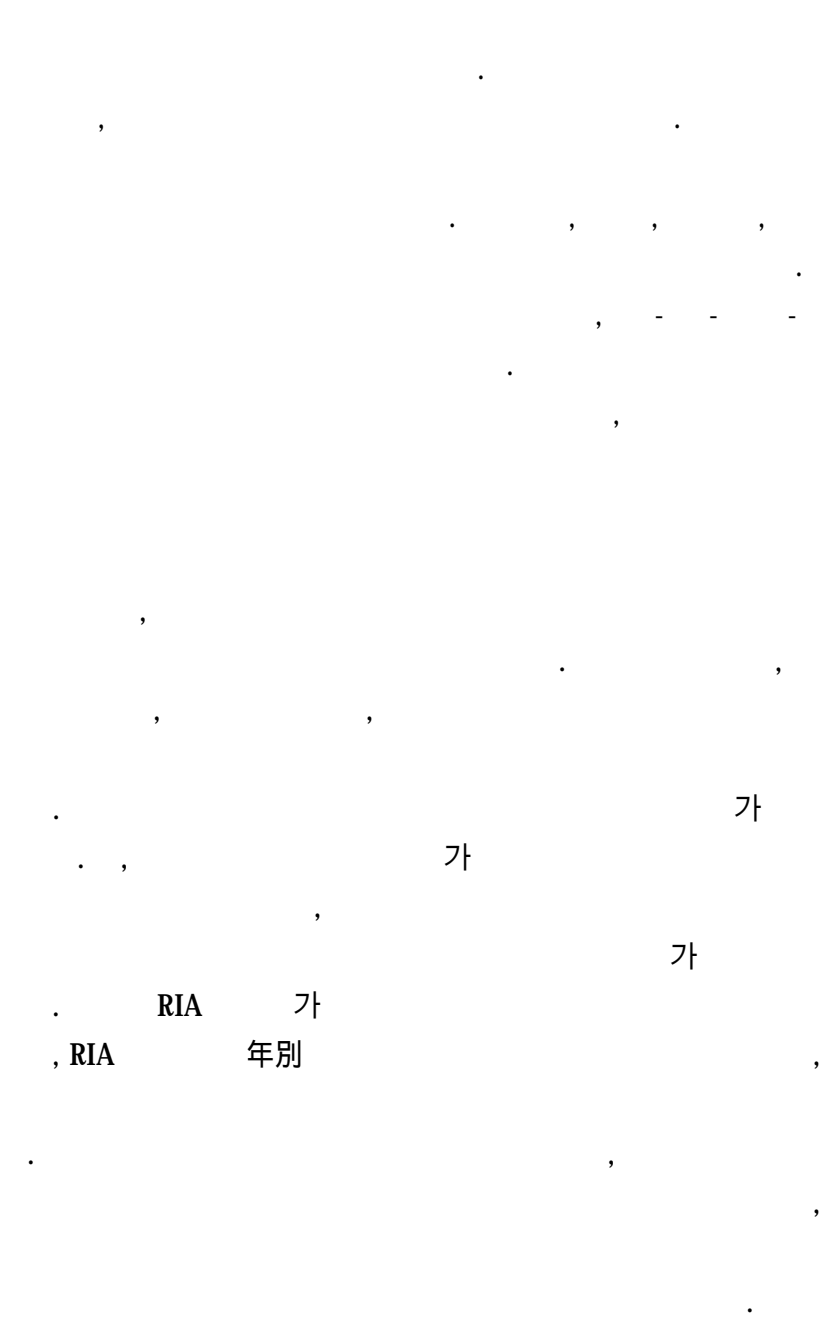
OECD

RIA

(RIA)

가가

가



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가 .

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가 . 2

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9)

(performance standard)¹⁰⁾

• ,

(marketable

permit)¹¹⁾

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9) , .

10) , .

11) 가

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가 ,

가

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가
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가

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(Mutual

Recognition Agreement: MRA)

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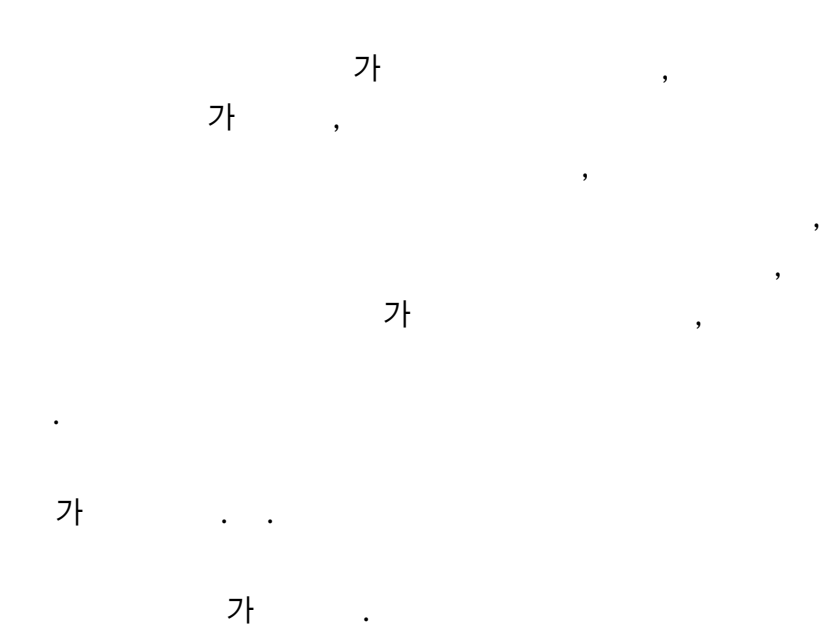
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(MRA)

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1.

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1) 1998 1999

12)

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12)

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38 OECD 가 :

) 12 (NGO,
) 20 .

(RIA) . 1998 12
50%

2) 1998 1999 13)

4가

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13) . 1998 1 .

14) .

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98 , 99

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,¹⁵⁾ 5

가 가 “ ”

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(positive system) ,

(negative system) ,

.¹⁶⁾

, 1998

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, 98

凡 50%

. 가 50%

15) , ,

16) .

40 OECD 가 :

, 11,285 5,430
(21.7%) 2,411 (21.7%) .¹⁷⁾

. 2000 OECD
가

1) 가

OECD 가 .
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. 가
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17) 1998 .

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가

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2)

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 1960 . ,
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 . 가

(economy of scopes)

가

, 가
 . 100 37%
 (1994), 48%, 40% ,
 27% .
 가 . ,

44 OECD 가 :

35 65% , 258
.18)

. 63.5%
44.5% (1990),
63% 53.8% .

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3)

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1998 4
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가 . ,

Basle 가 , ,
(governance)

가

4

.19)

4)

5가

(corporate
governance framework)

1999

2000

4

2000 3

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200%

19) 2000 3 .

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 1 . (M&A)
 가 , M&A
 . 1998 5
 M&A . , 1998
 가 ,
 , 6 64 15 가
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 5)
 ,
 가 가 (dispatched
 workers)
 60
 .
 , (discouraged) 가
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2.

가. 2000 OECD

가

OECD가 2000

가 1997

가 .

가

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OECD가

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(lag)가

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50%가

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OECD 가

가

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가

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가

(item-by-item)

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1998

324

48 OECD 가 :

.20) ,
 , 1999 2003
가 \$4.8 가(\$1.2) , 10
가 , GDP 1%

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가 .
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1997 OECD가

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「 」

가

52 OECD 가 :

. 2000 가

2000 OECD 가

OECD

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OECD . , RIA
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 RIA 가 .

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3.

가. 2000 OECD 가

OECD
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(too big to fail) 」
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(discrimination) . 「 」
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가 ,
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1997	24	41	41	129
1998	21	44	44	128

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가 가

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가 가

가 . , 「 」 ,

가 가 . , 「 」

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가

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(performance) 가

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(predatory tactics)

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가 「 」

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가 가

가 .

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OECD 2000
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OECD
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M&A

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OECD

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.2000 5 12 1

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49

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OECD

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가

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4.

가. 2000 OECD

가

2000

OECD

가 1997

가

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, 1997

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가 20%(1988) 8%(1994)

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가 16.9%(1988) 6.2%(1994)

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1999 6

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가 .
가
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22) , 1998
2003 70 가
, 10
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가 .
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22) . 1999. 『 』 .

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가 .
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WTO .

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1998

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1997

WTO

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9 , , ,

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·²³⁾ , 가

23) 2000 1 가

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(MRA)
, 1997 (electromagne-
tic) MRA .
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가
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가
가 .
1999 7 1,000
가 가 ,

66 OECD 가 :

가 . , 가 .

. 2000 가

2000 OECD 가

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OECD

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APEC, MRA가 MRA가

가 , 가 MRA

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OECD , ,

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가

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WTO

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1. OECD

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1970 , 2 ,

1960

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70 OECD 가 :

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OECD가
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24)
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24) , ‘ ’ .

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OECD 가

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(RIA)

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(regulatory capture) 가

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OECD 가 .

2. OECD가

가.

OECD 가
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가 . OECD가
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, 가 .

OECD 가 , , 가 , . , , 가 . , 50% 가 . 50% , 가 . . 가 , . OECD . , 가 . OECD 가 , 가 . , 가 , 가 .

Paul Krugman Alwyn Young

,²⁵⁾

, OECD

가

. 1998

가

, 가

OECD

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가

가

, OECD

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, OECD가

가

가

25) Young

Krugman

가

가

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가가

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OECD

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가 가 .

OECD가

가 .

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(regulatory capture) .

OECD 가 50%

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OECD 가
OECD 가 . OECD

가

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가 OECD

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OECD 가

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OECD

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가

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가

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OECD ,
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OECD ,
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 .
(national
champion) , 가
 . 「 」 ,
 가 ,²⁶⁾
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가 ,
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가

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 . OECD 6

26)

82 OECD 가 :

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6 가 가
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가
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가
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OECD , MRA
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가
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(KS)
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MRA , MRA
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MRA
가 가 . OECD 가
가 . 가
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OECD
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가 .

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가 , , 40

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가
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가 . OECD
가 가 .

3. OECD , , 가

OECD가
가 . OECD

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84 OECD 가 :

가 가 .
OECD 가
가 .
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Krugman

Young

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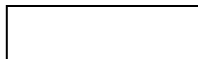
가

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・ 訳 2000. 6. 『OECD
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 ． 1999. 5. 『1998 』
 ． 2000. 3. 『1999 』
 ． 1999. 12. 『OECD : , , ,
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 ． 1999. 12. 『 』

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Appendix 1 : The OECD Reference Checklist for Regulatory Decision-Making ²⁷⁾

Government performance is under pressure. Systems of governance are adapting to global transformation involving more cooperation between countries, intensified economic competition, and new technologies. Budget deficits and economic constraints must be managed even as citizens demand more action to deal with emerging social and environmental issues. As a result, public sectors must learn to do more with less, differently and better, as the OECD Public Management Committee has noted. Governments must find effective ways to make responsive policy decisions and to identify the right mix of instruments and incentives to implement them.

The OECD Reference Checklist for Regulatory Decision-making responds to the need to develop and implement better regulations. It contains ten questions about regulatory decisions that can be applied at all levels of decision- and policy-making. These questions reflect principles of good decision-making that are used in OECD countries to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government regulation by upgrading the legal and

27) 1995 OECD가

factual basis for regulations, clarifying options, assisting officials in reaching better decisions, establishing more orderly and predictable decision processes, identifying existing regulations that are outdated or unnecessary, and making government actions more transparent. The Checklist, however, cannot stand alone -- it must be applied within a broader regulatory management system that includes elements such as information collection and analysis, consultation processes, and systematic evaluation of existing regulations.

Question No. 1

Is the problem correctly defined?

The problem to be solved should be precisely stated, giving clear evidence of its nature and magnitude, and explaining why it has arisen (identifying the incentives of affected entities).

Question No. 2

Is government action justified?

Government intervention should be based on clear evidence that government action is justified, given the nature of the problem, the likely benefits and costs of action (based on a realistic assessment of government effectiveness), and alternative mechanisms for addressing the problem.

Question No. 3

Is regulation the best form of government action?

Regulators should carry out, early in the regulatory process, an informed comparison of a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory policy instruments, considering relevant issues such as costs, benefits, distributional effects, and administrative requirements.

Question No. 4

Is there a legal basis for regulation?

Regulatory processes should be structured so that all regulatory decisions rigorously respect the “ rule of law ”; that is, responsibility should be explicit for ensuring that all regulations are authorised by higher- level regulations and consistent with treaty obligations, and comply with relevant legal principles such as certainty, proportionality, and applicable procedural requirements.

Question No. 5

What is the appropriate level (or levels) of government for this action?

Regulators should choose the most appropriate level of government to take action, or, if multiple levels are involved, should design effective systems of coordination between levels of government.

Question No. 6

Do the benefits of regulation justify the costs?

Regulators should estimate the total expected costs and benefits of each regulatory proposal and of feasible alternatives, and should make the estimates available in accessible format to decision-makers. The costs of government action should be justified by its benefits before action is taken.

Question No. 7

Is the distribution of effects across society transparent?

To the extent that distributive and equity values are affected by government intervention, regulators should make transparent the distribution of regulatory costs and benefits

across social groups.

Question No. 8

Is the regulation clear, consistent, comprehensible, and accessible to users?

Regulators should assess whether rules will be understood by likely users, and to that end should take steps to ensure that the text and structure of rules are as clear as possible.

Question No. 9

Have all interested parties had the opportunity to present their views?

Regulations should be developed in an open and transparent fashion, with appropriate procedures for effective and timely input from interested parties such as affected businesses and trade unions, other interest groups, or other levels of government.

Question No. 10

How will compliance be achieved?

Regulators should assess the incentives and institutions through which the regulation will take effect, and should design responsive implementation strategies that make the best use of them.

Appendix 2: The OECD Report on Regulatory Reform (1997): Policy Recommendations on Regulatory Reform²⁸⁾

1. Adopt at the political level broad programmes of regulatory reform that establish clear objectives and frameworks for implementation.

- Establish principles of “ good regulation ” to guide reform, drawing on the 1995 OECD Recommendation on improving the Quality of Government Regulation. Good regulation should: (i) be needed to serve clearly identified policy goals, and effective in achieving those goals; (ii) have a sound legal basis; (iii) produce benefits that justify costs, considering the distribution of effects across society; (iv) minimise costs and market distortions; (v) promote innovation through market incentives and goal based approaches; (vi) be clear, simple, and practical for users; (vii) be consistent with other regulations and policies; and (viii) be compatible as far as possible with competition, trade and investment facilitating principles at domestic and international levels.

- Create effective and credible mechanisms inside the government for managing and co-ordinating regulation and its reform; avoid overlapping or duplicative responsibilities among

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regulatory authorities and levels of government.

- Encourage reform at all levels of government and in private bodies such as standards setting organisations.

2. Review regulations systematically to ensure that they continue to meet their intended objectives efficiently and effectively.

- Review regulations (economic, social, and administrative) against the principles of good regulation and from the point of view of the user rather than of the regulator.

- Target reviews at regulations where change will yield the highest and most visible benefits, particularly regulations restricting competition and trade, and affecting enterprises, including SMEs.

- Review proposals for new regulations, as well as existing regulations.

- Integrate regulatory impact analysis into the development, review, and reform of regulations.

- Update regulations through automatic review methods, such as sunseting.

3. Ensure that regulations and regulatory processes are transparent, non-discriminatory and efficiently applied.

- Ensure that reform goals and strategies are articulated clearly to the public.

- Consult with affected parties, whether domestic or foreign, while developing or reviewing regulations, ensuring that the consultation itself is transparent.

- Create and update on a continuing basis public registries

of regulations and business formalities, or use other means of ensuring that domestic and foreign businesses can easily identify all requirements applicable to them.

- Ensure that procedures for applying regulations are transparent, non-discriminatory, contain an appeals process, and do not unduly delay business decisions.

4. Review and strengthen where necessary the scope, effectiveness and enforcement of competition policy.

- Eliminate sectoral gaps in coverage of competition law, unless evidence suggests that compelling public interests cannot be served in better ways.

- Enforce competition law vigorously where collusive behaviour, abuse of dominant position, or anticompetitive mergers risk frustrating reform.

- Provide competition authorities with the authority and capacity to advocate reform.

5. Reform economic regulations in all sectors to stimulate competition, and eliminate them except where clear evidence demonstrates that they are the best way to serve broad public interests.

- Review as a high priority those aspects of economic regulations that restrict entry, exit, pricing, output, normal commercial practices and forms of business organisation.

- Promote efficiency and the transition to effective competition where economic regulations continue to be needed because of potential for abuse of market power. In particular:
 - (i) separate potentially competitive activities from regulated

utility networks, and otherwise restructure as needed to reduce the market power of incumbents; (ii) guarantee access to essential network facilities to all market entrants on a transparent and non-discriminatory basis; (iii) use price caps and other mechanisms to encourage efficiency gains when price controls are needed during the transition to competition.

6. Eliminate unnecessary regulatory barriers to trade and investment by enhancing implementation of international agreements and strengthening international principles.

- Implement, and work with other countries to strengthen, international rules and principles to liberalise trade and investment (such as transparency, non-discrimination, avoidance of unnecessary trade restrictiveness, and attention to competition principles), as contained in WTO agreements, OECD recommendations and policy guidelines, and other agreements.

- Reduce as a priority matter those regulatory barriers to trade and investment arising from divergent and duplicative requirements by countries.

- Develop and use whenever possible internationally harmonised standards as a basis for domestic regulations, while collaborating with other countries to review and improve international standards to assure they continue to achieve the intended policy goals efficiently and effectively.

- Expand recognition of other countries' conformity assessment procedures and results through, for example, mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) or other means.

7. Identify important linkages with other policy objectives and develop policies to achieve those objectives in ways that support reform.

- Adapt as necessary prudential and other public policies in areas such as safety, health, consumer protection, and energy security so that they remain effective, and as efficient as possible within competitive market environments.

- Review non-regulatory policies, including subsidies, taxes, procurement policies, trade instruments such as tariffs, and other support policies, and reform them where they unnecessarily distort competition.

- Ensure that programmes designed to ease the potential costs of regulatory reform are focused, transitional, and facilitate, rather than delay, reform.

- Implement the full range of recommendations of the OECD Jobs Study to improve the capacity of workers and enterprises to adjust and take advantage of new job and business opportunities.

Appendix 3: PRESS STATEMENT ON REGULATORY REFORM IN KOREA²⁹⁾

by Seiichi Kondo, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD
at the release of the OECD report, "Regulatory Reform in Korea"

· I would like to commend the Government of Korea for its consistent support for the OECD 's project on regulatory reform. I would also like to commend Korea for being one of the first countries to request an OECD review in this area. Its voluntary participation and support is a concrete sign of the government ' s commitment to regulatory reform, and Korea ' s rapid progress has been an inspiration to other new Members of the OECD who have faced profound reform challenges.

- Korea is among a select group of countries whose regulatory practices have been reviewed by the OECD: the United States, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, and Hungary.

Korea has accomplished much, but sustainable growth requires continued regulatory reform.

· Our main message in this report is that regulatory reform in Korea played a key role in the strong economic recovery in

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1999 and 2000, but that the job is far from finished. The Korean government is moving from managing the crisis to establishing the conditions for sustainable growth that is less vulnerable to future crisis. Regulatory reform in all its aspects will be particularly important in this phase of economic recovery.

Korea 's response to the economic crisis has made it a front-runner in Asia.

- Korea 's success in managing a difficult and risky transition process is impressive. At the end of 1997, Korea suffered one of the worst economic crises ever experienced by an OECD country. Building on the foundations of sound fiscal and monetary policies, an ambitious programme of regulatory, financial, and structural reforms stabilised the crisis and is helping to recreate the foundations for sustainable growth.

- Largely due to strong political support, Korea 's progress has made it a front-runner among crisis-hit Asian countries in implementing market reforms.

- The emerging regulatory model for Korea is market-oriented and open, based on values of consumer choice, democracy, and rule of law. Reforms have moved Korea quickly toward convergence with OECD good practices.

- Deregulation market openness, and tougher competition policy have been concrete actions to strengthen market forces in driving Korea 's development.

- New regulatory regimes and institutions are established in

the financial sector, which are assisting the recovery of that sector. Banking regulations have been brought closer to international standards.

- With several important reforms in place, corporate governance, too, is converging toward international good practices.

- Market disciplines on the chaebol are increasing, emphasis on return on capital is being restored, and restructuring is underway.

- With the adoption of tools such as regulatory impact analysis, and expanded use of public consultation, regulatory efficiency and transparency is improving.

- The high-level Regulatory Reform Committee was successful in a government-wide reduction of regulations by 50 percent in only one year, and its work in reviewing regulations and promoting tools such as regulatory impact analysis continues to be essential to progress.

- Reforms underway or planned in sectors such as electricity and telecommunications have been valuable, as well, though as yet the reform plans are incomplete.

Some of Korea's regulatory practices do not yet meet good international practices. Further reform will bring large gains to Koreans in the form of lower prices, more choice, and more jobs.

- While Korea has moved quickly and consistently, the government cannot be complacent in the face of reforms taking place in Europe, North America and elsewhere in Asia. The web of government intervention has been only partly reformed, and many important issues are still to be tackled. In many sectors, a clear path is needed to replace government intervention with market competition.

- Korea's regulatory regimes still fall short of good international practices in many respects, and this will hurt continued growth if not corrected. The reputation of the government in establishing a neutral market environment must be built through systematic and consistent respect for the roles of the state and the market.

- A broad programme of regulatory reform will continue to be crucial to sustainable growth in Korea for several years to come, since future growth will come from gains in productivity driven by competition and innovation.

- Korean consumers, too, can benefit from lower prices in services such as telecommunications, energy, and transport, as well as many other goods and services.

- Job losses can occur in restructuring sectors, but increases in demand should create more new jobs than are lost, and the new jobs will tend to be in higher-value sectors.

- Better regulatory institutions and methods will permit Korea to achieve urgent regulatory policy goals such as safety, health, and environmental protection more cost-effectively.

Development of the OECD Report and its policy options with 29 developed democracies.

· Let me say a word about the Report, including how it was developed and its specific policy options.

· The OECD Report covers both thematic areas and sectors: government institutions and processes; competition policy and enforcement; enhancing market openness; and electricity and telecommunications. It assesses the macroeconomic context for reform.

· The Report reflects the input and views of all 29 OECD Member governments and the European Commission, as well as contributions from the business and labour communities. This multilateral approach is valuable, because countries with a wide variety of experiences and traditions contribute their views. Korean authorities have had the opportunity to engage in discussion with their peers from all countries, and the OECD secretariat, during the preparation of the Report.

Substantial further reforms are needed in Korea, and continued adherence to ongoing reforms.

· The OECD Report and policy options build on the reforms already accomplished or underway in Korea. However, the OECD Report stresses that substantial additional steps are needed. What are some of the major policy options? I cannot mention all of them, so you may wish to refer to the Executive Summary of the report, but allow me to mention a few key items:

- Continued strong political leadership, as Korea has already seen, is the key. Consistent promotion of regulatory reform and economic restructuring in the face of determined opposition and special interests will be needed over the next few years to sustain market confidence and complete the transition.

- The Regulatory Reform Committee is essential to progress. It should continue to emphasise results in terms of market performance and competition, and its responsibilities should be broadened to include issues of direct relevance to establishing and protecting market-oriented economic policies, such as taxes and corporate governance. We were pleased to hear that the new members of the Committee include representatives of NGOs, a good step toward a more open and balanced reform process.

- Policy decisions need to be followed up by concrete actions. Many reforms already adopted depend on thorough implementation if they are to produce results. The Korean government is taking steps to ensure that commitment to and accountability for reform are enhanced throughout the administration, including local governments. Credible schedules for implementation are essential, but difficult, as seen in delays in Korean privatisation plans.

- Reform should be broadened to include high priority sectors such as services and agriculture, which have not been given sufficient attention.

- “Reform must begin with the government,” as President Kim Dae-Jung has said. Policy processes still tend to be

centralised and non-transparent. Stronger disciplines of transparency and market principles are needed throughout the entire public administration, at all levels of government, including the municipalities. Reforms to date have increased opportunities for participation by a wide range of groups, and it will be useful to institutionalise transparency and consultation mechanisms between government and business, labour and civil society.

- Transparency and accountability would also be boosted by establishing independent sectoral regulators in telecommunications, energy, and other sectors. Korea is lagging well behind other OECD countries in this respect.

- Strong competition policy is essential to successful reform. The Korean competition law and competition authority are well designed, consistent with good international practices, but the resources of the Korean Fair Trade Commission should be focussed on horizontal abuses, bid-rigging, and eliminating protectionist measures in “small business” sectors.

- The Korean government should continue to strengthen market disciplines, such as accounting standards, corporate governance, competition enforcement, and market openness, to address the various transparency and competition concerns created by the chaebol. These reforms will be more effective in forcing the chaebol to adjust and contribute to the growth of the Korean economy, than will more interventionist approaches.

- Reforming regulations is essential. But Korea can prevent

regulatory problems before they occur by strengthening quality control mechanisms in government. In particular, regulatory impact analysis

- now required in Korea as in 24 other OECD countries will have a very beneficial effect. However, implementation by the ministries of such analysis remains weak.

- Further reform to enhance market openness could produce large benefits for Korean consumers and economy. Positive steps have recently been taken to improve the transparency of regulatory and administrative procedures, but the Korean regulatory system is still often perceived by trading partners as non-transparent for foreign firms.

- On electricity, the IEA and OECD support the reforms underway but believe that a series of further steps is needed to pave the way for effective competition that will lower prices. The Korean reform plan is as yet incomplete, and implementation is already falling behind schedule. Improved market institutions, such as an independent and accountable regulator, are necessary and several major regulatory tasks must be met. Privatisation is slower than expected.

- In telecommunications, regulatory reform is advancing. Competition has quickened the introduction of new technologies and reduced some prices. But to establish a regulatory regime to create the Korean information society and electronic commerce, a strategic vision for the development of competition is needed now. Effective competition will not develop in most areas without further reforms, such as using long-run average incremental costs as the basis for interconnection pricing.

Reforms will result in transition costs, but will improve prospects for consumers, workers, and producers.

· Regulatory reform will, at least in the short-term, result in transition costs such as job layoffs in some sectors and negative effects on those businesses unable to compete. The Korean government may wish to consider transition programmes and pro-active labour market policies to speed up adjustment in those sectors.

· But we should not forget the larger picture: regulatory reform will, by stimulating investment, innovation, and new growth, improve economic prospects for producers, workers, and consumers. With the financial crisis passing, the Korean government can now focus on the multi-year programme of regulatory and structural reforms needed to create the foundations for sustainable long-term growth.

· As noted, Korea 's progress is impressive and has yielded large rewards for Koreans, but there is more to be done. That is a brief summary of our conclusions. I would now be happy to answer your questions.

Executive Summary

OECD Regulatory Reform and country Review of Korea: Recommendations and Their Implementation

Junsok Yang · Hong-Youl Kim

The OECD has engaged in research on regulatory reform since 1995 in the belief that inefficient regulations lower the economic growth of its member countries. In 1997, the OECD issued a report on regulatory reform, and submitted it to the ministers. The report strongly emphasized public sector reforms, competition policy, and market openness, which also reinforce each other through synergy effects. The ministers authorized the OECD to review the regulatory structure and regulatory reform of the member countries, based on the results and the recommendations of the 1997 report. In 1999, the OECD reviewed Korea's regulatory structure and regulatory reform, and their report was published in June 2000.

In the past, Korea's regulatory structure was known to be excessively complex and inefficient. After the Asian financial crisis, the newly elected Kim Dae Jung government targeted regulatory reform as one of the top policy priorities of the government and engaged in a massive regulatory reform program. A comprehensive system for reviewing newly submitted and existing regulations were introduced, and in 1998, 50% of existing regulations were eliminated.

In its report, the OECD generally praised Korea's regulatory

reform as being one of the most ambitious reforms among member countries. The report also states that the reforms should vitalize the economy. Among the specific measures praised by the OECD were the establishment of the Regulatory Reform Commission which oversees the regulatory reform process, the introduction of Regulatory Impact Analysis, the establishment of the Financial Supervisory Commission which is Korea's first independent and comprehensive regulatory agency, Korea's comprehensive competition policy framework, and the removal of trade and investment barriers.

However, the OECD notes that Korea's regulatory reform is only in its infancy. The problems of chaebol and market competition, the reform of social regulations, as well as the elimination of government intervention in the economy are some of the tasks remaining. The report noted that Korea's tradition of government intervention has its roots in Korea's development process, and it will be difficult to remove the strongly held habit of intervention. Furthermore, the OECD also strongly noted that the reform effort seems to be slowing as the Korean economy recovers from the Asian financial crisis. The report warns strongly that should the reforms slow down, Korea's future growth will be threatened.

The OECD report also states that, while the deregulation drive of 1998 and 1999 did much to help the economy, its overemphasis on numerical targets may have lessened its impact. Thus, Korea must raise the quality of its regulatory reform program, so that the impact of regulatory reform on the economy is maximized.

The OECD report recommended that the authority of the Regulatory Reform Commission be increased so that it can pursue regulatory reform in a more comprehensive fashion. The report

also recommends that the results of Regulatory Impact Analysis be made public, and that public organizations and NGOs should be more encouraged to participate in the regulatory review and reform process.

The OECD also criticized the emphasis of Korea's competition policy, which placed too much attention on reducing the powers of chaebols through chaebol-specific policies and measures. The report worries that such specific measures will worsen government intervention in the economy, as well as taking resources away from maintaining competitive market environment, which should be the true focus of competition policy. The report recommends that Korea deal with the chaebols by maintaining a competitive market environment, while enforcing transparency and strong corporate governance rules.

The report emphasized that further opening Korea's markets, as well as letting foreigners participate in the regulatory review and reform process will help increase the transparency of the economy. The report also recommends Korea's technical standards should be conformed with international standards.

Korea's past development was largely dependent on increases in production inputs such as labor and capital. However, Korea can no longer count on increases of labor force and capital stock as engines of growth. Thus, Korea must improve its productivity if its growth is to continue into the future, and regulatory reform is a crucial component in the effort to raise the productivity of the economy.



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OECD Regulatory Reform and Country Review of Korea: Recommendations and Their Implementation

OECD의 권고이행평가 및 향후과제: 규제개혁

불필요한 규제를 개선하고 경쟁적인 환경을 조성하는 것은 지속적인 경제성장과 효율성 향상에 필수적인 요소이다. 한국은 1998년에 금융위기를 극복하는 과정에서 전체 규제의 50%를 개정 또는 폐지하는 광범위한 규제개혁을 단행하였다.

이러한 개혁의 단행으로 OECD의 한국규제개혁에 대한 평가는 대체로 긍정적이다. OECD는 한국이 경제개발을 촉진시킬 수 있는 기본틀을 마련함과 동시에 회원국중에서 가장 포괄적이고 획기적인 규제개혁을 이룩했다고 평가했다. 그러나 OECD는 한국의 규제개혁이 아직 완성된 단계는 아니고 초기단계라고 인식하고, 향후 기업시배구조개선, 투명성 향상, 실질적인 외국인 차별철폐, 규제설립과정에서의 NGO 참여 등을 통해 개방성과 경쟁적 시장환경조성에 힘쓸 것을 권고하였다.

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