

OECD 연구시리즈 00-02



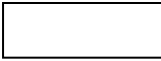
OECD의 권고이행평가 및 향후과제: 농업

宋有哲 · 朴芝賢

KIEP 對外經濟政策研究院

OECD : 가

宋有哲 · 朴芝賢



OECD
 OECD , . OECD
 14 11 (Decision) 3 (Recommen-
 dation) , OECD
 1995 12 가 . , 1998
 OECD (transparent),
 (targeted), (tailored), (flexible),
 (equitable) OECD
 . , OECD OECD
 가 , 1999
 3 30
 , , , 가
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 가 ,
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4 OECD 가 :

, 가 .
OECD ,
가 . ,
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1998 3 OECD
가 ,
가 ,
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OECD 가21
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, OECD 가
가
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OECD 가

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. OECD	11	
1. OECD	11	
가.	12	
.	20	
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.	OECD	23	
2.	34	
가.	34	
.	36	
3. OECD	36	
가.	37	
.	OECD	가.....	40
.	46	
. OECD	51	
1.	51	
2.	52	
가.	52	
.	53	

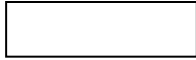
.	54
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.	59
. 가	60
	68

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< 1> (PSE) 41



< 1> OECD 가 PSE(1979 97) 40

OECD

, WTO

, OECD WTO

WTO

, OECD가

OECD

가

1996 OECD 가

OECD가

가

OECD

OECD

OECD

OECD

OECD

(Directorate for Food, Agricu-

10 OECD 가 :

ulture and Fisheries; DFAF)

OECD 가

가 1999 3 30

가,

OECD

. OECD

OECD 1998 OECD
(OECD, 1999)

OECD
OECD

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1. OECD

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OECD 14 11 (Decision) 3
(Recommendation) . , 11
2 ,

12 . (6) , (4) ,
(1) , (1) , .

OECD

OECD

OECD

1) 對外經濟政策研究院(1996), pp. 323 - 339.

6

1)

OECD

가)

가가

가 가

, OECD

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(1)

, 가 ,

가

(2)

1

가

가 가

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14 OECD 가 :

(3)

가

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가

(4)

가

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(5)

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가

가

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가

가

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1

(6)

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(species),
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(7)

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 , OECD
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(8)

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(10) 3

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16 OECD 가 :

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OECD가 .

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(ISTA)

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2)

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가가

18 OECD

가 :

가 가

, OECD ,

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가 .

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가 , 가

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OECD ,

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가 가

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OECD

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4)

가)

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가 가

, OECD

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1)

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2)

가 ,

3)

가 , 가
 . 가
 OECD 가
 .
 가 . ,
 ,
 가 .

1)

2)

8 Code .

Code I & II:

Code III & IV: /

Code V: /

Code VI & VII:

Code VIII:

22 OECD 가 :

3)

.

4)

가

가

OECD 가

가

1)

2)

가

가

OECD

1)

(Palletisation)

2)

가)

Standard NO. 1: ,

Standard NO. 2:

Standard NO. 3: Cauliflowers

Standard NO. 4: (Onions)

Standard NO. 5: (Curled-leaved endiv-
es), (Broad-leaved (Batavian)
endives)

Standard NO. 6(a): (Peaches)

- Standard NO. 6(b): (Apricots)
- Standard NO. 6(c): (Plums)
- Standard NO. 7: (Citrus Fruits)
- Standard NO. 8: Artichokes
- Standard NO. 9: Cherries
- Standard NO. 10: (Strawberries)
- Standard NO. 11: Witloof Chicory
- Standard NO. 12: (Spinach)
- Standard NO. 13: (Table grapes)
- Standard NO. 14: (Shelling peas)
- Standard NO. 15: (Beans)
- Standard NO. 16: Cabbages
- Standard NO. 17: (Cucumbers)
- Standard NO. 18: (Carrots)
- Standard NO. 19: Asparagus
- Standard NO. 20: Ribbed Celery
- Standard NO. 21: Brussels sprouts
- Standard NO. 22: (Early potatoes)
- Standard NO. 23: (Watermelons)
- Standard NO. 24: Bilberries
- Standard NO. 25: Horse radish
- Standard NO. 26: (Garlic)
- Standard NO. 27: Scorzonera
- Standard NO. 28: Ware potatoes
- Standard NO. 29: Unshelled sweet almonds
- Standard NO. 30: Sweet peppers

- Standard NO. 31: (Fennel)
- Standard NO. 32: (Unshelled walnuts)
- Standard NO. 33: (Unshelled hazel
nuts)
- Standard NO. 34: (Decorticated hazel
nuts)
- Standard NO. 35: 가 (Auberigines)
- Standard NO. 36: (Cultivated mushrooms)
- Standard NO. 37: (Leeks)
- Standard NO. 38: Melons
- Standard NO. 39: (Raspberries)
- Standard NO. 40: (Walnut kernel)
- Standard NO. 41: (Fresh figs)
- Standard NO. 42: Rhubulbs
- Standard NO. 43: Edible sweet chestnuts
- Standard NO. 44: Courgettes
- Standard NO. 45: Avocado
- Standard NO. 46: Radishes
- Standard NO. 47: Custard apple
- Standard NO. 48: Mango

) (NO. 1)

NO. 1

가 가
,

(1)

communis L. () Pyrus malus L. Pyrus
, 가 .

(2)

A.

- (intact)
- (sound):
- 가 .
- 가 .
- / .

,

가 .
가 .

B. 3

i) Extra

- (superior quality) .
- , ,
- .
- 가
- .
- .

ii) I

- .
- 2)
- .
- .
- .
- .
- 가 .

2)

(russeting)

- .

- .

. 2cm .

. 가 1cm² , 가 1/4cm²

- .

)

- ,

- , ,

- .

- .

- .

. : 4cm

. 가 2.5cm² , 1cm²

.

(3)

5mm 3)

3) , 가 가

, 가 1mm .

- Extra

- I II

Bulk I 10mm

Bulk II 가 .

		Extra		
	(Large fruit varieties)	65mm	60	55
		60mm	55	50
		60mm	55	50
		55mm	50	45

(exhaustive list)

(summer pears) , 8 1

(4)

가 .

A.

) Extra

- , I

I

5%.

)

-

, II

II

10%.

,

(stem cavity)

가

25%.

가 , Granny Smith

가 .

)

-

,

,

가

10%.

가

2%.

· cork(bitter-pit) water-core (serious attack).

· unhealed cracks.

· .

B.

10%.

(5) (Presentation)

A.

가 , ,
 . Extra
 가 가

B.

. Extra
 (in the layers) .
 stamps Labelling 가

(6) (Mark)

A. (Identification)

/ code mark.

B.

- , “ Apples ” “ Pears ”
 - Extra I .

32 OECD 가 :

C.

가 .

D.

- .
- , (in rows and layers) .
- (Identification) .
- .
- , 가
- “ (and over) ”.

E. ()

3)

가 . , 가

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,
· ,
,
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, .

4)

OECD
OECD 2
가 .

- OECD
- OECD
- OECD

,
 ,
 , Pallet .

5)

가 ,
 . , 가
 가 , , 가
 가 가 ,
 가 가 가
 가 가
 ,
 . ,
 가

34 OECD 가 :

가 OECD , OECD
OECD
가

2.

1998 3 5 6 OECD
OECD⁴⁾

가.

- , 가
WTO 20

- 1996 (World Food Summit)
⁵⁾ (Rome Declaration)

4) OECD (1998), pp. 4 -6.

5)

-

-

-

가

-

,

가

-

,

가

-

가

가

36 OECD 가 :

1998 OECD (trans-
parent), (targeted), (tailored),
(flexible), (equitable) OECD

3. OECD 6)

OECD OECD
가 1987 가

OECD (Directorate for Food, Agriculture and
Fisheries; DFAF) 1999 3 30
, 1998 4
1999 1 6 OECD
. 同 1979 97

, (Producer Subsidy Equivalent;
PSE) 7)

6) OECD(1999)

7) PSE 가

가

가

OECD

가

가

OECD

가.

1)

1979 97

가 ,

1980

가

가 . , 1997

1960 1997

9%

, 20 ,

가 , 1970

50%, GDP 27%

1997

11%, 5%

가

38 OECD 가 :

, , 가

, ,

, .

. 1996 27%

. 1997 11%

. , 1997 가

50%

(Agro-Food Sector)

가 , 가

1998 1997 2.2%

가

2)

1960

. 1990

1997 가 ,

3) OECD

OECD가 (Producer Subsidy Equivalent; PSE)

1979 97 가 , PSE⁸⁾

1979 56%, 1995 82% 가 , UR

1997 75%

OECD 가 가 ,

OECD 가 2 .

< 1> , PSE PSE가

가

(Consumer Subsidy Equivalent; CSE)⁹⁾

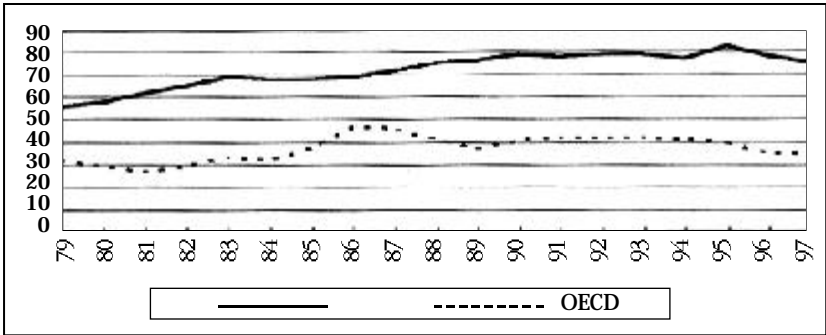
, CSE 1979 50%

8) PSE 가

9) (負)
CSE 가

40 OECD 가 :

< 1 > OECD 가 PSE(1979 97)



: , 가 , , , OECD 가

1990 65% 가 , 1997 53%

. ,

가 (total transfer)

1997 23 . OECD
1.3% 1979 GDP 15%

1997 5% ,
. 1997 1 518 OECD

2 .

. OECD 가

1) (Direct Income Payments)

OECD 가 ,

가 ,

< 1 >

(PSE)

		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ^P
PSE		4,027	4,517	4,957	5,948	6,286	6,597	6,603	7,054	6,979	6,854	7,448	8,857	8,970
% PSE	%	78	83	88	85	87	91	91	93	97	89	97	92	92
PSE		219	197	233	269	291	273	269	271	288	228	272	274	181
% PSE	%	74	78	78	75	80	84	89	89	90	94	92	91	93
PSE		3,674	4,194	4,565	5,471	5,761	6,108	6,155	6,591	6,476	6,416	6,905	8,304	8,527
% PSE	%	79	84	89	86	87	91	91	93	97	89	97	92	92
PSE		134	126	159	208	235	216	179	193	215	211	272	279	262
% PSE	%	74	79	85	85	85	88	88	90	93	94	99	99	96
PSE		1,206	1,034	1,033	1,581	1,664	2,238	2,389	2,398	2,392	3,120	3,541	3,341	2,991
% PSE	%	47	39	39	51	53	56	56	55	52	59	62	55	49
PSE		245	303	335	358	465	504	525	523	558	567	608	630	615
% PSE	%	76	82	74	68	73	78	78	74	76	75	73	71	71
PSE		419	434	424	666	564	659	781	819	894	1,134	1,378	1,310	1,264
% PSE	%	56	51	50	65	68	70	73	72	68	72	76	74	67
PSE		428	351	188	414	355	789	925	683	689	971	968	849	588
% PSE	%	43	37	22	42	36	49	56	45	42	53	53	40	29
가		95	79	115	180	187	225	250	259	261	447	505	533	488
% PSE	%	39	34	47	58	56	56	55	50	52	68	75	75	73
PSE		19	-133	-31	-37	94	62	-92	114	-10	1	82	18	36
% PSE	%	7	-51	-12	-13	24	15	-25	25	-3	0	14	3	6
PSE		5,233	5,551	5,990	7,529	7,951	8,835	8,992	9,453	9,371	9,974	10,989	12,198	11,961
% PSE	%	68	69	72	75	76	79	78	79	79	77	82	78	75
PSE	US\$	6,012	6,298	7,283	10,306	11,842	12,479	12,257	12,106	11,674	12,411	14,252	15,156	12,576

: OECD, 1999. *Review of Agricultural Policies in Korea.*

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· , 가 ,

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· ,

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가 , 가

가 가

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가

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가

· , , 가

가 가 , 가

가 가

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가 가

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가 , 가

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· , 1997

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2)

UR
 . 1990 가 가
 가 . UR , 1997
 가 가
 1980 UR 가
 가 . 가 ,
 가 . 가 가
 가 가 .

3)

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 가 .
 가 .
 가 .
 가 ,

44 OECD 가 :

· ,
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 가 가
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 , 가
 가
 .

4) 가 (Sustainable Agriculture)
 가

, .
 .

5)

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 가 가 ,
 가 .

6)

가 가 , ,
 가 가 . ,
 1990 가 .
 OECD
 1987 가 ,
 가 가 가
 .
 .
 , 가 .
 1979 1989 가
 , 1991 가 가
 . 1990 가 , 가
 가 , 1997
 (less favoured areas)

7)

가 ,
 가 . ,
 가 .

46 OECD 가 :

8)

1990

· , , ,

,

· ,

가

.

,

.

.

OECD

,

가

.

1) (Direct Income Payments)

,

.

가

가 (supporting

prices)
assistance)

(more direct forms of

.

가

, 가

2)

UR

가

3)

4)

가

(Sustainable Agriculture)

(Polluter-Pays Principle; PPP) ¹⁰⁾

10)

가

, OECD 가

1970

48 OECD 가 :

5)

6)

가

가

7)

가

(price transmission)

가

가

가

가
(leakage)

가

8)

,
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가
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,
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가
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9)

가
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가
가
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10)

가
,
,
가
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50 OECD 가 :

11)

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. OECD

OECD

1.

, 1999 2 β . β . 2000 1 1

OECD . 21

1998 OECD

가 . ,

가

가 .¹¹⁾ ,

1999 12 OECD

OECD

가 .¹²⁾

OECD

11) OECD(1999), pp. 53 - 54.

12) (1999) .

,21 .

(1967) , ,
,

가 .

2.

가.

WTO (

, , , , ,
,).

1998

가

, 1989

1992

가

가

. 1980

1990

1997

가

2ha

가

10%

1997

, 1997

12,000ha

5

65

1

258

3

, 가

1,500

1990

가

2ha

가

1ha

가

54 OECD 가 :

.

21 가

,

. ,

가

,

,

. 1996

.

2004

50%

40%

가

.

,

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, ,

,

3

1998

42

,15

2004

.

가

가

,

,

10

(1995 2004)

가
 가
 1997 65 가
 가 . , 65 가
 ha 268 . 90
 2 ha(90%) 2004
 2004 20 ha
 . 1998 73 5 ha(1997
 67 6 ha) , 1999 2004
 10 5 ha(6 2 ha
) 가

(2000. 1. 28.)

,

,

가 가 , 가

.

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.

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가 . , .

, 가 가

.

가 가 1994

, 1997

5kg 20kg . 1995 1

가 가 .

1994 11

가 가 , 1995 12

가 가

. 1997 7 가

.

1994 11 가 가

. 1999 1

가 ,

가 .

가 가 ,
 가 가 가
 가
 330

1994 4
 3 13 ,

. 1994 12 가 가

. 1994 12

가 가 ,

1996 12

가

. 1996

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1995 12 가 .

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OECD

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, OECD , 가 .

가 . , , OECD가

가

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가

, OECD

, OECD

가 .

가

OECD

가가

가 가 .

1998 3

OECD

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가

(Agricultural Policy: The Need for

Further Reform AGR/CA/MIN(98)2) 」

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가)

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가

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가 .

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64 OECD 가 :

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 OECD 1997
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) UR
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 20
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) 가
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가

UR

(SPS)

(TBT)

가

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가

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1998 3 OECD
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가

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) 가

OECD

가21

“ ”

,
, OECD
가

가

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,
(), , ,

. OECD 가

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- . 1999. 12. 『 』
- . 1999. 12. 『 21C 』
- . 1996. 『 OECD 加入 分野別 評價 課題 』
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Meeting of the Committee for Agriculture at Ministerial
Level Communique

5 6 March 1998

***AGRICULTURE IN A CHANGING WORLD: WHICH
POLICIES FOR TOMORROW?***

1. The OECD Committee for Agriculture met at Ministerial level on 5 6 March 1998 in Paris, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. van Aartsen, Minister for Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, The Netherlands. The Vice-Chairs were Mr J. Anderson, Minister for Primary Industries and Energy, Australia, Mr D. Glickman, Secretary of Agriculture, United States, Mr Y. Shimamura, Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan, and Mr F. Fischler, Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, European Commission. Prior to the meeting the Chair had a useful exchange of views with the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and the Confederation of European Agriculture.
2. The world is adapting to the challenges of globalisation and evolving public expectations. Ministers judged it timely to examine the future role of the agro-food sector and related policies in the light of recent developments, in

particular the outcome of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture, and of the World Food Summit. Most OECD countries have adjusted their agricultural policies over the last decade, and many are actively exploring new initiatives. Ministers undertook to further the process of the reform of agricultural policies as agreed in the 1987 OECD Council, through adoption of a set of shared goals and policy principles. In this context, Ministers noted that, in conformity with the conditions of Article 20 of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) [note: paragraph 15 of this communique contains the full text of Article 20 of the URAA] and including all the elements contained therein, further trade negotiations are due to continue the ongoing process towards the long-term objective of substantial progressive reductions in support and protection resulting in fundamental reform.

Progress has been made in agricultural policy reform....

3. Ministers took note of the report prepared by the OECD Secretariat Agricultural Policy Reform: Stocktaking of Achievements as a good basis for discussion. They acknowledged that progress has been made since 1987, but more remains to be done. According to OECD Secretariat calculations, support to agricultural producers, as measured by the Producer Subsidy Equivalent, has fallen from an OECD-wide average of 45 per cent of the value of production in 1986-88 to an estimated 35 per cent in 1997. During the same period, total transfers from consumers and taxpayers due to agricultural policies decreased from a share of 2.2 per cent of GDP to 1.3 per cent, reaching a

level of US\$280 billion in 1997. There has been some shift away from price support towards direct payments and other policy measures that are less distorting to production and trade, that allow a greater influence of market signals, and are more efficient in the targeting of support. OECD countries have developed agricultural policy measures to address environmental, rural development and structural adjustment issues, and more attention has been paid to the impact of agricultural policy reforms on the agro-food sector as a whole. The growing importance of these issues had been identified by OECD Agriculture Ministers in 1992.

4. The 1994 Uruguay Round Agreement was a major step on the path of agricultural policy reform, bringing agricultural trade policies and associated domestic policies within the scope of a comprehensive framework of multilateral trade disciplines. Domestic and trade policy reform efforts have contributed to a reduction in the serious problem of over-production that characterised the 1980s, to gains in economic efficiency, to an improvement in the functioning of world commodity markets, and a closer relationship between developments in domestic and world markets.

...but more needs to be done,

5. Nonetheless, Ministers recognised that policy reform is an on-going process, that policy reform is not complete and therefore more needs to be done. Progress in policy reform has been uneven across countries and commodities, and the pace of reform has been affected by social and economic factors. While some countries have made

substantial reforms, in others the agricultural sector is still substantially supported and is not sufficiently responsive to market signals. Some commodity sectors continue to be subject to production-limiting programmes, which can have positive and negative economic impacts. Although decreasing, market price support remains the major form of support in most OECD countries. And much support is linked to current production. Many agricultural policies still involve substantial costs to consumers and taxpayers. In many cases they either do not achieve their intended outcomes or do not do so in the most efficient and equitable ways.

6. In many cases, agricultural trade is subject to relatively high import tariffs. The use of export subsidies has been subject to discipline under the URAA, but remains a contentious issue. Export credits for agricultural products are not yet disciplined. Technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, labels of origin, quality standards, and export and import monopolies have also become important trade policy issues. Ministers recalled that agricultural trade policy measures are closely linked to domestic agricultural policy measures, and that the further reform of domestic and trade policies has to be compatible. In this context, Ministers noted that agricultural policy also needs to give due consideration to non-trade concerns, as referenced in Article 20 of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture.

....and new challenges are emerging.

7. Ministers took note of the report prepared by the OECD Secretariat Agricultural Policy: The Need for Further Reform, and its suggested policy approaches, as a valuable contribution to the discussion on advancing the policy reform process. Ministers stressed that a major challenge for agriculture and the agro-food sector in OECD countries is to meet the growing demand for adequate and safe supplies of food in efficient and sustainable ways, while recognising the diversity of agricultural, economic and social situations and public preferences concerning the role of the agro-food sector across OECD countries.
8. On-going structural adjustment, innovation, and a tendency in some countries or sectors towards vertical coordination with upstream and downstream industries are important developments, with implications for farm incomes. Many farmers have responded to these developments, and to market signals, by adopting different farm practices, developing alternative products and supplying new markets. The income sources of many farm households are becoming more diversified. Problems of low farm incomes mainly affect specific farmers and less-favoured regions, or occur during periods of severe and sudden income loss. Producers in some countries, which previously had a high level of price support and protection, could face increased price variability. Providing appropriate safety nets and associated measures in least production-and trade-distorting ways would allow governments to assist in particular the most vulnerable farmers, in cost-efficient ways.

9. As globalisation advances, foreign investment in agro-food industries is increasing and trade in agricultural goods is expanding rapidly, particularly for processed products. There are closer agricultural trade and investment relations between OECD and non-OECD countries, especially some Asian and South American countries, which are emerging as major players in agricultural markets. The OECD area also has a responsibility to contribute to world food security, and Ministers stressed the importance of the 1996 World Food Summit declaration on global food security and the plan of action agreed upon. Food security requires a multifaceted approach involving national and international efforts, including: ensuring the eradication of poverty, sufficient food production, and a fair and market-oriented world trade system.

10. Beyond its primary function of supplying food and fibre, agricultural activity can also shape the landscape, provide environmental benefits such as land conservation, the sustainable management of renewable natural resources and the preservation of bio-diversity, and contribute to the socio-economic viability of many rural areas. In many OECD countries, because of this multifunctional character, agriculture plays a particularly important role in the economic life of rural areas. There can be a role for policy where there is an absence of effective markets for such public goods, where all costs and benefits are not internalised. The reform of agricultural policy according to the principles agreed upon in the OECD in 1987, including well-targeted policy measures, will enable the sector to contribute to the viability of rural areas and

address environmental issues, while enhancing efficient and sustainable resource use in agriculture.

11. Rapid development and dissemination of new technologies, including biotechnology and information technology, is providing not only challenges but also opportunities for the agro-food sector. But there is growing public concern about food quality standards and food safety, including the effects of new technologies; animal welfare standards in agriculture; and those cases where agriculture causes environmental damage, such as degradation of water, soil and habitats. Most of these issues have trans-boundary and trans-sectoral dimensions. For many of them there is a need for further research, a better understanding of current scientific knowledge, and better information to consumers.

Ministers outlined their Shared Goals,....

12. Against this background Ministers outlined a set of Shared Goals, stressing that the goals should be viewed as an integrated and complementary whole. There was a broad consensus that OECD Member governments should provide the appropriate framework to ensure that the agro-food sector:

is responsive to market signals;

is efficient, sustainable, viable and innovative, so as to provide opportunities to improve standards of living for producers;

is further integrated into the multilateral trading system;

provides consumers with access to adequate and reliable supplies of food, which meets their concerns, in particular with regard to safety and quality;

contributes to the sustainable management of natural resources and the quality of the environment;

contributes to the socio-economic development of rural areas including the generation of employment opportunities through its multifunctional characteristics, the policies for which must be transparent.

contributes to food security at the national and global levels.

13. Ministers stressed that agro-food policies should seek to strengthen the intrinsic complementarities between the shared goals, thereby allowing agriculture to manifest its multifunctional character in a transparent, targeted and efficient manner. The challenge in pursuing the shared goals is to use a range of well-targeted policy measures and approaches which can ensure that the growing concerns regarding food safety, food security, environmental protection and the viability of rural areas are met in ways that maximise benefits, are most cost-efficient, and avoid distortion of production and trade.

....adopted a set of policy principles,

14. Ministers viewed future public policy as contributing to the achievement of the shared goals through appropriate well-targeted policy measures to accompany competitive, market-led developments in the agro-food sector. They noted that agricultural policy cannot be isolated from influences that are shaping the economy of which the agricultural sector is a part, and saw a clear need to ensure that agricultural policies are compatible and mutually reinforcing with broader economy-wide policies in areas such as social welfare, employment, environment and regional development.

15. In striving to realise the shared goals, Ministers adopted a set of policy principles, while recognizing that governments will want to retain flexibility in the choice of policy measures and in the pace of reform, taking into account the diverse situations in Member countries. These principles, which build on the agricultural policy reform principles agreed by OECD Ministers in 1987 and reiterated by Agriculture Ministers in 1992, are as follows:

reaffirm the support for Article 20 of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture and the commitment to undertake further negotiations as foreseen in that Article and to the long-term goal of domestic and international policy reform to allow for a greater influence of market signals:

address the problem of additional trade barriers, emerging trade issues and discipline on export restrictions and export credits.

strengthen world food security in particular through the actions agreed in the Rome Declaration and Plan of Action of the 1996 World Food Summit;

promote innovative policies that facilitate responsiveness to market conditions by agricultural producers;

facilitate improvement in the structures in the agricultural and agro-food sectors, taking into account the needs of farmers affected, in particular those in disadvantaged regions.

enhance the contribution of the agro-food sector to the viability of the rural economy through, for example, efficient and well-targeted agricultural policy measures, facilitating the mobility of labour, new market opportunities, alternative uses of land (both within and outside agriculture), and the provision of rural amenities;

take actions to ensure the protection of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources in agriculture by encouraging good farming practices, and create the conditions so that farmers take both environmental costs and benefits from agriculture into account in their decisions;

take account of consumer concerns by improving the effectiveness and reliability of food safety regulations, strengthening standards on origin and quality, and improving the content and availability of information to consumers, within the framework of international rules;

encourage increased innovation, economic efficiency, and sustainability of agro-food systems through, inter alia, appropriate public and private research and development efforts, respect for the protection of intellectual property, and improvements in public infrastructures, information, advice and training;

in a manner fully consistent with paragraph 13 of this Communiqué, preserve and strengthen the multifunctional role of agriculture in order to combat territorial imbalances, to encourage the sustainable management of natural resources and to favour diverse farm development strategies.

16. Ministers agreed to seek innovative ways and appropriate institutional frameworks to integrate public, private and co-operative initiatives, which take into account local and regional conditions. They agreed that in designing and implementing cost-effective policy measures, these should be regularly monitored and evaluated with respect to their stated objectives. Ministers also agreed that policy measures should seek to meet a number of operational criteria, which would apply in both the domestic and the international context, and should be:

- transparent: having easily identifiable policy objectives, costs, benefits and beneficiaries;
- targeted: to specific outcomes and as far as possible decoupled;

- tailored: providing transfers no greater than necessary to achieve clearly identified outcomes;
- flexible: reflecting the diversity of agricultural situations, be able to respond to changing objectives and priorities, and applicable to the time period needed for the specific outcome to be achieved;
- equitable: taking into account the effects of the distribution of support between sectors, farmers and regions.

...and outlined a role for the OECD.

17. In order to contribute to the achievement of the shared goals, Ministers agreed on a number of priority areas for future work by the OECD, which they recommended be reflected in the overall programme of work determined by the OECD Council. Ministers asked the OECD to:

develop the analysis and analytical tools to monitor and evaluate developments in agricultural policies against the shared goals, policy principles, and operational criteria of policy measures;

continue and strengthen the analysis of main agricultural markets and trade developments, taking into account market developments in non-OECD countries;

examine ongoing and new agricultural trade and trans-boundary policy issues and their impacts, provide analytical support, as appropriate, to the process of agricultural trade liberalisation, without duplicating the work of the WTO. In

this connection, Ministers noted the contributions that the OECD Committees, within their existing work programmes, might make to the process of information exchange and analysis now underway in the various WTO Committees, while avoiding unwanted duplication with work in other fora.

identify and analyse existing and new policy approaches to address issues related to structural adjustment in the agro-food sector, rural development, farm incomes, farm employment, income risk management, and food security and food safety;

foster sustainable development through analysing and measuring the effects on the environment of domestic agricultural and agri-environmental policies and trade measures;

promote an active policy dialogue with non-Member countries in particular those that are relevant players in agricultural production and trade;

improve the dialogue with non-government organisations, in particular those representing farmers, other actors in the agro-food sector including consumers, and those concerned with agriculture and the environment.

18. Ministers recommended that the Communique be drawn to the attention of the OECD Ministerial Council.

Executive Summary

The Assessment & Implication of OECD Recommendations on Korean Agricultural Policy

Yoocheul Song · Jihyun Park

A total of 14 agriculture-related rules in OECD consist of 11 Decisions and 3 Recommendations, out of which South Korea only joined the rule of official inspection of tractors in December, 1995.

In March 30th, 1999, the OECD announced a final report examining Korean agricultural policy. Actually, it has been publishing each member's report on agricultural policy in order to evaluate whether their agricultural policy are consistent with agricultural reform principals of OECD. This report recommended that Korean agricultural policies should encourage direct income payment system, pursue environment-friendly agricultural policy, expand open market, promote sustainable agricultural development, improve infrastructure, continue to restructure agricultural industry, and enhance transparency in implementing regulatory reform policies. Furthermore, it recommended that transparent, targeted, tailored, flexible, equitable application of standards in practice will excessively contribute to attain OECD members' goals in agricultural sector and overall economy.

In making a decision whether to accept or reserve certain

rules, those rules that are viewed to benefit domestic agriculture come first. In doing this, it is important to collect the opinions from institutions or experts with accumulated professional knowledge and experience regarding to the rules. In addition, a member country should listen to voices from various fields through a public hearing.

On the other hand, it is not quite easy to evaluate the implementation of other recommendations that are not rules because those recommendations are not specifically designed to suggest totally new measures or to scrap existing ones. Rather, they require overall improvement in agricultural structure and comprehensive agricultural policies to facilitate trade of agricultural products. However, as shown in the OECD report on Korean agriculture, OECD evaluated that Korean agricultural policies are being improved. Nevertheless, we should continue our efforts to reform agricultural policies in due consideration of hereafter agricultural situations.

Ministers outlined a set of Shared Goals. There was a broad consensus that OECD Member governments should provide on appropriate framework to ensure that the agro-food sector: is responsive to market signals; is efficient, sustainable, viable and innovative, so as to provide opportunities to improve standards of living for producers; is further integrated into the multilateral trading system; provides consumers with access to adequate and reliable supplies of food, which meets their concerns, in particular with regard to safety and quality; contributes to the sustainable management of natural resources and the quality of the environment; contributes to the socio-economic development of rural areas; contributes to food security at the national and global levels.

In line with those policy goals of OECD, we should improve

our competitiveness in agricultural industry to cope with changes of international situation by successfully carrying out “Rural Development Plan and Agricultural Reform Policy”, which has been implemented as a basic motto of agricultural administration toward 21th century. Especially, we must go ahead with reforms under operation such as reforming cooperative associations, innovating distribution systems and restructuring agricultural production systems. Moreover, we should accelerate the expansion the direct payment system promoted in OECD members in supporting agriculture, while reducing the support market price and stimulate agricultural policy reform in an attempt to reorganise more easily.

In addition, Korea should make efforts to achieve the improvement of overall agricultural policies such as reducing trade-distortive policies, narrowing government assistance(the assistance with agricultural inputs), recommending environment-friendly agricultural policies, facilitating regulatory reforms, developing agricultural village, and restructuring agricultural industry.

With regard to Korea’s accession to OECD rules, we should take a forward-looking stance based on our agricultural outlook, rather than just being content with status quo of current agricultural situation.



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The Assessment & Implication of OECD Recommendations on Korean Agricultural Policy

OECD의 권고이행평가 및 향후과제: 농업

OECD의 한국농업에 대한 권고사항은 모든 회원국에 적용되는 OECD의 농업관련 규범과 농업분야에 대한 일반적인 권고사항 및 한국농업에 국한된 권고사항으로 나눌 수 있다. 그 중 OECD 농업관련 규범은 총 14개로 11개의 결정(Decision)과 3개의 권고(Recommendation)로 구성되어 있으며, 한국은 OECD 농업관련 규범 중 트랙터의 공인검사제도에만 1995년 12월에 가입하였다. OECD는 1999년 3월 한국의 농업정책을 검토한 보고서에서 한국의 농업정책은 개선되고 있다는 평가를 하면서, 직접소득지불 상리, 환경보전을 위한 농업정책 추구, 시장개방 확대, 지속가능한 농업 촉진, 인프라구조 개선, 농업구조조정 지속, 규제개혁정책 이행의 투명성 제고 등 한국의 농업정책에 대해 권고하였다.

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