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ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

APEC과 식량 · 농업

농림부행정자료실



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농 립 부

국 제 농 업 국

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“국민을 움직여야 농업이 산다”

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APEC과 식량·농업

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농 립 부

국 제 농 업 국

“국민을 움직여야 농업이 산다”

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I. APEC 소개

1. APEC2000 주요 일정

(의장국 : 브루나이)

| 주요 회의 | 기간 | 장소 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 제1차 농업기술이전 및 훈련 워크숍 | 1.25~26 | 인도네시아 자카르타 |
| SOM I 및 관련회의 | 2.12~21 | Bandar Seri Begawan |
| 지속가능농업 심포지움 | 3.8~10 | 일본 동경 |
| APEC포럼 | 3.31~4.1 | 서울 |
| 제4차 ATCEG 총회 | 5.22~24 | 미국 하와이 |
| SOMII 및 관련회의 | 5.26~6.3 | Bandar Seri Begawan |
| 통상장관회의 | 6. 6~8 | 호주 (Darwin) |
| 중소기업장관회의 | 6. 21~23 | Bandar Seri Begawan |
| 관광장관회의 | 7.6~7 | 서울 |
| SOMIII 및 관련회의 | 9. 15~23 | Bandar Seri Begawan |
| 제3차 동식물유전자원 보존 및 이용에 관한 워크숍 | 10월 잠정 | 대만 |
| 비공식SOM 및 | 11.10~11 | Bandar Seri Begawan |
| 제12차 각료회의 | 11. 12~13 | " |
| Business Summit | 11. 13~14 | " |
| 제8차 정상회의 | 11. 15~16 | " |

※ 의장국 순서

2000 : 브루나이, 2001: 중국, 2002: 멕시코,
2003 : 태국(잠정), 2004: 칠레(잠정)

2. APEC 10년의 평가

- '90년대 초 EU, 북미자유무역협정(NAFTA) 등 블록경제와 함께 Quad (주요 4국), OECD, WTO, APEC으로 연계되는 자유무역기조에서
 - '95년 삿뽀르에서 우리나라는 농업을 위한 제외의 원칙(The Principle of Exclusion)을 제안하는 등, 최선의 노력으로 오사카 정상회의에서 신축성원칙(Flexibility)을 반영하여 농업의 다양성 등, 수입국 입장을 주장할 수 있는 기반 마련.

- 이후 APEC에서는 2010(선진국)/2020(개도국)년까지 무역·투자 자유화를 달성하기 위해, '93. 12월 타결된 WTO 협상에서 각국이 약속한 시장개방 계획보다 조기에 실현할 수 있는 분야를 조기자유화(EVSL : Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization) 대상으로 선정, 이를 추진키로 함.
 - '97년 11월 캐나다 밴쿠버에서 개최된 각료 및 정상회의시 조기자유화 우선 추진분야 9개 및 후속 추진분야 6개 선정
 - 우선 추진분야 : 수산물, 임산물, 환경제품, 에너지, 장난감, 보석, 의료장비, 화학, 정보통신 상호인정협정
 - 후속 추진분야 : 식품, 유지종자, 고무, 비료, 자동차, 민간항공기
 - 한국, 일본 등은 농산물은 WTO의 기설정의제(BIA : Built-in Agenda)에 따라 APEC이 아닌 차기 WTO 협상에서 논의되어야 함을 주장

- '98. 11월 말레이시아에서 개최된 쿠알라룸푸르 각료 및 정상회의시 우선분야에 포함된 임산물의 경우
 - 우리나라는 80%의 참여안을 제시하고 일본 등의 참여로 WTO내에서 Critical mass가 형성되는 경우 이행할 것을 조건으로 함.
 - '99년, WTO에서 ATL로 논의되었으나, 일본 등의 불참으로 Critical mass가 형성되지 못함.

□ '99. 6월 뉴질랜드 오클랜드에서 개최된 APEC 통상장관회의시 후속 추진분야에 포함된 농산물(식품, 유지종자)의 경우

- “농산물은 BIA에 의거 차기 WTO 협상에서 논의한다”는 기존 입장을 한·일의 긴밀한 공조로 관철시켜 농산물은 APEC에서 어떠한 사전 조건 없이 WTO 차기협상에서 논의하기로 결정됨.

□ '99. 9월 뉴질랜드 오클랜드의 각료/정상회의시 '98년 민간이 제안하여 '99. 8월 고위급회의에서 확정된 APEC Food System을 승인

- APEC Food System은 APEC의 장기과제로서 식량분야의 포괄적인 접근으로 3개 협력방안 (농촌하부구조개발, 식품교역촉진, 진보기술확산)을 균형 추진하기로 함.

3. APEC 설립이후 논의 전개과정

- 태평양 연안국가의 순수 민간기구인 태평양경제협의회(PBEC)는 '67년에 업계, 학계, 정부인사의 협의체인 태평양 경제협력위원회(PECC)가 '80년에 창설된 것을 모태로 '89년 호주가 제안
 - 아시아·태평양지역의 개방된 경제협력체로서 '89년 12개국(한,호,일,미,캐,뉴, ASEAN 6)이 캔버라에서 제1차 각료회의 개최
 - 한국이 의장국이던 '91년 중화권(중국, 대만, 홍콩)가입에 이어, 미국이 의장국이던 '93년에 멕시코와 파푸아뉴기니 가입과 함께 한·미 주도로 각료급회의체가 '93년부터 정상회의로 격상, WTO 협상타결에 기여.
- '93년 12월 WTO협상 타결과 '94년 4월 마라케시 협정조인 등, 다자협상체제 형성은 '94년 칠레 가입으로 18회원국이 된 APEC도 보고르(Bogor)정상선언에 무역자유화 목표년도 (선진국2010,개도국2020)를 설정
 - 한국은 당시 정상의 노력으로 개도국으로 분류
- '95오사카 행동지침(Osaka Action Agenda)은 TILF에 자발성, 신축성 WTO 일치성 등 9개 기본원칙을, Eco-tech에 공동정책개념, 협력사업, 정책대화를 기본요소 등으로 설정
- '95 오사카 정상회담은 OAA이외에 ABAC 설치와 FEEEP도 채택
 - “APEC means business”가 의미하듯, 기업의 입장을 직접 반영하기 위하여 기업인 자문위원회(ABAC) 설치를 결정
 - “인구증가와 경제성장이 식량, 에너지, 환경에 미치는 영향에 관한 연구” (FEEEP)를 APEC의 장기과제로 채택

- 오사카 행동지침을 구체화하기 위한 3대 세부실행계획으로서 '96년에 마닐라 실행계획(MAPA : Manila Action Plan for APEC)수립
 - 개별실행계획(IAP), 공동실행계획(CAP), 경제·기술협력(Eco-tech)
- '96 수빅정상회의에서 제시된 조기자유화는 '97년에 관세를 중심으로 EVSL 15개 분야 논의계획 수립
- '98년의 임산물 등 우선 9개분야 논의에 16개국 참여(멕시코, 칠레는 포괄적 자유화 주장)
 - 회원국간 이익균형을 이루지 못한 민감한 임·수산물로 인하여 '99년 WTO 로 이관하여 Critical mass 확보를 위한 노력을 하기로 함.

※ ABAC 활동과 FEEEP 연구결과

- ABAC이 제안한 APEC Food System을 '99년에 논의하기로 결정
- FEEEP의 식량분야 연구결과를 4대 후속실천과제로 확정 : R&D, 농촌인프라, 환경과 농촌, 무역 및 기타
- '99년 농산물(식품, 유지종자)논의결과, 현행WTO협정 일정대로 차기 WTO에서 논의하기로 결정
 - 2000년의 GMO논의계획, FEEEP포함된 APEC Food System 승인

※ WTO로 이관된 임산물 등은 ATL로 명칭을 변경하여 협의

[참고 1] APEC 개황

□ 창설경위

- '89. 1 한·호 정상회담시 호크 수상의 아·태 경제협력기구 창설제기.
 - 회원국 : 21개국(한국, 미국, 일본, 캐나다, 호주, 뉴질랜드, 인도네시아, 중국, 태국, 필리핀, 말레이시아, 싱가포르, 브루나이, 멕시코, 칠레, 파푸아뉴기니, 대만, 홍콩, 페루, 러시아, 베트남)
 - 옵저버 : ASEAN사무국, 태평양경제협력회의(PECC), 남태평양포럼(SPF)
- '89년부터 '92년까지는 각료회의를 중심으로 논의, '93년부터 정상회의로 격상하여 UR 협상타결의 노력 등 무역자유화 논의에 집중

□ APEC 협력(자유화등) 전개과정

- 시애틀 정상회의('93. 11, 미국)
 - UR협상의 조기타결('93.12.15일한) 노력
 - 아·태 경제권의 단합 및 협력확대에 관한 비전제시
- 보고르 정상회의('94. 11, 인도네시아)
 - 경제협력에 관한 기본원칙 채택
 - 국가의 다양성 인정, 공동의 책임으로 균형된 이익추구
 - 무역 및 투자자유화(Free and open trade/investment)목표년도 설정
 - 선진국 : 2010년, 개도국 2020
- 오사카 정상회의('95. 11, 일본)
 - 보고르 선언을 구체화한 자발적 자유화에 대한 오사카 행동지침(OAA)확정
 - 투명성, 현상동결, 신축성, WTO일치성 등 9개 기본원칙
 - 무역자유화 및 원활화(TILF)의 14개 분야와 경제기술협력(Eco-Tech)의 13개 분야의 실행지침 확정

- 수빅정상회의('96. 11, 필리핀)
 - 오사카 지침에 따라 3대축(자유화, 원활화, 경제·기술협력)에 대한 구체적인 마닐라 실행계획(MAPA) 집대성
 - 자유화 중심의 개별이행계획(IAP)과 원활화 중심의 공동이행계획(CAP)과 Eco-tech계획 수립
 - 경제기술협력 6대중점분야 선정 : 인력개발, 경제인프라 개발 등
 - 보고르목표를 앞당기는 조기자유화 계획 제시
- 벤쿠버 정상회의('97. 11, 캐나다)
 - 조기자유화 15개분야 선정(우선분야 : 임산물 등, 후속분야 : 농산물 등)
 - 인프라 개발을 위한 관·민 동반자관계 증진에 관한 벤쿠버 원칙 채택
- 쿠알라룸푸르 정상회의('98. 11, 말레이시아)
 - 아시아 경제위기 극복방안 수립 : 아시아 성장 및 회복계획(미·일 공동 100억불)
 - 임산물 등, EVSL 우선분야의 WTO 이관

— < '99. 9월 오클랜드 정상회담 선언문 요지 > —

□ 개방된 시장을 통한 지속성장

- APEC을 통한 영업기회(business)확대 및 고용증진
- 보고르선언 목표달성 원칙 재확인(**개별실행계획 강화**)
- 역내금융시장강화(금융시장감독강화 및 자본환류기반조성)
- 무역원활화(기업인의 이동, 통관, 표준 및 적합등) 분야의 실질적 혜택 창출
- 경제기술협력은 역내 국가간의 발전격차 해소가 필수적
- **APEC Food System** 권고문의 이행

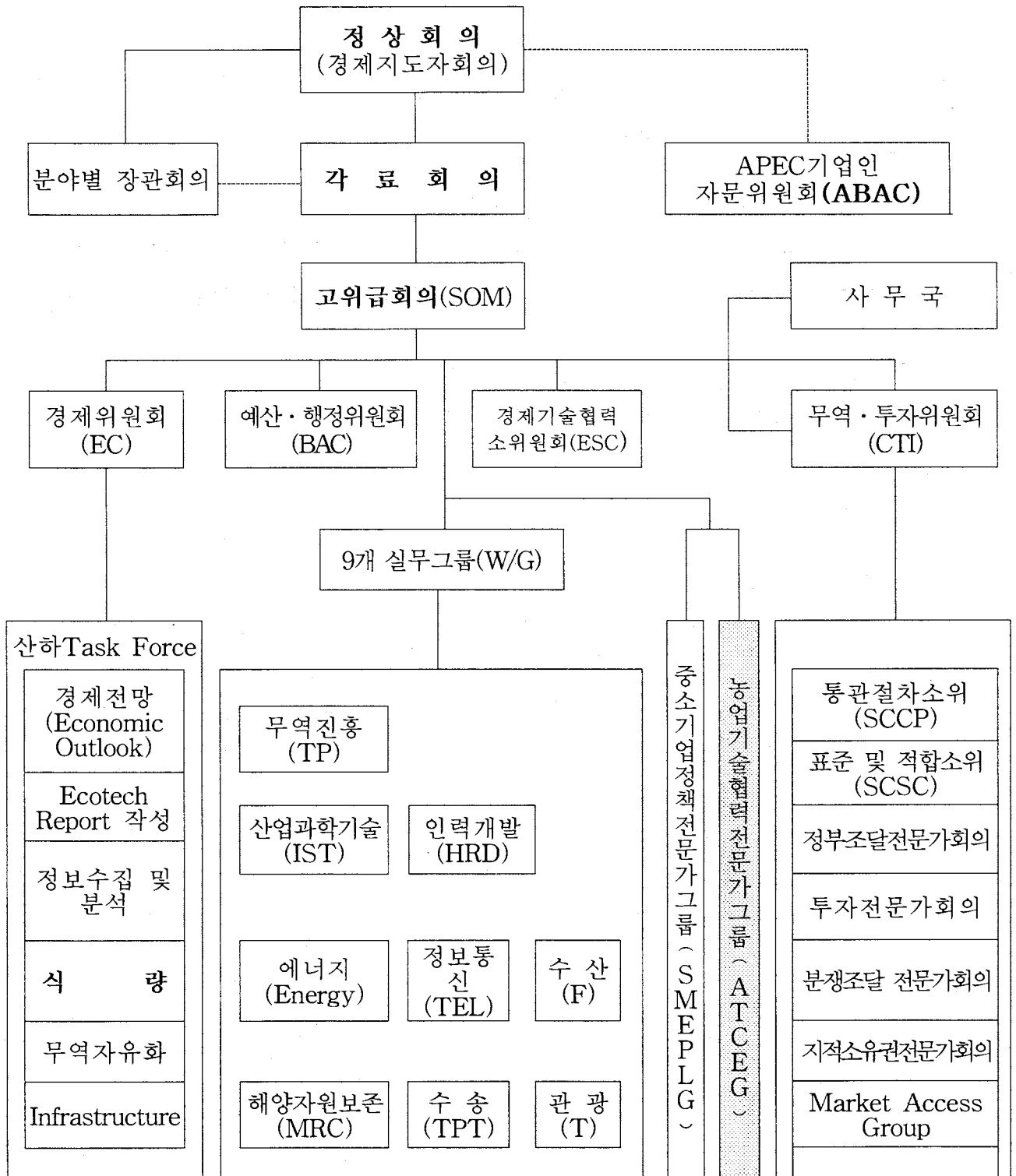
□ 세계 경제에서의 APEC

- WTO 다자간 협상에 강력한 지지(포괄적, 광범위하고 균형된 의제, 일괄타결, 3년내 완결)
- **WTO협상에 대한** 지지는 APEC의 핵심활동이며, 상호보완 역할

□ 번영에의 참여(우리정상의 제안이 주로 반영됨)

- 지식의 효과적 개발과 적용
- 국내 및 국가간 빈부격차 해소(2000년초의 서울포럼 제안)
- 여성 등 민간참여 확대, 관광 및 항공서비스 개발 등.

APEC 조직



[참고2] FEEEP/TFF 추진개요

□ 설치배경

- '95년 일본의 제안으로 오사카 정상회의에서 “역내 인구증가(P)와 경제성장(E)이 식량(F), 에너지(E) 및 환경(E)에 미치는 영향”(FEEEP)을 APEC의 장기과제로 채택
- '96년 식량분야를 다루기 위한 TFF(식량작업반)를 EC(경제위원회) 산하에 구성하고 4개분야별 작업계획 수립(공동의장 : 일본, 호주)

□ 논의경과

- '97~'98.6, TFF 회의 : 4개분야별 작업추진(한국 : 과거 식량수급 참여) (과거 식량수급, 가공 및 유통, 식량과 환경, 향후 식량수급 분석)
- '98. 11, 각료회의시 FEEEP 후속실천과제 결의문 채택
- '98. 12, 비공식 SOM : TFF의 향후 진로 논의(의견대립), 후속실천 4대 과제 수립 (R&D, Infra, 무역 및 기타, 환경과 농촌)
- '99. 2월초, SOM I : TFF를 발전적으로 해체하고 뉴질랜드, 대만을 공동의장국으로 특별작업반(Food Ad-hok Task-Force) 설치 합의와 후속 4대 실천과제를 EC, ATC, SCSC, 등에 할당.
- '99. 5월초 SOM II : ‘무역 및 기타’ 과제중 “무역자유화 및 농업개혁 정책의 비용/편익 연구에 대한 공동참여 또는 그 결과 배포”를 EC에 할당
- '99. 6월 ATCEG : 일본이 차기 ATCEG의장국으로 선출되어 FEEEP/TFF후속실천과제와 기존ATCEG과제를 통합 재편
- '99. 8월초 SOM III
 - FEEEP후속실천과제, ATCEG협력 등을 총 망라한 식량농업분야의 장기과제로서 APEC Food System을 확정.
 - EC는 EC에 할당된 유일한 FEEEP과제(무역 등 비용/편익연구)의 회원국 연구결과를 2000년 SOM I (2. 12) 개최전(그 이후도 무방)까지 제출키로 함.

II. '99 각료/정상회의의 주요 논의결과

□ 차기 WTO협상에 대한 지지

- '99. 9월, 오클랜드 각료/정상회의에서 WTO 시애틀 각료회의 등 차기 WTO 협상지지 선언
 - 협상의제는 농산물, 서비스 외에도 공산품관세 등을 포함한 균형되고 충분히 광범위(sufficiently broad-based)하여야 하고
 - 협상방식은 일괄타결(single package)로 3년이내에 완료키로 함.
 - 수산물·임산물 등의 ATL은 의미있는 다수(critical mass)의 지지에 의하여 2000년까지 합의를 위하여 노력키로 함.
- ※ ATL(Accelerated Tariff Liberalization) : '98년 각료회의 결과, '99년에 WTO로 이관된 EVSL의 9개우선분야 중, 임·수산물 등의 관세 8개분야가 WTO에서 ATL로 논의중.
- 우리나라는 협상의제(광범위한 의제), 협상기간(3년이내), 협상방식(일괄타결)에서 우리입장 반영

□ 가속적 관세자유화 : (ATL : Accelerated Tariff Liberalization)

- '99. 9월 각료회의에서 8개 ATL이 WTO 내에서의 포괄적 공산품 협상추진에 기여한다는 데 합의
 - WTO내의 critical mass에 의한 '99년중 합의노력
 - '98년 각료회의시 EVSL 참여안에 기초하여 2000년 말까지 critical mass에 의하여 ATL을 달성할 목적으로 WTO내 계속 협의
- 우리나라는 WTO내 협상은 의미있는 다수(critical mass)의 확보에 의하여 진행되어야 하고 합의결과 이행은 일괄타결(single package)방식으로 추진하자는 입장을 반영

□ APEC Food System (AFS)

- '99. 9월, 오클랜드 각료/정상회의시 '99년중 논의한 APEC Food System 보고서를 승인하고 각료에게 그 권고문(Recommendation) 이행을 지시
 - 농촌인프라 개발, 식품교역촉진 및 신기술보급의 3가지 요소에 대한 균형을 강조
 - 식량생산, 가공, 소비를 효율적으로 연계한 역내 Food System 구축.
- 우리나라, 일본, 인도네시아는 향후 AFS를 통하여 식량안보의 중요성, 환경보전, 생물다양성 유지 등 농업의 다원적 기능이 고려되어야 함을 주장하여 이를 반영

□ 유전자 변형농산물(GMO) 등 생명공학 : Biotechnology

- '99. 9월 각료회의에서 생명공학의 농업생산에 대한 유용성을 인식하고 APEC Food System의 권고문을 주목하여 2000년초 고위급 회의 검토를 거쳐 2000. 6월 통상장관회의에서 논의키로 함.
 - 미국은 GMO 등 생명공학제품의 도입 및 활용시 투명성(transparent), 과학적근거(science-based approach)에 의할 것을 강조
- ※ '97각료회의 선언문에도 ATCEG연구를 기초로 반영된 바 있음
- 우리나라는 미국의 동 제안이 GMO 생산측면만 고려하고 있음을 지적하고 식품안전 및 환경보호 측면의 GMO의 잠재적 위해성 문제를 고려, 소비자의 알권리 차원에서 식품표시(labeling)문제가 선결되어야 함을 강조하여 이를 반영.

APEC Food System 권고문

<서문>

- 특별작업반은 식량·농업의 복합성과 그에 따른 민감성을 고려, AFS의 3개 협력분야(농촌하부구조개발, 기술진보의 확산, 식량교역의 촉진)의 균형 추진에 유익한 개념고찰에 노력함.
 - AFS추진시, 일부국가는 농업의 다원적 기능을, 이외 국가는 무역비(非)왜곡조치(non trade-distorting measures)의 중요성을 언급
- 건설한 APEC Food System 구축이 보고르(Bogor)와 오사카에서 정립된 APEC의 정신과 목표달성에 필수적 요소임을 확인
 - AFS의 3개협력분야는 APEC의 관련 포럼에서 상당한 작업이 진행되고 있으나 APEC의 일관된 목표와 원칙에 따라 AFS제안을 효과적으로 수행하기 위하여 다음사항을 권고함.

<권고사항>

1. ABAC의 AFS제안은 오사카행동지침에 의한 보고르목표 달성과 역내 지속성장, 균형발전, 국가안정에 필수적 요소임.
2. 인력개발실무그룹(HRDWG)은 농촌교육에 우선 중요성을 두고, 회원국은 NGO, 비영리단체의 농촌교육수행에 협력.
3. 하부구조개발에 대한 회원국의 공동인식하에 Infrastructure 워크샵을 공동으로 주도.
4. 투자전문가그룹(IEG)은 세계은행, 미주개발은행, 아시아개발은행, FAO등의 적절한 기관과 연계하여 농촌하부구조의 복구와 신설에 필요한 새롭고 혁신적인 투자유인책을 강구.
5. 중소기업정책전문가그룹(SMEPLG)도 AFS에 참여하여 3개협력방안에서 확인된 그 활동을 강화.

6. 농업기술협력전문가그룹(ATCEG), 무역투자위원회(CTI), 경제기술협력소위원회(ESC)는 무역원활화, 경제기술협력 등 다음과 같은 식량관련 이슈에 대한 능력배양.

가. 식품규제의 체계 및 표준에 대한 명확하고 예측가능하며 이해하기 쉬운 규정.

나. 사업우선순위에 따른 식량무역의 원활화와 개도국의 기술하부구조(technical infrastructure)의 개선.

다. 식품상호인정협정(Food MRA)등과 같은 APEC에서 개척된 제도진전에 관한 SOM에 대한 보고규정.

라. R&D, 식품관련 기술보급에 대한 협력확대

마. 기술이전확대, 훈련시설 및 프로그램개선 등 식품기술협력에 대한 민·관 동반자관계 구축.

바. 친환경적인 농법(agricultural practices) 육성.

사. 유전자변형식품 관련연구 및 정책에 대한 이해도(度) 향상과 국제적 발전에 기여, 생명공학제품의 도입과 활용시 과학적 근거 강화.

7. UR협상결과에 따른 식품관련 양허사항(commitments)에 대한 회원국의 성실하고 충분한 이행의 지속 보장.

8. 회원국은 오사카행동지침에 따라 보고르목표 달성을 위한 ABAC의 불필요한 무역장벽의 철폐 요청에 주목.

가. 보고르 장기목표 성취를 위한 개별행동계획(IAP)의 명료성 강화.

나. WTO농업협정 제20조와 관련하여 관세, 비관세조치 등을 더욱 고려하기 위한 WTO차기농업협상의 적극 참여.

다. 차기 WTO협상에서 수출보조금 철폐, 불공정한 수출금지 및 제한의 철폐를 위한 APEC의 지지를 WTO로 연계.

9. 고위급회의(SOM)는 견실한 역내 Food System 구축을 위한 회원국의 추진상황을 관련작업반(forum)활동을 통하여 매년 각료에 보고.

Ⅲ. 분야별 조기자유화(EVSL) 추진개요

(EVSL : Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization)

1. 논의 발전과정

- APEC은 호주의 제안으로 '89년 창설되어 '93년부터 정상회의의 연례화를 계기로 무역자유화 논의에 집중
 - '95오사카정상회의에서 설립하기로 한 기업인 자문위원회(ABAC)를 중심으로 민간의 입장을 직접 반영하는 민간부문 활동을 강화.

- '94년, 보고르선언의 무역자유화 목표년도 설정에 이어 '95년 오사카 행동 지침(Action Agenda) 수립.
 - 무역·투자자유화 및 원활화(TILF) : 자발성(Voluntarism), 신축성(Flexibility)
 - **TILF(14개 세부분야)** : 관세, 비관세 조치, 서비스, 투자, 표준과 적합, 세관절차, 지적재산권, 경쟁정책, 정부조달, 규제완화, 원산지규정, 분쟁조정, 경제인사교류, UR이행.

 - 경제·기술협력 (Eco-tech) : 상호존중, 능력에 따른 자발적 기여 등
 - **Ecotech(13개 분야)** : 인적자원개발, 산업과학 및 기술, 중소기업, 경제Infra, 에너지, 수송, 통신정보, 관광, 무역및 투자데이터, 무역진흥, 해양자원보전, 어업, 농업기술.

- '96년에는 오사카 행동지침을 구체화하는 마닐라 실행계획(MAPA : Manila Action Plan for APEC)수립하고 '97년부터 이행키로 결의
 - 개별실행계획(IAP) : 시장접근 확대, 투자개방 등 자유화 중심
 - 공동실행계획(CAP) : 기업비용 절감 등 원활화 중심
 - 경제·기술협력(Eco-tech) : 6개 중점추진분야 선정.

□ '97년도 벤쿠버 정상회의에서는 관세, 비관세조치, 원활화, Ecotech 등에 대해서 자발성과 신축성에 기초, 회원국간 이익균형 등을 감안하여 15개 분야를 EVSL 분야로 선정하고 논의계획 수립.

(9개우선분야 : '98년 논의, 6개후속분야 : '99통상장관회의)

- 9개우선분야 : 수산물, 임산물, 환경제품, 에너지, 장난감, 보석, 의료장비, 화학, 정보통신상호인정협정

- 6개후속분야 : 식품, 유지작물, 고무, 비료, 자동차, 민간항공기

□ '98년, 임산물 등 우선분야의 관세철폐(2002년, 0%)논의가 집중되었으나, 전체합의는 이루지 못하고 WTO로 이관

- 우리나라는 임산물 80%, 수산물 85%를 제시

※ 임산물은 회의종료직전에 구체적 품목 미제시로 42%로 명기됨.

□ '99년 통상장관회의에서 농산물 수출입국간에 첨예하게 대립한 농산물 조기자유화계획(2004, 0-5%)은 한·일의 긴밀한 공조로 수입국 입장을 반영

- '97년부터 우리나라가 견지한 “농산물은 현행 WTO일정대로 차기WTO협상에서 논의한다”는 입장을 관철.

<관세이외 분야 : 1,2차 고위급회의시 EVSL관련회의에서 논의>

- 비관세조치 : '99. 3월중 비관세장벽 등 불공정 비관세조치 현황검토

- 원활화 : 식품상호인정협정(MRA) 추구, Food Labelling에 대한 국제기준과의 조화 추진

- 경제기술협력 : ABAC이 권고한 Food System의 특별작업반 참여, ATCEG 활동강화, TILF와 Ecotech의 상호 보완을 통한 EVSL의 균형 추진

- 무역자유화 영향연구 : 식품분야 관세 및 비관세장벽 연구추진

2. EVSL 농산물 분야

□ 참여원칙과 대상품목

- 참여원칙 : 자발성(Voluntarism), 신축성(Flexibility)
- 분야별 대상품목
 - 시장접근(Tariff Liberalization)분야: 관세 및 비관세조치를 주로 IAP로 추진

[식품분야 : HS 4단위]

0701~0714, 0801~0814, 1602, 1704, 1806, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1905, 2001~2007, 2008(excluding nuts), 2103~2105, 2309(excluding pet food), 0901~0903, 1107, 2101, 2201~2205, 2208

[유지작물 및 관련제품]

1201, 1203, 1204~1208, 1507, 1511~1515, 1516.20, 1517, 1518, 2106.10, 2103.30, 2302.50, 2304, 2306, 2923.20, 3504

- 원활화분야<14개 분야의 CAP가 중심이며 주로 표준·적합 소위원회(SCSC) 활동 중심으로 추진> : 품목제한 없음.
- 경제·기술협력분야<13개 분야중 인적자원개발, 인프라 강화, 지속가능 성장, 중소기업 육성 등 중점 6개분야 중심> : 제한 없음.

※ 무역자유화영향 연구(식품분야 관세 및 비관세 장벽에 대한 연구) : 설탕, 사료곡물, 신선과일, 축산물, 과자류, 음료 등, 가공품 등에 대하여 회원국 제안 및 경제·협력위원회(EC) 결정과 예산의 범위내에서 단계적으로 추진

□ 농산물 EVSL의 목표 및 추진계획 ('99년 논의결과 종합)

| | | 식 품 | | 유 지 작 물 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------|--|---|
| T I L F | 관세① | 목 표 | APEC의 관세인하 노력 주목 | APEC 관세철폐노력 주목 |
| | | 추진계획 | WTO/BIA 의거 차기 WTO 논의 | 좌 동 |
| | 비관세 조치② | 목 표 | - 2004년까지 - 불공정 비관세조치등 철폐 - WTO/SPS, 개정 IPPC 규정과 조화 | - 2002년까지 - 좌 동 - 좌 동 |
| | | 추진계획 | - '99.8월까지 작업초안 마련 - '99.8.26까지 contact point 제출 - 2000. 3월까지 작업계획 마련 - 2000. 6월까지 최종작업계획 완성 - 2004년까지 IAP또는 개별실적 보고 | - '99.4.15까지 NTMs자료제출 - '99.5(SOMⅡ)검토 - '99.6 통상장관회의에서 작업반추진 대상 및 일정 확정 |
| | 원활화 | 목 표 | - 식품상호 인정협정(Food MRA) 추진 - 식품표시(Food Labelling)의 국제기준과의 조화 (선진: 2000년평가, 개도: 2005) | - |
| | | 추진계획 | - Food MRA 조속가입추진 - 98~99 Food Labelling 연구결과를 타분야 확대 검토 | - |
| | 무 역 유 화 영향연구 | 목 표 | 식량분야 관세 및 비관세 장벽에 대한 연구 (사료곡물, 과일, 축산물, 음료 등) | - |
| | | 추진계획 | 예산범위내에서 단계적추진(호주의 설탕에 관한 연구가 '99.8월까지 완료 예정) | - |
| E C O T E C H | 식량작업반 | | - '98이후 필요한 경우 기존 연구결과에 따른 작업수행(FEEEP 후속실천과제를 ATCEG등에 할당 추진키로 하고 발전적 해체) | |
| | 농업기술협력 전문가그룹 | | - 일본을 중심으로 차기(2000-2002)연구과제 추진(FEEEP 후속과제를 포함하여 농업생명공학, 지속농업과 농촌환경문제, 농촌 인프라 등으로 협력과제 재편) | |
| | 식품안전에 관한 훈련 및 기술협력 | | - 식품안전과 관리등에 관련된 개도국 등에 대한 훈련 및 기술협력·위험분석(TBT/SPS), 식품/약품이 불분명한 제품관리(CTI/SCSC에서 호·뉴 공동작업), 축산물 항생제잔류물질세미나(2000년, 중국) | |
| | APEC Food System | | - APEC의 식량농업분야를 총망라한 AFS는 2000년부터 ATCEG 등을 중심으로 GMO 등을 논의. - 농촌하부구조개발, 식품교역촉진, 기술진보의 확산의 균형추진 | |

① 관세 : 수출입관세 및 관세쿼터

② NTMs : 수출입 수량제한, 수출입금지, 수출보조(우회 포함), 국제적으로 불인정된 수출 신용금융, 보험 등.

* '99 SOMⅢ에서 향후 EVSL은 NTMs, Facilitation, Eco-tech를 MAG, SCSC, ESC 등에서 계속 추진하기로 함

- '99각료회의는 추진중인 임,수산물NTMs, 식품Ecotech는 2000년중 보고예정

3. EVSL 임산물 분야의 추진과정

- '98 각료회의에서 임산물은 '99년에 WTO로 이관기로 함.
 - 우리나라는 임산물 80%제시, 일본 등의 불참으로 회원국간 균형 상실
 - 우선분야 EVSL 참여안에 대한 WTO내의 Critical mass 확보노력
- '99년중 뉴질랜드(의장국)는 WTO설명회 개최 등으로 ATL추진 노력
 - 8개 EVSL를 ATL(Accelated Tariff Liberalization)로 명칭변경
 - ※미국은 시애틀WTO 제3차 각료회의 이전까지 타결 노력, EU 미온적
- '99 APEC각료회의에서는 8개 ATL이 WTO내의 포괄적 공산품 협상 추진에 기여한다는 데 합의
 - '98 EVSL참여안에 기초하여 2000년 말까지 WTO내 Critical mass에 의하여 ATL을 달성할 목적으로 WTO내 계속협의
- '99 WTO시애틀 각료회의에서도 임산물 등의 ATL 논의

4. EVSL(관세/NTMs)의 WTO 관계

< 우선 9개분야 >

| | 관세분야 | 비관세조치(NTMs) |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 임·수산물 ※① | WTO/ATL 논의중 | APEC 논의중 |
| 에너지, 완구, 의료장비, 환경, 보석, 화학 | WTO/ATL 논의중 | " |
| 정보통신 MRA | WTO/MRA 2단계 논의중 ※② | - |

※ ① 한국은 참여, 일본 등은 불참

② 관세분야가 아니며 적합성 평가 규제품목에 대한 시험기관 상호인정
-1단계('98합의) : 시험성적서 상호인정단계, 2단계 : 인증서 상호인정단계

< 후속 6개분야 >

| | 관세분야 | 비관세조치(NTMs) |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 식품, 유지종자 | WTO/BIA에 따라 WTO이관 | 차기 WTO에서 논의 (한,일 입장) |
| 비료 | WTO 이관 | 제안사항 없음 |
| 고무 | " | APEC 논의중 |
| 민간항공기 | " | - |
| 자동차 | 대화협의체구성 등 ※① | - |

※ ① 관세분야 논의가 아님.

[참고] EVSL 관련회의 참가현황('99, '98)

('99)

- 9월 APEC 정상회의 : 9.11~13, 뉴질랜드 오클랜드
 - 외교부장관 등 참석, 농림부는 불참
 - 회의결과 : WTO차기협상지지, 국내외 빈부격차 문제 제기 등
- 9월 APEC 각료회의 : 9.7~9, 뉴질랜드 오클랜드
 - 최용규 국제농업국장, 통상협력과 이상재 사무관 참석
 - 회의결과 : AFS승인, 생명공학 문제를 2000년 APEC 의제로 선정 등
- 8월 APEC/SOMIII : 8.8~8.13, 뉴질랜드 로토루아
 - 유병린 통상협력과장 참석
 - 회의결과 : 수출입국 입장이 균형 반영된 APEC Food System 확정
- APEC 식량특별작업반 의장 면담 : 6. 30, 통상장관회의 기간중
 - 김상현사무관과 NZ 측 Dr. Alan Kerr, Mr. David Allen
 - 면담결과 : APEC Food System에 대한 수정의사 표명으로 일부반영
- 6월 통상장관회의 : 6. 27~30, 뉴질랜드 오클랜드
 - 최용규 국제농업국장, 통상협력과 김상현 사무관 참석
 - 회의결과 : 농산물은 BIA에 따라 차기WTO협상에서 논의
- APEC/SOM 의장 농림부차관 예방 : 6. 5, 차관실
 - Mr. Marten L. Wevers(NZ인)
 - 면담결과 : 농산물 EVSL에 대한 우리입장 이해 설득
- 정의용 통상교섭조정관 농림부 차관면담 : 6. 9 차관실
 - 면담결과 : EVSL 관련 향후 입장 및 차기 WTO협상 관련 의견교환

- PECC/식량농업포럼 : 5. 26, 미국 세인트루이스
 - 최용규 국제농업국장 참석(미 농무장관, CEO등 참석)
 - 참가결과 : RISE사업관련 논의, 한국농업의 특성과 새천년 구상 발표

- 제2차 ABAC 총회 : 5. 21~23, 일본 동경
 - 전경련 배이동 상무 및 정성래 참석
 - 회의결과 : ABAC차원의 AFS논의에서 MSA삭제 등,우리 입장 반영

- 5월 APEC/SOMII : 5. 1~7, 뉴질랜드 크라이스트처치
 - 유병린 통상협력과장 및 김상현 사무관 참석
 - 회의결과 : AFS 수출입국 의견 대립, EVSL의 새로운 방식 제안

- 한·일 농업각료회의 : 4. 15, 농림부 장관실
 - 농림수산대신, 주한일본대사 등 : 농림부장관, 국제농업국장 등
 - 회의결과 : “21세기 한·일 파트너쉽”/농업분야 구체화, APEC협력

- PBEC 식량농업전략회의 : 3.11~12, 필리핀 마닐라
 - 통상협력과 김상현사무관, 농협 박경주(대만) 박사 참석
 - 회의결과 : 민간의 급격한 AFS 추진 저지

- 2월 APEC/SOM I : 2. 2~9, 뉴질랜드 웰링톤
 - 최용규 국제농업국장, 통상협력과 김상현 사무관 참석
 - 회의결과 : FEEEP/TFF 발전적 해체 및 AFS를 위한 식량특별작업반 설치, 농산물 EVSL의 새로운 방식 필요성 제기

- '99APEC기본방향 및 SOM대책회의 : 1.14, 외교부 회의실
 - 정의용조정관 주재, 유병린 통상협력과장 참석
 - 회의결과 : 경제위기 극복을 위한 기본방향 설정, EVSL 대책 협의

('98)

- 주한 일본공사 면담 : 12. 22, 국제농업국장실
 - 최용규 국제농업국장과 소따베(小田部)주한 일본공사
 - 회의결과 : 농산물은 WTO에서 협상한다는 기존입장 확인.

- 12월 APEC P/SOM회의 : 12. 10~11, 싱가포르
 - '99APEC 논의방향 설정 등, 사전 준비회의로서 김상현 사무관 참석
 - EVSL의 계속적 추진에 대해 회원국간 입장차이 도출

- EVSL 국내대책회의 : 11. 27, 외교부 회의실
 - 정의용 조정관 주재, 최용규 국제농업국장, 김상현 사무관 참석
 - 회의결과 : 9개분야 후속조치 , 6개분야 대응방안 협의

- 11월 APEC 각료회의 : 11. 10~16, 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르
 - 유병린 통상협력과장, 김상현 사무관 참석
 - 회의결과 : 임산물 등의 EVSL 협상 사실상 결렬, WTO에서 추후논의 : 임산물 80% 제시했으나, 구체적 품목 미제시로 Table상에 42%로 명기

- EVSL 대통령 보고 : 11.4, 국무회의
 - 관계장관, 농림부장관 참석
 - 회의결과 : EVSL참여수준 등 결정

- 한·미간 임산물 관련 양자협약 : 11. 2, 미국 워싱턴
 - 외교부, 산림청, 통상협력과 김상현 사무관 참석
 - 회의결과 : 비공식으로 미측에 임산물 80% 참여율 제시

- 관계장관 대책회의 : 10.31, 대통령 비서실
 - 관계장관, 농림부 차관 참석
 - 임산물 등 EVSL 참여수준 논의

- 일본 농림수산성 정무차관의 농림부 차관 예방 : 10.29, 차관실
 - 회의결과 : EVSL 등에 대한 한·일 협력모색

- EVSL 대책회의 : 10.20, 외교부 회의실
 - 이재길 다자통상국장 주재, 통상협력과 김상현 참석
 - 회의결과 : 9개분야 참여방법 및 수준, WTO연계문제 등 논의

- EVSL/FTA 1급 간담회 : 9.30, 팔레스
 - 정의용 조정관 주재, 최용규 국제농업국장, 김동근 산림청 차장 참석
 - 회의결과 : EVSL 민감분야의 일본 불참대비 논의, FTA의견교환

- 9월 APEC/SOMIII : '98. 9. 8~17, 말레이시아 쿠안탄
 - 유병린 통상협력과장, 김상현 사무관 참석
 - 회의결과 : 임산물은 일부 품목제외 및 이행기간 연장을 전제로 참여 안 제시, 한국IAP검토회의 성공적 대응

- 9월 SOM 및 IAP 대책회의 : 9.1, 외교부 회의실
 - 임홍재 APEC 담당 심의관 주재, 김상현 사무관 참석
 - EVSL 전망, 우리나라의 IAP검토회의 준비계획 등 협의

- EVSL 1급 간담회 : 9.1, 팔레스
 - 정의용 조정관 주재, 최용규 국제농업국장, 박정식 임업정책국장 참석
 - EVSL 쟁점, FTA추진 관련논의

- EVSL 1급 간담회 : 8.7, 팔레스
 - 정의용 조정관 주재, 박창정 기획관리실장, 김동근 산림청 차장 참석
 - 회의결과 : EVSL민감분야 관계부처 논란, 9월SOM대비 강구책 필요

- EVSL대책회의 : 7.22, 팔레스
 - 정의용 조정관 주재, 박창정 기획관리실장, 김동근 산림청 차장 참석
 - 회의결과 : EVSL 관련 쟁점사항 비공식 논의

- 6월 APEC/SOMII 및 통상장관회의 : 6. 15~23, 말레이시아 쿠칭
 - 통상협력과장 유병린 참석
 - 회의결과 : 임산물은 일부 품목 제외를 전제로 자유화 논의 참여

- 임,수산물 대책회의 : 6.8, 외교부 회의실
 - 정의용 조정관 주재, 박정식 임정국장, 김민중 수정국장 참석
 - EVSL 민감분야 품목별 검토

- 6월 SOM 및 통상장관회의 대책회의 : 6.1, 외교부 회의실
 - 정의용 조정관 주재, 관계부처 과장급 참석
 - EVSL 참여방안 협의 : 임수산물 신축성 확보 논의

- 4월 APEC/특별무역투자위원회 : 4.20~24, 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르
 - 통상협력과 이장로 사무관 참석
 - 회의결과 : 임산물, 수산물 등에 대한 적극참여 표명(외교통상부 주도)

- 2월 APEC/SOM I : 2.14~23, 말레이시아 페낭
 - 통상협력과 이장로 사무관 참석
 - 회의결과 : 민감한 임산물, 수산물에 대한 참여입장 유보.

- 2월 SOM대책회의 : 2.11, 팔레스
 - 재경원 제2차관보 주재, 농림부 차관보 참석
 - 회의결과 : '97 선정된 EVSL 추진대책, '98 APEC 기본방향 등 논의

IV. 관련문서 및 보도자료

1. '99각료/정상회의
2. '99통상장관회의
3. 농산물 EVSL제안서('99. 5월)
4. '98 각료회의
5. Kuching Target('98 통상장관회의)

1. '99 각료/정상회의

- 최종본 발췌
- 정상회담결과 및 선언문 작성경과
- 각료회의 활동경과
- 각료선언문초안
- 보도자료(로이타)

'99 각료/정상선언문(최종본발취)

< 정상선언문 >

- We welcome Ministers' report on the APEC Food System proposed by the APEC Business Advisory Council, and endorse its recommendations on the development of rural infrastructure, dissemination of technological advances in food production and processing, and promotion of trade in food products. A robust regional food system that efficiently links food production, food processing and consumption, is a vital contribution to meeting the objectives of APEC. We instruct Ministers to implement the recommendations, taking into account ABAC's submission this year, and monitor annually progress towards achieving the APEC Food System.

- In particular, we agree that the new Round should :
 - include comprehensive market access negotiations covering industrial tariffs in addition to the already mandated negotiations on services and agriculture.
 - lead to timely and effective improvements in market access to the benefit of all participating economies, particularly developing economies and, consistent with this objective, provide scope to review and strengthen rules and disciplines.
 - have a balanced and sufficiently broad-based agenda and be concluded within three years as a single package which does not preclude the possibility of early results on a provisional basis.

< 각료선언문 >

13. Recalling the instruction of Leaders in Kuala Lumpur that Ministers study ABAC's proposal for an APEC Food System, Ministers welcomed the SOM report and endorsed its recommendations to Leaders. Ministers recognised that building a robust regional food system that efficiently links together food production, food processing and consumption to meet the food needs of our people is an essential part of achieving sustainable growth, equitable development and stability in the APEC region, Ministers emphasized the importance of addressing the three areas of rural infrastructure development, promotion of trade in food products and dissemination of technological advances in food production and processing.
16. Ministers welcomed the agreement reached by APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade in June that the forthcoming WTO negotiations should encompass industrial tariffs, in addition to the already mandated negotiation on the built-in agenda, principally agriculture and services.
17. They agreed in addition that the agenda for the negotiations be balanced and sufficiently broad-based to respond to interests of all economies, and confirmed the negotiations should conclude within three years.
24. With regard to the negotiations on agriculture, they agreed, as recommended in the APEC Food System Report to Leaders, that APEC would actively and constructively participate in the forthcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture to consider tariffs and non-tariff measures further in the context of Article 20 of the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture and convey to the WTO membership APEC's support for the abolition of agricultural export subsidies and unjustifiable export prohibitions and restrictions

26. Ministers of participating economies agreed that the APEC Accelerated Tariff Liberalization initiative was adding impetus to the preparations for the comprehensive WTO negotiation on industrial(non-agricultural) tariffs. They noted progress towards the achievement of a critical mass of support for the initiative in the WTO and agreed that the initiative should continue to be progressed endeavoring to conclude agreement in the WTO in 1999. They further agreed that participating economies should continue to engage with WTO members with the objective of realising the ATL package on the basis of critical mass, based on APEC's EVSL initiative agreed by Ministers in Kuala Lumpur, by the end of next year. They also agreed that implementation should be undertaken on a provisional basis with full and final binding as part of the conclusion of the single package.
28. Ministers welcomed progress on implementing the non-tariff measures, facilitation and Ecotech elements of the EVSL initiative, and agreed a further set of initiatives in 1999, which is attached as Annex B, as part of the regular work of the relevant fora. Ministers requested reports on the outcome of these projects during 2000.

AnnexB : Projects agreed under the EVSL initiative in 1999

Forest products: a study on the full range NTMs and their impact ;

- research on assessing forest resources by remote sensing;
- a study on methods to detect and control forest damage caused by insects and diseases with remote sensing, the General Information System and Global Positioning System
- internet-oriented multimedia database of assesment and utilization of and trade in, the wood of main tree species in APEC member economies

Fisheries: a study on the consistency of the global subsidy practices with WTO rules;

- Workshop on the Development of APEC Mechanism for Integrated Coastal Management

Food: seminar on reduction of antibiotic residues in the domestic animal products

45. Recognising the important contribution biotechnology can make in expanding agricultural production and noting the recommendations of the SOM Chair's Report on ABAC's proposal for an APEC Food System, Ministers affirmed the importance of transparent and science-based approaches to the introduction and use of biotechnology products, and of technical cooperation, exchanging information on new technology, and capacity building in this area. Such activity should take into account WTO rules, as well as consumers' interest in food safety, environmental quality, and facilitate the realisation of the potential benefits of this technology. Ministers requested that the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group(ATC) report on the work already done in this area, along with any plans or recommendations for future work and take into account studies being conducted in other international fora, for review by the SOM next year and discussion by Ministers Responsible for Trade at their June 2000 meeting.

제7차 APEC 정상회담 결과

(우선보고 : '99. 9.16)

통상협력과

□ 우리정상 주요일정(9. 11~18)

- 11 : 최고 경영자회의(CEO Summit), 한·중 회담
- 12 : 한·미·일 회담, 싱가포르, 칠레, 브루나이 등과의 양자회담
- 13 : 정상회의(선언문 발표)
- 15(17) : 한·뉴(한·호 회담)

□ 우리 정상의 주요 발언요지

- CEO Summit 특별연설 : 각종개혁의 성과 설명, 새천년을 위한 아·태 지역 발전방향
 - 제안사항 : 세계금융체제의 개혁, 지식기반 경제, 경제·사회적 불균형 해소
- 정상회의시 발제 연설요지
 - 경제위기 극복경험과 개혁추진상황 설명
 - 지속적인 성장기반구축을 위한 포괄적인 정책구상 제안
 - 지식의 효과적인 개발과 적용, 국내 및 국가간 소득격차와 부의 불균형 (서울포럼), 여성 등 민간분야 참여, 항공 및 관광서비스 등
- 양자회담 : 경제현안, 한반도 및 동북아정세 등, 우호협력강화
 - 한·싱가폴·칠레간 자유무역협정 검토
 - 한·뉴 : 생명공학 정보통신 등 미래산업 협력강화 등

□ 정상회의 선언문 요지

- 서문 : 보호주의 거부, 지속적 시장개방, 무역·투자규범 개선의지, 뉴라운드 지지, 민간참여 확대
- 무역투자 자유화의 보고르목표 재확인(개별 및 공동행동계획 추진강화)
- 국가간 발전격차 해소를 위한 인력·기술·하부구조 개발 등 경제기술 협력
- APEC Food System의 권고사항 이행(하부구조, 기술진보, 무역증진)
- WTO 다자간 협상의 강력한지지 : 균형되고 포괄적 의제, 일괄타결, 3년
 - WTO협상의 지지는 APEC의 핵심활동, APEC과 WTO는 상호보완
- 번영에의 참여(우리정상 발언 반영) : 지식기반 경제, 경제·사회적 불균형 해소, 민간참여확대

정상선언문 작성경과

□ APEC Food System

- 9. 10일자 초안은 이미 각료회의에서 삭제된 trade를 재차 추가시도
 - APEC 목적에 기여할 수 있는 건전한 역내 Food System의 식량관련 분야를 생산, 소비, 무역으로 재시도
- 13일 선언문은 trade 삭제하고 각료회의 선언문대로 생산,가공,소비로 명기
 - ⇒ 「A robust regional food system that efficiently integrates food production, trade and consumption, is a vital contribution to meeting the objectives of APEC」을 「A robust.... efficiently links food production, food processing and consumption, is a vital

□ APEC in the Golbal Economy

< 차기협상의제범위·기간 >

- 9. 10일자 초안은 각료회의에서 추가된 sufficiently를 제외
- 13일 선언문은 sufficiently를 재확인하고 일괄타결시 잠정적(on a provisional basis)으로 조기타결 가능성을 배제하지 않는다는 것을 첨언.
 - ⇒ 「have a broad-based and balanced agenda and be concluded within three years」를 「have a balanced and sufficiently broad-based agenda and be concluded within three years as a single package which does not preclude the possibility of early results on a provisional basis」

< 수출보조 철폐 등 >

- 9. 10일자 초안은 수출보조철폐를 “seek”로 합의(agree)한다는 것을
- 13일 선언문은 “support”로 완화
 - ⇒ We agree that the new Round should 「Seek the abolition of agricultural export subsidies and unjustifiable.....」를 We 「Support, as one of the important objectives of the negotiations on agriculture, the

제목 : APEC 각료회의(비공식 SOM)경과

(우선보고 : '99. 9. 8)

보고자 : 통상협력과장 유병린

1. ISOM 회의시 쟁점

① 차기협상 의제범위

- 의장초안에서 미국을 포함 의장국은 차기협상 범위를 가급적 축소하려는 의도인 『manageable agenda』를 제시함.
 - 우리측은 포괄적인 협상의제를 나타내는 표현으로 수정할 것을 주장.
- ⇒ 『manageable agenda』를 『sufficiently broad-based agenda』로 수정.

② WTO/ATL의 추진방안

- 의장초안은 시애틀회의에서 WTO협상에서 어떻게 할 것인가에 대해 합의하여야 함을 강하게 명기.
 - 우리측은 합의를 위해 노력하는 수준으로 표현할 것을 주장.
- ⇒ continue to be processed 『with a view to an agreement being concluded in Seattle』을 『endeavoring to conclude agreement in the WTO in 1999』로 수정.

2. 참고사항

- 미국 측은 한미 양자협의를 GMO에 관한 Non-paper를 우리측에 전달하고 협조를 요청.
 - 우리측은 GMO생산물의 잠재적 위해성, 소비자의 알 권리 차원에서 labelling 문제가 선결되어야 함을 언급.
 - ATC회의에서 논의하여 2000. 6월 SOM에 보고기로 함.
- 미국 등이 금번 APEC/ISOM에서 차기협상의 의제를 3년의 기간 동안 성취가능한 의제로 한정하려는 시도를 차단하고 의제범위는 전적으로 WTO에서 결정토록 함.
- 내일('99.9.9), 국제농업국장은 미 USDA 로민저 차관과 면담계획임.

APEC회의 활동경과 보고('99. 9. 6~8)

1. 주요 활동상황

□ 한·일 양자회의로 공조체제 구축('99. 9. 6)

- ISOM 하루전 의장초안이 배포됨에 따라 우리측(국제농업국장)은 일본 대표와 대응방안 논의
 - 참석자 대표 : 우리측(최용규 국장), 일본측(야마시타 대외조정실장)
- 논의결과.
 - 의장초안의 핵심쟁점사안에 대해 한·일이 공조하여 대응키로 함.
 - 특히, 차기협상의제, APEC/ATL 등이 지난 6월 통상장관회의시 기 합의된 내용을 벗어나지 않도록 상호 협력하기로 함.

□ 한·미 양자회의 추진('99. 9. 7)

- 참석자 : 우리측(정의용 조정관, 최용규 국장 등), 미국측(Richard Boucher USTR 부대표)
- 논의내용
 - 미국은 금번 각료회의시 수출보조금 철폐와 생명공학분야(GMO)에서의 협력문제를 제시할 예정임을 언급하면서 우리측의 지지를 당부
 - 우리측은 GMO는 현재 소비자의 우려가 증가되고 있고, GMO 라벨링 문제가 해결되어야 할 것이라 언급
 - 또한, 농산물 수출보조금 철폐부분을 single out 함은 문제가 있음을 지적

2. APEC ISOM ('99. 9. 7~8) 회의 대응

□ APEC의 WTO에 대한 기여방안 논의

- ISOM의 핵심논란 사안으로 확장됨에 따라 우리대표(국제농업국장)은 일본대표와 4~5차례의 상호협력 논의를 가진후 다음과 같은 우리 입장을 강력히 제시함.
 - 차기협상의제는 포괄적이면서 균형적이어야 한다는 우리입장 고수
→ manageable, 또는 achievable agenda를 sufficiently broad-based agenda로 바꾸는데 성공.
 - APEC/ATL과 관련하여서는 실현가능한(realistic)수준에서 언급되어야 하고, 시애틀 각료회의에서 그 진전을 합의(Agreement)한다는 목표(with a view to an agreement)는 바람직하지 않음을 강조
→ 우리 의견수정 반영(endavouring to conclude agreement로 바꿈)
 - APEC 식량체계 보고서의 권고사항이 차기협상의 BIA인 농산물 무역과 연계시키는 부분을 수정토록 요구
→ ISOM 의장(뉴질랜드)으로부터 우리 의견 수용의사를 직접 확인함.

□ 기타 논의사항 결과

- 분야별 조기자유화(EVSL)
 - 의장은 금년중 EVSL 비관세조치, 원활화, Ecotech 추진현황에 대한 보고서를 각료회의에 상정할 예정임을 설명, 승인을 받음.

□ 생명공학(Biotechnology)

- 미국은 non-paper를 배포하면서 GMO등 생명공학제품이 timely, transparent, science-based approach를 주장하고 2000년초까지 협력결과를 도출, 2000. 6월 통상장관회의시 결과보고 및 논의하자고 제안.
- 우리측은 미국의 동 제안이 GMO 생산측면만 고려하고 있음을 지적 하면서, 향후 동 사업추진시 GMO의 잠재적 유해성 문제(식품안전성 및 환경측면), 소비자의 알권리 및 선택권리 등이 같이 연구되어야 함을 제안.
- 미국의 동 제안에 대해 대부분의 국가가 미국의 의도를 정확히 파악하지 못하였고, 일본도 동 문제의 복잡성 등만 언급하였으나, 우리측은 GMO 문제에 대한 우리의 입장을 명확히 함으로써 향후 추가 대응여지를 마련함.

SOM Chair's Report on APEC's Contribution to the WTO

Following our discussion at SOM III and the responses we have received to the elements we have circulated I suggest that we consider the following elements for recommendation to Ministers on APEC's contribution to the WTO. These elements respond to the instructions received from Ministers to consider developing economy and least developed economy concerns, and other possible issues including electronic commerce, transparency in Government procurement, and trade facilitation, and to report on these in September.

APEC and the WTO

Senior Officials recommend to Ministers that they:

Reaffirm commitment to open regionalism and to the multilateral trading system, underlining the critical importance of the forthcoming WTO negotiations in liberalising trade and investment within the region and in encouraging growth in the global economy.

Stress the importance of ensuring full implementation of existing WTO agreements.

Encourage an acceleration in the accession negotiations of non-WTO APEC members in accordance with WTO rules, based on commercially viable market access commitments and a balance of rights and obligations. Support agreement that all acceding economies will participate in some capacity in the forthcoming negotiations.

Note the progress that has been achieved in the negotiations on the accession to the WTO of China and Chinese Taipei and call for the conclusion of these negotiations at the earliest opportunity, if possible before the Third WTO Ministerial Meeting in Seattle.

Welcome the agreement reached by APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade in June that the forthcoming WTO negotiations should encompass industrial tariffs, in addition to the already mandated negotiation on the built-in agenda, principally agriculture and services.

Agree in addition that the agenda for the negotiations be balanced, sufficiently broad-based to respond to the interests of all economies; and confirm the negotiations should conclude within three years.

Agree that negotiations should deliver timely and effective market access for all participating economies, in particular developing economies, as well as provide scope to review and strengthen rules and disciplines consistent with this objective; and that the negotiations on those issues agreed at Seattle for inclusion in the negotiation should be

structured so that the outcomes are finalised, bound and fully implemented as a single package.

Agree that the concerns of developing economies should be addressed through enhanced attention to the effective implementation of special and differential provisions in WTO agreements and ongoing support for capacity building and technical assistance, so as to facilitate their ability to participate fully in the WTO; agree that, consistent with its support for the principle of special and differential treatment in the negotiations, APEC supports a development dimension in which the APEC approach of differential timing for the achievement of free trade is one means of meeting developing economy concerns; and agree on the importance of achieving early progress on improved market access for goods and services from least developed economies in the forthcoming WTO negotiations.

Agree to pursue an extension to the current moratorium on duties on electric commerce transactions, to be concluded in Seattle.

Support continuing work on an agreement on transparency in government procurement, for decision at Seattle on how it should be concluded.

Note interest in facilitation of trade but that further discussion, including on details of the scope of the work proposed, is required before agreement can be reached on how to proceed.

Agree to continue work on other areas which have been raised in proposals in Geneva such as anti-dumping, competition policy, electronic commerce, investment, trade and the environment, and transparency, in order to determine at Seattle how they should be taken forward.

With regard to the Built-in Agenda issues and industrial products, note the relevant recommendations of the APEC Food System report concerning trade in food products.

Note also APEC's potential contribution to comprehensive services negotiations, including in areas of demonstrated expertise such as transportation, tourism, environmental and energy services.

Agree that the APEC Accelerated Tariff Liberalisation initiative is adding impetus to the preparations for the comprehensive WTO negotiation on industrial (non-agricultural) tariffs; note progress towards the achievement of a critical mass of support for the initiative in the WTO; and agree that the initiative should continue to be progressed endeavouring to conclude agreement in the WTO in 1999; agree that participating economies continue to engage with WTO members to make clear how it will tie into the launch, conduct and outcome of a WTO negotiation.

Agree that support for and consultation about ongoing WTO negotiations should remain a key area of APEC's work throughout the course of negotiations.

2차 초안

Message from the Office of the SOM Chair

Please find attached the text of the SOM Chair's report on APEC's contribution to the WTO which the Chair intends shall be finalised at ISOM tomorrow morning.

Office of the SOM Chair
2000h
7 September 1999

SOM Chair's Report on APEC's Contribution to the WTO

Following our discussion at SOM III and the responses we have received to the elements we have circulated I suggest that we consider the following elements for recommendation to Ministers on APEC's contribution to the WTO. These elements respond to the instructions received from Ministers to consider, developing economy and least developed economy concerns, and other possible issues including electronic commerce, transparency in Government procurement, and trade facilitation, and to report on these in September.

APEC and the WTO

Senior Officials recommend to Ministers that they:

Reaffirm commitment to open regionalism and to the multilateral trading system, underlining the critical importance of the forthcoming WTO negotiations in liberalising trade and investment within the region and in encouraging growth in the global economy.

Stress the importance of ensuring full implementation of existing WTO agreements.

Encourage an acceleration in the accession negotiations of non-WTO APEC members in accordance with WTO rules and based on commercially viable market access commitments. Support agreement that all acceding APEC economies will participate in some capacity in the forthcoming negotiations.

Note the progress that has been achieved in the negotiations on the accession to the WTO of China and Chinese Taipei and call for the conclusion of these negotiations at the earliest opportunity, if possible before the Third WTO Ministerial Meeting in Seattle.

Welcome the agreement reached by APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade in June that the forthcoming WTO negotiations should encompass industrial tariffs, in addition to the already mandated negotiation on the built-in agenda, principally agriculture and services.

Para 13.

Agree in addition that the agenda for the negotiations be balanced, achievable within the three year period agreed by Ministers in June, and sufficiently broad-based to respond to the interests of all economies.

Without prejudice to the eventual scope of the agenda for negotiations to be decided at Seattle, further agree that as a minimum, in addition to the built-in agenda and industrials it should include the following issues:

- negotiations must result in commitments which deliver timely and effective market access for all participating economies, in particular developing economies, as well as strengthened rules and disciplines which contribute to this objective;
- an extension to the current moratorium on duties on electronic commerce transactions should be agreed at Seattle;
- an agreement on transparency in government procurement should be reached as part of the negotiations;
- the negotiations on those issues agreed at Seattle for inclusion in the negotiation should be based on the concept of a single undertaking so that the outcomes are finalised, bound and fully implemented as a single package.

With regard to trade in food products, note the relevant conclusions of the APEC Food System report.

Note also APEC's potential contribution in services negotiations including in areas of demonstrated expertise such as transportation, tourism, environmental and energy services.

Agree that the APEC Accelerated Tariff Liberalisation initiative is adding impetus to the preparations for the comprehensive WTO negotiation on industrial (non-agricultural) tariffs; note progress towards the achievement of a critical mass of support for the initiative in the WTO; and agree that the initiative should continue to be progressed with a view to an agreement being concluded in Seattle on how it will tie into the launch, conduct and outcome of the new WTO negotiations.

Note interest in improved rules aimed at facilitation of trade but that further discussion, including on details of the scope of the work proposed, is required before agreement can be reached on how to proceed.

Agree on the importance of other areas which have been raised in proposals in Geneva such as anti-dumping, competition policy, agreeing a permanent moratorium on duties on electronic commerce transactions, investment, trade and the environment, and transparency, and support continuing work in these areas in order to determine at Seattle how they should be taken forward.

Agree that the concerns of developing economies should be addressed through enhanced attention to the effective implementation of special and differential provisions in WTO agreements and ongoing support for capacity building and technical assistance, so as to facilitate their ability to take advantage of WTO commitments; agree that, consistent with its support for the principle of special and differential treatment in the negotiations, the APEC approach of differential timing for the achievement of free trade is one means

of meeting developing economy concerns; and agree on the importance of achieving early progress on the liberalisation of barriers to the entry of goods and services from least developed economies in the forthcoming WTO negotiations.

Agree that support for ongoing WTO negotiations should remain a key area of APEC's work throughout the course of negotiations.

9. 6일자 1차 초안

SOM Chair's Report on APEC's Contribution to the WTO

Following our discussion at SOM III and the responses we have received to the elements we have circulated I suggest that we consider the following elements for recommendation to Ministers on APEC's contribution to the WTO. Ministers will be particularly interested in the four areas identified for consideration by officials at the June meeting of Ministers Responsible for Trade.

APEC and the WTO

Senior Officials recommend to Ministers that they:

Reaffirm commitment to open regionalism and to the multilateral trading system, underlining the critical importance of the forthcoming WTO negotiations in liberalising trade and investment within the region and in encouraging growth in the global economy.

Stress the importance of ensuring full implementation of existing WTO agreements.

Note the progress that has been achieved in the negotiations on the accession to the WTO of China and Chinese Taipei and call for the conclusion of these negotiations at the earliest opportunity, if possible before the Third WTO Ministerial Meeting in Seattle.

Encourage an acceleration also in the accession negotiations of other APEC members in accordance with WTO rules and based on commercially viable market access commitments. Support agreement that all acceding APEC economies will participate in some capacity in the forthcoming negotiations.

Welcome the agreement reached by APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade in June that the forthcoming WTO negotiations should encompass industrial tariffs, in addition to the already mandated negotiation on the built-in agenda, principally agriculture and services.

In addition agree on a number of other issues:

- a balanced and manageable agenda for the negotiations should be developed;
- the negotiations should be based on the concept of a single undertaking;
- negotiations must result in rules and commitments which deliver timely and effective market access for all participating economies, in particular developing economies;

with regard to trade in food products, note the relevant conclusions of the APEC Food System report;

- an extension to the current moratorium on duties on electronic commerce transactions should be agreed at Seattle and a permanent agreement reached during the course of forthcoming negotiations;
- that an agreement on transparency in government procurement should be reached during the forthcoming negotiations;
- that there was strong interest in improved rules aimed at facilitation of trade but further definition of the scope of this work is required before agreement can be reached on how to proceed;
- APEC's potential leadership role in areas such as transportation and tourism services.

Agree on the importance of other areas such as anti-dumping, competition policy, investment, trade and the environment, and transparency, and supported continuing work by the WTO in these areas.

Agree that the APEC Accelerated Tariff Liberalisation initiative was adding impetus to the preparations for the comprehensive WTO negotiation on industrial (non-agricultural) tariffs. Note continuing progress towards the achievement of a critical mass of support for the initiative in the WTO and agree that the initiative should continue to be progressed as a matter of priority with a view to an agreement being concluded in Seattle. Agree that the outcome should be linked to the single undertaking.

Agree on the importance of achieving early progress on the liberalisation of barriers to the entry of goods and services from least developing economies in the forthcoming WTO negotiations.

Agree that the APEC approach to differential timing for the achievement of free trade was a good means of meeting the concerns of developing economies in the WTO negotiations. Support for capacity building and technical assistance to be provided to developing economies throughout negotiations.

Agree that support for ongoing WTO negotiations should remain a key area of APEC's work throughout the course of negotiations.




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Sunday September 12, 11:13 pm Eastern Time

APEC leaders tone down agriculture reform support

AUCKLAND, Sept 13 (Reuters) – Asia–Pacific leaders have toned down their backing for a ban on agriculture subsidies, saying they would ``support'' the abolition of agricultural export subsidies, according to a revised draft communique they plan to issue at the end of their annual summit in Auckland on Monday.

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An earlier version said APEC would ``seek'' the reforms.

A draft of the Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum leaders communique, obtained by Reuters on Monday, just hours before the leaders are due to issue their declaration, said: ``We support, as one of the important objectives, the abolition of agricultural export subsidies and unjustifiable export prohibitions and restrictions.''

The earlier draft obtained by Reuters on Friday prior to the leaders meeting read: ``In particular, we agree that the new round should ... seek the abolition of agricultural export subsidies and unjustifiable export prohibitions and restrictions.''

The new draft goes into additional detail on how APEC wants the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to conduct the next round of trade talks, starting in Seattle in November.

It says the APEC leaders wanted a new WTO Round that had ``a balanced and sufficiently broad–based agenda and be concluded withing three years as a single package which does not preclude the possibility of early results on a provisional basis.''

The new draft included additional detail about efforts to combat the Year 2000 computer bug saying: ``We agree to share information and expertise about Y2K impacts on critical infrastructures during and after the date change.''

2. '99통상장관회의

- 최종선언문(발취)
- 6. 29자 초안
- 6. 27일자 수정안
- 보도자료

APEC/EVSL 6개분야 관련 통상장관 회의 선언문 내용

para 16

Ministers of participation economies noted the growing support for new WTO negotiations on industrial tariffs, and agreed that the atmosphere in the WTO was now positive for the negotiation in the WTO of the tariff elements of the remaining six EVSL sectors(Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization) sectors - automotive (no tariff element), civil aircraft, fertilizers, food, oilseeds, and rubber. In this regard, they recalled the instructions received from Leaders in Vancouver to pursue an ongoing programme of voluntary liberalization, and their intention that APEC continue to act as a catalyst for promoting trade and investment liberalization globally, and in Kuala Lumpur to further advance work on the remaining six EVSL sectors.

para 17

Ministers of participating economies therefore resolved that the tariff elements of the remaining six EVSL sectors should be negotiated in the WTO during the course of the negotiations on agriculture already mandated in the WTO under the BIA, and the negotiations on industrial(non-agricultural)tariffs which they agree should be launched at the Third WTO Ministerial meeting. They took note of the efforts made by participation APEC economies to develop a framework for the reduction or elimination of tariffs in these sectors within an expedited time frame, in accordance with the principle of flexibility, and called upon the WTO to take these efforts into account in the upcoming WTO negotiations.

DRAFT 29.6.99

MEETING OF APEC MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR TRADE

Auckland, New Zealand
29-30 June, 1999

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIR

APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade met in Auckland on 29-30 June to progress APEC's work programme in accordance with instructions given by Leaders in Kuala Lumpur.

2 Ministers met in an environment of a shared confidence that the region was in the process of recovering from the economic crisis which has beset the region over the past two years, but were aware that continuing challenges remain. They recognised that the commitment of APEC economies to the maintenance of open markets in the face of the crisis, and to individual reforms in many economies, had played a significant role in moderating the impact of the crisis and in hastening recovery. Ministers emphasised that open, transparent and well governed markets are key to a return to sustainable economic growth in the region and to the prosperity of its peoples. At the same time Ministers acknowledged the significant economic and social impact of the crisis around the region, and drew attention to the extensive array of work APEC has underway to help address these issues.

3 Against this background, Ministers focussed their discussion around the three themes that New Zealand as Chair has established for APEC 99: expanding opportunities for doing business throughout the region, strengthening markets and broadening support for APEC.

Theme 1: Expanding opportunities for doing business throughout the region

4 This area of work recognises that business has the task of generating growth, employment and prosperity in our economies and keeping markets open - and opening them further - is vital to the development of sustainable business opportunities. It aims to make business easier throughout the region, particularly for small and medium enterprises, through the elimination of red tape.

Individual and Collective Action Plans

5 Actions taken individually by economies are the principal means of achieving APEC's goal of free and open trade and investment by 2010/2020. Preliminary indications of the Individual Action Plans submitted by economies this year show a number of substantial improvements. Fourteen have implemented tariff reductions, fourteen have liberalised their investment regimes, and seventeen notified measures in the area of competition policy and/or deregulation. Nonetheless Ministers, reflecting business concerns, agreed to further improve the credibility of their Individual Action

DRAFT 29.6.99

Plans. The Plans needed to be more comprehensive, more transparent, and more user-friendly. They agreed to seek the advice of their business communities, and to submit improved Plans by the August deadline.

6 Ministers emphasised the importance they attached to the review of the Individual Action Plan process this year, in order to take stock of the progress made to date and the challenges which remain in achieving the Bogor Goals. Ministers directed officials to report in September with recommendations on ways to improve the process. They welcomed the offers by Thailand and Peru to volunteer for peer review.

7 Ministers were pleased with progress to date on Collective Action Plans, including in the areas of government procurement, mutual recognition of standards and conformity assessment procedures, mobility of business persons and professional services. Such measures are critical to boosting trade and investment flows through lowering the transaction costs of business. Ministers agreed that APEC needed to work better at communicating the value of this work to business. Ministers instructed officials to develop a package of concrete measures in September.

8 Given the evolution of circumstances since 1995, Ministers instructed officials to review the Collective Action Plan component of the Osaka Action Agenda including the need to be broadened, deepened or modified the Agenda, and instructed officials to report on this issue in September.

APEC Food System

9 Ministers welcomed the progress being made by the Task Force studying the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) proposal for an APEC Food System. Ministers agreed the proposal offers a useful approach to food issues by focussing on the development of rural infrastructure, dissemination of technological advances in food production and processing, and promotion of trade in food products. Ministers emphasised the importance of addressing these three areas in a balanced way. They looked forward to receiving a final report and recommendations on what APEC needs to do to respond effectively to the proposal will be considered by them in September. Ministers were also informed of ABAC's ongoing work on the APEC Food System.

APEC/World Trade Organisation

10 Ministers reaffirmed APEC's commitment to open regionalism and support for the multilateral trading system and noted the mutually reinforcing role of the goals of both APEC and WTO. Ministers have taken particular note of the emphasis given by private sector representatives to the importance to the business community of this area of APEC's work and in particular as an appropriate positive response to protectionist pressures in some parts of the region.

11 Ministers agreed on the importance of ensuring full implementation of existing WTO agreements. Ministers encouraged acceleration of outstanding accession

negotiations in accordance with WTO rules and based on effective market access commitments with a view to achieving a universality of WTO membership.

12 Ministers recalled the particular importance which Leaders in Kuala Lumpur attached to early progress being made on broad-based multilateral negotiations in the WTO, achieving an overall balance of interests of all members. Ministers expressed satisfaction with the preparations in the WTO of the agenda for the Third WTO Ministerial Meeting in Seattle. They noted that a number of proposals have been tabled and agreed that APEC economies should take the lead in ensuring that all proposals are put on the table by mid September. They agreed on the need for an intensification of activity in Geneva in the final phase of preparations for the Seattle Ministerial and endorsed calls for work to begin on drafting the Seattle Ministerial declaration during August. They agreed that the Seattle Ministerial Declaration should contain agreement on both the subject matter for negotiations and on the modalities for progressing negotiations. They also agreed that further consideration should be given to the possibility of specific decisions to support the launch at Seattle of such broad-based negotiations.

13 With regard to the negotiation agenda Ministers agreed that this should be broader than the negotiations already specified on agriculture, services and aspects of intellectual property, and suggested that these areas of the Built-in-Agenda (BIA) and negotiations on industrial (non-agricultural) tariffs should serve as the core of the forthcoming negotiations. Ministers agreed on the importance of a manageable agenda which could be completed within three years.

integral part

14 Ministers further agreed on the need to ensure that the concerns of developing economies, including the least developed economies, are addressed in any new WTO negotiations. They noted that this was something to which APEC, with its broad membership and unique approach to trade and investment liberalisation, is well placed to contribute. Ministers instructed officials to consider this issue along with other possible issues for inclusion on the agenda for the Seattle WTO Ministerial Meeting including transparency in government procurement, electronic commerce, and trade facilitation and to report to Ministers at their September meeting.

investment anti-d

15 Ministers recalled their decision in Kuala Lumpur on the front nine EVSL sectors and noted the importance of the Accelerated Tariff Liberalisation (ATL) initiative in providing impetus to the wider negotiation on industrial (non-agricultural) tariffs which they agreed should be launched at Seattle. They welcomed progress in the initiative since November, including the support it had received from Norway, Iceland and Switzerland, and instructed officials to continue to promote the initiative in the WTO. Ministers also agreed that it would be necessary in that regard to address how the ATL initiative will tie into the launch, conduct, and outcome of any new WTO negotiations.

16 Ministers noted ~~that~~ the growing support for new WTO negotiations on the liberalisation of industrial tariffs, was positive for the ~~progression of the work that~~ APEC has been doing on tariff liberalisation in the remaining six EVSL (Early

new negotiation of tariff elements

and agreed that the atmosphere in the WTO

Voluntary Sectoral Liberalisation) sectors - ~~automotive (no tariff element), civil aircraft, fertilisers, food, oilseeds, and rubber.~~ In this regard, Ministers recalled the instructions received from Leaders in Vancouver to pursue an ongoing programme of voluntary liberalisation, and their intention that APEC continue to act as a catalyst for promoting trade and investment liberalisation globally, and in Kuala Lumpur to further advance work on the remaining six EVSL sectors.

17 Ministers therefore resolved that the tariff elements of the remaining six EVSL sectors should be negotiated in the WTO during the course of the negotiations on agriculture already mandated in the WTO under the BIA, and the negotiations on industrial (non-agricultural) tariffs which they agree should be launched at the Third WTO Ministerial meeting. Ministers took note of the efforts made by participating APEC economies to develop a framework for the reduction or elimination of tariffs in these sectors within an expedited timeframe, in accordance with the principle of flexibility, and called upon the WTO to take these efforts into account in the upcoming WTO negotiations.

제3차 수정안(27. 17:10, 잠정종료안)

I therefore wish delegations to consider our recommending to Ministers an agreement based on the following elements. We:

- Recall the instructions received from Leaders in Vancouver, to pursue an ongoing programme of voluntary liberalisation, and their intention that APEC continue to act as a catalyst for promoting trade and investment liberalisation globally, and in Kuala Lumpur to further advance work on the remaining six EVSL sectors;
- Note the growing support for new WTO negotiations on industrial (non-agricultural) tariffs;
- Agree that the atmosphere in the WTO was now positive for the negotiation of the tariff elements of the six sectors - in the agriculture negotiations mandated in the built-in agenda, and in the industrial (non-agricultural) tariff negotiations which we recommend for Ministerial consideration;
- We take note of the efforts made by participating APEC economies to develop a framework for reduction or elimination of tariffs in these sectors within an expedited timeframe, in accordance with the principle of flexibility, and call upon the WTO to take these efforts into account in upcoming WTO negotiations.

(별첨 3) 99.6.27 16:00 SOM 외장외 2차 수정안

I therefore wish delegations to consider our recommending to Ministers an agreement based on the following elements. We:

- Recall the instructions received from Leaders in Vancouver, to pursue an ongoing programme of liberalisation, and their intention that APEC continue to act as a catalyst for promoting trade liberalisation globally, and in Kuala Lumpur to further advance work on the remaining six EVSL sectors;
- Note the growing support for new WTO negotiations on industrial (non-agricultural) tariffs;
- Agree that the atmosphere in the WTO was now positive for the negotiation of the tariff elements of the six sectors in the agriculture negotiations mandated in the BLA, and in the industrial (non-agricultural) tariff negotiations which we recommend Ministers support;
- We take note of the efforts made in APEC to develop a framework for reduction or elimination of tariffs in these sectors within an expedited timeframe, in accordance with the principles of flexibility and call upon the WTO to take this work into account in upcoming WTO negotiations.

NTMs, facilitation and ECOTECH as set out in SOM Chair's report.

(별첨 2) 99.6.27 14:00 상기 수정안에 대한 우리측 수정제외

I therefore wish delegations to consider our recommending to Ministers an agreement based on the following elements:

- o We recall the instructions received from Leaders in Vancouver and Kuala Lumpur to further advance work on the remaining six EVSL sectors;
- o Note the growing support for new WTO negotiations on industrial (non-agricultural) tariffs;
- o Agree that the atmosphere in the WTO was now positive for the negotiation of the tariff elements of the six sectors in the agriculture negotiations mandated in the BIA, and in the comprehensive industrial (non-agricultural) tariff negotiations which we recommend Ministers support;
- o We take note of the efforts made in APEC to develop these sectors which in some cases tried to eliminate tariff within an expected timeframe.

Separate work programme suggested already on NTMs, facilitation and ECOTECH as set out in SOM Chair's report.

(별첨 1) 99.6.27 09:00 SOM 회장의 1차 수정안

I therefore wish delegations to consider our recommending to Ministers an agreement based on the following elements:

- We recall the instructions received from Leaders in Vancouver and Kuala Lumpur to further advance work on the remaining six EVSL sectors;
- Note the growing support for new WTO negotiations on industrial (non-agricultural) tariffs;
- Agree that the atmosphere in the WTO was now positive for the negotiation of the tariff elements of the six sectors in the agriculture negotiations mandated in the BIA, and in the industrial (non-agricultural) tariff negotiations which we recommend Ministers support;
- We take note of the work done in APEC to develop these sectors which in most cases envisaged tariff elimination within an expected timeframe.

Separate disciplines suggested already on NTMs, facilitation and ECOTECH as set out in SOM Chair's support.

KBS 라디오 「생방송 오늘」 ('99.7.6 19:30-40)

< MC 윤은기 박사(정보전략연구소 소장)와 농림부 최용규 국장과의 '99 APEC 통상장관회의 결과를 주제로 한 생방송 전화 대담 내용 >

MC : 주요 농산물 수출국들이 일부 농산물에 대한 관세철폐를 추진하고 있어 이에 대한 대비책이 요구되고 있습니다. 미국, 캐나다, 뉴질랜드 등을 중심으로 한 농산물 수출국가들은 내년 1월 초 열릴 세계 무역기구 차기협상에서 식품과 유지종자에 대한 관세철폐를 본격적으로 요구할 것으로 알려지고 있습니다. 관련 소식을 농림부 최용규 국제농업 국장님을 모시고 자세히 알아보겠습니다.

국장님 안녕하십니까.

국장 : 예, 안녕하십니까.

MC : 주요 농산물 수출국들이 일부 농산물에 대한 관세철폐를 요구하고 있는데 자세한 내용을 소개해 주시죠

국장 : 지난번 6. 27~30일간 뉴질랜드 오클랜드에서 '99년도 APEC 통상장관 회담이 있었습니다. APEC은 21개국의 협의체로서 6개 분야 조기자유화 추진방안이 통상장관회담의 주요의제에 포함되어 논의되었습니다.

6개 분야에는 비료, 고무, 민간항공기, 자동차에 농산물인 식품과 유지종자가 들어 가 있습니다.

농산물에 대해 구체적으로 말씀드리면 우선 채소, 과실류, 곡물가공품 등 식품전반을 2004년까지 관세를 완전히 없애거나 5% 이하로 낮추고, 콩, 참깨, 식용유 등 유지종자 및 관련제품은 2002년까지 관세를 완전히 철폐한다는 내용인데 이는 금년도 의장국인 뉴질랜드가 미국 등 수출국들의 입장만을 반영한 것으로서 일본 등과 같이 수입국인 우리나라는 도저히 받아들일 수 없는 것이지요.

그래서 일본 등과 공조, 협력하여 일단은 뉴질랜드 제안서를 백지화하고 농산물은 차기 WTO협상에서 논의한다는 회담 결과를 이끌어 냈습니다.

MC : 그러면 앞으로는 문제가 없겠습니까?

국장 : 아직 안심할 수는 없습니다. 9월 각료회의, 정상회의에서도 수출국들이 계속 무역자유화에 대한 시도가 예상됩니다.

MC : 그렇다면 만약 이 제안서가 채택된다면 우리농업에 미치는 영향이 심각할 것 같은 데 어떻습니까 ?

국장 : 미국 등의 농산물 수출국의 입장만을 반영한 뉴질랜드 제안서가 채택되기는 어렵겠지만 만약 채택이 된다면 우리 농업은 심각합니다. 예를 들면 우리나라 현행관세가 채소, 과일류는 평균관세가 50%이고 곡물가루 등 곡물가공품이 300~800%, 콩은 500, 참깨는 660%수준이 되는 현실에서 관세철폐는 가격경쟁력에서 국내농산물은 도저히 경쟁할 수 없으며 설 자리가 없게 될 것입니다.

우루과이 협상에서도 수출국은 평균 10% 수준으로, 수입국은 우리나라와 같이 높게 하여 균형을 맞춘 것인데 수출국들의 입장만을 반영한 관세철폐는 도저히 받아들일 수 없는 것입니다.

MC : 관세철폐가 된다면 큰 일인데, 현재 우리정부는 어떻게 대처하고 있는지요?

국장 : 뉴질랜드 제안서는 수출국들의 입장만을 반영한 것으로서 이를 수용할 경우 우리 농산물에 심각한 타격이 우려된다고 보아 농림부는 그동안 일본, 중국, 대만 등과 긴밀한 협조로 적극 대응하여 지난 5. 15일 한·일 농림장관회의시 공동보조를 합의하고, 6월초 APEC 고위급회의 의장 방한시에도 농산물은 APEC에서 다룰 것이 아니라 차기 WTO협상에서 다루어야 한다는 입장을 분명하게 밝혀 이해를 구한바 있었습니다. 그리고 통상장관회담에서도 일본 등과 공동대응 모색 등 다각적인 협상력을 집중하여 뉴질랜드 제안서를 백지화하고 농산물은 차기 WTO에서 새롭게 협상한다는 우리 입장을 반영시켰습니다. 그러나 아직까지는 안심하기에는 이릅니다.

MC : 그렇다면 수출국들도 공조하여 계속해서 관세철폐를 추진할텐데 앞으로의 전망은 어떻습니까.

국장 : 오는 9월 APEC 각료회의, 정상회의에서 미국 등은 2000년부터 시작되는 차기 WTO 협상의 성과를 위하여 수출국들은 농업분야에 대한 무역자유화 압박을 더욱 강하게 가할 것으로 예상합니다.

그러나, 우리나라는 금번 통상장관회의를 계기로 굳건한 공조체제를 다진 일본등과 좋은 결과를 이끌어냈기 때문에 관세철폐가 역내 경제발전을 위한 현실적인 제안이 될 수 없는 것이라는 것을 강력하게 주장하여 농산물은 차기 WTO에서 아무조건 없이 새롭게 협상한다는 금번 통상장관 회담 결과를 정상회의에서도 반영되도록 최대한 협상력을 집중할 계획입니다.

MC : 국제공조체제가 중요하다는 말씀이신데 외교통상부 등 국내부처 협조체제도 중요하겠지요

국장 : 그렇습니다. 외교통상부 등 국내부처와의 협조는 잘 되고 있습니다.

MC : 국장님, 국제농업국장이 맡고 있는 일은 주로 무엇입니까?

국장 : 우선 지금 말씀드린 것과 같은 APEC, WTO 등 농업분야 협상을 담당하고 있으며 방어만 하지 않고 우리 농산물이 해외에 수출이 촉진되도록 하는 농산물수출에 대한 노력과 수입이 많다 보니 농산물수입관리업무를 담당하고 있습니다

MC : 농업도 중요한 산업분야로서 농민이 생산하는 것 외에 국제간 공조를 통한 협상도 중요한데 농민들은 잘 모를 터인데 이 기회에 농민들께 한 말씀 하시죠.

국장 : 어려운 여건 속에서도 농촌에서 고생하시는 농민들께 노고를 치하합니다. 대외적으로 우리 농업을 쉽게 포기할 수 없으며 향후 협상에서도 우리 농업을 지킬 수 있도록 최선을 다 할 계획입니다.

MC : 국장님, 우리 농업을 지키기 위해 정부의 확고한 의지가 있다라는 말씀이지요?

국장 : 예. 그렇습니다. (MC맷음 : 국제공조체제,정부의지 등 간략 맷음)

보 도 자 료

- 제공일 : 1999. 7.
- 제공자 : 농림부 통상협력과
- 과 장 : 유병린
- 사무관 : 김상현
- 전 화 : 503-7296~7

이 자료는 1999년 7월 일(조간, 석간) 이후에 보도하여 주시기 바랍니다.

제 목 : 농산물 조기자유화에 대한 APEC 통상장관 회담결과

- 지난 6. 27~30일간 뉴질랜드(오클랜드)에서 열린 '99년도 APEC 통상장관 회담에서는 지난 5월 APEC 고위급회의(SOM)에서 우리나라를 비롯 일본 등 농산물 수입국이 강하게 반대한 농산물이 포함된 6개 분야 조기자유화에 관한 뉴질랜드(의장국) 제안서의 채택을 놓고 농산물 수출·입국간에 격론이 있었다.

※ 조기자유화 : 별첨자료 참조

- 미국, 호주 등 농산물 수출국 입장을 반영한 뉴질랜드의 제안서는 채소, 과실류, 곡물가공품 등 식품전반을 2004년까지 관세를 완전히 없애거나(0%) 5% 이하로 낮추고 콩, 참깨, 들기름, 대두박 등 유지종자 및 관련제품은 2002년까지 관세를 철폐한다는 내용을 담고 있는데 이를 WTO로 이관하여 차기 WTO 협상의 시발점으로 삼는다는 것이 주요 골자였다.
 - 이는 기존 WTO협정의 기본정신과 협정이행 계획을 전혀 고려하지 않은 것으로서 이를 수용할 경우 우리 농산물에 심각한 타격이 우려된다고 보아 농림부는 그 동안 일본, 중국, 대만 등과 긴밀한 협조로 적극 대응한 바, 지난 5. 15일 한·일 농림장관회의시 공동보조를 합의하고, 6월초 APEC 고위급 회의 의장 방한시에도 농산물은 APEC에서 다룰 것이 아니라 차기 WTO협상에서 다루어야 한다는 입장을 분명하게 밝힌 바 있다.

- 통상교섭본부장을 수석대표로 한 금번 통상장관회담에서 농림부는 통상교섭본부와 긴밀한 협조 하에 일본 등과 공동대응 모색 등 다각적인 협상력을 집중하여 농산물은 차기 WTO에서 새롭게 협상한다는 우리 입장을 반영시킨 SOM의장보고서와 통상장관회의 선언문을 이끌어 냈다.
- 선언문 주요골자는 “조기자유화 6개 후속분야중 농산물 2개 분야는 WTO에서 합의한 일정에 따라 2000년부터 시작되는 차기협상에서 논의 하되 다만 WTO는 APEC의 그 동안의 노력(efforts)을 주목(take note) 하며, 이러한 노력을 차기협상에서 고려할 것을 요청한다”로 이루어져 있다.
- 따라서, 농산물 수입국으로 어려운 협상여건 속에서 차기 WTO 협상을 치러야 하는 우리로서는 APEC에서의 관세철폐에 가까운 농산물 조기자유화라는 사전부담 없이 차기 WTO협상에 임할 수 있게 되었으며, 일본 등과의 긴밀한 협조를 재확인하는 계기를 마련하는 큰 성과를 거두었다.

해 설 자 료

- 제공일 : 1999. 7.
- 제공자 : 농림부 통상협력과
- 과 장 : 유병린
- 사무관 : 김상현
- 전 화 : 503-7296~7

제 목 : APEC 통상장관 회담의 농산물 조기자유화논의 결과

□ APEC 통상장관 회의결과

- 이번회의에서 농산물 조기자유화 추진방안에 관해 식품, 유지종자 분야에 대한 관세인하 문제는 내년에 출범하는 WTO 뉴라운드에서 사전 조건 없이 논의기로 합의함.
- WTO 뉴라운드에의 기여 방안
 - 9월 정상회의에서 WTO 뉴라운드의 출범을 지지하는 APEC 차원의 정치적 의지를 표명하고 구체적인 내용은 '99. 8월 개최예정인 APEC 고위급 회의에서 논의하기로 함.

□ 최근 농산물 조기자유화 논의 경과

- 지난 5월 고위급회의에서 뉴질랜드측 의장이 제시한 부속서를 첨부한 WTO 이관 제안서에 대해 농산물 수출국과 농산물 수입국의 참여한 의견대립이 있었음.
- 농산물 수출국 입장(미국, 호주, 캐나다)
 - 뉴질랜드제안 지지 : 농산물 2개분야는 '99년말 시작되는 WTO 차원으로 옮겨 협상하되 부속서 1(목표세율), 부속서 2(목표년도), 부속서 3(품목 범위)을 첨부하자는 의장의 새로운 제안내용 지지
 - 식품(0~5%, 2004년, 채소, 과실류, 곡물가공품 등)
 - 유지종자(0%, 2002년, 콩, 참깨, 들기름, 대두박 등)

- 농산물 수입국 입장(한국, 일본, 중국, 대만)
 - 뉴질랜드제안 반대 : 농산물 2개분야는 WTO의 BIA의거 부속서 1, 2, 3 첨부 없이 새롭게 협상을 시작해야 함.
 - 목표세율, 연도, 품목범위 등은 충분한 협의와 전체회원국 합의가 없었음.

□ 우리측 대응경과

- 국내대책회의 결과('99. 5. 20)
 - 조기자유화 6개 분야는 작년 9개 분야보다 훨씬 민감한 분야가 포함되어 있으며, 이를 WTO로 이관하는 것은 찬성하나 부속서 첨부 없이 이관되는 것이 기본입장임.
 - 추후 농산물 수입국들과 적극 공조하고 농산물 수출국들에게 우리의 입장을 전달
- 한·일간 공조구축
 - 한·일간 농업 각료회의('99. 5. 15)에서 양국 농업장관은 조기자유화 6개 분야중 농산물 분야는 정치적 민감성을 고려하여 WTO에서 아무 조건 없이 BIA에 의거 새롭게 시작되어야 한다는데 합의.
 - 한·일간 WTO등 통상현안 대책회의('99. 6. 11) 및 국장급협의(6. 23, 제네바)에서 고위급회의 의장의 제안서에 반대하고 부속서 첨부 없이 WTO로 이관한다는 양국 입장 재확인.
- 뉴질랜드측 고위급회의 의장인 Maarten Wevers 대사의 방한시에 우리측은 제안서가 농산물 수출입국간의 이해관계를 균형적으로 반영하지 못하고 회원국간 충분한 합의가 없으며, 차기협상을 예단할 수 있으므로 농산물 2개분야는 APEC에서 다룰 것이 아니라 금년 말 시작되는 차기 WTO협상에서 새롭게 논의되어야 함을 강력히 주장함.

□ 이번 회의시 우리측 대응결과

- 통상교섭본부장을 수석대표로 한 금번 통상장관회담에서 농림부는 통상교섭본부와의 긴밀한 협조 하에 일본 등과 공동대응 모색 등 다각적인 협상력을 집중하여 부속서를 모두 삭제하고 농산물은 차기 WTO에서 새롭게 협상한다는 우리 입장을 반영시킨 고위급회의 의장 보고서와 통상장관회의 선언문을 이끌어냄.
- 선언문 주요골자는 “조기자유화 6개 후속분야중 농산물 2개 분야는 WTO의 BIA에 의거 차기협상에서 논의하고 APEC의 그 동안의 노력 (efforts)을 주목(take note)하며, 이러한 노력을 차기협상에서 고려할 것을 요청한다”로 이루어짐.

□ 평 가

- 이에 따라 농산물 수입국으로 어려운 입장에서 차기 WTO 협상을 치러야 하는 우리측은 APEC에서의 농산물 조기자유화라는 사전부담 없이 협상력을 전적으로 WTO에 집중시킬 수 있으며 추후 일본 등과의 긴밀한 협조를 재확인하는 계기를 마련함.
- 이러한 결과는 한국, 일본의 강력한 반대, Barshefsky 미 무역통상 대표부 대표의 불참, 작년 쿠알라룸푸르회의의 전철을 밟지 않으려는 회원국의 노력 및 차기협상이 얼마 남지 않은 현 시점에서 APEC에서의 갈등을 피하려는 회원국의 상반된 노력이 합치된 것으로 평가.
- 향후 WTO 회의 및 APEC 관련 회의에서 조기자유화 6개 분야의 추가 논의상황을 점검하고 기존 9개 분야의 WTO논의와 관련하여 이번 농산물관련 논의가 차기 WTO 협상을 미리 예단(prejudge)할 수 없도록 수입국과 공조하여 꾸준한 대처 필요.

(첨부1)

조기자유화 추진 경위

- '97년 11월 벤쿠버 정상·각료회의시 15개 조기자유화 대상분야를 선정하고, 98년 2월 이후 고위급회의(SOM), 무역투자위원회(CTI) 및 통상장관회의 등을 통해 조기자유화 논의를 진전
 - 9개 우선추진분야(수산물, 임산물, 에너지, 완구, 의료장비, 환경, 보석, 화학, 통신상호인증협정)의 품목범위, 목표세율, 목표년도에 대해서는 대체로 합의(Kuching Framework에 의거함)
 - 회원국별 민감분야에 대해서는 상호이익과 이해의 균형을 고려, 이행기간 연장 등의 신축성 허용(우리측 임산물 80%, 수산물 85% 개방안 제시)
 - 그러나 98. 11월 APEC 각료회의시 일부 회원국들의 소극적인 태도로 인해 9개분야의 경우 APEC내에서의 이행은 회원국들의 자발적 참여에 맡기고, 99년중 WTO에서 ATL(Accelerated Tariff Liberalization)명칭하에 APEC 비회원국들까지 참여를 확대하는 방안을 논의중이며 우리측은 의미 있는 다수형성(Critical Mass)과 상호균형된 이익이 성립시 참여하기로 함.
 - '99. 2. 뉴질랜드 웰링턴에서 개최된 조기자유화 전문가회의 및 고위급회의시, 9개분야 관세부문은 WTO로 이관함을 확인하고, APEC에서는 비관세, 경제기술협력, 원활화 등만을 논의기로 하였으며, 6개분야에 대해서는 추후 협상안을 작성, 이에 의거하여 논의기로 함.
 - '99. 5.5.~7.간 뉴질랜드 크라이스트처치에서 개최된 고위급 회의시, 3월말에 기재포된 6개 후속추진분야 SOM 의장 제안서에 관해 논의했으나, 회원국간 합의를 보지 못하고, 6월말 통상장관회의시 재논의기로 함.
- ※ 6개 후속추진분야 : 식품, 유지종자, 비료, 고무, 민간항공기, 자동차

(첨부2)

APEC/조기자유회 개요

6개 후속추진분야

(5월 고위급회의시 의창국 제안요지)

| 분 야 | 대상품목수 (HS 6단위) | 조치내용 | 목표년도 | 목표세율 (%) | 비 고 |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|-----|
| 식 품 | 219 | 관세, 비관세, 경제기술협력 | 2004* | 0-5 | |
| 유지종자 | 57 | " | 2002* | 0 | |
| 비 료 | 29 | " | 2001 | 0 | |
| 고 무 | 미정 | " | 2002 | 0-5 | |
| 민간항공기 | 249 | " | 2000 | 0 | |
| 자 동 차 | 279 | 대화협의체 구성, 경제기술협력 | 2000 | - | |

* 식품, 유지종자 목표년도는 WTO 차기협상에 의해 영향 받을 수 있음.

9개 우선추진분야

| 분 야 | 대상품목수 (HS 6단위) | 조치내용 | 목표년도 | 목표세율 (%) | 비 고 |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|---|-------------|---------|
| 수 산 물 | 320 | 관세, 비관세, 경제기술협력 | 2005 | 0 | |
| 임 산 물 | 230 | " | 1999 (HS47,48,49류) 2001 (HS38,44,46,94류) | 0 | |
| 에 너 지 | 149 | " | 2004. 6월말 | 0 | |
| 완 구 | 55 | " | 2005 | 0 | |
| 의료장비 | 273 | " | 2001 | 0 | |
| 환 경 | 109(잠정) | " | 2002 | 0 | |
| 보 석 | 52 | " | 2005 | 0-5 | |
| 화 학 | 883 | " | 2004 | 0-6.5 | CIHA 의거 |
| 통신MRA | 적합성평가규제 품목 | 사담판 상호 인정 | 국가마다 상이 | - | |

※ 수산물, 완구, 의료장비는 HS 10단위 기준

(첨부3)

농산물분야 부속서 현황

| <p>품목 내용</p> | <p>식 품</p> | <p>유 지 종 자</p> |
|------------------------|--|---|
| <p>목표세율 (부속서1)</p> | <p>0~5%로 인하</p> | <p>관세폐지</p> |
| <p>목표연도 (부속서2)</p> | <p>2004년까지 (BIA에 의한 영향 감안)</p> | <p>2002년까지 (BIA에 의한 영향 감안)</p> |
| <p>품목범위 (부속서3)</p> | <p>○ 신선 및 가공도가 낮은 과일 및 채소(HS 제7, 8류 전체) ※ 양곡류인 서류,팥,녹두,맥아 포함 ○ 가공식품중 일부 : 토마토케첩, 캔디, 콘플레이크, 일부 육류가공품, 곡물분 등 베이커리원료 및 제품 등 ○ 비알콜음료, 맥주, 포도주 및 일부 알콜음료 등 ※ 미국의 민감품목인 설탕, 낙농 제품 및 애완동물사료는 제외됨</p> | <p>○ Oilseed(HS 12류중 일부 땅콩, 올리부 제외) 및 Oilseed Products (땅콩류 및 올리브유 제외) ※ 양곡류인 대두 포함 ○ 동식물성유지(HS 15류중 일부) ○ 두부,겨자의 분 및 조분 ○ 식품공업에서 생기는 잔유물 등 : 박류, 오일케이크 ※ 미국의 민감품목인 땅콩, 땅콩 오일, EU 민감품목인 올리브유 제외,</p> |

3. 농산물 EVSL제안서('99. 5월)

- SOM II 제안서
- 의장국의 최초제안서(First Version)

SOM II 제안서

Proposal (us at J635 6 May 1999)

Following very careful consideration of the discussion at SOM I, I propose that we agree at the level of Senior Officials here in Christchurch to recommend to Ministers at the June Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Trade that the tariff elements of the "back six" sectors be transferred to the WTO according to the following proposal. As I indicated in Wellington, I believe the starting point for our proposal should be the tables placed before Ministers in 1998. We propose to seek the agreement of participating Ministers to a model similar to that agreed for the first nine sectors. The proposal is based on this model - detailing coverage, end-rates, and end-dates - and also addresses the issue of flexibility.

My suggestion is:

The participating APEC economies have yet to complete their detailed consideration of their positions on the products covered in these sectors but are prepared to refer to the WTO, and seek a critical mass of support for negotiations in the WTO, with the following proposal as a starting point. Detailed positions with regard to specific products will be determined in the course of the WTO negotiations. The issue of flexibility would be considered during the course of the WTO negotiations. In general, developing economies will be able to take advantage of greater flexibility, particularly with regard to the end date for the conclusion of liberalisation.

It is important to emphasise also that this would be without prejudice to participating economies' WTO accession negotiations, nor would it prejudice the position of APEC members with respect to the overall agenda and modalities to be agreed at the Third WTO Ministerial Conference. In particular this proposal would in no way imply APEC wished to see negotiations in the WTO on just these sectors.

Food and Oilseeds

Participating APEC economies agree to pursue tariff liberalisation, taking into account the proposals set out in annexes 1 and 2 (product coverage defined in annex 3) in the context of the forthcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture which are mandated as part of the Built in Agenda. The specific arrangements for flexibility for these sectors would be considered during the course of the WTO negotiations. In general, developing economies will be able to take advantage of greater flexibility, particularly with regard to the end date for the conclusion of liberalisation.

Rubber, Fertilisers and Civil Aircraft

That participating APEC Ministers agree to work in the forthcoming World Trade Organisation negotiations towards the conclusion of an agreement in these three sectors

reflecting the proposed APEC liberalisation targets (Annex 1) and proposed target timings (Annex 2) for the product coverage in Annex 3 as proposed. The goal would be for APEC economies and as many non-APEC WTO members as possible to endorse these targets at the Third WTO Ministerial Meeting in Seattle. The specific arrangements for flexibility for these sectors would be considered during the course of the WTO negotiations. In general, developing economies will be able to take advantage of greater flexibility, particularly with regard to the end date for the conclusion of liberalisation.

Non-Tariff Measures, Facilitation, ECOTECH and other measures

Work plans will be developed and agreed upon for facilitation, NTMs and ECOTECH in each of the sectors and for the automotive sector, and will proceed in accordance with the proposals agreed. Any APEC work on NTMs in the food and oilseeds sectors will be without prejudice to the agriculture negotiations mandated under the BIA.

ANNEX 1

| | Target end rates |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Six Sectors | |
| Natural and synthetic rubber | Reduction to 0.5% |
| Fertilisers | Elimination |
| Food | Reduction to 0.5% |
| Automotive | N/A |
| Oilseeds and oilseed products | Elimination |
| Civil aircraft | Elimination |

ANNEX 2

| | Target end dates (suggested by APEC in 1998 but will clearly be affected by the course of the WTO negotiations from 2000 onwards) |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Six Sectors | |
| Natural and synthetic rubber | By 2005 |
| Fertilisers | By 2004 |
| Food | By 2004. <u>The target end dates for this sector will be affected by the negotiations already mandated under the Built in Agenda.</u> |
| Automotive | N/A |
| Oilseeds and oilseed products | By the end of 2002. <u>The target end dates for this sector will be affected by the negotiations already mandated under the Built in Agenda.</u> |
| Civil aircraft | By 2000 for civil aircraft By 2002 for civil aircraft parts and components |

Note : with regard to these annexes it is expected that the specific arrangements for flexibility (including for end dates and/or end rates) for these sectors would be considered during the course of the WTO negotiations. In general, developing economies will be able to take advantage of greater flexibility, particularly with regard to the end date for the conclusion of liberalisation.

SIX SECTORS

NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER

HS 4001-4002

FERTILISERS

HS 2503, 2809.20, 2814.10, 3101-3105

FOOD

HS 0701-0714, 0801-0814, 1602, 1704, 1806, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1905, 2001-2007, 2008 (excluding nuts), 2103-2105, 2309 (pet food), 0901-0903, 1107, 2101, 2201-2205, 2208

OIL SEEDS AND OILSEED PRODUCTS

HS 1201, 1203, 1204-1208, 1507, 1511-1515, 1516.20, 1517, 1518, 2106.10, 2103.30, 2302.50, 2304, 2306, 2923.20, 3504

CIVIL AIRCRAFT

HS 8801, ex 8802, ex 8804, 8805.20, ex 3917, 3926.90, 4008.29, 4009.50, 4011.30, ex 4012, ex 4016, 4017, 4504.90, 4823.90, 6612.90, 6813, 7001.21, ex 7304, ex 7306, 7312, 7322.90, ex 7324, 7326.20, 7413, 7608, 8108.90, ex 8102, 8307, 8407.10, 8408.90, 8409.10, 8411, 8412, ex 8413, ex 8414, ex 8415, ex 8418, ex 8419, ex 8421, 8424.10, ex 8425, 8426.99, ex 8428, ex 8471, ex 8479, ex 8483, ex 8484, ex 8501, 8502, ex 8504, , 8507, ex 8511, 8516.80, ex 8518, 8520.90, 8521.10, 8522.90, ex 8525, 8526, 8527.90, 8529, ex 8531, 8539.10, 8543.89, 8543.90, 8544.30, 8803, 9001.90, 9002.90, ex 9014, 9020, 9025, 9026, 9029, ex 9030, 9031.80, 9031.90, 9032, 9104, ex 9109, 9401.10, ex 9403, ex 9405

NZ의 first version

EARLY VOLUNTARY SECTORAL LIBERALISATION : PROPOSAL BY THE SOM CHAIR TO ADVANCE THE "BACK SIX" SECTORS

From the considerable discussion at SOM I in Wellington, both at the Retreat and during the formal meeting itself, I have concluded that there seems to be general support for progressing the tariff elements of the "back six" sectors of the Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalisation through a process that does not involve sectoral "experts groups" meeting in the same way as they did for the "first nine" sectors. Last year's process was not seen as having been easy or very productive.

In this brief paper, and as requested by colleagues in Wellington, I outline a proposal to take the "back six" sectors to the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Trade in Auckland in June, for referral to the World Trade Organisation. I seek the endorsement of this intended approach from Senior Officials, and hope that we might agree to recommend it to Ministers when we meet for SOM II in Christchurch from 5-7 May.

In preparing this proposal I have been mindful that there seems to be general agreement that, in order to maintain APEC's credibility and momentum in our trade liberalisation agenda, it is necessary to demonstrate that progress continues to be made on this important APEC initiative launched by Leaders in Vancouver. I have attempted to draft a proposal on the way forward in this area which I hope will attract consensus and be seen by our respective economies and the private sector as a credible and supportable outcome.

The timing of developments within the World Trade Organisation and its processes is, I believe, helpful to us. Colleagues will be aware that in the EVSL "back six" sectors, we have two agricultural sectors - oilseeds and food. Progress within APEC on tariff liberalisation in these sectors is particularly challenging. Yet negotiations - including on tariff liberalisation - for these products are already mandated under the WTO built-in agenda. These negotiations are scheduled to begin in late 1999 following the Seattle WTO Ministerial Meeting. So APEC member economies who are WTO members are already committed to negotiations that will include these two sectors within that forum.

There is no tariff element to the *automotive* sector proposal. Development of this proposal seems to be progressing well through the automotive sector working group.

This leaves the *fertiliser, rubber and civil aircraft* sectors. Discussions within APEC to date on these sectors have shown a high degree of cooperation and good progress has been achieved in developing a common understanding of the content of the proposal. Although not all APEC economies have yet agreed to hold tariff negotiations in all industrial sectors in any new multilateral round of WTO negotiations, my sense is that agreement to tariff negotiations on these three sectors in the context of WTO negotiations would not be too difficult to achieve.

Proposal

Following very careful consideration of the discussion at SOM I, I propose that we agree at the level of Senior Officials here in Christchurch to recommend to Ministers at the June Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Trade that the tariff elements of the "back six" sectors be transferred to the WTO according to the following proposal. As I indicated in Wellington, I believe the starting point for our proposal should be the tables placed before Ministers in 1998. We propose to seek the agreement of Ministers to a model similar to that agreed for the first nine sectors. The proposal is based on this model - detailing coverage, end-rates, and end-dates - and also addresses the issue of flexibility.

My suggestion is:-

The participating APEC economies have yet to complete their detailed consideration of their positions on the products covered in these sectors but are prepared to refer to the WTO, and work towards the achievement of a critical mass of support for, the following proposal as the starting point for negotiations in the WTO. Detailed positions with regard to specific products will be determined in the course of the WTO negotiations. The issue of flexibility would be considered during the course of the WTO negotiations.

It is important to emphasise also that this would be without prejudice to economies' WTO accession negotiations, nor would it prejudice the position of APEC members with respect to the overall agenda and modalities to be agreed at the Third WTO Ministerial Conference. In particular this proposal would in no way imply APEC wished to see negotiations in the WTO on just these sectors.

Food and Oilseeds

APEC economies agree to pursue tariff liberalisation, taking into account the proposals set out in annexes 1 and 2 (product coverage defined in annex 3) in the context of the forthcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture which are mandated as part of the Built in Agenda. The specific arrangements for flexibility for these sectors would be considered during the course of the WTO negotiations. In general, developing economies will be able to take advantage of greater flexibility, particularly with regard to the end date for the conclusion of liberalisation.

Rubber, Fertilisers and Civil Aircraft

That APEC Ministers agree to work in the forthcoming World Trade Organisation negotiations towards the conclusion of an agreement in these three sectors reflecting the APEC liberalisation targets (Annex 1) and target timings (Annex 2) for the product coverage in Annex 3. The goal would be for APEC economies and as many non-APEC WTO members as possible to endorse these targets at the Third WTO Ministerial

Meeting in Seattle. The specific arrangements for flexibility for these sectors would be considered during the course of the WTO negotiations. In general, developing economies will be able to take advantage of greater flexibility, particularly with regard to the end date for the conclusion of liberalisation.

Non-Tariff Measures, Facilitation, ECOTECH and other measures

Work plans will be developed and agreed upon for facilitation, NTMs and ECOTECH in each of the sectors and for the automotive sector, and will proceed in accordance with the proposals agreed. Any APEC work on NTMs in the food and oilseeds sectors will be without prejudice to the agriculture negotiations mandated under the BIA.

ANNEX 1

| | Target end rates |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Six Sectors | |
| Natural and synthetic rubber | Reduction to 0-5% |
| Fertilisers | Elimination |
| Food | Reduction to 0-5% |
| Automotive | N/A |
| Oilseeds and oilseed products | Elimination |
| Civil aircraft | Elimination |
| | |

ANNEX 2

| | Implementation period (assuming a 3 year negotiation period) |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Six Sectors | |
| Natural and synthetic rubber | 5 years from conclusion of negotiations |
| Fertilisers | 4 years from conclusion of negotiations |
| Food | Determined by WTO agriculture negotiations. In 1998 a target of 2004 was suggested within APEC |
| Automotive | N/A |
| Oilseeds and oilseed products | Determined by WTO agriculture negotiations. In 1998 a target of 2002 was suggested within APEC. |
| Civil aircraft | 2 years for civil aircraft 4 years for civil aircraft parts and components |

Note : with regard to these annexes the specific arrangements for flexibility for these sectors would be considered during the course of the WTO negotiations. In general, developing economies will be able to take advantage of greater flexibility, particularly with regard to the end date for the conclusion of liberalisation.

SIX SECTORS

NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER

HS 4001-4002

FERTILISERS

HS 2503, 2809.20, 2814.10, 3101-3105

FOOD

HS 0701-0714, 0801-0814, 1602, 1704, 1806, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1905, 2001-2007, ~~2008~~ (excluding nuts), ~~2103-2105~~, ~~2309~~ (pet food), ~~0901-0903~~, 1107, 2101, 2201-2205, 2208

OIL SEEDS AND OILSEED PRODUCTS

HS 1201, 1203, 1204-1208, 1507, 1511-1515, 1516.20, 1517, 1518, 2106.10, 2103.30, 2302.50, 2304, 2306, 2923.20, 3504

CIVIL AIRCRAFT

HS 8801, ex 8802, ex 8804, 8805.20, ex 3917, 3926.90, 4008.29, 4009.50, 4011.30, ex 4012, ex 4016, 4017, 4504.90, 4823.90, 6812.90, 6813, 7001.21, ex 7304, ex 7306, 7312, 7322.90, ex 7324, 7326.20, 7413, 7608, 8108.90, ex 8302, 8307, 8407.10, 8408.90, 8409.10, 8411, 8412, ex 8413, ex 8414, ex 8415, ex 8418, ex 8419, ex 8421, 8424.10, ex 8425, 8426.99, ex 8428, ex 8471, ex 8479, ex 8483, ex 8484, ex 8501, 8502, ex 8504, , 8507, ex 8511, 8516.80, ex 8518, 8520.90, 8521.10, 8522.90, ex 8525, 8526, 8527.90, 8529, ex 8531, 8539.10, 8543.89, 8543.90, 8544.30, 8803, 9001.90, 9002.90, ex 9014, 9020, 9025, 9026, 9029, ex 9030, 9031.80, 9031.90, 9032, 9104, ex 9109, 9401.10, ex 9403, ex 9405

4. '98 각료회의

(APEC's EVSL Initiative Agreed by Ministers in Kuala Lumpur)

- ① 각료회의 선언문(발취)
- ② 각국의 EVSL 참여율
- ③ 임산물 신축성 유보내역
- ④ 임산물 조정안
- ⑤ Korea's Position on APEC/EVSL
- ⑥ 의장국 제시안

① 각료회의 선언문중 EVSL 관련내용

- comprehensive range of training and technical cooperation programmes undertaken in 1998; and
- the development of an APEC Directory of Professional Services that facilitates the provision of trade in services.

9. Ministers called for further development of Collective Action Plans (CAPs) and their implementation in 1999. In particular, Ministers called for intensified work on trade facilitation which encourages the use of technologies and techniques that will help members to build up expertise, reduce costs and lead to better movement of goods and services. They agreed that officials should examine how competition and regulatory reforms can contribute towards facilitating trade and investment. Ministers stressed the importance of the completion of TRIPs implementation by APEC WTO member economies in 2000. In addition, they directed that priority be given in 1999 to the implementation of the multiyear training and technical cooperation programmes, including on standards and conformance, customs procedures, intellectual property, competition policy and business mobility as a means of enhancing members capacity in the TILF area and in implementing CAPs.

10. Ministers welcomed the actions taken by CTI and its sub-fora to invite, as appropriate, business/private sector contributions, including from ABAC in accordance with the agreed guidelines. Ministers encouraged actions by APEC fora that will increase benefits to SMEs. They further directed APEC fora to consider ways to enhance business/private sector support and contributions for APEC activities.

11. **Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalisation (EVSL)**: Ministers recognised the Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalisation (EVSL) initiative as a significant step to advance the pace of liberalisation in APEC. The EVSL initiative, undertaken through the APEC principle of voluntarism, is an integrated approach to liberalisation through the incorporation of facilitation and economic and technical cooperation measures.

12. **Ministers noted the progress made in 1998 in finalizing the EVSL package:**

- i. Participation by 16 economies in the EVSL process;*
- ii. Results of the Kuching meeting on a framework for addressing EVSL, encompassing tariffs, facilitation and ECOTECH, and with respect to tariffs, end-rates, end-dates and product coverage

*Australia; Brunei; Canada; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand and USA.

(including subsequent work) as well as guidelines on flexibility provisions;

- iii. Conformity with the end-rates and end-dates, as reflected in Table 1 in SOM Chair's report; and
- iv. Flexibility requests for end-rates and end-dates as reflected in Table 2 of the SOM Chair's report.

13. Ministers agreed that APEC economies may implement immediately the tariff commitments on a voluntary basis.

14. Ministers agreed to commence implementation of facilitation, ECOTECH and other initiatives according to the agreed schedule in all 9 sectors. Additional facilitation and ECOTECH initiatives will be developed and implemented on a continuous basis.

15. Ministers of the 16 participating economies also agreed to improve and build on this progress in 1999:

- i. by broadening the participation in the tariff element beyond APEC, to maximize the benefit of liberalisation. In this regard, the WTO process would be initiated immediately on the basis of the framework established in Kuching and subsequent information provided by economies, having regard to the flexibility approaches as contained in the status reports with a view towards further improving their participation and endeavouring to conclude agreement in the WTO in 1999; and
- ii. by working constructively to achieve critical mass in the WTO necessary for concluding agreement in all 9 sectors.

16. This process of expanding participation beyond APEC will not prejudice the position of APEC members with respect to the agenda and modalities to be agreed at the Third WTO Ministerial Conference.

17. Ministers agreed to review progress at the Trade Ministerial Meeting in June 1999.

18. Elements in the other six sectors shall be further developed for review by Ministers Responsible for Trade in June 1999. Implementation of NTMs, facilitation and ECOTECH and other initiatives that have been agreed shall commence in accordance with the work programmes in each sector.

19. **Impact of Liberalisation:** Ministers acknowledged the importance of promoting a broad-based and balanced understanding within APEC communities of the rationale for APEC's trade and investment liberalisation goals. Ministers noted that the case studies provide useful overview of the adjustment costs and benefits as well as the broader impact of liberalisation. Ministers tasked officials to develop effective communication strategies to build community understanding for liberalization, including through the holding of a keynote seminar on communicating the impact of trade liberalisation in Auckland in June 1999.

20. **Multilateral Trading System:** Ministers reiterated their commitment to strengthen the multilateral trading system through further trade liberalisation and by ensuring the adequacy of trade rules, at a time of globalisation and rapid technological advancement, in a manner which will enhance the capacity of developing economies to integrate into the global economy and achieve the benefits of liberalisation.

Ministers pledged their support for WTO's work on trade and investment liberalisation and rule making. In this regard, APEC member economies would actively participate and contribute to the WTO preparatory process to develop a substantive agenda for the Third WTO Ministerial Conference, with a view to pursuing further broad-based multilateral market access and other liberalisation, to respond to the range of interests and concerns and of all members.

Ministers also stressed the importance of full implementation of existing WTO commitments. Ministers also reaffirmed their commitment to maintain the momentum of multilateral trade liberalization. Ministers encouraged acceleration of accession negotiations in accordance with WTO rules and based on effective market access commitments with a view to achieving universality of WTO membership.

Ministers commended the on-going contribution by APEC to support work undertaken by the WTO in areas such as the interaction between trade and competition policy, transparency in government procurement and investment. In this respect, APEC work in such areas as competition policy, deregulation, government procurement and investment was of particular relevance. Ministers encouraged such work be continued. Ministers also directed that technical cooperation activities be enhanced to assist member economies to implement WTO Agreements.

Economic and Technical Cooperation (ECOTECH)

21. Ministers commended the efforts to further strengthen economic and technical cooperation in APEC under the Manila Framework for Strengthening Economic Cooperation and Development. Capacity building initiatives which contribute towards reinforcing foundations for sustainable growth have become a priority in the light of the economic crisis. Ministers welcomed the SOM 1998

② 각국의 EVSL 참여율

As of 13 November 1998
1630 HRS

Table 1. CONFORMANCE WITH THE KUCHING PRODUCT COVERAGE, TARGET END RATES AND TARGET END DATES (%)

Note: In Kuching APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade agreed that there was emerging consensus on product coverage, target end rates and target end dates and they endorsed the recommendations of Senior Officials as a means to further progress work in the fast-track sectors. The following table is not proposed to be an exact quantitative index, only an attempt to describe in relative terms the levels of conformance or non-conformance for the Kuching product coverage, end rates and end dates in each sector.

| Economy/ Sector | Gems and jewelry | Toys | Chemicals | Medical equipment and instruments | Fish and fish products | Forest products | Energy | Environmental goods and services | Telecoms MRA |
|--------------------|---------------------|------|-----------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--|-----------------|
| Australia | 100 | 100 | 99.9 | 100 | 99 | 95 | 91 | 95 | NA |
| Brunei | 100 | 70 | 98.8 | 50 | 100 | 75 | 46 | 38 | NA |
| Canada | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | NA |
| China | 64 | 70 | 4.8 | 0 | 12 | 7 | ? | 16 | NA |
| Hong Kong, China | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | NA |
| Indonesia | 52 | 77 | 67.9 | 18 | 100 | 70 | 29 | - | NA |
| Japan | 99 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 22 | 97 | 89 | NA |
| Korea | 100 | 96 | 100 | 67 | 85 | 42 | 91 | 76 | NA |
| Malaysia | 87 | 65 | 73.1 | 70 | 82 | 87 | 52 | 33 | NA |
| New Zealand | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | NA |
| Papua New Guinea | - | 100 | - | 97 | 4 | 14 | - | - | NA |
| Philippines | 95 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| Singapore | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | NA |
| Chinese Taipei | 100 | 100 | 92.7 | 51 | 0 | 40 | 70 | 90 | NA |
| Thailand | 100 | 8 | 0.3 | 0 | 74 | 4 | 2 | 0 | NA |
| USA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 100 | 98 | 99 | NA |

? Coordinator is unclear on the information provided by economy

- No information provided by economics

Note: Chile and Mexico are not participating in EVSL as they are pursuing comprehensive liberalisation.
"0" indicates reservation on all product coverage for the tariff component and/or full or partial exclusion.

③ 임산물 신축성(이행기간연장 및 품목유보) 내역

| Sector Target end rate Target end date | Extended Phasing | | | | End Rate Proposal | | Exclusions |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| | Target end date + up to 2 yrs. (A) | Target end date + 3-5 yrs. (B) | Target end date + 6-10 yrs. inclusive (C) | Target end date + 11 yrs. and above (D) | Target end rate + up to and including 5% (E) | Target end rate + more than 5% (F) | |
| Forest products* - 0% - 2000-2004 | 3 AUS 29 IND 11 KOR 2 MAL 51 CT 27 THAI | 2 AUS 85 CHIN 16 KOR 1 MAL 86 PNG 5 THAI | 21 BRU 4 CHIN 19 KOR 8 MAL 11 THAI | 1 MAL 2 THAI | 25 BRU 8 CHIN 28 IND 12 MAL 97 PHIL 1 CT 27 THAI | 40 CHIN 1 IND 53 PNG | 3 CHIN 31 JPN 12 KOR 1 MAL 9 CT 50 THAI |
| Energy** - 0% - 1 July 2004 | 9 AUS 3 CHIN 71 IND 9 KOR ? CT 26 THAI | 54 BRU ? CT 2*** US | 34 MAL 15 THAI | 13 MAL 21 THAI | 23 IND 3 JPN 48 MAL 98 PHIL 62 THAI | 48 IND | 44 CHIN 2 PHIL ? CT 36 THAI |
| Environmental goods and services** - 0% - 2003 | 5 AUS 94 PHIL 1 CT 5, ex 1 THAI 1 US | 7 CT | 27 BRU 17* KOR 5 MAL | 17 MAL 5 THAI | 27 BRU 59 MAL 94 PHIL 10, ex 1 THAI | 1 MAL | 35 BRU 84 CHIN 11 JPN 7 KOR 7 MAL 6 PHIL 2, ex 13 CT 95 THAI |

- 1 moral/religious grounds
 - 2 technical definitional grounds
 - 3 domestic sensitivity grounds
 - 4 others: (a) children educational grounds; (b) traditional crafts/cultural grounds; (c) public safety reasons; (d) national tariff policy; and (e) national security
- * no end date specified but is assumed not to go beyond 2010
** information provided was at HS 6/8-digit level

④ 임산물분야 조정안

Forest Products

Kuching Targets: Paper 2000
Wood 2002

To the extent that economies are not able to move their positions forward from the positions indicated in Table H or updated positions indicated to coordinators the following flexibilities would apply:

1 Conformity with Kuching target end rates and dates:

Industrialised economies : 85%
Developing economies : 50%

- Parties to the Uruguay Round zero for zero agreement on pulp and paper will accelerate their commitment to remove tariffs on these products to 1 January 2000.

2 Flexibilities for remaining tariff lines:

- Alternative end rate of 5% for developing economies to be reached by 2003/2005. Kuching end rates to be reached by 2007/2009.
- Longer staging period not beyond 2005/2007 (5 years). Developing economies allowed staging beyond this to 2009 for not more than 5% of tariff lines.
- Other forms of flexibilities allowed but limited to 5% of tariff lines and reviewed regularly but brought into conformity with Kuching end rates by no later than 2010.

Impact

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Australia | 100 |
| Brunei | 100 |
| Canada | 100 |
| China | 75 |
| Hong Kong, China | 100 |
| Indonesia | 100 |
| Japan | ? |
| Korea | 95/100 |
| Malaysia | 100 |
| New Zealand | 100 |
| PNG | 10 |
| Philippines | 100 |
| Singapore | 100 |
| Chinese Taipei | 100 |
| Thailand | 42 |
| USA | 100 |

분야별 신축성 유지방안 (조정국 제시안, 98.11.12)

| 분야 | 목표참여율(%) | | 신축성(flexibility) 유지방안 | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 선진국 | 개도국 | 기간연장 | | 목표년도 세율 ⁽¹⁾ | | 기타 형태 | |
| | | | 원칙 | 개도국예외 | 세율(%) | 추가연장 (기한) ⁽²⁾ | 품목수, 비율 | 추가연장 (기한) ⁽²⁾ |
| 수산물 ⁽³⁾ | 75 | 50 | 3년 | 25%, 2010 | 5% | 5년 | 5% | (2010) |
| 완 구 | 90 | 70 | 5년 | | | (2008) | 5% | |
| 화 학 ⁽⁴⁾ | 95 | 80 | 3년 | 20개, 2010 | 10% | (2008) | 20개 | (2010) |
| 환 경 | 95 | 80 | 2년 (2005) | 2008 | 5% | 5년 (2008) | 5% | 7년 (2010) |
| 임산물 | <u>85</u> | <u>50</u> | <u>5년</u> (2005 /2007) | <u>5%</u> , 2009 | <u>5%</u> (2003 /2005) | <u>(2007</u> /2009) | <u>5%</u> | <u>(2010)</u> |
| 의 료 장 비 | 95 | 75 | 3년 | 10%, 2007 | 5 | (2007) | 5% (수입액 의 10%) | (2010) |
| 에너지 | 95 | 70 | 2년 | 10%, 추가4년 | 5 | (2009) | 5% | (2010) |

(1) 개도국에 한해 인정

(2) 원제안서상 목표세율 달성에 추가적으로 허용되는 기간(기한)

(3) 수산물의 참여목표는 품목수와 수입액 기준으로 작성

(4) 화학은 HS 8/9 단위 기준임.

⑤ Korea's Position on APEC/EVSL

| Sectors | Last Proposal (Oct.15) | | | New Proposal(Nov.11) | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Exclusion | Longer Standing | Participation rate(%) | Exclusion | Longer Standing | Participation rate(%) |
| Fish and fish products | 48 | - | 85 | 5 ⁽³⁾ | 43 | 85 |
| Forest products ⁽¹⁾ | 26 | 95 | 48 | 5 ⁽⁴⁾ | 40 | 80 |
| Energy ⁽¹⁾ | 12 | 24 | 76 | - | 14 | 90 |
| Toys | - | 11 | 79 | - | - | 100 |
| Medical equipment and instruments | - | 77 | 66 | - | 27 | 90 |
| Environmental goods and services ⁽²⁾ | 67 | 33 | 67 | | | |
| Gems and Jewelry | - | - | 100 | - | - | 100 |
| Chemicals | - | - | 100 | - | - | 100 |

(1) The above number of reservations is based on HS 10 digits, except the forest sector and the energy sector, which are based on HS 6 digits.

(2) The product coverage of environmental goods and services has not been decided yet. As soon as it is fixed, Korea will present its final position on this sector.

(3) Five items for exclusion are squid(frozen, 0307.49.10), Alaska pollack(frozen, 0303.79.10), hair tail(frozen, 0303.79.30), croakers(frozen, 0303.79.90) and yellow corvina(frozen, 0303.79.60).
냉동 오징어 냉동 대구
냉동 고지 냉동 민어 냉동 조기

(4) Five items for exclusion are particle board(4410.19), and fibreboard(4411.11, 4411.19, 4411.21, 4411.29).
파티클 보드 1개 섬유판 4개

(5) Telecommunications MRA (Mutual Recognition Arrangement) has already been concluded at the 3rd APEC Telecommunication Ministers' Meeting in June this year.

⑥ EVSL신축성관련 의장국(말레이시아) 제시안

15 November 1998

3.00 pm

1. Ministers noted the progress made in 1998 in finalizing the EVSL package:

- i) Participation by 16 economies in the EVSL process;*
- ii) Results of the Kuching meeting on a framework for addressing EVSL , encompassing tariffs, facilitation and ecotech, and with respect to tariffs, end-rates, end-dates and product coverage (including subsequent work) as well as guidelines on flexibility provisions ;
- iii) Confirmity with the end-rates and end-dates, as reflected in Table 1 in SOM Chair's report; and
- iv) Flexibility requests for end-rates and end-dates as reflected in Table 2 of the SOM Chair's report.

2. Ministers agreed that APEC economies may implement immediately the tariff commitments on a voluntary basis.

3. Ministers agreed to commence implementation of facilitation, ECOTECH and other initiatives according to the agreed schedule in all 9 sectors. Additional facilitation and ecotech initiatives will be developed and implemented on a continuous basis.

4. Ministers of the 16 participating economies also agreed to improve and build on this progress in 1999:

- i) by broadening the participation in the tariff element beyond APEC, to maximize the benefit of liberalisation. In this regard, the WTO process would be initiated immediately on the basis of the framework established in Kuching and subsequent information provided by economies, having regard to the

* Australia; Brunel; Canada; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand and USA.

flexibility approaches as contained in the status reports with a view towards further improving their participation and endeavouring to conclude agreement in the WTO in 1999; and

- ii) and by working constructively to achieve critical mass in the WTO necessary for concluding agreement in all 9 sectors.

5. This process of expanding participation beyond APEC will not prejudice the position of APEC members with respect to the agenda and modalities to be agreed at the Third WTO Ministerial Conference.

6. Ministers agreed to review progress at the Trade Ministerial Meeting in June 1999.

7. Elements in the other six sectors shall be further developed for review by Ministers Responsible for Trade in June 1999. Implementation of NTMs, facilitation and ecotech and other initiatives that have been agreed shall commence in accordance with the work programmes in each sector,

Jaya's disk/eval flexibility

5. Kuching Target ('98 통상장관회의)

(EVSL 추진방식에 대한 최초제안서)

Kuching Target('98. 6)

ANNEX A

SECTORS FOR EARLY VOLUNTARY SECTORAL LIBERALISATION SUMMARY OF SCOPE OF COVERAGE

NINE SECTORS

1 FOREST PRODUCTS

HS ex 3804, ex 3806, 44, ex 46, 47, 48, 49, ex 9401, ex 9403, ex 9406

2 FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS

HS 0301-0307, ex 0311, ex 1504, ex 1603, 1604, 1605, ex 2301, ex 2309

3 TOYS

HS 9501 Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children
HS 9502 Dolls representing only human beings
HS 9503 Other toys; reduced-size ('scale') models; puzzles of all kinds
HS 9504 Articles for funfair, table or parlour games
HS 9505 Festive, carnival or other entertainment articles

4 GEMS AND JEWELLERY

HS 71

5 CHEMICALS

HS 28-39 inclusive, except 2905.43, 2905.44, 3301, 3501-3505, 3809.10, 3824.60

6 MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS

HS 2844.40, 3822, 8419.20, 8713, 8714.20, 9018, 9019, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9030, 9031, 9032, ex 8149.90, 9402.10, 9402.90

7 ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS AND SERVICES

Goods: Consolidated list of products being developed as outlined in Status Report of 27 May. Further work required.

Services: Consolidated list of services being developed as outlined in Status Report of 27 May. Further work required.

8 ENERGY

Coal, electricity and gas items:

HS 2701, 2711, 2716

Energy-related products and equipment:

Scope of product coverage being developed based on Attachment A to the Status Report on the Energy Sector of 27 May.

Services:

Scope of services is as per Attachment B to the Status Report on the Energy Sector of 27 May.

9 TELECOMMUNICATIONS MUTUAL RECOGNITION AGREEMENT

The Arrangement applies to Technical Regulations listed separately by each Party concerning conformity assessment of equipment. The Technical Regulations will concern equipment subject to network terminal attachment or other telecommunications regulation. Where network terminal attachment or other telecommunications regulation pertains, the Arrangement applies to the Technical Regulations listed concerning conformity assessment, including electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and electrical safety. The equipment scope covers network terminal attachment and other equipment subject to telecommunications regulation of each Party, including wire and wireless equipment, and terrestrial and satellite equipment, whether or not connected to a Public Telecommunications Network.

SIX SECTORS

1 NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Option 1: HS 4001-4002

Option 2: HS 4001-4017

2 FERTILIZERS

HS 2502, 2809.20, 2814.10, 3101-3105

3 FOOD

Facilitation and Ecotech parts of the proposal cover the entire food sector. The tariff component covers:

HS 0701-0714, 0801-0814, 1602, 1704, 1806, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1905, 2001-2007, 2008 (excluding nuts), 2103-2105, 2309 (pet food), 0901-0903, 1107, 2101, 2201-2205, 2208

4 AUTOMOTIVE

HS 8701-8706, 3819, 3820, 4009, 4010, 4011, 4012, 4013, 4016, 6813, 7007, 7009, 7318, 7320, 8301, 8302, 8407, 8408, 8409, 8413, 8414, 8515, 8421, 8425, 8431, 8482, 8483, 8501, 8507, 8511, 8512, 8519, 8525, 8707, 8708, 8716, 9029, 9104, 9401, 9403, 9802

5 OILSEEDS AND OILSEED PRODUCTS

HS 1201, 1203, 1204-1208, 1507, 1511-1515, 1516.20, 1517, 1518, 2106.10, 2103.30, 2302.50, 2304, 2306, 2923.20, 3504

6 CIVIL AIRCRAFT

HS 8801, ex 8802, ex 8804, 8805.20, ex 8917, 8926.90, 9008.29, 9009.50, 9011.30, ex 9012, ex 9016, 9017, 9504.90, 9823.90, 6813, 7007.21, ex 7304, ex 7306, 7312, 7322.90, ex 7324, 7326.20, 7413, 7608, 8108.90, ex 8302, 8307, 8407.10, 8408.90, 8409.10, 8411, 8412, ex 8413, ex 8414, ex 8415, ex 8418, ex 8419, ex 8421, 8424.10, ex 8425, 8426.99, ex 8428, ex 8471, ex 8479, ex 8483, ex 8484, ex 8501, 8502, ex 8504, 8507, ex 8511, 8516.80, ex 8518, 8520.90, 8521.10, 8522.90, ex 8525, 8526, 8527.90, 8529, ex 8531, 8539.10, 8543.89, 8543.90, 8544.30, 8803, 9001.90, 9002.90, ex 9014, 9020, 9025, 9026, 9079, ex 9030, 9031.80, 9031.90, 9032, 9104, ex 9109, 9401.10, ex 9403, ex 9405

TARGET END RATES AND END DATES FOR TARIFF LIBERALISATION

| Nine Sectors | Target end rates | Target end dates |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Forest products | Elimination | By 1 January 2002/2004 for exHS38, HS44, exHS46, exHS94 By 1 January 2000/2002 for remaining coverage (HS47, HS48, HS49) |
| Fish and fish products | Elimination | By 31 December 2005 |
| Toys | Elimination | By 2000-2005 |
| Gems and jewellery | Elimination/reduction to 0-5% | By 2005 |
| Chemicals | CTHA harmonised rates | By 2001 for rates below/equal to 10% By 2004 for other rates |
| Medical equipment and instruments | Elimination | By 2001 |
| Environmental goods and services | Elimination | By 200X |
| Energy | Elimination | By 2003/2004 |
| Telecommunications Mutual Recognition Agreement | N/A | N/A |
| Six Sectors | | |
| Natural and synthetic rubber | Elimination/Reduction to 0-5% | By 2002 or 2005 |
| Fertilizers | Elimination | By 2002/2004 |
| Food | Reduction to 5% or below | By 2004 |
| Automotive | N/A | N/A |
| Oilseeds and oilseed products | Elimination | By the end of 2002 |
| Civil aircraft | Elimination | By 2000 for civil aircraft By 2002 for civil aircraft parts and components |

Note: The information in Annex B is drawn from the EVSL Status Reports of 27 May (Annex C). Experts have been able to specify targets for end rates and end dates, based on either the Vancouver proposals or subsequent agreements. The targets are however subject to alternative options presented by some economies as outlined in the relevant Status Reports.

제2부 APEC Food System

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I. APEC Food System 개요

□ 성립배경

- '95년 오사카 정상회의는 FEEEP를 장기과제로 채택하면서 민간의 의견을 직접 반영하기 위하여 ABAC 설치를 승인
 - PECC의 식량농업포럼('98), '98년에 연구에 참여한 PBEC의 식량농업전략회의('99.3월)를 거쳐 ABAC의 동경총회('99.5월)에서 민간입장의 AFS확정
- FEEEP의 APEC차원의 식량분야 연구는 '96년부터 경제위원회(EC) 산하의 식량작업반(TFF)이 수행하여 '98각료회의에서 후속실천과제를 확정
- '99년 설치된 식량특별작업반(Food Ad-hoc Task Force)의 TFF 후속실천과제를 포함한 AFS논의결과는 SOMIII에서 식량·농업분야 장기과제로 확정

< AFS 협력 3개분야 >

- ① 농촌하부구조개발(Rural Infrastructure Development)
 - 농촌교육환경의개선, 농촌하부구조 투자증대
- ② 식품교역의 촉진(Promotion of trade in food products)
 - 식품교역의 비용을 줄이기 위한 교역확대 조치
 - 각국의 협력증진
 - 식품교역의 불필요한 장애의 제거
- ③ 기술진보의 확산(Dissemination of technological advances)
 - 식품기술이전, 식품안전관련 규정의 조화, 친환경적 식량 생산 및 가공기술에 관한 정보교환

제목 : APEC/SOMIII 논의결과

(우선보고 : '99. 8. 14. 통상협력과)

□ 회의개요 : '99. 8. 8~13, 뉴질랜드

- 참가자 : 외교부 정의용 조정관(수석대표) 등, 우리부 : 통상협력과장

□ 주요의제

- APEC Food System('99년 정상회의에 추진결과 보고)
- APEC의 WTO 기여방안(12월 WTO 시애틀 각료회의 준비)
- EVSL의 기타 문제, IAP 개선 등

□ 논의결과

- APEC Food System 보고서 확정 논의('99. 8. 8~9)
 - 7. 28, SOMIII직전 배포된 NZ의 3차안에 대해 한-일간 공조로 우리측 의견 대폭 반영

< 주요 논의결과 >

| AFS의 3대분야 | NZ측 안 | 수정 반영결과 |
|----------------|---|--|
| 목적등 개요 | ○ Trade와 소비자 권리 강조 | ○ Trade 삭제하고 식량의 생산, 가공, 소비를 균형적으로 기술 - 일부국가의 농업의 다원적 기능 중요성 병렬기술 |
| 1. 농촌개발 | ○ 농촌개발의 역할기술 ○ 농촌교육에 무역측면 강조 | ○ 사회적 안전망과 농촌전통·생활양식 보존을 추가 ○ 민간을 통한 경제기술협력 강조 - 특히 개도국 농촌교육 실정 |
| 2. 무역촉진 (식량안보) | ○ Trade를 식량안보의 핵심으로 기술 - 추진방안으로 국제협약검토 - 비용증가 등 식량지급 정책 비판 ○ 차기협상 예단하는 표현 다수 - 차기협상은 관세감축의 다음단계 | ○ 무역이외에 국내생산, 공공비축을 추가 - 국제협약을 삭제 - 국내생산은 수입 및 공공비축과 연계로 식량안보의 기초 ○ 차기협상 예단방지 - 중요한 포럼 마련으로 표현 |
| 3. 농업신기술 보급 | ○ R&D, 인력개발, 민간의 경제 기술협력 생명공학 등 | - |

- WTO 기여방안 : 국가별 입장개진
 - 일본 : 조기타결(Early harvest) 반대, 의제선정은 APEC 정상회의 이후로 연기
 - 호주, 뉴질랜드 : 협상전반에 Standstill 필요, 조기타결 반대국가에 대해 조건부 잠정 양허후 협상종료시 정산
 - 우리나라 : ATL은 비현실적, 정보조달 투명성 강조, 포괄적이며 일괄타결 방식, 신 분야에 공산품, 지역협정, 투자, 반덤핑 포함, 개도국 참여 중요 등.
- 기타 : EVSL의 NTMs 등은 전반적으로 추진에 어려움 노출, PECC의 IAP 검토결과 중요성 부각 등

APEC Food System 회의결과

'99.8.9 통상협력과장

1. '99년 8월 8일 APEC Food System에 관한 회의가 개최되어 당초 예정과는 달리 하루 연장되어 '99년 8월 9일 마쳤는 바, 결과 아래 보고함 (농림부 통상협력과장외 복지부, KIEP 등 4명 참석)

2. 회의 주요결과

가. General Comments

- 우리측 대표는 모두 발언을 통해 ABAC의 권고사항과 관련 rural community의 prosperity와 vitalities는 우선적으로 농업에 근거해야 하며 비농업은 이를 보완하는 수단이 되어야 함을 강조함.
- 아울러 APEC Food System 보고서 초안 논의시 쟁점이 될 것으로 보이는 WTO 차기협상과 관련된 문제와 관련, 차기협상을 예단 (prejudge)할 수 있는 내용은 배제되어야 함을 강조하였음.

나. 세부 회의결과

- 모두 발언 이후 기 배포된 '99. 7. 28일자 안을 가지고 paragraph by paragraph별로 검토되었으며, 주요 논의결과 아래임.
 - prar 21 : 한국, 일본, 대만 등이 농업의 다원적 기능(multifunctional role of agriculture)의 내용을 포함할 것을 주장하였으나 미국 등 일부 국가가 반대하여 동 내용은 일부국가 (some economies)에서 농업의 다원적 기능의 중요성을 강조했다는 내용으로 반영됨.

- para 24 : 첫 문장에 있는 농촌의 역할에 social safety net와 traditional value와 lifestyle의 보존도 농촌의 역할에 추가하였음.
- para 38 : 앞부분에 있는 trade is a key element를 trade is one of key elements로 수정하고 마지막 문장 “In this regard, member economies need to give due consideration to the effect on food security in applying measures in conformity with relevant international agreements on food safety and continuing to reform the policy and trade environment of agricultural and food sector”를 “These issues need to be considered when continuing to reform the policy and trade environment of agriculture and food sector”로 수정함.
- para 39 : 농산물 수출입국간에 가장 논쟁이 되었던 부분의 하나로 한국, 일본, 대만 등 농산물 수입국은 food security를 위해 국내생산이 식량공급의 base가 되어야 함을 주장하고 미국 등 농산물 수출국은 이러한 수입국의 정책이 비용증가를 수반하고 APEC의 자유화와 interact했다는 점을 주장 적절한 문장으로 타협이 이루어지지 않아 양측의 주장을 병렬적으로 모두 기술하였음.
- para 51 : 수산부문의 Working Group 회의내용과 관련하여 말레이시아측에서 주장하여 새로이 포함됨.
- para 56(’99. 7. 28일자 초안 para 55, para54) : 한국, 일본은 하단부 문장이 차기 WTO협상을 예단(prejudge)할 가능성이 있음을 지적하고 이를 삭제하거나 수정할 것을 주장하여 “차기협상이 관세문제를 보다 고려(consider)하는 중요한 forum”이라는 중립적 내용으로 수정하였음.

- para 57, 61 및 64('99. 7. 28일자 초안 para56, 60 및 63) : 앞에서 언급한 하단 문장을 para 56과 같은 내용으로 수정하였음.
- para 79('99.7.28일 초안 para78) : 금번회의에서 가장 논쟁이 되었던 내용으로 우리측은 동 paragraph의 일부 내용은 기언급된 여타 부분과 중복되고 회의 서두에서 언급한 바와 같이 WTO 차기협상을 예단할 수 있는 내용이 상당부분 포함되어 있어 전체를 삭제하거나 전반적으로 수정할 것을 주장하고 일본측이 제시한 대안을 토대로 논의가 시작되어 오사카 행동지침(OAA)에 따라 ABAC 권고내용과 WTO 20조의 내용에 따라 관세와 비관세 조치는 보다 검토한다는 취지의 내용으로 수정하였음.
일본, 한국 등이 첫 문장에 포함된 including tariff peak를 삭제할 것을 주장하였으나 미국 등 수출국이 이를 강하게 반대하여 "Barrier includes tariff, tariff peak....." 등으로 수정하고 OAA 관련내용은 "including flexibility"로 추가하였음.
- para 82('99. 7. 28일자 초안 para 81) : 권고사항(recommendation) 부분에 대만이 multifunctional role of agriculture의 반영을 주장하고 일본, 한국 등이 지지하였으나, 미국등 농산물 수출국의 강한 반대로 양측의 주장은 모두 나열하는 식으로 반영되었음.
- 아울러 '99년 7월 28일자 초안 para 81(vi)(c)(d)의 내용중, 차기협상을 예단하는 수출보조, 정당하지 않은 수출제한과 금지는 차기협상의 outcome이 되어야한다는 후반부(be an outcome...)삭제와 함께 (c)(d)를 한 문장으로 합치고 strong view를 support로 수정하였음.(수정본 viii, c)
- 동 paragraph(vi)(a)는 일본이 "liberalization and facilitation의 삭제를 강하게 주장하여 삭제하는 대신 이를 IAP on how they are going to meet the long-term Bogor goals in the food sector로 수정하였음.(수정본 viii, a)

3. 금일 회의결과에 따른 수정본 별첨 송부함.

APEC Food System 주요 논의결과

| 부 분 | | 항(Final draft기준) | NZ측 3차안(7.28) | Final Draft반영결과 |
|-----|------|------------------|--|---|
| 개 요 | | 3 | ○ AFS 목적에 Trade 와 소비자 권리를 강조 | ○ Trade 삭제하고 식량의 생산, 가공, 소비를 균형적으로 기술 |
| 본문 | 서 두 | 21 | ○ 3항과 동일 | ○ 3항과 동일 ○ 일부 국가의 농업의 다원적 기능 중요성 기술 |
| | 농촌개발 | 24 | ○ 농촌개발의 역할 기술 | ○ 사회적 안전망과 농촌전통과 생활양식 보존을 추가 |
| | | 26 | ○ 농촌교육을 무역측면 강조 | ○ 민간을 통한 경제기술협력 강조 - 특히 개도국 농촌교육실정 |
| | | 30 | ○ TFF 연구결과에 육로 수송 인프라의 과중한 세금, 요금기술 | ○ 삭 제 |
| | 무역촉진 | 38 | ○ 무역을 식량안보의 key element로 기술 - 추진방안으로 국제 협약추진, 정책 및 무역환경개선 | ○ 무역, 국내생산, 공공비축을 식량안보 요소로 기술 - 국제협약을 삭제 ※ MSA(다자간 식량공급협정)는 5월 동경회의에서 삭제한 바 있음. |
| | | 39 | ○ 식량자급정책에 대한 비판 : 비용증가 등 수출국 입장만을 기술 | ○ 수입국 입장도 병렬기술 - 국내생산은 수입 및 비축과 연계되어 식량안보의 기초가 된다. |
| | | 51 | - | ○ 수산부문 작업경과 기술 |
| | | 55 | ○ 다수국가의 식량부문의 개방부진의 개방부진 | ○ 일부국가로 정확하게 표현 - 15국가중 6개국가(IAP상) |

| 부 분 | | 항(Final draft기준) | NZ측 3차안(7.28) | Final Draft반영결과) |
|-----|------|------------------|--|--|
| 본문 | 무역촉진 | 56 | ○ 차기협상을 APEC의 관세감축의 중요한 다음단계로 기술 | ○ 차기협상 예단방지 - 차기협상이 관세문제를 보다 고려하는 중요한 포럼을 마련한다는 표현으로 수정 |
| | | 57 | ○ NTMs에 대한 차기협상을 예단하는 표현 | ○ 상기와 같음. |
| | | 59 | ○ 수출보조 | ○ 표현완화 |
| | | 61 | ○ 차기협상 예단하는 표현 - 시장접근 그룹활동(MAG) | ○ para 56과 같은 내용으로 수정 |
| | | 64 | " | " |
| 결 론 | | 74 | ○ 3. 21항과 동일내용 - 무역강조 | ○ AFS 목적에 무역삭제하고 일부국가의 농업의 다원적 기능 강조사항 반영 |
| | | 76 | ○ 농촌개발 | ○ 민간에 의한 농촌교육 중요성 추가 |
| | | 77 | ○ 식품표준에 무역강조 | ○ 무역삭제 |
| | | 79 | ○ 차기협상 예단하는 사항 기술 - 회원국은 관세감축 등 차기협상에서 중요한 수단을 마련한다 등 | ○ para 56과 같은 내용으로 수정 - 수출입국 의견 병렬기술 |

| 부 분 | 항(Final draft기준) | NZ측 3차안(7.28) | Final Draft반영결과) |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 권 고 문 (Recommendation) | 82 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFS의 Food만을 기술 ○ 수출국 의견만 기술 - AFS의 무역장벽 제거 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agriculture추가 ○ 수입국 의견도 추가 기술 - 일부국가의 농업의 다원적 기능강조 |
| | (ii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 인력개발 실무그룹 활동(HRDWG) - IAP 강조 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 민간에 의한 농촌교육 추가 - 경제기술협력 강조 |
| | (iv) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 투자전문가그룹활동(IEG) - 세계은행 등 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 조세정책 고려한다는 내용을 삭제 |
| | (v) | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 중소기업전문가그룹활동 추가 |
| | (vi) | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ R&D, 민간의 경제기술협력, 생명공학 등 추가 |
| | (viii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IAP의 무역강조 ○ 차기협상예단 표현 - 수출보조, 불공정 수출금지 및 제한에 대한 APEC의 Strong view | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 무역삭제 ○ 예단방지 및 표현완화 - Outcome을 삭제 - Strong view를 Support로 변경 |
| | (ix) | 사무국 연차보고 준비 | 사무국을 SOM으로 변경 |

II. APEC Food System 세부내용

서 문

□ 추진배경

- 경제인자문위원회(ABAC)는 식량분야의 복합성과 민감성을 인식하고 APEC의 목표달성(2010/2020)을 위해서는 새로운 식량체계의 필요성 확신
 - '98 정상회의시 ABAC은 AFS 추진을 권고
- '98 정상은 「인구증가와 경제성장이 식량에너지·환경에 미치는 영향 분석」(FEEEP)중 '98년 완료된 식량작업반(TFF)의 후속실천과제(R&D, 농촌하부구조개발, 무역과 기타, 농촌환경)를 포함하여 ABAC의 AFS 제안을 추진키로 하고 '99. 2 특별작업반 설치

□ AFS 기본정신

- 보고르 선언의 지속성장, 균형발전, 국가안정
- 오사카행동지침의 포괄성, 비차별성, WTO일치성, 신축성원칙 등.

□ ABAC의 AFS 제안목적

- APEC의 장기과제로서 식량분야의 포괄적이고 균형적인 접근으로 경제·사회적 발전과 역내 회원국의 공동이익 추구
- 3개 협력방안(농촌하부구조개발, 식품무역촉진, 진보기술확산)의 균형추진으로 식량생산, 가공, 소비를 효율적으로 연계한 견실한 Food System을 달성

3개 협력방안

<1. 농촌하부구조개발 >

□ 농촌교육능력 향상

- 인력개발 실무그룹(HRDWG)의 TFF 후속실천과제에 참여
- 농업기술협력전문가그룹(ATCEG)의 개도국 중심의 민간을 통한 농촌 교육과 농업기술이전 및 훈련에 대한 정보시스템 등의 추진.

□ 농촌하부구조에 대한 투자증진

- ABAC은 경제위원회(EC)의 Infrastructure작업반에 대해 직접적 참여 요청
- TFF의 식품가공Infrastructure에 대한 투자 및 협력과 농촌활력 증진을 위한 중소농가 및 가공업자에 대한 정책·수단에 관한 정보교환
- 태평양경제협력위원회(PECC)의 「지속경제를 위한 지역간 통합사업」(RISE)추진
 - '99.10. 필리핀에게 우선제시 예정
- 투자전문가그룹(IEG)의 세계은행, ADB, FAO 등과 연계하여 하부구조 시설복구와 신설투자를 촉진하는 새롭고 혁신적인 유인책 장구 및 지속지원

<2. 식품교역의 촉진 >

□ 일반사항

- 무역장벽은 지속가능농업 생산, 농업의 다원적 기능유지, 식량안보 달성등 개별회원국의 자연적·사회적 환경에 따라 야기

- 위와같은 배경으로 식품분야 자유화는 그자체 결말은 없지만 다음과 같은 분야에서 협력 추진
 - 비용감축 무역원활화조치
 - SPS 조치 수준을 높이는 기술지원 및 소비자 요구에 따른 식품 규제의 형평, 조화에 대한 회원국의 능력향상
 - 보고르목표를 감안 불필요한 무역장벽(관세, 비관세조치, 수출보조)의 단계적 철폐
 - 식품의 비차별적 접근보장에 대한 협력

□ 무역촉진 평가 4대 요소

① 무역비용 감축을 위한 무역원활화 조치

- 공동이행계획(CAP)상의 표준과 적합, 통관절차
 - 표준과 적합위원회(SCSC)활동 : SPS, TBT협정에 의함('96 식품상호인정협정)
 - 통관절차위원회(SCCP)활동 : 절차단순화, 조화

② SPS절차, 식품규제분야 등의 무역능력향상 조치

- 기술하부구조개발 : 인력자원 개발 (SCSC, SCCP)
- '98 Labelling 조사완료(SCSC), 통관절차(HS규정 등)
- EVSL의 경제기술협력분야(식품, 유지종자)
- TFF의 후속실천과제인 R&D분야를 ATCEG에서 추진
 - 식품유통·가공·분배, 동식물검역 및 병해충 관리등
- 수산작업반 추진내용
- 호·뉴 공동의 식품규제 관련 작업
 - 일본의 농약잔류물질기준 및 종합점검시스템 설치지원
- ABAC은 TFF의 원활화분야는 SCSC가 고려토록 권고
 - Food MRA가 '97. 8월부터 6개국에 시행중이나 SCSC가 확산되지 못하는 사유조사 필요

③ 무역장벽의 단계적 철폐

- 관세 : 오사카지침에 따라 보고르목표 실현
 - IAP상 15개국중 6개국 관세인하 부진(Tariff peaks)
 - WTO/ATL 추진, EVSL 6개분야의 WTO 이관
 - AFS의 권고문과 WTO 농업협정 제20조에 따라 차기 WTO 협상의 관세분야를 더 고려할 수 있는 APEC 회원국의 중요한 포럼 마련
- 비관세조치 : 수출입제한 및 금지, 수출입부과금, 수입최소가격, 자의적 수출입허가 및 제한
 - '98 설치된 시장접근그룹(MAG)에서 검토
 - PECC의 "'95 무역투자장벽조사" 보완
 - AFS의 권고문과 WTO 농업협정 제20조에 따라 차기 WTO협상의 비관세조치 분야를 더 고려할 수 있는 APEC 회원국의 중요한 포럼 마련
- 수출보조
 - MAG를 통한 보고체계로 투명성 개선
 - 수출보조 철폐지지를 위한 차기 WTO 협상의 APEC회원국의 중요한 포럼마련.

④ 식품의 비차별적 접근보장에 대한 협력

- MAG의 수출 관련 비관세조치에 대한 중단기 행동계획 마련등, 필요한 활동에 대한 협력
- 오사카 행동지침에서 명시된 수출관련 비관세조치로서 불공정 수출 금지 및 제한을 폐지, 그와 유사한 추가조치 제한.
 - 수출 NTMs의 4종류 : 자의적 수출통제, 수출부과금, 수출금지 및 제한, 자의적 수출허가
- 불공정 수출금지 및 제한의 철폐에 대한 광범위한 지지확보를 위하여 WTO 차기협상에서 APEC 회원국의 중요한 포럼마련

<3. 기술진보의 확산 >

- ABAC을 통한 생명공학, 기술력에 기초한 작물/농장경영 및 식품가공 분야가 일부국가에 한정되어 아래분야의 역내보급을 위한 협력이 필요
 - 식품기술이전의 증진
 - 규제와 관련된 식품안전의 조화
 - 연구·개발 및 기술과 관련된 식품유통
 - 지적재산권과 일관된 시장원칙에 의한 신기술 보급
 - 친환경적 식품생산 및 가공기술에 관한 정보확산.
- TFF의 실천과제와 결합된 ATCEG의 차기과제 추진
 - 농업생명과학의 워크샵, 정보네트워크 추진 등
- HRDWG, 산업과학기술실무그룹(ISTWG), 지적재산권 전문가그룹(IPRWG)등의 참여.

결론

AFS 목적 및 추진방향

- 지속발전, 균형발전, 국가안정(식량 생산, 가공, 소비의 연계)
 - 농업의 다원적 기능 및 TFF 후속과제 고려
 - 포괄적이고 신축적인 접근
- 투명성(정책/식품규제), 개방성(무역투자정보), 통제성(표준/적합)

인프라개발 : 농촌교육중심(비영리단체, NGO등 민간참여)

무역촉진 : 관세감축, 불공정 비관세장벽 철폐

- 오사카지침의 신축성과 고관세(Tariff peak) 고려
- TFF의 후속실천과제는 ATCEG가 중심 추진
 - R&D, 환경문제, 정보교환 등.

Ⅲ. 관 련 문 서

1. APEC Food System 최종본
[참고] AFS의 작업일정(TOR)
2. 동경ABAC 회의결과('99. 5월)
3. PECC/RISE 관련
4. FEEEP/TFF 후속실천계획('99. 2월)
5. PBEC의 AFS 작업일정('99. 2월)
6. FEEEP/TFF 후속실천과제 결의문
('98각료, TFF 초안 검토)
7. 식량작업반(TFF)논의동향 정리('98. 5월)
8. ABAC의 최초 제안서('98. 5월)



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

99/SOM III/008

Senior Officials' Meeting III

Study by the Ad Hoc Task Force of the Senior
Officials' Meeting on the APEC Food System
Proposal from the
APEC Business Advisory Council

(Ad Hoc Task Force Co-chairs)

**Senior Officials' Meeting III
Rotorua, New Zealand
4 – 13 August, 1999**

최종본

APEC FOOD SYSTEM

STUDY BY
THE AD-HOC TASK FORCE OF THE SENIOR OFFICIALS MEETING
ON THE
APEC FOOD SYSTEM PROPOSAL
FROM THE APEC BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL

AUGUST 1999

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A Study on the APEC Business Advisory Council's APEC Food System Proposal

SUMMARY

1. In November 1998, APEC Economic Leaders renewed their resolve towards creating a prosperous Asia-Pacific community. Part of this resolve included Leaders' endorsement of joint actions to be launched in the area of food in relation to economic and population growth in the region, and an instruction to implement those joint actions. Leaders also instructed APEC Ministers to study the APEC Business Advisory Council's APEC Food System proposal. Following this instruction, at SOM I in February 1999, APEC Senior Officials established an ad-hoc task force to study ABAC's proposal for an APEC Food System (AFS).
2. The function of the ad-hoc task force included studying what APEC had achieved to date, what was underway and planned with respect to food, what actions individual member economies were undertaking and also recommending what additional work APEC could undertake in respect of food to ensure APEC responds effectively to ABAC's proposal. It was required to present a final report and recommendations to SOM III in August 1999.
3. ABAC's AFS proposal calls for capacity-building measures to accompany the promotion of trade in recognition of the critical role of the rural sector in the economy and wider society. An AFS should be consistent with the APEC principles and objectives represented by comprehensiveness, non-discrimination and WTO-consistency and flexibility. In this light, ABAC has based its food proposal on greater cooperation and interdependence between economies. Agriculture and food is a priority area for joint action, as the Asia-Pacific region must ensure that the region's economic prosperity is sustainable. ABAC proposes an APEC Food System that efficiently links together food production, food processors and consumers. A system which harnesses the resources of the region wherever they are located, in order to meet the food requirements of its people and maximises the contribution of the food sector to the welfare and prosperity of all economies, whether food exporting or food importing, developing or developed. As such, an APEC Food System forms one of the important elements of the APEC work programme and needs to be kept on APEC's long term agenda.
4. The means to achieve a robust and effective AFS lies in the actions taken within APEC's pillars of trade and investment facilitation and liberalisation and economic and technical cooperation in line with the Osaka Action Agenda. In this respect the ad-hoc task force has found that the recommendations in ABAC's AFS proposal are already largely on APEC's long-term agenda and that substantial work in this area has been and is continuing to be carried out. For example, many of the infrastructural and investment issues facing the food sector are being addressed in the context of general economic development in the region. Activities proposed in the promotion of trade are largely addressed in the Bogor goals and Osaka Action Agenda, although the task force noted that the ABAC AFS calls for the progressive elimination of unnecessary impediments to trade in food products ahead of the Bogor goals. The third area of cooperative action in ABAC's AFS, the dissemination of technological advances, is an important part of the work of the ATC EG.
5. Nevertheless, in some areas there is scope for greater precision to be applied in conducting APEC work to ensure that its relevance to the ABAC's AFS proposal is fully realised. It is important that duplication or overlap of activities within APEC, and with institutions outside APEC, is avoided. It is also important that APEC ensures that the interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of an AFS are communicated to, and supported and recognised by, member economies. In this respect APEC would enable and encourage

member economies to analyse and develop their own domestic policies and capacities, considering the diverse circumstances in each economy, which support their economic prosperity and sustainable development and the APEC shared vision to attain sustainable growth, equitable development and national stability for the region's people.

INTRODUCTION

A. APEC Ad Hoc Task Force to Study the ABAC AFS Proposal

6. This study is a result of APEC Leaders' November 1998 instruction to Ministers and the agreement by Senior Officials at SOM I in February 1999 to establish an ad-hoc task force to study the ABAC proposal for an AFS. The task force was to present its final report and recommendations to SOM III in August 1999¹. The function of the task force was to:
 - Study the consistency of the AFS with APEC's goals and objectives.
 - Study what APEC has achieved to date, and work currently underway or proposed, including the follow-up to FEEEP/TFF joint actions, with respect to the AFS. For example, this includes what individual members are doing and what has not been addressed by APEC and member economies.
 - Recommend what additional work APEC could undertake in respect of food, consistent with APEC's goals and objectives, to ensure APEC responds effectively to the AFS.
7. The following report and recommendations represent the final study, as presented to SOM III in August 1999.
8. It is important to note that given the complexities of the region's food and agriculture sector and the limited time available to undertake this study, the record of APEC's collective actions, individual member economies' achievements and work proposed and underway is not necessarily presented as an exhaustive or comprehensive record. However, where possible, members of the task force in preparing this study trust that the main elements of APEC's food-related achievements and initiatives underway or proposed are recorded.

B. Background

9. Since 1994 APEC has undertaken work on trade and investment liberalisation and economic and technical cooperation. At Osaka in 1995, Leaders agreed to put the issues of the impact of expanding population and economic growth on energy, the environment and food on the long-term agenda and consult further on ways to initiate joint action to ensure that the region's economic prosperity is sustainable. As the work progressed, issues emerged that warranted further consideration by APEC, in particular with respect to the longer-term issues concerning food². The complex nature of food-related issues and the need for a finely balanced approach was underscored.
10. APEC Leaders endorsed the joint actions to be launched in the area of food and instructed Ministers to undertake efforts to develop the implementation of these joint actions³. At their meetings in February and May 1999, Senior Officials endorsed the SOM Chair's proposal to

¹ 99/SOM 1/040

² APEC Economic Committee, (1998), *The Impact of Expanding Population and Economic Growth on Food, Energy and the Environment (FEEEP) in the APEC Region*, Report to Economic Leaders Building Sustainable Prosperity in APEC: Options for Possible Joint Action, page 1-2.

³ APEC Economic Leaders Declaration, November 1998 *Strengthening the Foundations for Growth*

allocate these joint actions for follow-up work in existing APEC sub-fora⁴. The joint actions on food issues are being implemented in relevant APEC fora.

C. The ABAC Proposal

11. Leaders have recognised that the involvement of the business/private sector is an important feature of APEC work and endorsed its broader participation in APEC activities. In this respect, ABAC recommended that APEC should build an APEC Food System (AFS), a long-term project to achieve a more robust regional food system that efficiently links together food producers, processors and consumers and more securely meets the region's future food needs. The work programme should involve close public-private collaboration and parallel cooperative action in three areas: rural infrastructure development, promotion of trade in food products and dissemination of technological advances⁵. ABAC states that "our challenge is to advance the concept of the AFS, recognise the critical significance of it for all economies and, building on work already available draw up a roadmap for implementation"⁶.

D. APEC Leaders Instruction

12. Leaders welcomed the recommendations by ABAC and instructed Ministers to study ABAC's proposals, including the AFS⁷.

ANALYSIS OF ABAC'S APEC FOOD SYSTEM PROPOSAL

A. Outline of the Key Elements of ABAC's APEC Food System

13. ABAC calls for APEC Leaders to commit to building an APEC Food System as their approach to action in the food sector, consistent with the APEC principles and objectives represented by comprehensiveness, non-discrimination, WTO-consistency and flexibility.
14. ABAC proposes an "APEC Food System" that will promote social and economic development and benefit all APEC member economies⁸. The proposal is a comprehensive and equitable approach to action in the food sector, which:
 - efficiently links together food producers, processors and consumers
 - harnesses the resources of the region to more securely meet consumers' food needs and
 - maximises the contribution of the food sector to the wealth and prosperity of all economies.

⁴ 99/SOM 1/004

⁵ 99/SOM 1/027 page 5

⁶ The APEC Food System (AFS): a proposed roadmap. It is worth noting that ABAC has established an Implementation Task Force that will track the implementation of ABAC recommendations, including the AFS, and draw up a road map for implementation (99/SOM 1/043). ABAC's work towards further development of the AFS emphasises the critical importance ABAC attaches to the concept of an AFS and the commonality the AFS has with other APEC issues. Further the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) also supports ABAC'S regional food system proposal. PBEC believes that it is imperative for the health and welfare of millions of people that APEC members work to improve the rules and practices of trade in food. As an initial step in developing complementary private-sector strategies, in support of APEC's work programme, PBEC co-hosted a Pacific Basin Food and Agriculture Strategy Conference in Manila in March 1999. This initiative was used as an input to ABAC's further development of the AFS.

⁷ APEC Economic Leaders Declaration, Kuala Lumpur November 1998 Strengthening the Foundations for Growth paragraph 22

⁸ ABAC Report to the APEC Economic Leaders 1998, page 59.

15. ABAC's AFS proposal calls for capacity-building measures to accompany the promotion of trade in recognition of the important role of the rural sector in the economy of the wider society. This is also defined, by ABAC, as cooperative action (in parallel) in the following areas:
- rural infrastructure development
 - promotion of trade in food products and
 - dissemination of technological advances.

B. Comparison of ABAC's AFS Proposal with APEC's Goals and Objectives

16. As the Business Advisory Council of APEC, ABAC's mandate is to provide timely and relevant recommendations towards the achievement of APEC goals⁹. The two main functions of ABAC are to:
- provide advice on the implementation of the Osaka Action Agenda, and
 - respond when various APEC fora request information about business-related issues or the business perspective on specific areas of cooperation.

Recognising these functions, ABAC prepared its AFS proposal and presented its recommendations to APEC Leaders.

17. ABAC refers to the lack of appropriate action in the food sector, which is costly for the region as a whole particularly for APEC's developing members. In turn, ABAC believes the benefits of cooperative APEC action in the food sector (economic and social) are potentially far greater than for any other sector.
18. At Bogor in 1994, APEC Leaders set a number of specific goals and objectives, including free and open trade and investment in the Asia Pacific, expansion and acceleration of the trade and investment facilitation programme, and intensified economic and technical cooperation. These are the three primary areas where APEC works to achieve its vision.
19. APEC Leaders announced their commitment to achieving the free and open trade and investment goal, with industrialised economies achieving it no later than the year 2010 and developing economies no later than the year 2020. Leaders also announced their objective to intensify development cooperation among the community of Asia Pacific economies. The Osaka Action Agenda is the framework for implementing the Bogor Declaration. The Osaka Action Agenda represents the three pillars of trade and investment liberalisation, their facilitation, and economic and technical cooperation. Leaders agreed to nine general principles to be applied to the entire APEC process so as to guide the achievement of member economies' liberalisation and facilitation: comprehensiveness; WTO-consistency; comparability; non-discrimination; transparency; standstill; simultaneous start, continuous process and differentiated time tables; flexibility; and cooperation. The action phase of implementation, through individual and collective initiatives in accordance with the Osaka Action Agenda, was presented in the Manila Action Plan for APEC (MAPA).
20. ABAC considers that free and open trade in the region by the year 2010 for developed economies and 2020 for developing economies should remain the goals of APEC. In its 1998 Report to Economic Leaders, ABAC recognises the complexities of the food sector and the associated sensitivities, and believes a new framework is needed to achieve APEC's goals in this sector. ABAC agrees with Economic Leaders on the importance of the food sector, and calls for a comprehensive work programme in order to attain the APEC shared vision. This work requires cooperative action (in parallel) in the food sector. It also states that this will be a long-term project. ABAC believes that action must proceed according to APEC principles

⁹ ABAC Report to Economic Leaders 1998, Letter from the ABAC Chair to the APEC Chair

and objectives and calls for Leaders to commit to building an APEC Food System consistent with APEC principles and objectives.

21. APEC was established with a view to attaining sustainable growth, equitable development and national stability in the region¹⁰. ABAC proposes an APEC Food System that efficiently links together food production, food processors and consumers. A system which harnesses the resources of the region wherever they are located, in order to meet the food requirements of its people and maximises the contribution of the food sector to the welfare and prosperity of all economies, whether food exporting or food importing, developing or developed. Such an APEC Food System should benefit all member economies' people, through harnessing the resources of the region to more securely meet consumers' food needs. Some economies emphasised the importance they attach to the multifunctional role of agriculture. In June 1999, APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade agreed that ABAC's AFS proposal offers a useful approach to food issues and emphasised the importance of addressing the development of rural infrastructure, promotion of trade in food products and dissemination of technological advances in a balanced way.
22. ABAC's proposal for an APEC Food System is a step towards achieving APEC's goals and objectives. In studying the consistency of ABAC's AFS with APEC's goals and objectives, it should be noted that some FEEEP/Task Force on Food (TFF)¹¹ joint actions are not explicitly included in ABAC's three areas of cooperative action. For example, although ABAC identified land degradation and environmental concerns the importance of sustainable agriculture in building a more robust regional food system is not explicitly considered in the AFS proposal.

C. ABAC's APEC Food System: Three Areas of Cooperation

23. ABAC identified the optimum means to build an APEC Food System is through the pursuit of three areas of cooperation: rural infrastructure development, dissemination of technological advances and promotion of trade in food products. These three areas are inter-related, mutually reinforcing and will require a commitment to cooperative action to the welfare and prosperity, economically and socially of all member economies, including food exporting and importing, developing and developed, working closely with the private sector. This section explores each of the ABAC AFS's three areas of cooperation.

¹⁰ APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration for Action, 1995

¹¹ The Task Force on Food (TFF), under the co-chairmanship of Australia and Japan, examined food-related aspects of the FEEEP initiative and identified possible joint actions to deal with regional food challenges that could arise in the future. Its work was concluded in 1998. (FEEEP Report (1998) page 8.)

(i) **Rural Infrastructure Development**

ABAC believes rural infrastructure is vital to ensuring the development and vitality of rural communities, particularly where they are dependent on the food sector. More extensive and sophisticated handling, storage and distribution systems are required. Combined with infrastructure development is a greater need for an educated workforce.

ABAC calls for cooperative action by APEC to:

- a) Improve the availability of rural education.
- b) Promote increased investment in (physical) rural infrastructure, including:
 - Ensuring sound macro-economic and domestic regulatory environments, these being conducive to private sector investment in infrastructure.
 - Development of funding mechanisms (working with the private sector) to facilitate and reduce the cost of private sector investment in infrastructure.

24. Rural development plays an important role in providing job opportunities, permanent residences, ensuring social safety nets and preserving traditional values and lifestyles. However, rural areas in many APEC economies have been facing challenges such as the aging of farmers, decreasing population and the increasing income gap between urban areas and themselves. To maintain or enhance the viability of such rural areas, it is essential to improve rural infrastructure. In 1997 APEC Leaders stated that improving infrastructure in rural communities is critical to the region's development and endorsed a framework for strengthening economic and technical cooperation on infrastructure. In the following year, the Economic Committee (EC) prepared a report to APEC Economic Leaders on the Impact of Expanding Population and Economic Growth on Food, Energy and the Environment (FEEEP). The report identified the importance of ensuring investment flows to rural infrastructure particularly for irrigation and transport.

a) Improve the Availability of Rural Education

25. In terms of improving the availability of rural education, the Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) contributed to the response of FEEEP issues. Established in 1990, the HRDWG covers a broad range of issues from basic education to industrial training and leadership and management skills development for small and medium enterprises. The HRDWG undertakes work it considers critical to (human capital) infrastructure development and continues to implement initiatives in a range of human resource development issues in response to the direction from APEC Leaders and Ministers. This includes contributing to the Action Programme on Skills Development and continuing efforts to have closer working relations with other APEC fora.

26. Given the extensive nature of the HRDWG activities, a recommendation of this task force is that the HRDWG works to ensure that it gives appropriate consideration to the importance of improving the availability of rural education. Further, the ATC EG should ensure that member economies undertake cooperative measures with non-government, non-profit organisations to improve the availability of rural education. For developing countries, rural education is a social service provided by governments, with limitations in financial, human and institutional resources, hence the relevance of the role of non-government, non-profit organisations in rural education.

27. The Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group (ATC EG) is in the process of establishing a database of information concerning institutions involved in technology transfer, training facilities, courses, activities and seminars available in the region under the priority

area of Agricultural Technology Transfer and Training. It is also involved in activities aimed at strengthening existing regional agricultural technology transfer training facilities and developing cooperative training programmes¹². Given the importance of rural education, the ATC EG will be expected to positively engage in this field as well.

b) Promote Increased Investment in (Physical) Rural Infrastructure

28. The Economic Committee's Infrastructure Workshop makes a direct contribution to ABAC's call to promote increased investment in (physical) rural infrastructure. Initiatives being developed by the Infrastructure Workshop include projects on financing (physical) rural infrastructure, sustainable cities and an infrastructure facilitation network. In addition, with the support of the World Bank, the Infrastructure Workshop's research and analysis programme in support of progress in APEC's infrastructure activities is being renewed.
29. In 1998, the Infrastructure Workshop concluded that the principles of the Vancouver Framework for Enhanced Public-Private Partnerships in Infrastructure Development¹³ have been reinforced by the economic developments of 1997-98. This is illustrated by the encouraging interest from private sector centres of excellence in participating in the implementation of the Vancouver Framework's commitments. Through the Infrastructure Workshop, work being pursued includes regulatory transparency and best practice in the development of infrastructure projects¹⁴. As the Infrastructure Workshop's programme is advanced, the prospect of results in the areas of improving capacities and information and consultation in 1999 is encouraging¹⁵.
30. In terms of ABAC's call to ensure sound macro-economic and domestic regulatory environments, work currently being supported by APEC includes, for example, the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council's (PECC) Trade Policy Forum competition principles. These principles are aimed at helping to guide the development of a competition framework for APEC economies in the short, medium and long term. PECC is also developing policy frameworks for dealing with the challenges posed by the Asian economic crisis and will be developing an initiative to design a system for the review of macroeconomic performance, in particular, the financial sectors of APEC economies¹⁶. The TFF reported that there should be scope for targeted investment and cooperation in the development of infrastructure in the food processing sector¹⁷.
31. The TFF concluded that continued improvement of and investment in general infrastructure will be important to ensure food is produced, stored, processed and transported as efficiently as possible¹⁸. In particular, the TFF suggested possible joint actions to exchange information on current policies and programmes for developing infrastructure, with a view to identifying the most desirable and practicable means for expanding both public and private investment in infrastructure. This would comprise exchanging information on the impact of recent

¹² Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation to the tenth Ministerial Meeting, (1998), page 26

¹³ The Vancouver Framework for Enhanced Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development recognises that strengthened partnerships between the public and private sectors are needed to put in place and manage the infrastructure required by the APEC region to meet its goals. APEC Leaders have affirmed the need for action in voluntary principles, financing and investment, improving capacities and information and consultation. Leaders also endorsed 14 commitments, 7 of which are under "the need for action in improving capacities and information and consultation" and to a great extent fall to the Infrastructure Workshop to implement.

¹⁴ 99/SOM 1/027

¹⁵ Economic Committee 1998 Report to Ministers

¹⁶ 99/SOM 1/042

¹⁷ FEEEP APEC Task Force on Food Report page 67

¹⁸ TFF Co-Chairs' Final Report

economic developments on member economies' policies. This exchange of information could cover policies aimed at alleviating rural poverty and sustaining development in rural areas, the role of small and medium enterprises and multinational enterprises in the food sector, measures to encourage investment in facilities to ensure food safety, and measures for decreasing the loss of food during distribution. The TFF also suggested, where appropriate, to coordinate and combine related projects pursued by different economies or entities in order to maximise potential benefits. The Infrastructure Workshop should now undertake these actions.¹⁹

32. With the aim of improving the development and vitality of rural communities, the TFF also suggested possible joint actions to exchange information on policies and measures for this purpose, particularly in relation to small and medium-scale farmers and processors. In this regard the ATC EG has been undertaking these joint actions, which include examination of the policy responses to abnormal weather patterns, changing demographic and economic growth, and exchanging information or holding workshops/symposia to identify various rural issues facing member economies.
33. In terms of advancing the TFF joint action, the Infrastructure Workshop is co-sponsor of a PECC Project on infrastructure called the Regional Integration for Sustainable Economies (RISE) infrastructure initiative. The RISE infrastructure initiative, launched at the Infrastructure Workshop's "Infrastructure to Diversify and Integrate Rural Economies" symposium in May 1999 in St Louis, USA, identifies new financial strategies for infrastructure to expand development in rural areas and integration into the economic mainstream. The RISE Project comprises special working teams to advise rural development initiatives in selected APEC economies, the first advisory and consultative team will begin work on a Philippine rural development project in October 1999.
34. In order to address the economic and demographic trends emerging in member economies, which the TFF identified, this ad-hoc food task force also encourages APEC to continue to support and investigate new and innovative ways to attract the infrastructure investments necessary to build facilities and rehabilitate existing infrastructure. Such as might be developed, by Finance Ministers, through the Vancouver Framework commitments on financing and investment. This work is also, in part, being advanced by APEC's Investment Experts Group (IEG). The IEG, mandated by APEC Leaders in 1994 to develop a set of non-binding investment principles²⁰, aims to assist in achieving the investment-related components of APEC's work. This work includes the compilation of existing initiatives, undertaking new activities, an exchange experience programme and raising awareness of the various options available for investment liberalisation and facilitation.
35. In addition to the Vancouver Framework and the IEG's work programme, essential elements for implementing the ABAC's AFS call for action on infrastructure are being identified and developed in other fora outside APEC. For example, in 1998 the Asian Development Bank (ADB) completed work on revitalising private investment in infrastructure; and in 1999 PECC undertook various infrastructure initiatives, with input from the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, ADB and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.
36. PECC is also undertaking work aimed at developing an integrated approach to the various elements of the AFS. The PECC Food and Agriculture Forum has lent its expertise to the rural development aspects of the AFS. PECC will also issue its annual Pacific Food Outlook

¹⁹ 99/SOM1/004

²⁰ APEC's Non-Binding Investment Principles aim to increase investment and to develop supporting industries in member economies through 12 non-binding principles.

1999 edition at the Leaders meeting in September 1999, the central theme of which is basic infrastructure components for the APEC member economies.

37. Various economies are undertaking work aimed at developing an integrated approach to the various elements of the AFS. For example, Japan has a number of economic and technical cooperation projects to support the development of infrastructure for the improvement of agricultural production and conditions of rural life.

(ii) **Promotion of Trade in Food Products**

There remains significant impediments to trade in food products in the APEC region. These are maintained at a high cost to consumers, taxpayers and business. The existence of these impediments to trade arises from natural and social conditions in each economy, and were established to ensure sustainable agricultural production, to enable agriculture to play multifunctional roles in each economy and to achieve food security. Against this background, liberalisation cannot be seen as an end in itself. In view of the pressure in the region on land, water and capital resources, the ABAC AFS proposal calls for cooperative action to promote trade in food products in the following areas:

- (a) Trade facilitation measures to reduce the cost of trade in food products.
- (b) Measures to improve the capacity of member economies to trade in food products including:
 - A programme of technical assistance to upgrade SPS procedures where these inhibit exporting of food related goods; and
 - Cooperation for harmonising/equivalency of food regulation and control systems on consumer requirements.
- (c) Progressive elimination of unnecessary impediments to trade in food products, ahead of the Bogor goals, including:
 - Progressive reduction of tariffs;
 - Identification and phasing out of World Trade Organisation (WTO) inconsistent non-tariff measures; and
 - Elimination of export subsidies.
- (d) Cooperation in ensuring nondiscriminatory access to food products.

38. Trade is one of the key elements in achieving world food security, other key elements include domestic production and stockpiling, and has an increasingly important role to play in helping the region meet its food requirements. Food security is essential for all economies, especially developing economies suffering from starvation/malnutrition and net food importing economies. It is important to ensure that food supplies are safe and physically and economically accessible by all, at all times²¹. These issues need to be considered when continuing to reform the policy and trade environment of the agriculture and food sector.

²¹ The World Food Summit Plan of Action says that food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (paragraph 1). It also states that trade has a major bearing on access to food through its positive effect on economic growth, income and employment and that appropriate trade policies promote the objectives of sustainable growth and food security (Commitment Four, The Basis for Action, paragraph 37). Governments made a commitment to strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all though a fair and market-oriented world trade system (Commitment Four, chapeau language).

39. Member economies have different views on food security. Some member economies consider that agricultural trade has an unstable nature and that stockpiling is a useful means to supply urgent food demands. These same economies believe that domestic production should be the basis of food supply with a proper combination of imports and stockpiling. Other member economies believe that these policies impose a high cost of assuring food security through maintaining a self-sufficiency policy, often at the expense of more efficient patterns of resource allocation, and interacts with APEC's ability to deliver trade liberalisation measures aimed at reducing the cost of trade in food and helping meet the region's food requirements.
40. The TFF noted that increased trade flows will further change the geographical distribution of production and that this can lead to more efficient patterns of resource allocation within the region, which in turn can help sustain high rates of economic growth and generate income needed to raise nutritional levels. The TFF report also identified concerns among member economies for food security, noting that there are concerns from some net food importing economies about the future instability of food supplies in terms of price/quantity due to climatic changes and policy changes and under circumstances where production of food for export became increasingly concentrated in a smaller number of economies. Also the full effect of trade expansion, including external economies and diseconomies in agriculture and structural adjustment in rural communities has to be considered.
41. The TFF suggested in its final report to SOM III in 1998 that possible joint actions for member economies included a need "to encourage continued efforts aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade in food and to share work on the costs and benefits of trade liberalisation and to exchange information on agricultural production and any factors that can affect it, food consumption trade, stock levels, and related policies of member economies, as well as the effect of economic development on the agricultural sectors of APEC member economies". At SOM I in 1999, Senior Officials agreed that, through the IAP process, efforts would continue to be aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade in food within the region and that the ATC EG would continue to exchange information on agricultural production and related policies²² so as to build a robust regional food system.
42. Set out below is an assessment of the four key areas of ABAC's proposal for promotion of trade in food products.
- a) Trade Facilitation Measures to Reduce the Cost of Trade in Food Products**
43. In practical terms, trade facilitation measures lower the costs of trade through the introduction of clear, predictable and easily understood regulatory and procedural aspects of trading across borders. In the trade of food products, this type of work is largely addressed through the Osaka Action Agenda's collective action plans for standards and conformance and customs procedures.
44. The Osaka Action Agenda identified four collective actions in the area of standards and conformance, including alignment with international standards, mutual recognition of conformity assessment, cooperation on technical infrastructure development and transparency. Under APEC's Sub Committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC), the objectives are for member economies to take collective action in accordance with matters covered in the WTO's Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS agreement) and Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT agreement). In 1996 as part of its objectives on mutual recognition of conformity assessment, the SCSC concluded a Food Mutual Recognition Arrangement.

²² 99/SOM1/004

45. The Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP) is working to facilitate trade in the Asia-Pacific region by simplifying and harmonising customs procedures. Initiatives in this area will result in a speedier and more certain clearance of goods through customs and ultimately lead to lower costs to business as well as customs administrations. Various member economies are introducing trade facilitation measures.

b) Measures to Improve the Capacity of Member Economies to Trade in Food Products

46. This area of trade promotion is defined as measures that develop technical infrastructure, and enhance regional human capital or human resources, through providing access to education and skills development, to enable the facilitation of trade. The SCSC and SCCP are currently undertaking many actions in providing technical assistance to, and thereby improving the capacity of, member economies.
47. A full account of SCSC activities and collective action plan implementation is provided in the SCSC's 1998 Convenors Summary Report on Standards and Conformance. For example, the SCSC has completed a survey of member economies labeling requirements, held a conference on standards and conformance and is developing new specific projects to assist developing economies in reinforcing technical infrastructure. The Partners for Progress project, one of SCSC's programmes, helps member economies to implement the Collective Action Plans by established target dates. In 1999 the SCSC will hold two workshops on the regulatory requirements of the food/drug interface and a seminar on risk analysis, as first steps towards a better integrated regional approach to food control systems.
48. A full account of SCCP activities and collective action plan implementation is provided in the SCCP's 1998 Convenors Summary Report on Customs Procedures. For example, the SCCP has held training workshops for technical staff and functional managers on UN/EDIFACT and conducted a workshop on HS Convention. The SCCP work programme for 1999 also includes preparing a case for "Customs Integrity" to become a future Collective Action Plan.
49. In addition, the economic and technical cooperation (ecotech) components of APEC's Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalisation (EVSL) exercise are being developed for the food and oilseeds initiatives. The activities focus on ecotech priority themes of developing human capital, harnessing technologies of the future and environmentally sustainable growth. Many of these projects are carried out in conjunction with other APEC fora and or the private sector. Having stated that, work on the ecotech elements of the food and oilseeds initiatives, as part of the back six EVSL proposals, is far less developed than in the front nine EVSL proposals²³.
50. The ATC EG has a project involving the marketing, processing and distribution of agricultural and food products. It looks into the technical processes for the harmonisation of agricultural standards, requirements and regulations. This will provide increased transparency affording greater opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises²⁴. These activities aim to facilitate trade in member economies through the exchange of information and technical expertise. Currently planned are activities in the areas of post harvest technology, alternative methods of fumigation and standards harmonisation. The ATC EG has priority areas on Plant and Animal Quarantine and Pest Management. Under these areas, the ATC EG has held a workshop on plant pest risk assessment and is scheduled to make joint regional surveys of pests and diseases likely to cross common boundaries and to establish an information network system. At the ATC EG plenary meeting held in June 1999, research and development activities of the FEEEP were incorporated into the above two areas.

²³ 99/SOM 1/031

²⁴ 1998 Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation to the tenth Ministerial Meeting, page 26

51. The Fisheries Working Group contributes to the work of other international and regional fisheries organisations in the Pacific related to compliance issues and coordination based on member economy inspection systems, standards and other requirements aimed at improved seafood inspection regimes in APEC member economies. In 1997 the Fisheries Working Group conducted a number of workshops to improve seafood inspection regimes in the region. In 1998 the Fisheries Working Group published a "how to" manual to assist traders to airfreight fresh and live seafood to selected APEC markets²⁵.
52. In terms of IAPs, the Australia New Zealand Food Authority (ANZFA) is independently undertaking a separate project to identify needs for assistance on food regulation issues. Japan has provided support to establish a comprehensive system for monitoring pesticide residue and pesticide formulation, and Japan has also provided technical support for the improvement of quality of processed fish products.
53. The TFF also recognised the importance of trade facilitation, and has expressed a concern that recent investment trends in food-related research and development may not tap the full potential of existing technologies to improve food standards. The TFF suggested a joint action whereby member economies could intensify cooperation and information exchange on food standards issues. The TFF envisaged this would be facilitated by workshops on the preparation, adoption and review of technical regulations. SOM I in 1999 followed-up this joint action by recommending that the SCSC consider how the joint action relates to, and might add value to, the existing Food Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA)²⁶. In this respect, APEC members should note that the Food MRA became operational in August 1997 and, to date, only six economies participate²⁷. The SCSC is investigating why the Food MRA has not attracted wider participation.
- c) Progressive Elimination of Unnecessary Impediments to Trade in Food Products, ahead of the Bogor goals, including the progressive reduction of tariffs, identification and phasing out of WTO inconsistent non-tariff measures, and elimination of export subsidies.**
54. In the area of tariffs, the Osaka Action Agenda states that the APEC economies will achieve free and open trade by progressively reducing tariffs²⁸. ABAC's AFS calls for the progressive reduction of tariffs ahead of the Bogor goals. Each APEC economy is already committed to take action through the IAP process in accordance with the Osaka Action Agenda's general principles. Member economies could accelerate the process ahead of the Bogor goals.
55. According to the IAPs, in the case of 15 economies for which data are available, member economies made significant progress to reduce tariffs on food. This progress has been mostly made through the implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. Despite this, several member economies consider that the food sector in a number of economies is further away from the APEC goal of free and open trade than most other sectors²⁹. Tariff peaks are also relatively more prevalent in the food sector.
56. In addition to individual member economies action within APEC, APEC economies have repeatedly stated their commitment to the multilateral process. For example, at Osaka in November 1995 Leaders reaffirmed their determination to see APEC take the lead in

²⁵ Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation 1999, APEC Secretariat, page 6.

²⁶ 99/SOM 1/004

²⁷ 99/SOM 1/027

²⁸ "Tariffs" here refers to import/export tariffs as well as tariff quotas.

²⁹ This is the case in six of the 15 IAPs examined.

strengthening the open multilateral trading system, and at Kuala Lumpur in November 1998 Ministers pledged their support for WTO's work and reaffirmed their commitment to maintain the momentum of multilateral trade liberalisation. An important component of this commitment is the Accelerated Tariff Liberalisation (ATL) initiative which aims to broaden support for, and advance the pace of tariff reduction, in eight of the APEC's 15 EVSL sectors including fish and fish products. At Auckland in June 1999, Trade Ministers agreed that the tariff elements of the back six sectors, which include food and oilseeds, should be negotiated at the WTO during the course of the negotiations on agriculture already mandated in the WTO under the built-in-agenda. The forthcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture provide an important forum for APEC member economies to consider tariffs further in the context of Article 20 of the WTO's Agriculture Agreement and the recommendations made by ABAC in its APEC Food System proposal.

57. In the area of non-tariff measures, it is agreed that the APEC economies will achieve free and open trade in the Asia-Pacific region by progressively reducing non-tariff measures³⁰ and that this process will be conducted in accordance with the Osaka Action Agenda's general principles, including non-discrimination and flexibility. The WTO Agreement on Agriculture is an important vehicle for the removal of all WTO inconsistent non-tariff barriers on agriculture trade, and provides for further negotiations to continue the reform process. In accordance with the Osaka Action Agenda, unjustifiable non-tariff export measures and export prohibitions and restrictions are to be abolished. APEC's Market Access Group (MAG), established in 1998 to handle work on tariff and non-tariff measures (NTMs), is making some progress and has worked out a mechanism for developing information on NTMs for greater transparency. The MAG has also commenced processes for economies to verify information on NTMs collated in IAPs and has reviewed its tariff database. The forthcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture provide an important forum for APEC member economies to consider non-tariff measures further in the context of Article 20 of the WTO's Agriculture Agreement and the recommendations made by ABAC in its APEC Food System proposal.
58. In addition, PECC is preparing an update of its 1995 "Survey of Impediments to Trade and Investment in the APEC Region", including a substantial review of NTMs applying to food trade in APEC. At SOM I, PECC reported that this is an independent survey being carried out with support from ABAC. The final report would be published in time for the September APEC Ministerial Meeting³¹. The NTMs component of APEC's EVSL exercise is also being developed. Although, as with facilitation and ecotech, work on NTMs component of the food and oilseeds initiatives are less advanced than in the front nine sectors.
59. The Osaka Action Agenda has addressed the trade policy area on export subsidies, whereby member economies are to refrain from any new measures and to progressively reduce export subsidies with a view to abolishing them.
60. Of the twelve member economies that commented on the use of export subsidies in the NTMs section of their IAPs, only one indicated that it was currently using export subsidies on food products. Furthermore, of the seventeen APEC member economies that are WTO members, only six have export subsidy reduction commitments. Of these six only one economy has notified that it is using export subsidies subject to reduction commitments, and at levels generally well below its commitment levels. Two economies provide export subsidies exempt from the reduction commitment for developing countries. Nevertheless, when export subsidies are used they can be large and impact significantly on the trade interests of exporters

³⁰ "Non-tariff measures" include quantitative import/export restrictions/prohibitions, import/export levies, minimum import prices, discretionary import/export licensing, voluntary export restraints and export subsidies.

³¹ 99/SOM1/042

of agricultural products. The threat of the use of export subsidies also has a negative impact on the market.

61. Collectively, APEC through MAG is to develop a reporting system on export subsidies so as to enhance transparency. This is a short-term aim, from which, MAG will consider what further collective actions are appropriate and possible, including long-term approaches to the progressive reduction of export subsidies by members, with a view to abolishing export subsidies. The forthcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture will provide an important forum for APEC member economies to secure broader support for their goals.

d) Cooperation in Assuring Non-discriminatory Access to Food Products

62. This area includes actions identified by the Osaka Action Agenda related to export NTMs, and specifically, those actions by members to abolish unjustifiable export prohibitions and restrictions and refrain them from taking any such new measures.
63. The format for IAPs requires member economies to comment on four types of NTMs that could apply to exports: voluntary export restraints, export levies, quantitative export prohibitions/restrictions and discretionary export licensing. An analysis of 1998 IAPs shows that all 13 member economies that provided comment on voluntary export restraints indicated that they had no voluntary export restraints applying to food. Of the fifteen members who provided comment on export taxes/levies, only one economy indicated that these exist on food related products. Fourteen member economies commented on the use of quantitative export/prohibitions and restrictions. Of these fifteen, only three indicated that such measures are in place on food exports. Finally, discretionary export licensing on food exists in seven member economies of the fourteen providing comments in their IAPs.
64. MAG is tasked with coordinating and undertaking necessary short, medium and long-term actions, which include the collation of and report of export prohibitions and restrictions and discussion of measures to enhance the transparency of unjustifiable export prohibitions and restrictions. It will also consider what collective APEC actions are appropriate and possible and develop approaches leading to the progressive reduction of unjustifiable export prohibitions and restrictions by members with a view to abolishing them. So far, progress has been limited. But the actions are established and member economies are encouraged to participate, individually and collectively, in the interests of promoting the efficient trade of food products. The forthcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture provide an important forum for APEC member economies to secure broad support for abolition of unjustifiable export prohibitions and restrictions.

(iii) **Dissemination of Technical Advances in Food Production and Processing**

Throughout the ABAC region significant advances are being made in bio-technology and technology-based methods of farm/crop management and food processing. These developments will become increasingly important to the food sector as a whole and to individual economies' food production capacity. However at present the benefits of food related technology are confined to a small number of economies where the innovations have arisen. This results in uneven benefits throughout the region.

ABAC calls for regional cooperation in the following areas:

- Promotion of food technology transfer in the region.
- Harmonisation of food-safety related regulations (as they apply to technology).
- Research, development and marketing of food related technology.
- Ensuring dissemination of new technologies in a manner consistent with market principles and intellectual property rights.
- Distribution of information on the most environmentally sound food production and processing techniques.

65. There are increasing concerns from member economies for increasing productivity, conservation of biodiversity, risk management, conversion into sustainable agricultural practices and the preservation of environments. In solving these issues relating to food production, the role of technology is vital. Therefore, technology in food and agriculture production should be developed through promoting research and development, and the results should be shared with APEC economies, including developing economies, through greater dissemination. The ATC EG was established as an experts group on agricultural technical cooperation, which would serve as a forum for member economies to enhance the capacity of agriculture and its related industries to contribute to regional economic growth and social well-being. The ATC EG's original work programme included activities in the following areas: conservation and utilisation of plant and animal genetic resources; research, development, extension of agricultural biotechnology; plant and animal quarantine and pest management; marketing, processing and distribution of agricultural and food products; cooperative development of an agricultural finance system; agricultural technology transfer and training; and sustainable agriculture.
66. A significant issue, arising from the TFF, is that recent investment trends in food-related research and development may not tap the full potential of existing technologies to ensure increased food supplies will meet projected demand in the APEC region. The TFF suggested possible joint actions such as: exchanging information between member economies on current policies and programmes relating to private and public sector research and development in relation to food and agriculture; and cooperating in identifying the most effective means of ensuring sustainable and adequate levels of private and public investment in food-related technological research and development. This could include promoting joint research projects between member economies, particularly between developing and developed economies, to establish a network about relevant research and development underway as well as information on research and development being carried out in other organisations.
67. The ATC EG has been undertaking the above joint actions. In June 1999, new priority areas of the ATC EG were decided and the following areas are to incorporate research and development related actions. These priority areas include conservation and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources; research, development and extension of agriculture biotechnology; plant and animal quarantine and pest management; agricultural technology transfer and training, and sustainable agriculture and related environmental issues.

68. The TFF suggested a possible joint action whereby member economies could share information and expertise aimed at fostering environmentally sound agricultural practices, including the exchange of information on best-practice guidelines for achieving their various environmental goals as they relate to the food sector. The ATC EG is also to undertake this joint action. The HRDWG is working on a related project, which seeks to promote awareness of the human resource management skills and knowledge required to implement cleaner production principles.
69. As noted in paragraph 27, the ATC EG also has an important project underway on Agricultural Technology Transfer and Training (ATT&T) that seeks to strengthen existing regional agricultural technology transfer and training facilities and develop cooperative training programmes. This project will result in the improved efficiency and effectiveness of member economies in the area of the ATT&T and will benefit agribusinesses and individual farmers, that fall into the small and medium-sized enterprises category. The ATC EG has already held some workshops and established a network on agricultural biotechnology. In addition, various member economies are undertaking ecotech measures to promote food technology transfer. However, this is modest progress for such an important area of work and the ATC EG is encouraged to attach a higher priority to this activity.
70. The collective actions of APEC's Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group (IPR) should also be noted. Of particular importance is the deepening of the dialogue on IPR, including: the surveying and exchanging of information on the current status of IPR protection and administrative systems; the studying of measures for the effective enforcement of IPR; and fully implementing the WTO's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) no later than 2000 and facilitating technical cooperation to that end. This project was significantly advanced in 1998. In terms of Individual Actions, Australia held a two-day workshop on intellectual property in 1998 and organised a workshop on the practicalities of patenting and licensing biotechnology for researchers.
71. Postharvest loss of fruit, vegetables and grain is recognised as a major problem particularly for less developed APEC member economies.³² In 1999, the ATC EG applied for APEC funding for an "APEC Institutional Linkage for Human Resources Development in Post Harvest Technology" project. The objectives of the project are to enhance, develop and improve member economies' human resource capability in the design and implementation of solutions to postharvest loss. A website³³ has been established to provide a comprehensive listing of all postharvest-related products and services worldwide. The Industrial Science and Technology Working Group will conduct a feasibility study for developing a postharvest network in the APEC region aimed at reducing grain, fruit and vegetable production losses and increasing trade through use of appropriate technologies³⁴.
72. In terms of building an AFS, APEC needs to concentrate on the aspects of cooperative action that can result in benefits throughout the region. In particular, ABAC's view is that confining food related technologies to a small number of economies would result in uneven benefits throughout the region. As such APEC should maintain and strengthen its interest and cooperation in facilitating greater investment as well as technology dissemination and appropriate regulation in all areas of food-related technologies, including bio-safety and risk management.
73. In addition to other forms of bio-technology, genetic modification also holds promise for improving food sector productivity, product quality, food safety and minimising the harmful

³² 99/ATC3/027

³³ <http://cap.uwaterloo.ca:80/postharvest/>

³⁴ 99/MRT/002/Annex H

effects of food production on the environment. Gene technology in the food sector is poised for significant development and commercial application in the near future, and the production of genetically modified food is likely to become an important food production technology. However, producing and labeling genetically modified foods is a relatively new area. As such there is significant international debate on analysing its risks and benefits. Given the debate and uncertainties surrounding this form of bio-technology, maintaining an awareness of genetically modified foods is important. The region should participate in this technology if it is to remain competitive and benefit from the potential efficiencies and environmental advantages which may emerge.

CONCLUSION

74. The ad hoc task force has recognised that achieving the objectives of ABAC's APEC Food System proposal is an essential part of achieving sustainable growth, equitable development and national stability in the APEC region and of reaching the specific goals and objectives agreed at Bogor. ABAC proposes an APEC Food System that efficiently links together food production, food processors and consumers. A system which harnesses the resources of the region wherever they are located, in order to meet the food requirements of its people and maximises the contribution of the food sector to the welfare and prosperity of all economies, whether food exporting or food importing, developing or developed. Such an APEC Food System should benefit all member economies' people, through harnessing the resources of the region to more securely meet consumers' food needs. Some economies emphasised the importance they attach to the multifunctional role of agriculture. The challenge for APEC member economies is to embrace and adopt the ABAC cooperative actions in line with the Osaka Action Agenda, taking into account implementation of the TFF joint actions, in order to make the progress being called for by ABAC. This suggests that APEC member economies and APEC fora need to take a comprehensive, coordinated and flexible approach to infrastructure development, promotion of trade in food products and dissemination of the technological advances in food production and processing.
75. APEC is active in encouraging and enabling its many fora to undertake work in the cooperative areas proposed in ABAC's APEC Food System and TFF joint actions. However, more could be done to communicate the benefits of that work to raise awareness within the region, so as to promote the available opportunities for strengthening the foundations for growth, which will create a prosperous Asia-Pacific community. Overall, it is recommended that APEC continue to give focus to a work programme that encourages transparency, in policy settings and food regulatory frameworks; openness, in making information on food trade and investment available; and governance, in facilitating the adoption of international food standards and aligning conformity assessment procedures.
76. Rural areas play an important role in the socio-economy through activities of agriculture and other related industries. Improved infrastructure for agriculture, food industries and rural populations is essential for the maintenance and vitalization of rural areas. Activities for action have been highlighted which are both specific and complementary to rural infrastructure development. Work on physical infrastructure is being actively pursued, principally through progressing the Vancouver Framework's capacity and information and investment actions. However, in terms of improving the availability of rural education as proposed by ABAC, further work needs to be done. One approach could be to actively involve non-profit, non-government organisations in this area.
77. APEC should continue to give high priority to mutual recognition and alignment to international food standards. Greater emphasis should also be given to collective actions by member economies in the interests of promoting the efficient trade of food products. In

addition, member economies should provide greater specificity in their IAPs regarding the liberalisation and facilitation of trade in food products in the APEC region so as to meet the long-term Bogor goals. The requirement incumbent on APEC is to take a balanced approach to action in trade and investment facilitation and liberalisation and economic and technical cooperation, in line with the Osaka Action Agenda.

78. In terms of trade promotion, it is agreed in the Osaka Action Agenda that APEC economies will achieve free and open trade by progressively reducing tariffs³⁵, and this process will be conducted in accordance with general principles, including non-discrimination and flexibility. In the area of non-tariff measures, it is agreed that APEC economies will achieve free and open trade in the Asia-Pacific region by progressively reducing non-tariff measures³⁶, including progressively reducing export subsidies with a view to abolishing them, and abolishing unjustifiable export prohibitions and restrictions and endeavoring to refrain from taking any such new measures. APEC would also note that full implementation of Uruguay Round commitment is important.
79. The task force agreed that efforts would continue to be aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade in food in the region, in accordance with the Osaka Action Agenda including flexibility. Barriers include import and export tariffs, tariff peaks, export subsidies, and export prohibitions and restrictions. In addition to activities within APEC as reflected in the IAPs, to meet the Bogor goals in accordance with the Osaka Action Agenda, the forthcoming WTO negotiations provide an important forum for APEC economies to consider tariff and non-tariff measures further in the context of Article 20 of the WTO Agriculture Agreement and the recommendations made by ABAC in its APEC Food System proposal. The WTO negotiations provide an important forum for broadening support for APEC's goals of abolishing agriculture export subsidies and unjustifiable export prohibitions and restrictions.
80. In Kuala Lumpur, Leaders instructed APEC fora to undertake joint actions proposed by the TFF. To this end, the ATC EG will be implementing many activities such as those pertaining to environmental issues and research and development and exchanging information on agricultural production and rural issues. As a central forum for agricultural technical cooperation it is important for the ATC EG to continue to fulfil its role for strengthening such cooperation.
81. ABAC's call for cooperation in the dissemination of technical advances in food production and processing is integral to Leaders' resolve towards creating a prosperous Asia-Pacific community. The means to ensure action occurs within this area falls largely to the ATC EG and the Fisheries Working Group. As such they need to consider developing cooperative actions to progress work on technical advances that ABAC and the TFF have identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

82. The ad hoc task force has examined with great interest the ABAC APEC Food System proposal. The call for parallel action in the three areas of cooperation (ie: rural infrastructure development, dissemination of technological advances in food products and processing, and promotion of trade in food products) is considered a useful conceptual approach in moving ahead on the complexities of the agriculture and food sector and its associated sensitivities. The task force notes that some economies emphasised the importance they attach to the

³⁵ Tariffs here refer to import / export tariffs as well as tariff quotas.

³⁶ Non-tariff measures include quantitative import / export restriction / prohibitions, import / export levies, minimum import prices, discretionary import / export licensing, voluntary export restraints and export subsidies.

multifunctional role of agriculture, others noted the importance of non trade-distorting measures in addressing such an objective. This task force considers that building a robust APEC Food System is an essential component to achieving APEC's goals and objectives set at Bogor and Osaka. The task force notes that APEC is already pursuing, in various fora, a significant amount of work in the three areas of cooperation. Nevertheless, there is additional work that APEC could undertake in respect of food, consistent with APEC's goals, objectives and principles, to ensure that APEC responds effectively to the AFS proposal. In this respect, the task force recommends that:

- (i) SOM recommends to Ministers that they note that achieving the objectives of ABAC APEC Food System proposal is an essential part of achieving sustainable growth, equitable development and national stability in the APEC region and of reaching the specific goals and objectives agreed at Bogor in line with the Osaka Action Agenda;
- (ii) the Human Resources Development Working Group places high priority on addressing the issue of rural education, and member economies undertake cooperative measures with non-government, non-profit organisations to improve the availability of rural education;
- (iii) the Infrastructure Workshop's joint initiatives in infrastructure development be actively encouraged by, and the benefits of these initiatives communicated to, member economies;
- (iv) the APEC's Investment Experts Group, in conjunction with the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and the Food and the Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and other bodies as appropriate, investigates new and innovative ways to attract the investment necessary to build facilities and rehabilitate existing rural infrastructure;
- (v) the Small and Medium Enterprises Policy Level Group could undertake and intensify work on the three areas of cooperation identified by ABAC's APEC Food System proposal;
- (vi) relevant APEC fora, including the Committee on Trade and Investment, Economic and Technical Sub-Committee and the ATC EG continue to undertake and intensify their work on trade facilitation, economic and technical cooperation and capacity building on food-related issues including:
 - (a) provision of clear, predictable and easily understood food regulatory frameworks and standards;
 - (b) according priority to those projects that assist with the facilitation and growth of regional trade in food products and improve the technical infrastructure for developing economies;
 - (c) provision of progress reports to SOM on endorsement of existing initiatives, such as the Food Mutual Recognition Arrangement;
 - (d) furthering cooperation in research and development and dissemination of food related technology;
 - (e) building partnerships between the public and private sectors in food technical cooperation to further technology transfer, training facilities and training programmes;
 - (f) fostering environmentally sound agricultural practices; and

- (g) maintaining an awareness of and contributing to international developments in research and policies related to genetically modified foods, and intensifying science-based approaches to the introduction and use of biotechnology products;
- (vii) APEC member economies continue to ensure full and faithful implementation of the commitments on food arising from the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;
- (viii) APEC member economies, in line with the Osaka Action Agenda and noting ABAC's call for the elimination of unnecessary impediments to trade in food products ahead of the Bogor goals:
 - (a) provide greater specificity in their Individual Action Plans on how they are going to meet the long-term Bogor goals in the food sector;
 - (b) actively and constructively participate in the forthcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture to consider tariffs and non-tariff measures further in the context of Article 20 of the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture;
 - (c) in the forthcoming negotiations on agriculture, convey to the WTO membership APEC's support for the abolition of agricultural export subsidies and unjustifiable export prohibitions and restrictions;
- (ix) SOM, through relevant fora, provides annual reports to Ministers on what progress is being made by APEC member economies towards building a robust APEC Food System.

[참고]

~~DRAFT~~ TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN AD-HOC TASK FORCE TO STUDY ABAC'S PROPOSAL FOR AN APEC FOOD SYSTEM

Composition

- Open to participation by all economies
- SOM to appoint co-chairs
- ABAC will be invited to participate, as an observer.

Function

The ad hoc task force will study ABAC's APEC Food System (AFS) proposal and report to SOM III in August 1999 on:

- The consistency of the AFS proposal with APEC's goals and objectives.
- What APEC has achieved to date, and work currently underway or proposed, including the follow-up to FEEEP Task Force on Food joint actions, with respect to the AFS proposal.
- Recommendations, on what additional work APEC could undertake in respect of food, consistent with APEC's goals and objectives, to ensure APEC responds effectively to the AFS proposal.

Establishment of task force and procedure

- The task force will be established at SOM I, with appointment of co-chairs.
- The co-chairs will advance work intersessionally following SOM I in preparation for an initial meeting in conjunction with SOM II.
- The task force will meet prior to SOM II, and again prior to SOM III. A brief status report will be provided to SOM II.
- Throughout the above process the co-chairs will consult with members of the task force, including the co-chairs of the FEEEP Task Force on Food.

The task force will present a final report and recommendations to SOM III in August 1999.

2. 동경ABAC 회의결과('99. 5월)

ABAC Proposals for Establishing the APEC Food System (AFS)

Executive Summary

ABAC now calls for adoption of an integrated plan to translate its vision for an APEC Food System into reality. As the basis for this plan it sets out specific proposals for action by APEC governments under the four inter-related headings:

1. A Strategy for building the Rural infrastructure
2. Food safety, Food System Technologies and SPS Issues
3. Achieving food security in an APEC Food System
4. A process of trade and investment liberalisation

1. A Strategy for Building the Rural Infrastructure

Objectives:

- To realise the potential of the APEC Food System to stimulate growth in APEC economies through broad-based sustainable economic activity in non-metropolitan areas.
- To foster the growth and strengthening of well-functioning markets in the non-metropolitan areas of APEC member economies, thereby ensuring that these areas benefit from closer integration with both the remainder of the domestic economy and with the international economy.
- To encourage infrastructure development to support the growth of alternative economic activity in rural areas to complement efficient food production.

These objectives will be pursued by developing basic physical and financial infrastructure, human capital and institutional frameworks that promote rural enterprise and well being.

2. Food Safety, Food System Technologies and SPS Issues

Objectives:

- To create a “technology culture” within the food sector in APEC economies which is welcoming to an inward flow of technology, and through which targeted application of appropriate technology will promote a competitive, safe and environmentally-friendly APEC food system.
- To promote mutual recognition and harmonisation of internationally-recognised science-based food safety standards, and in so doing, facilitate the reduction of barriers to trade in food products within the APEC region.

3. Achieving Food Security in an APEC Food System

Objectives:

- To provide the peoples of APEC's member economies with reliable access to safe, affordable food supplies within an open, environmentally sustainable food system. This objective is to be pursued by:
 - Educating public and private sectors on the role and benefits of trade in ensuring food security in APEC economies
 - Adopting an inter-dependent approach in which APEC economies will produce and trade food in a manner that complements other means of assuring supply
 - Supporting proposals for building the AFS infrastructure and for facilitating technology transfer, and supporting the promotion of trade and investment liberalisation

4. Process of Trade and Investment Liberalisation

Objectives:

- To reduce costs and inefficiencies in food trade within the APEC region, and thereby facilitate building an APEC Food System where open trade and investment promote economic prosperity and food security for all APEC economies. In pursuit of this objective APEC economies are urged to:
 - Adopt further measures to facilitate trade in food products
 - Establish APEC as an "export subsidy free zone"
 - Assist in overcoming deficiencies identified by individual members in their own capacity to trade food
 - Eliminate impediments to trade and investment in food products in a progressive manner, and ahead of Bogor deadlines
 - Assure all APEC economies of non-discriminatory and unrestricted access to the food supply of other APEC economies

ABAC Proposals for Establishing the APEC Food System (AFS)

ABAC has placed its vision of an APEC Food System (AFS) before the APEC leaders as an essential element in achieving APEC's Bogor goals and as a vital step towards sustainable growth and development in the region.

ABAC put before APEC leaders a vision of a regional food system where:

- Consumers have access to the food they desire at affordable prices.
- The productivity of the food sector is enhanced through region-wide availability of food-related technological advances and through efficient resource use.
- Supply security is improved through co-operation and interdependence.
- The prosperity and vitality of rural communities is enhanced through improved infrastructural development and through access to viable non-farm employment and industry.

The APEC Leaders at their Kuala Lumpur meeting in 1998 welcomed ABAC's recommendations and instructed Ministers to study its proposals, specifically including the APEC Food System.

To translate its vision of an APEC Food System (AFS) into reality, ABAC now calls for adoption of an integrated plan. As the basis for this plan it puts forward specific proposals under four inter-related headings:

- Strategy for Building the Rural Infrastructure.
- Food safety, Food System Technologies and SPS Issues.
- Achieving food security in an APEC Food System.
- Process of trade and investment liberalisation.

Included among these proposals are measures suitable for inclusion by APEC economies in Individual and Collective Action Plans. There are also key proposals, particularly those under the heading of "Strategy for Building the AFS Infrastructure", which fit naturally within the six priority themes of APEC's Economic and Technical Co-operation ("Ecotech") agenda. The emphasis on these latter elements reflects a recognition that realisation of ABAC's vision of an APEC Food System depends crucially on creating the capacity within rural or, more broadly, non-metropolitan communities to become fully integrated as active participants in the mainstream of a modern market economy.

The infrastructure development elements in the AFS proposal will encourage and enable broad-based sustainable economic activity in non-metropolitan areas. Current growth of major metropolitan cities is not sustainable. It is leading to poverty and environmental degradation. Non-urban development, on the other hand, contributes to poverty reduction and food security while protecting the environment through expanded off-farm jobs,

increasing agricultural productivity and sustainable management of natural resources. More balanced development will also encourage the integrated growth of regional centres and expand diversified economic participation. Expansion of economic activity in non-metropolitan areas will contribute to a higher overall standard of living and a more equitable distribution of the benefits of development.

1. Strategy for Building the Rural Infrastructure

ABAC views its Strategy for Building the Rural Infrastructure as essential both to the balanced development of an APEC Food System and the stimulation of growth in APEC economies through broad-based sustainable economic development. Agriculture alone will not create adequate economic activity to improve the economic status of rural people, so a diversified range of economic activities needs to be developed in non-urban areas.

Building the AFS infrastructure requires simultaneous development of basic physical and financial infrastructure, human capital and institutional frameworks supporting rural enterprise and well being.

Basic Physical and Financial Infrastructure:

Co-ordinated public and private investment is needed to link non-metropolitan areas to major markets by establishing an enabling physical infrastructure, including transport, food storage and handling, communication, water, energy and other networks. Where practicable this infrastructure development should occur within the private sector and existing infrastructure should also be transferred to the private sector.

Public investment should be made to facilitate desirable private sector investment that would not occur otherwise. The planning process must identify the parts of the non-metropolitan economy where public sector investment is necessary and what specific public investments are required.

To ensure that economically sound initiatives can attract capital, policies should be tailored to attract public/private partnerships in non-metropolitan areas, leading to an expansion of financing for viable projects. The ability to attract finance will be enhanced by establishing an open process for planning priorities through public/private co-ordination, leading in turn to a clear understanding of the required sequencing of private and public investments.

Access to finance also can be enhanced through development of bonding mechanisms and other forms of securitisation to facilitate financing of viable initiatives. These innovations need to be complemented by land-use policies and administration that encourages non-metropolitan diversified economic development.

Human Capital

Access to education, health, nutrition and leadership development must be provided for non-metropolitan residents, so that they are equipped to participate in diversified economic activities.

This requires that non-metropolitan areas be provided with universal public school education of comparable quality to that in metropolitan areas, as well as adequate health care and access to safe food, water and sanitation.

Skills training, including retraining, will be needed to allow adults to participate in new jobs. Measures will also be needed to promote responsible corporate employment and human resource development practices.

Steps must be taken to promote leadership development within non-metropolitan communities and to provide for enhanced cultural and entertainment amenities.

Institutional Frameworks

The AFS infrastructure needs to be supported by land ownership and securitisation rights, reliable dispute resolution systems, adequate information flows and transparency, empowerment of local communities and an enabling public policy environment.

Secure title to land is critical for the investments needed to enhance its productivity, preserve its sustainable use and underpin financing for both capital improvements and operating loans. Commercial disputes must be resolved quickly, fairly and reliably. Contracts must be secure and enforceable. Weights, measures and grades must be determined fairly and transparently. And competition based on open markets should be assured.

Information flows and transparency can be enhanced by seeking active participation in decisions by those directly affected, to ensure their “buy in” and subsequent support. More generally, public/private sector co-ordination in planning of priorities requires that the private sector be involved in developing public policy and public decision-making regarding infrastructure development.

Dissemination of information can be facilitated by encouraging the development of trade associations, creating wholesale markets and by encouraging the development of institutional arrangements that promote open price discovery and general communication of market outcomes.

Standards for responsible corporate governance should include adequate and timely disclosure of required information. The public sector must take responsibility for provision of such research and development that the private sector cannot be expected to undertake and for ensuring effective collection of statistics and timely distribution of local and national market data.

Local communities can be empowered by devolution of decision-making and by steps to reduce urban bias in policy making.

An enabling public policy environment includes sound macroeconomic policies, a sensible exchange rate and market based prices. These are essential to enable the private, rural economy to use its resources efficiently and to eliminate the cross-subsidisation that often retards rural development to the advantage of urban areas and industries.

1.1 Recommended Actions by APEC Governments

- *Develop case studies of best practice in development of infrastructure needed for the APEC Food System.*
- *Instruct central planning and financial agencies to support the proposed process of infrastructure development and to initiate action to secure private sector participation.*
- *Develop plans, in conjunction with the private sector, and access World Bank, ADB, and IDB funding for part of the finance needed to execute the plans.*

2. Food Safety, Food System Technologies and SPS Issues

A “technology culture” must be created within the food sector in APEC economies, through which targeted application of appropriate technology will promote a competitive, safe and environmentally-friendly APEC food system.

A recommended strategy is the creation of alliances between “domestic champions” in each economy and “intellectual property (IP) owners” in other economies, with the aim of identifying and applying best practices in technology transfer. PBEC and other local private sector organisations and research organisations in each economy can be used to identify domestic co-ordinators or contact points as well as other suitable participants.

Local co-ordinators and other participants should work together intensively to identify suitable strategies and plans of action. “IP owners” in other economies with whom alliances are to be sought should be identified from a global database to be established by PECC, PBEC and other business organisations.

The alliances of “domestic champions” and “IP owners” established in this way would then identify and apply best practices in local projects selected as examples. The alliance partners would be responsible for arranging resources for the projects, implementing the project plans and publicising the results. An important outcome of these projects will be to familiarise governments with the new technology by presenting suitable examples benchmarked against results from other countries.

The effects of the proposed strategy could be assessed by means of an economic model developed to analyse the benefits of technology transfer and protection of intellectual property rights (IPRs), utilising support and funding from grant-making institutions and

other sources. Following development of the model and the necessary supporting database, the model could be applied and the results assessed with a view to deriving policy recommendations. The results could be disseminated by various means, including use of an internet web page.

APEC governments should draw on this experience to develop legislation designed to stimulate domestic basic and applied research and to protect IPRs. Laws which might serve as models should be identified and discussion (including through electronic means) facilitated, particularly between “local champions” and governments.

Barriers to trade in food products within the APEC region will be reduced through promotion of mutual recognition and harmonisation of internationally-recognised science-based food safety standards.

This objective can be pursued by developing case studies of successful examples.

It is also important to establish adoption of science-based food standards as an APEC objective to be pursued by APEC economies through Individual and Collective Action Plans.

A specific recommendation is that priority funding be made available for objective research into the long-term effects of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

2.1 Recommended Actions by APEC Governments

- *Develop legislation designed to stimulate domestic basic and applied research and to protect IPRs.*
- *Open liaison with private sector technology ‘champions’.*
- *Include the establishment of science-based food standards as an objective to be pursued through Individual and Collective Action Plans.*
- *Give priority to funding for objective research into the long-term effects of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).*

3. Achieving Food Security in an APEC Food System

The APEC Food System proposal envisages that as an integral element in the achievement of APEC’s Bogor goals, the peoples of APEC’s member economies will be provided with reliable access to safe, affordable food supplies within an open, environmentally sustainable food system.

This can be achieved by adopting an inter-dependent approach in which APEC economies will produce and trade food in such a manner that trade complements other means of assuring supply. Under this approach, APEC member economies would agree not to restrict food trade through measures such as embargoes, export taxes and other restraints, except in the narrowly defined instances of war and UN Security Council resolutions.

They would also support the establishment of APEC as an Export Subsidy Free Zone. APEC Governments will also refrain from providing trade-distorting export credits.

ABAC also proposes the negotiation of commodity-specific Multilateral Supply Assurance agreements (MSAs) in which APEC economies may participate on a voluntary basis. Under this proposal, food exporting countries would commit themselves to export to APEC food importing countries quantities of designated food products not less than the moving average of their exports of the same products in several recent years.

Food security for APEC economies will also be enhanced by advancing proposals under the APEC Food System for building the AFS infrastructure, promoting technology transfer, and promoting trade and investment liberalisation.

There is in addition clearly a need to educate public and private sectors on the benefits of trade-based food security in APEC economies.

3.1 Recommended Actions APEC Governments

- *Recommend to the WTO in 1999 the adoption of enforceable commitments to non-discriminatory access to food supplies as a binding rule.*
- *Develop model legislative provisions for use in APEC economies which include the removal of existing embargo provisions, export taxes and other restraints affecting food exports, with the goal of having APEC economies implement such provisions by the 2001 Leaders' Meeting.*
- *Adopt the principle that food shortages should be shared by producer and purchaser economies.*
- *Negotiate MSAs among those APEC economies that wish to participate, covering rice, wheat and coarse grains, and oilseeds, with the objective of reaching a successful conclusion by the 2001 Leaders' Meeting.*

4. Process of Trade and Investment Liberalisation

In support of the AFS objective of reducing compliance costs and inefficiencies in food trade, two specific steps which APEC economies should take are to include in Individual Action Plans further facilitation measures to reduce costs of food trade and to declare APEC an Export Subsidy Free Zone, in which members will not offer or accept export subsidies.

APEC economies should also assist in overcoming deficiencies identified by individual members in their own capacity to trade food, taking into full consideration the diversity which exists among all the individual member economies. For example, member economies can be assisted to establish science-based SPS standards and to adopt practices to protect intellectual property rights in the food sector.

Consideration should also be given to setting up a network system for immediate on-time access to trade-related information.

APEC economies should affirm their commitment to progressively eliminate, ahead of the Bogor deadlines, unnecessary impediments to trade and investment in food products. In doing so they should acknowledge that no food sector may be excluded from trade liberalisation rules and should re-affirm their overall determination to achieve transparency in trade policies.

They should also move to adopt a food investment code that encourages investment in efficient and sustainable agriculture, safeguards investors' rights and does not impose unnecessary conditions.

APEC economies should acknowledge the importance of distinguishing the costs and benefits of food production from the costs and benefits associated with other roles of agriculture. They should agree that they will not use subsidies, cheap credit, or public or private powers to distort market competition, and that they will not use domestic support programs that distort world prices. They should further agree that they will not restrict trade on the basis of production methods.

APEC economies should also acknowledge that a commitment to eliminate impediments to trade and investment in food products is inseparable from a commitment to assure all APEC economies of non-discriminatory and unrestricted access to the food supply of other APEC economies. The elimination of unnecessary impediments to trade and investment in food products should accordingly be matched by moves to establish an agreement that APEC economies may not limit supplies for political or economic reasons, and that they should eliminate taxes and quantitative restrictions on exports.

Consideration should be given to establishing commodity and food product exchanges to facilitate the free flow of products between APEC economies, and to establishing mechanisms to mitigate the impact of currency fluctuations on food trade.

4.1 Recommended Actions by APEC Governments

- *Create an export subsidy free zone for all agri-food trade in the APEC region by the 2001 Leaders' Meeting.*
- *Establish a special section in the Individual Action Plans of all APEC economies to record commitments related to the APEC Food System and commit to early inclusion of facilitation measures to reduce the cost of trade in food.*
- *Include among Collective Action Plans commitments to:*
 - *Investigate the feasibility of setting up a network system for immediate on-time access to trade-related information;*
 - *Assist each other to establish science-based SPS standards;*
 - *Investigate the feasibility of establishing commodity and food exchanges to facilitate the free flow of food products between APEC economies;*

- *Investigate the feasibility of establishing mechanisms to mitigate the impact of currency fluctuations on food trade.*
- *While recognising social, environmental and other non-food roles of agriculture, progressively decouple support measures from prices in domestic agricultural policy and acknowledge that in doing so, they agree that:*
 - *APEC economies will not in future use subsidies, export credits, or public or private powers to distort market competition;*
 - *APEC economies will not in future use domestic support programs that distort world prices.*
- *Refrain from limiting food supplies to other members for political or economic reasons and eliminate taxes and quantitative restrictions on exports as part of the commitment to implement an APEC Food System.*

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED ACTIONS BY APEC GOVERNMENTS

1. Building the AFS Infrastructure

- Recognise that the APEC Food System, through its proposal for parallel action in the three main areas of rural infrastructure development, dissemination of technological advances and promotion of trade in food products, is integral in the achievement of APEC's Bogor goals.
- Undertake case studies of infrastructural development so as to define and adopt "best practice" in the development of infrastructure needed for the APEC Food System.
- Instruct planning and financial agencies to target infrastructure development and to secure private sector participation in the preparation of projects.
- Encourage the World Bank, ADB and IDB to take steps to ensure agricultural infrastructure projects are afforded high priority.

2. Food Safety, Food System Technologies and SPS Issues

- Introduce legislation to stimulate agricultural research and protect intellectual property rights.
- Give priority to funding for objective research into the long-term effects of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
- Reaffirm the principle that food and plant and animal health standards be based on science and indicate moves to this end in Individual Action Plans.

3. Food Security in an APEC Food System

- Recommend to the WTO the adoption of enforceable commitments to non-discriminatory access to food supplies as a binding rule.
- Develop model legislative provisions for use in APEC economies which include the removal of existing embargo provisions, export taxes and other restraints, with the goal of having APEC economies implement it by the 2001 Leaders' meeting.
- Adopt the principle that food shortages should be shared by producer and purchaser economies.
- Negotiate MSAs among those APEC economies that wish to participate, covering rice, wheat and coarse grains, and oilseeds, with the objective of reaching a successful conclusion by the 2001 Leaders' meeting.

4. Process of Trade and Investment Liberalisation

- Create an export subsidy free zone for all agri-food trade in the APEC region by the 2001 Leaders' meeting.

- Establish a special section in Individual Action Plans to record commitments and progress on the APEC Food System including facilitation measures to reduce the cost of trade in food.
- Include among its Collective Action Plans commitments to:
 - Investigate the feasibility of setting up a network system for immediate on-time access to trade-related information;
 - Assist each other to establish science-based SPS standards;
 - Investigate the feasibility of establishing commodity and food exchanges to facilitate the free flow of food products between APEC economies;
 - Investigate the feasibility of establishing mechanisms to mitigate the impact of currency fluctuations on food trade.
- Progressively decouple support measures from production while recognising that specific social, environmental and other non-food roles of agriculture may be addressed through non-trade distorting means.
- Agree to not limit food supplies to other members for political or economic reasons and to eliminate taxes and quantitative restrictions on exports as part of the commitment to implement an APEC Food System.
- In line with the Bogor declaration, progressively eliminate impediments to trade and investment in food products and recognise the opportunity provided by the forthcoming WTO negotiations on agriculture in this regard.

Recommended Future Actions by ABAC to Support Proposals on the APEC Food System

The paper above was distilled from work undertaken at a conference on the APEC Food System, organised by PBEC in Manila in March 1999 and supported by ABAC.

At the conference, a number of papers were presented and then discussed by participants, who then made a series of policy recommendations to APEC leaders and some recommendations about future work plans/actions to both ABAC and PBEC.

ABAC was strongly recommended to support the proposals flowing from the conference and to lobby Leaders and Ministers for adoption of the recommendations. In addition, the following specific actions were recommended for consideration by ABAC:

1. Produce an APEC-relevant position paper developing the infrastructure proposals and, prior to September 1999, seek and co-ordinate feedback from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
 2. Confirm support for PECC's Regional Integration for Sustainable Economies (RISE) Initiative.
 3. By May 1999, have available a paper elaborating on the modalities for achieving voluntary MSAs for rice; wheat and coarse grains; and oilseeds. Such modalities will include:
 - Rights and obligations relating to physical supplies;
 - External financing possibilities;
 - Price risk management systems.
- NB This paper has been developed for discussion and is attached.***
4. Endorse the establishment of APEC as an Export Subsidy Free Zone and encourage their leadership and general membership to work constructively with regional governments in support of this goal.

3. PECC/RISE 관련

RISE(지속가능한 경제를 위한 지역간 통합)

- 도시를 넘어 농촌지역으로의 시장확대 -

□ 개 요

- 아태지역 국가들이 경제위기 이후 도시와 농촌지역 모두를 발전시키기 위한 Infra 건설의 필요성을 더욱 느끼고 있음.
- APEC 산하의 PECC(Pacific Economic Cooperation Council)의 '99 사업의 주요목표는 도시와 농촌간의 융화되고 결합된 Infra의 건설을 통한 농촌 지역의 발전 및 세계경제로의 도약임.
- 이를 위해 '99. 5. 26 미국 St. Louis에서 세계농업포럼과 연계하여 정부, 민간부문의 주요 정책 결정자 및 학계·전문가들의 광범위한 참여 하에 RISE의 성공을 위한 농촌지역 Infra에 관한 회의를 가질 예정임.

□ 배 경

- 금년에 동 Project는 농촌지역 인프라 개선 및 이를 통한 농산물의 유통개선 등을 지향하고 있으며, 아태지역 인프라 건설은 '97 밴쿠버 APEC 정상 회의에서 강조된 바 있음.
 - 이를 위해 도시와 농촌간의 긴밀한 상호 인프라연계 및 각 회원국간, 향후 세계전체로의 확대가 모색되어야 함.
 - RISE를 통해 APEC 역내 국가의 경쟁력 있는 다양한 Food System건설이 우선과제임
 - 아태지역의 개도국의 농촌지역 인프라 결핍은 도시인구의 과대팽창 및 사회·환경에 대한 지속적 악영향을 불러일으키고 있음. 따라서, 아태지역에서 도·농간의 균형적 성장이 매우 중요함.
- 농가소득의 향상은 세계 경제로의 적극적인 참여를 통해 이루어짐

- 인프라건설은 세계경제 및 food system에서 농가소득 및 농촌경제에 지대한 영향을 미치는 요소임.
 - 농촌 인프라는 국가전체 경제와의 긴밀한 연관성이 있음.
 - 정부/민간의 긴밀한 연계를 통한 지속적인 농촌 인프라에 대한 투자가 모색되어야 함.
- 더욱 효율적인 food system이 APEC 역내국의 발전에 중요한 요소임.
 - 효율적인 food system은 농산물 생산효율 증대, 자원이용 및 식품무역 확대, 투자증가, 국민소득증대, 도·농 지역간 균형된 삶의 질을 이룰 수 있음.

□ 실 행

- 아·태지역 식품전망 회의(PFO)
 - 4월 7~8일간 일본 동경에서 PECC 주최로 Pacific Food Outlook meeting이 열림
 - APEC food system 발전을 위한 Infra 건설에 대한 전망 paper 및 '99~2000년 식량전망에 관한 보고서가 준비되어 향후 '99. 9월 APEC 오클랜드정상회담에 건의될 것임.
- RISE 회의
 - 5월 26일 St. Louis에서 RISE 프로젝트 추진을 위한 회의개최
 - 미국, 중국, 인도네시아, 한국 등 아태지역 농업장관 및 기업계, 학계, 전문가 등이 참석예정.
- 발전 가속화를 위한 회의
 - '99년 9월 8일~10일간 뉴질랜드 웰링턴에서 열리는 APEC Business Summit기간중 도·농간 균형적 발전을 위한 financing strategy, 특정지역 Infra 개발효과 분석 등 농촌경제발전을 위한 다양한 의제가 논의될 예정임.

○ RISE Project 회의

- '99. 10월 필리핀 마닐라에서 구체적인 RISE Project와 관련 농촌 경제 발전 가속화를 위한 Pilot Project에 관한 논의
- 지속가능한 도시, 에너지 및 통신관련 회의와 연계된 인프라 및 역내 food system 발전을 위한 회의도 동시개최 예정

○ 참석자(RISE Project)

- 민간부문에서 농업, 식품, 전력, 에너지, 통신, 수자원, 도로, 항만, 기타 인프라와 관련된 다양한 영역의 고위관계자가 참석할 것임.

○ Project 구성

- 농촌개발 연구
- 도·농간의 연계발전 및 장애요소 파악
- PECC Food Outlook을 통한 인프라 장벽 및 격차제거
- 도·농간 균형있는 발전을 위한 정부/민간부문의 적극적 참여를 통한 다양한 회의개최
- 농촌발전 담당기관 및 국제기구와의 협조를 통한 RISE Project 추진.

□ '99 일정

○ 2월

- PECC 주최 Pacific Food Outlook(PFO) 관련 International Advisory Group(IAG) 전문가의 "Rural Pacific Infrastructure Report" 제시 및 이행방안 마련

○ 4월

- 일본 동경에서 PFO 회의에서 회의의제 확정

○ 5월

- 미국 St. Louis에서 RISE Project 이행계획 합의

- 6월 ~ 8월
 - RISE 계획 초안 마련하여 각국에 의견조회 및 Food System 인프라와 관련한 특정한 제안서 제시

- 10월
 - 99 PECC 총회와 관련 필리핀에서 RISE 프로젝트팀이 농촌개발 회의에 관한 자문·협조팀과 함께 작업개시

- 11월 ~ 12월
 - 2000년 APEC 회원국에 대한 RISE Project 관련 방문계획 준비



PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNCIL

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE FORUM

Tel: 202.785.3345 Fax: 202.659.6891

E-mail: food@pecc.org

June 3, 1999

Mr. Yong-Kyu Choi
Director General, International Agriculture Bureau
Korean Ministry of Agriculture
#1 Junganga Dong Gwachunsi
Gyungi Do, 2nd Government Building Complex
Seoul 427-760, KOREA

Dear Mr. Choi:

I want to thank you for your interest and participation in the APEC/PECC/USDA RISE Planning Meeting on May 26 in St. Louis. Your participation at this initial stage is making a significant contribution to defining and structuring the program's context in order to carry out the objectives.

I am well aware of the complex, even overwhelming, mission that we have built into this proposal. However, I believe we came a long way toward refining it into a workable "road map" that can produce the case studies and terms of reference for fielding RISE private:public consulting teams who can assess and recommend the necessary components for accelerating food system and infrastructure investment and broader development.

I very much appreciated your willingness to make remarks on Korea's experience in this area, especially with such short notice. I hope that Korea will consider drafting a proposal for consideration as one of the pilot projects that the RISE group will undertake. I would look forward to speaking with you or other appropriate authorities in Korea to facilitate your participation in this regard.

I would also welcome your thoughts or comments regarding the direction of this process and your interest in further participation and support for RISE, as well as recommendations of other individuals, companies or associations who could join in this initiative.

Again, knowing how little time you have to spare, I want to express my sincere gratitude on behalf of PECC and the RISE project for your effort and thoughtful contribution.

Yours sincerely,

Carole Brooking, Chairman
PECC Food and Agriculture Forum

United States National Committee For Pacific Economic Cooperation

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PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNCIL
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE FORUM
Tel: 202.785.3345 Fax: 202.659.6891
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Date: May 28, 1999
To: RISE-St. Louis Meeting Participants and Project Sponsors
From: Carole Brookins
Subj: RISE PROJECT STRUCTURE DRAFT

After the St. Louis planning session on May 25-26, 1999, we held a meeting at WPI on May 28 to map out a further-defined structure and context for RISE. Carole Brookins, Anita Chomsky, Chris Summers, Ken Peoples and Steve Burns were in attendance.

The following is a draft of what we targeted as the RISE mission and mechanisms:

The mission of RISE is to identify and catalyze REGIONAL GROWTH CENTERS for the development of the APEC AGRO/FOOD SYSTEM.

The mechanisms to carry out this mission will have two components:

- * KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT
- * REGIONAL GROWTH CENTERS' DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

I. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

This component of the project provides three deliverables in September, 1999 at the APEC Leaders' Meeting in Auckland, New Zealand:

1. PECC Pacific Food Outlook (PFO) 1999-2000

An analysis of the 23 PECC Member Economies' food system developments, with a special focus on food system infrastructure.

The PFO represents the first region-wide coordinated effort to provide the short-term outlook for the Pacific food system. The food system includes not just production agriculture, but also the whole complex of economic relationships and linkages that tie the region's food consumers to producers. The goal of the *Pacific Food Outlook* is to help increase knowledge about the diverse components of this vital segment of the global economy.

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2. RISE Financing Matrix

Development of a Financing Matrix that will catalogue private, public and mixed financing vehicles that have the best potential applications to build infrastructure and commercial investment in the Regional Growth Centers. The matrix will be the menu from which appropriate options may be crafted for implementing Regional Growth Center Demonstration Projects. The menu will provide generic approaches. An individual project, particularly if the infrastructure has not yet been financed through "mainstream" financing approaches, will be a "story" financing package crafted specifically for the project. These financing "menu options" will be developed during the summer of 1999.

3. RISE Infrastructure Best Practices

Infrastructure Best Practices for Regional Growth Centers will include commercial integrative investment, public sector and "hybrids." Models will be presented as case studies at the RISE Symposium prior to the APEC Leaders' Meeting in Auckland. These models will be developed during the summer of 1999.

II. RISE REGIONAL GROWTH CENTERS: DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

RISE will be developing integrative processes for supporting the formation of economic and infrastructure development programs and finance mixes that will attract private and public funding commitments for rapid realization.

APEC Member Economies will present proposed sites for REGIONAL GROWTH CENTER DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS. RISE Project Teams will act in an advisory capacity with local development agencies and business associations to develop a Strategic Decision Path appropriate to the objectives and resources of the designated Regional Growth Center.

The RISE Project Team collaboration with these groups will develop the specific local options and methodology to determine the necessary integrative infrastructure components and appropriate type of private and public investment commitments to accelerate development of the Regional Growth Center's agro-food system.

The objective will be to take the infrastructure development to the point of feasibility where identified parties will come to the table to discuss possible and probable commercial investment. For instance, Ray Cesca, Chairman of PBEC's Food Committee, is planning on talking with Philippine officials about using the PBEC Poultry Value Chain Study as a linchpin for the potential launch of a RISE Regional Growth Center in General Santos (Mindinao). This could be an important model for the Agro-Industry as a lead factor.

APEC Member Economies will be sent Terms of Reference for their proposed RISE REGIONAL GROWTH CENTERS in June 1999. RISE officials, in consultation, with Member Economy representatives, will select the first projects from the proposals based upon the viability of the proposal and the APEC member's level of commitment support. All proposals meeting the terms of reference may eventually be selected for RISE Project Team Review subject to available funding.

Memo to: RISE Participants

May 28, 1999

Page 3

What makes the RISE approach unique:

1. Official APEC Member Economy Governments' Commitment and Involvement.
2. Demonstration Projects utilizing integrative infrastructure to build strategic plans and develop financing options to attract commercial investment in the Agro-Food System.
3. Private:Public Partnerships at the local, regional and national level committed to accelerating commercial development and building economies of scale in rural regions.



PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNCIL

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE FORUM

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March 9, 1999

The Honorable Sung-Hoon Kim
Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
#1 Junganga Dong Gwachunsi
Gyungi Do
2nd, Government Complex Building
427-760 Seoul, KOREA

Dear Mr. Minister:

On behalf of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, it is my honor to invite you to participate in the launch of an important new initiative jointly developed by PECC and APEC. On the morning of May 26, immediately following the 1999 Congress of the World Agriculture Forum in St. Louis, Missouri at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, the project on Regional Integration for Sustainable Economies (RISE) will convene a small group of APEC ministers/CEOs/senior officials, and development experts. The purpose of the meeting will be to confirm the parameters of and lay the initial groundwork for the RISE initiative which aims to accelerate existing infrastructure projects in rural and medium population density areas of APEC economies.

Your participation in this meeting is especially needed to ensure the appropriate application of RISE to the needs of your economy. We are especially interested in exploring how the RISE initiative may best be put to work in existing development programs in Korea. In this regard, we wish to extend this invitation to selected senior officials and executives in your delegation whom you may wish to include.

The RISE planning meeting will take the form of a "roundtable" session at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in St. Louis, beginning with a breakfast at 8:00 a.m. on May 26, and continuing through lunch. Secretary Glickman, who has expressed a strong interest in this meeting, has been invited to deliver opening remarks. As a special guest, you will be seated at the central table with ministers and will be invited to make informal remarks about the interests of Korea in the RISE project. After a short break, the meeting will resume by convening a group of experts and executives who will discuss how RISE can accelerate integration among different infrastructure sectors. We wish to encourage you to play an active role in this discussion if your schedule permits.

A brief description of RISE is attached. Naturally, we will be pleased to answer any questions you may have regarding it.

Yours sincerely,

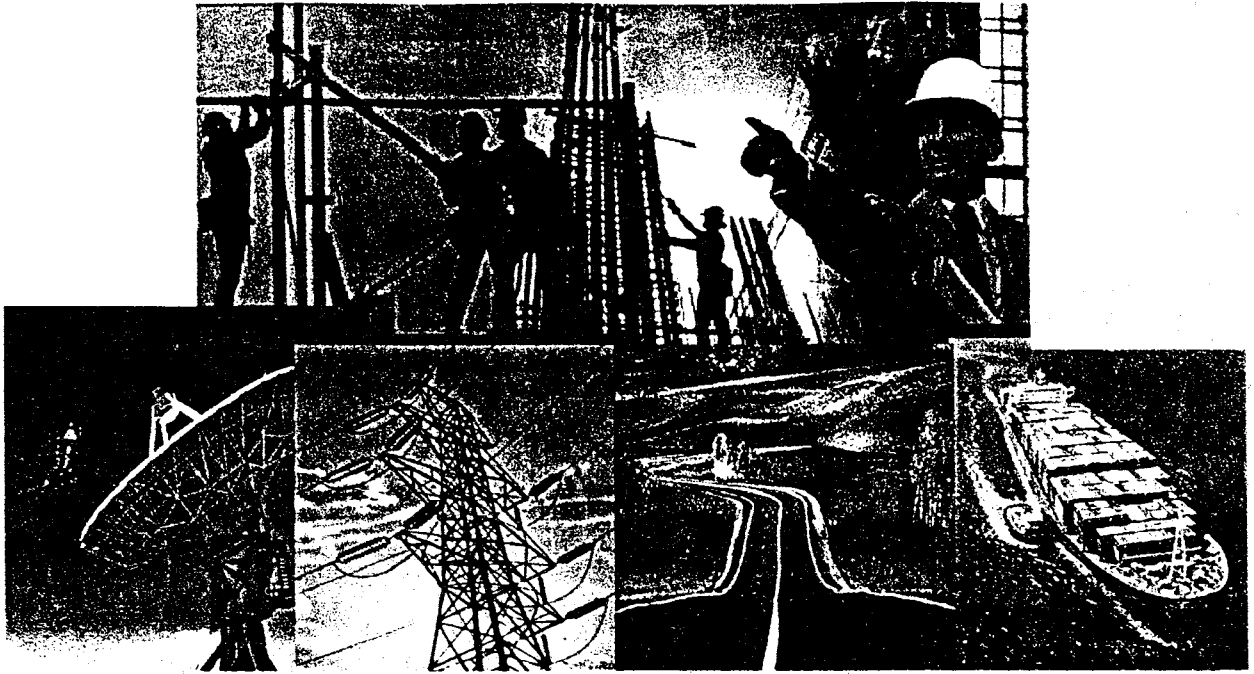
Carole Brookins
Chair, PECC Food & Agriculture Forum

enclosure

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RISE

**REGIONAL INTEGRATION FOR
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES**

EXTENDING THE MARKETPLACE BEYOND URBAN BOUNDARIES

**INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE ROADMAPS
FOR DEVELOPING ECONOMIES**

by the

PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNCIL (PECC)

And the International Organization on

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)



RISE

Regional Integration for Sustainable Economies

Extending the Market Place Beyond Urban Boundaries

Overview

Prior to the global financial crisis, APEC developing economies were rapidly building infrastructure to serve mostly urban areas. Asia's economic crisis has not diminished the need for new infrastructure but it has forced countries to re-examine the role of infrastructure in sustaining economic growth. In particular, governments are looking for ways to build economic prosperity for all populations, not only those in major urban centers, but also the vast majority of people in APEC economies who live in lower density areas.

With the support of APEC, the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) will launch a new initiative in 1999 to demonstrate how integrated infrastructure development will stimulate new industrial and agricultural growth in areas beyond the urban centers enabling them to participate more effectively in the global economy. PECC will launch this program with an international planning meeting May 26 immediately after the 1999 World Agriculture Congress in St. Louis, Missouri. The planning meeting will convene decision-makers from the public and private sectors of the APEC economies, together with experts in the various facets of infrastructure development, to identify new financing strategies for integrated infrastructure development in areas beyond urban centers. Existing, early-stage infrastructure projects in the urban-rural nexus will be the focus of team-led efforts to advise and design these initiatives in APEC developing economies.

Background

This project recognizes the critical importance of improved rural infrastructure for successful distribution and marketing of agricultural products. It follows the commitment by APEC Ministers and Leaders meeting in Vancouver in 1997 to the improvement of infrastructure, not only for more efficient and competitive production in rural communities but to extend the essential linkages of these areas to the broader regional, national and global economies. In short, the aim is to support development of diversified and competitive food systems in APEC economies through a project on Regional Integration for Sustainable Economies (RISE).

Many emerging market economies lack the basic infrastructure that would enable rural residents to competitively participate in national and global commercial activities. The result has been overly rapid urbanization with concomitant serious negative impacts on the environment and social cohesion. Several factors are critical to achieving the full integration of the wider APEC population into the mainstream economy through balanced growth in the region:

- Rural populations--both on and off farms--derive benefits from globalized markets only if they are able to participate competitively in those markets.
- Infrastructure is the most critical priority in giving rural residents a stake in the global economy and giving farm producers a position in the global food system.
- Rural infrastructure should not be considered in isolation from national economic systems. Modern technology provides the innovations to more equitably create links between rural areas and national and global markets.
- Public/private investment and public policy need to work hand in hand to support the infrastructure development that builds the required human and physical capital, allowing the simultaneous flow of social, economic and environmental benefits to and from rural to national and global markets.

A more efficient food sector will be crucial for APEC's economic development over the next decade and beyond. This project provides APEC with the opportunity to work with the private (business/research) sector in promoting the integration of rural communities into the mainstream of each national economy and to encourage the diversification of business activity in non-urban regions through infrastructure development. Benefits to be derived from a successful project include improved production efficiencies and resource utilization, increased food sector volume trade, higher investment levels, more rapid per capita economic growth, and better living quality for both urban and non-urban communities in the APEC region. Infrastructure improvements will also help narrow urban-rural income gaps.

IMPLEMENTATION

Pacific Food Outlook Meeting: Tokyo

In conjunction with this project, PECC will issue its annual Pacific Food Outlook (PFO) 1999 edition, the central theme of which will be the basic infrastructure components for the APEC Member Economies. A meeting of the PFO team of experts will be held in Tokyo April 7-8 to address individual contributions as well as an overview paper on the infrastructure needs of the food system. The Pacific Food Outlook: 1999-2000 will be edited and printed in the summer for early delivery to the APEC Ministers and Leaders during their meeting in Auckland, New Zealand in September.

RISE Planning Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri

The launch of the RISE infrastructure initiative will take place in St. Louis, Missouri, May 26, 1999 with a planning meeting involving the participation of APEC agriculture ministers, international agribusiness executives, and infrastructure development experts. The meeting will confirm the goals of the project, establish the commitment and specific interests of APEC member economies in achieving those goals, and build an international executive steering committee to guide the project. Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman and his ministerial counterparts from China, Indonesia, Korea and other economies will participate in these discussions along with invited business executives and experts.

Projects for Development Acceleration: Wellington, New Zealand

In Wellington, New Zealand, September 8-10, immediately prior to the APEC Business Summit, the RISE project will assemble an international group of officials, planning

experts and infrastructure executives to examine commercially viable infrastructure financing strategies for the under-served urban-rural nexus in developing economies. Best practices, case studies, and specific infrastructure development programs appropriate to rural areas will be among the topics examined. Most importantly, the meeting will select specific, ongoing development schemes within APEC economies to be visited by expert teams whose assessments, advice, and help in mobilizing new resources will jump-start these early-stage projects.

RISE Project Team: Manila

In October, 1999 a project team will visit the Philippines to advise the first of the rural development plans selected by the RISE project. This "development acceleration" process will serve as the model for similar team-led advice in other APEC economies.

The Philippines is an appropriate venue in which to showcase the work of the project inasmuch as the General Meeting of PECC (PECC 99) will take place in Manila at the same time. RISE will hold a special session on infrastructure and the Pacific food system during PECC 99 in association with sessions on sustainable cities and sector specific sessions on energy and telecommunications.

Participants

The RISE Project will include participation by senior level representatives of private industry and officials from APEC economies with portfolios in areas related to infrastructure and rural development. These will include industries in agribusiness/food, agricultural production, power and energy, telecommunications, water/sanitation treatment, roads, ports, and other infrastructure areas. From this network of expertise the Project will derive its special working teams to advise rural development initiatives.

Project Components

- **Development Research.** Concise, useful information about specific development programs in selected APEC economies and their infrastructure components.
- **Review of Linkages and Roadblocks.** Case studies of infrastructure success and failure drawn from World Bank, ADB and APEC-based development agencies.
- **PECC Pacific Food Outlook.** Analysis of the status of the food system infrastructure in the region and infrastructure gaps that inhibit market development and diversification. Cases presented of existing regional public/private partnerships that help build new infrastructure.
- **Development Meetings:** Meetings to reviews regional development plans that present opportunities for policy and technical assistance that will accelerate private sector investment in infrastructure. Recommendations of ways to improve investment conditions for infrastructure growth. Illustrations of best practices in the development of the Pacific food system infrastructure.
- **Pilot Projects:** Agreements between rural development authorities and multinational teams assembled through the RISE Planning Meetings and network of experts. The team will advise and wherever possible assist an ongoing rural development plan, using the new strategies for financing and multisectoral infrastructure linkages addressed by the project.

1999 Timetable

- February
PECC's Pacific Food Outlook (PFO) International Advisory Group (IAG) experts to define PFO "Rural Pacific Infrastructure Report" coverage and focus and assignments for meeting in 1999. Information packets and invitations to Planning Meeting issued.
- April
Japan: First working meeting of the PFO. Planning Meeting agenda finalized. Project Steering Committee confirmed.
- May
Planning meeting in St. Louis on May 26 in conjunction with World Agriculture Forum. Agreement on RISE Project implementation plan.
- June-August
Preparation and editing of initial RISE Report to ministers concurrently with final editing and publication of the PFO. Both reports to feature the challenge of creating food system infrastructure in the Asia Pacific region.
- September
RISE Implementation Conference, Wellington, New Zealand, September 8-9. Discussions of the Project International Advisory Group, infrastructure finance officials, and the rural development authorities of selected APEC economies.
- October
RISE Project Team, Manila. Advisory and consultative team begins work on a Philippine rural development project, holds seminar in conjunction with PECC 99.
- November-December
Preparation for RISE Project Team visits to other APEC economies in year 2000.

For further information, contact:

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Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
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Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

99/SOM1/004

Senior Officials' Meeting 1

4. FEEEP/TFF 후속실천계획

The Impact of Expanding Population and
Economic Growth on Food, Energy and the
Environment (FEEEP):
Follow Up to Joint Actions

Senior Officials' Meeting 1
Wellington, New Zealand
1-10 February 1999

THE IMPACT OF EXPANDING POPULATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ON FOOD, ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT (FEEEP):

FOLLOW UP TO JOINT ACTIONS

BACKGROUND

- 1 At Kuala Lumpur, Ministers welcomed and endorsed the 1998 FEEEP Report which outlines joint actions in the areas of food, energy and the environment, including the establishment of an interdisciplinary network of research institutions, and instructed that work be progressed in 1999.
- 2 Leaders subsequently endorsed the joint actions to be launched in the areas of food, energy and the environment in relation to the economic and population growth of the APEC Community, and instructed Ministers to undertake efforts to develop the implementation of these joint activities.
- 3 At the December 1998 Preparatory SOM, the SOM Chair undertook to prepare a paper for consideration at SOM I on how the FEEEP joint actions, as endorsed by APEC Leaders, could be implemented.

COMMENT

- 4 The 1998 FEEEP Report outlined a number of joint actions and, in its executive summary, suggested a list of five joint actions for review and discussion by APEC Economic Leaders. These joint actions largely arise from the work of the FEEEP Task Force on Food and the Economic Committee's initiative (as a result of the FEEEP Symposium held in September 1997) to establish an Interdisciplinary Network of Research Institutions. Following the instructions from Ministers and Leaders at Kuala Lumpur, SOM I needs to determine how APEC will undertake efforts to develop the implementation of these joint actions in 1999.
- 5 Appendix I contains a table which summarises the FEEEP joint actions for consideration at SOM I, as they appear in the detail of the 1998 FEEEP and TFF reports, and the recommendations of this paper on how the joint actions should be implemented. The following provides an outline of the joint actions and comments on their proposed allocation to existing APEC fora.

Food and Agriculture-Related Research and Development

- 7 FEEEP suggested a programme of cooperation to promote private and public sector research and development in relation to food and agriculture, including through exchange of information on policies, identifying effective approaches

for ensuring investment on research and development, promoting joint research projects, and establishing a network to improve information sharing.

- 8 The current work programme of the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts' Group (ATC) includes seven priority areas that are broadly consistent with FEEEP's suggested joint action in food and agriculture-related research and development. Accordingly, this paper recommends the allocation of this joint action to the ATC.

Food and Rural-Related Infrastructure

- 9 FEEEP suggested a programme of cooperation on food and rural-related infrastructure, with a view to identifying the most desirable and practicable means for expanding both public and private investment in such infrastructure.
- 10 This joint action is recommended for allocation to the Infrastructure Workshop, which already seeks to pursue a rural infrastructure project in 1999.

Reducing Import and Export Barriers to Trade in Food

- 11 FEEEP suggested the need for continued effort aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade in food within the region. This effort would be continued through a programme of sharing or disseminating results of work on the costs and benefits of trade liberalisation and of agricultural reform policies; exchanging information on agricultural production, and any factors that can affect it, food consumption, trade, stock levels, and related policies of member economies; and intensified cooperation and information exchange on food standards issues.
- 12 This joint action has four main elements:
- (i) Continued efforts aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade are encapsulated in the APEC Individual Action Plan (IAP) process. As SOM oversees the IAP process, it is recommended that SOM agree to implement this joint action by undertaking to continue efforts aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade in food within the region.
 - (ii) A programme of sharing the results of work on the costs and benefits of trade liberalisation and of agricultural reform policies is recommended for allocation to the Economic Committee (EC), which has done similar work in the past.
 - (iii) A programme of exchanging of information on agricultural production and related policies of member economies is recommended for allocation to the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group (ATC).
 - (iv) A programme of intensified cooperation and information exchange on food standards issues is recommended for allocation to the Committee on Trade and Investment's (CTI) Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance which would consider how this proposal relates to, and might add value to, the existing APEC Food Mutual Recognition Arrangement.

Food and Agriculture-Related Environmental Issues

- 13 FEEEP suggested a programme of cooperation to foster environmentally sound practices, including exchange of information on best practices; to improve availability of, and access by, farmers to meteorological information, including on adverse climatic events and trends; and to exchange information to identify various issues of importance to rural communities in member economies.
- 14 These joint actions are recommended for allocation to the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group (ATC), which has sustainable agriculture already as part of its work programme.

FEEEP Joint Actions Un-Related to the Task Force on Food

- 15 FEEEP suggested establishing an Interdisciplinary Network of Research Institutions. This "virtual" network of existing institutions would include academic, non-governmental and business think tanks undertaking research and development work in various FEEEP-related areas. The virtual network would draw on existing mechanisms such as the APEC Study Centre Network to apply the analysis of complex systems to FEEEP-related concerns and issues to gain insights into how these issues might best be addressed and how might trends be influenced in the context of a dynamic, technologically evolving, international economy, through available tools such as governance, economic incentive systems and framework policies, and education.
- 16 This joint action is recommended for allocation to the APEC Study Centres Consortium, whose role includes fostering understanding of the Asia-Pacific region through informed participation. The APEC Study Centres Consortium would convey the results of their work to the Economic Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 17 It is recommended that Senior Officials agree that the joint actions of the 1998 FEEEP Report be implemented as follows:
 - (a) The Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group to implement a programme of cooperation to promote private and public sector research and development in relation to food and agriculture, including through exchange of information on policies, identifying effective approaches for ensuring investment on research and development, promoting joint research projects, and establishing a network to improve information sharing.
 - (b) The Infrastructure Workshop to implement a programme of cooperation on food and rural-related infrastructure, with a view to identifying the most desirable and practicable means for expanding both public and private investment in such infrastructure.
 - (c) Senior Officials, through the APEC Individual Action Plan (IAP) process, to continue efforts aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade in food within the region.

- (d) The Economic Committee to implement a programme of sharing the results of work on the costs and benefits of trade liberalisation and of agricultural reform policies.
- (e) The Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group to implement a programme of exchanging information on agricultural production and related policies of member economies.
- (f) The Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance to implement a programme of intensified cooperation and information exchange on food standards issues.
- (g) The Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group to implement a programme of cooperation to foster environmentally sound practices, including exchange of information on best practices; to improve availability of, and access by, farmers to meteorological information, including on adverse climatic events and trends; and to exchange information to identify various issues of importance to rural communities in member economies.
- (h) The APEC Study Centres Consortium to establish an Interdisciplinary Network of Research Institutions to apply the analysis of complex systems to FEEEP-related concerns and issues to gain insights into how these issues might best be addressed and how might trends be influenced in the context of a dynamic, technologically evolving, international economy, through available tools such as governance, economic incentive systems and framework policies, and education.
- (i) In their reports to SOM III, the relevant APEC fora to report on the results of efforts undertaken to develop the implementation of 1998 FEEEP Report joint actions in 1999.

Office of the SOM Chair
January 1999

APPENDIX 1: ALLOCATING THE 1998 FEEEP REPORT JOINT ACTIONS

| 1998 FEEEP Report Executive Summary | TFF Specific Recommendations | Proposed Implementation |
|--|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Research & Development:</u></p> <p>A programme of cooperation to promote private and public sector research and development in relation to food and agriculture, including through:</p> | <p>APEC member economies could be encouraged to:</p> | |
| <p>exchange of information on policies;</p> | <p>Exchange information on their current policies and programmes relating to private and public sector research and development in relation to food and agriculture.</p> | <p>Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group</p> |
| <p>identifying effective approaches for ensuring investment on research and development.</p> | <p>Cooperate in identifying the most effective means of ensuring sustained and adequate levels of private and public investment in food-related technological research and development in order to increase production and quality of food, including biotechnology, conservation of plant and animal genetic resources, organic farming and policies for further development of food processing.</p> | <p>Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group</p> |
| <p>promoting joint research projects.</p> | <p>This [cooperation as described above] could include promoting joint research projects between member economies, particularly between developing and developed economies.</p> | <p>Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group</p> |
| <p>establishing a network to improve information sharing.</p> | <p>Establish a network to share information about relevant research and development by member economies as well as information on research and development being carried out in other organisations.</p> | <p>Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group</p> |

| 1998 FEEEP Report Executive Summary | TFP Specific Recommendations | Proposed Implementation |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| <p><u>2. Investment in Rural Infrastructure:</u></p> <p>A programme of cooperation on food and rural-related infrastructure, with a view to identifying the most desirable and practicable means for expanding both public and private investment in such infrastructure.</p> | <p>APEC member economies could be encouraged to:</p> <p>Exchange information on current policies and programmes for developing infrastructure, with a view to identifying the most desirable and practicable means for expanding both public and private investment in such infrastructure. This could include exchanging information on the impact of recent economic developments on member economies' policies. Exchange of information could also cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Policies aimed at alleviating rural poverty and sustaining development in rural areas b) the role of SMEs and multinational enterprises in the food sector c) measures to encourage investment in facilities to ensure food safety d) measures for decreasing the loss of food during distribution. <p>Where appropriate, coordinate and combine related projects pursued by different economies or entities in order to maximise potential benefits.</p> | <p>Infrastructure Workshop</p> |

| 1998 FEEEP Report Executive Summary | TFF Specific Recommendations | Proposed Implementation |
|--|--|---|
| <p>3. <u>Trade and other Matters:</u></p> | <p>APEC member economies could be encouraged to:</p> | |
| <p>A continued effort aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade in food within the region.</p> | <p>Continue efforts aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade in food within the region</p> | <p>SOM, through the IAP process.</p> |
| <p>A programme of sharing or disseminating results of work on the costs and benefits of trade liberalisation and agriculture reform policies.</p> | <p>Share or disseminate results of work on the costs and benefits of trade liberalisation and of agricultural reform policies</p> | <p>Economic Committee</p> |
| <p>Exchanging information on agricultural production, and any factors that can affect it, food consumption, trade, stock levels, and related policies of member economies.</p> | <p>Exchange information on agricultural production and any factors that can affect it, food consumption, trade, stock levels, and related policies of member economies, as well as the effect of economic development on the agricultural sectors of APEC member economies</p> | <p>Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group</p> |
| <p>Intensified cooperation and information exchange on food standard issues.</p> | <p>Intensify cooperation and information exchange on food standards issues. This could be facilitated by workshops on the preparation, adoption and review of technical regulations.</p> | <p>CTI Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance</p> |

| 1998 FEEEP Report Executive Summary | TFF Specific Recommendations | Proposed Implementation |
|--|--|---|
| <p>4. <u>Environmental Issues:</u></p> <p>A programme of cooperation to foster environmentally sound practices, including exchange of information on best practices; to improve availability of, and access by, farmers to meteorological information, including on adverse climatic events and trends</p> | <p>APEC member economies could encouraged to:</p> <p>Share information and expertise aimed at fostering environmentally sound agricultural practices, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exchange of information on best practice guidelines for achieving their various environmental goals as they relate to the food sector, and b) Exchange information on adverse climatic events and/or general climatic trends, development of meteorological; cooperation to assist in predicting such events or trends, and facilitation of distribution of meteorological information to food producers. | <p>Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group</p> <p>Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group</p> |
| | <p>Exchange information on policies and measures for this purpose, particularly in relation to small and medium-scale farmers and processors, including examination of policy responses to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) abnormal weather patterns, as well as b) changing demographics and economic growth | <p>Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group</p> |
| <p>Exchange information to identify various issues of importance to rural communities in member economies.</p> | <p>Exchange information or hold workshops to identify various rural issues facing member economies, taking account of demographic and economic growth patterns, in order to find means to revitalise rural communities.</p> | <p>Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group</p> |

| 1998 FEEEP Report Executive Summary | FEEEP Report | Proposed Implementation |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| <p>5. <u>An Interdisciplinary Network of Research Institutions:</u></p> | <p>Interdisciplinary Network of Research Institutions.</p> | |
| <p>This "virtual" network of existing institutions would include academic, non-governmental and business think tanks undertaking research and development work in various FEEEP-related areas.</p> | <p>Taking advantage of modern communication technology, a "virtual" network of existing institutions could be established including academic, non-governmental and business think tanks undertaking research and development work in various FEEEP-related areas.</p> | <p>APEC Study Centres.</p> |
| <p>The virtual network would draw on existing mechanisms such as the APEC Study Centre Network to apply the analysis of complex systems to FEEEP-related concerns and issues to gain insights into how these issues might best be addressed and how might trends be influenced in the context of a dynamic, technologically evolving, international economy, through available tools such as governance, economic incentive systems and framework policies, and education.</p> | <p>The development of such a Network could be considered using existing mechanisms such as the APEC Study Centre Network. The results of the work of the Network could be channelled into APEC policy consideration through the Economic Committee.</p> | <p>APEC Study Centres.</p> |

5. PBEC의 AFS 작업일정(TOR)관련('99. 2월)

**Terms of Reference
For
Papers
for the
PBEC/ABAC Strategy Conference on the APEC Food System**

Manila, March 11-12, 1999

Background: The APEC Leaders decided in 1994 that the APEC region would achieve a total free trade and investment regime for its developed economies by 2010 and for all economies in the region by 2020. Food and agriculture are included and the Leaders in 1995 called for "joint action" to achieve a sustainable food supply for the region. In 1995 the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) Food and Agriculture Forum called for an APEC Regional Food System Initiative. In 1998 the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) proposed to the Leaders that they achieve their goals through the creation of an APEC Food System that would be built through parallel action in: rural development; technology dissemination; and, the active promotion of trade in food products. In 1998 the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) officially endorsed the food system approach. At their meeting in Kuala Lumpur in November 1998, the Leaders specifically ordered APEC to study the APEC Food System proposal. PBEC is organizing a conference to obtain broad regional input into a private sector support strategy.

Intended Use: The papers will presume the soundness of the ABAC proposal and will focus on the key issues that APEC as an institution, the governments of individual economies, and the private sector (both commercial and non-governmental) must address as an APEC Food System is implemented. The purpose of the Manila conference is to create a recommended road map and timetable for actions for these actors to take. The papers will be used as background on specific issues and the starting point for a discussion among the conference participants that will lead them to develop a proposed implementation road map for that issue that can be presented to APEC.

Format: Papers should be of short to medium length (5 to 7 pages suggested, but exact length is at the author's discretion). They should be designed as briefing papers for conference participants who have a high level of general regional knowledge but are not necessarily experts in the subject area covered by the paper. The papers should be both descriptive and prescriptive. That is, they should describe the current and future parameters of an issue and make concrete suggestions as to what actions APEC, governments and the private sector should take. They should be designed to focus the discussion of the conference participants.

In order to allow easy transmission by e-mail, papers should be in either Microsoft Word 95 (v6) (this is the "official" APEC format) or in Rich Text Format (RTF).

Deadline: Delivered to the PBEC conference coordinator by February 26, 1999 so that all conference participants will have copies in hand, and time to study them, prior to the conference. Please deliver finished papers to: Mr. Tim Jobe at tjobe@pbecus or send a disk to him at:

Pacific Basin Economic Council
1667 K Street NW
Suite 410
Washington, DC 20006

Phone: (202) 293-5730
Fax: (202) 289-1940

By Topic:

- **Process of Trade Promotion:** Address the impediments to trade (tariff, non-tariff, subsidy, etc.) and facilitation measures that could increase trade. Describe a process by which the current web of impediments can be untangled and by which facilitation measures can be undertaken.
- **Rural Development:** What development strategies can lead rural areas to maximize wealth creation, prepare them to absorb economic change, and make food production efficient and sustainable? What actions can stimulate coordination between food production and other elements of rural development such as transportation, telecommunications, power, etc.?
- **Food System Technologies/Technology Absorption and Transfer:** How will (revolutionary?) advances in technology affect food production, processing etc. in the next few decades? How can those advances be disseminated, absorbed, and used region-wide to most efficient effect?
- **Food Security:** An understandable concern of governments is that of losing reliable access to a balanced food supply for their populations. How can this concern be addressed in a system which will move production of specific food items to locations based on comparative advantage rather than sovereign borders?
- **Food Safety and SPS Issues:** Sovereign governments are responsible for protecting the health and safety of their populace. However, food safety and SPS can be, or perceived to be, misused as non-tariff trade barriers. What steps can strike a balance between legitimate safety procedures and measures to facilitate free trade in food products? How can regional consensus, as well as human and technical implementation capabilities, be built?
- **Rice:** A sensitive crop with extensive political and cultural importance. Is there a strategy for dealing with rice, as APEC moves to a food system approach, that can reflect the sensitivities of rice but not interfere with the construction of a food system that is transparent and does not distort trade flows? The ABAC proposal for an APEC Food System, "recognizes that domestic support programs may be necessary, provided these are transparent and WTO-consistent."
- **Environmental Impact:** Food production can be devolved to land and water input equivalents. A food system stressing efficiency, comparative advantage and sustainability, rather than geographical pockets of self-sufficiency, should significantly decrease ecological stress. Can these benefits be defined and clarified? What actions can be taken to maximize these benefits?

The APEC Food System (AFS): a proposed roadmap

Our challenge is to advance the concept of the APEC Food System, recognising the critical significance of it for all economies and, building on work already available, draw up a road map for implementation.

The journey so far

1994:

- APEC Leaders decide that the APEC region would achieve a total free trade and investment regime for its developed economies by 2010 and for all economies in the region by 2020. Food and agriculture are included.

1995:

- Leaders call for "joint action" to achieve a sustainable food supply for the region.
- The Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) called for an APEC Regional Food System initiative.

1998:

- The APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) forms a food Taskforce early in 1998, chaired by Henry Kao (Chinese Taipei) and Philip Burdon (New Zealand). Following a meeting in Taipei, the taskforce publishes a proposal for an APEC Food System (AFS) that would promote social and economic development and benefit all APEC member economies. The proposal calls for capacity-building measures to accompany the promotion of trade in recognition of the critical role of the rural sector in economy and wider society. In this respect it has much in common with other APEC issues.
- Leaders at Kuala Lumpur discuss the APEC Food System proposal and in their communique Leaders specifically order APEC officials to study the proposal.

1999 - The road ahead

Background

At the Kuala Lumpur APEC Business Summit there was a workshop session on food and agriculture, following which members of the ABAC Food Taskforce, with PECC representatives to discuss collaborating on a future work programme. PECC offered to expand the terms of reference for a conference on food and agriculture it was organising for early 1999 to allow the discussion to focus more specifically on the wider ABAC concerns regarding the AFS.

It was agreed to collaborate with PECC for a number of reasons:

- high degree of complementarity between PECC and ABAC work being undertaken;
- short time frame till September APEC meeting;
- such collaboration would provide wealth of detail to support and develop the APEC Food System proposal.

The main ABAC meeting at Kuala Lumpur restructured its task forces and food was placed under the Implementation Task Force, with Jack Smith (USA), Aburizal Bakrie (Indonesia) and Fran Wilde (New Zealand) as co-chairs. Fran Wilde took the lead on the AFS proposal. The meeting made the following suggestion, amongst others, in relation to the agenda for the Implementation Task Force:

"APEC Food System: Undertaking more detailed analysis of the proposed APEC Food System and developing strategies for implementation. Developing and utilizing links with the wider private sector and individual businesses; other regional bodies (PECC, PBEC); and/or multilateral institutions as appropriate (e.g. World Bank, especially on input into rural infrastructure development).

Since the Kuala Lumpur meeting, work has progressed on the joint meeting with PBEC. The benefit of working together at this stage to further develop the basis of the proposed APEC Food System is twofold.

- It optimises use of resources (ie experts from round the region and funding)
- It allows rapid progress to be made on the development of further details of the proposal by utilising the meeting on food and agriculture which PBEC was planning to study the "poultry value chain".

Following the meeting the ABAC Implementation Taskforce will have access to all available information to prepare a position paper for ABAC.

The PECC Food and Agriculture Forum is willing to lend its expertise to the rural development aspects of the AFS. In addition, the PECC Trade Policy Forum will try to finish by May the part of its *Impediments to Trade* study relating to NTMs in the food sector.

Moving forward

February 1999: ABAC Implementation Taskforce to set up an informal "food group" inviting all member economies to nominate a member. Taskforce/Plenary endorses forward plan.

March 1999: Joint "Working Conference" with PBEC at the Asian Institute of Management (AIM), Manila.

The conference will consist of parallel working sessions on the various themes of the APEC Food System. In particular there will be focus on development needs such as rural development and infrastructure, capacity building issues and technology transfer. In this respect, the objectives of the APEC Food System are congruent with or identical to the objectives of other APEC and ABAC projects and fulfilling them will be essential to reach the APEC goal of 2010/2020 open markets in the APEC region.

A number of discussion papers are contemplated and some distinguished academics and business people from APEC countries including PRC, Indonesia, USA, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Japan, New Zealand and Korea, have offered to contribute to these. The Manila

conference represents an opportunity for direct involvement by ABAC members, either by attending or by companies "sponsoring" or "taking ownership" of various of the papers. *Obviously there is some urgency regarding the latter, given the time frame involved, and ABAC members who want to be involved in this way are sought urgently.*

It is anticipated that the papers will be reasonably detailed, outlining steps which both the private and public sectors in member economies would need to undertake to implement positive change over the next 20 years.

March – April 1999: Ideas/issues/proposals from the Manila meeting as well as other sources to be examined by the "food group" within the ABAC Implementation Taskforce. A detailed paper combining the essential elements for implementing the APEC Food System will be commissioned and peer reviewed by the ABAC "food group", if necessary utilising other private sector companies in the member economies.

May 1999: ABAC meeting in Tokyo considers detailed implementation recommendations for the APEC Food System prepared by the Implementation Taskforce.

May – August 1999: ABAC members lead discussion of proposal amongst private sector companies, public sector officials, key opinion leaders, other interested constituencies and politicians in their own economies, as well as ensuring publicity on the relevant issues.

September 1999: APEC meeting at Auckland – Leaders and ABAC to discuss/endorse proposal and Leaders to order further detailed action.

February 7, 1999

Dear ABAC Colleagues,

Joining the "Food Team"

The Implementation Task Force is starting an informal "food team" to implement a "road map" in support of the ABAC's APEC Food System proposal. Interested economies are invited to join. Please contact one of us to indicate your interest, either today or in the next week or so.

Road Map

February: Plenary endorsement of effort; creation of "food team."

March: Help to organize a conference with PBEC and PECC at the Asian Institute for Management in Manila. Working/discussion sessions on the issues involved in the APEC Food System. Background papers on key issues will be prepared in advance. Goal of conference is provide ABAC "food team" detailed input for developing the existing proposal for further recommendations to Leaders.

April: Detailed ABAC "food team" paper and recommendations combining appropriate Manila results with other inputs from the region.

May: ABAC meeting in Tokyo considers the further recommendations prepared by the "food team" of the Implementation Task Force.

May-August: ABAC members lead discussion of proposal amongst private sector companies, public sector officials, key opinion leaders and other interested constituencies and politicians in their own economies, as well as ensuring publicity on the relevant issues.

September: APEC meeting at Auckland. Leaders and ABAC to discuss/endorse recommendations.

Manila Conference and Papers

The joint ABAC/PBEC conference will be held March 10-12 at the Asian Institute of Management in Manila. Sign up details will be provided in the next few days via e-mail.

The conference will focus on these subjects: 1) Rural Development 2) Trade Promotion 3) Technology Transfer 4) Food Safety 5) Food Security and 6) Environmental Impact of Food System Approach.

The papers on these subjects will be reasonably detailed, outlining steps which both the private and public sectors in member economies would need to undertake to implement positive change over the next 20 years.

ABAC members who desire to be involved in the papers, as sponsor or contributors (or to nominate contributors) should contact one of us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,


Henry Kao
Chinese Taipei


Fran Wilde
New Zealand

APEC Food System

By request

修正了。

Principles:

1. Food and agriculture are sensitive and critical issues in all economies, impinging on economic, social and cultural mores. Any proposals need to recognise this.
2. There is a high degree of complementarity between work undertaken by ABAC and other situations such as ~~PEGO~~ PBEC on the APEC Food System. A collaborative approach will ensure that the best outcomes are achieved.
3. ABAC needs to build on the 1998 proposal of the Food Taskforce and create a more detailed "road map" for the implementation of the APEC Food System.

Actions:

1. Create an ABAC Food Dialogue Group within the Implementation Taskforce.
2. Endorse the Manila food and agriculture conference as a joint activity with PBEC.
3. Develop a detailed ABAC position paper for discussion/approval at Tokyo in May.
4. ABAC members lead public outreach programme following May meeting to promote ABAC position.

Action on other issues

PEG

Recognising that the PEG company has now been formed and that its Board is working on approved projects, maintain an active watching brief through membership of Board and report progress at May and September ABAC conferences. In particular, evaluate balance between short and long term solutions.

E-Commerce

Form a working group to analyse implementation needs and draw up action plan.

SMEs

Consult with other Taskforces to define areas in which action is required by Implementation Taskforce.

IPR

Endorsed Fukuoka conference and agreed to send an ABAC representative.

Transparency

Taskforce members to evaluate working paper on Transparency and provide input for May meeting.

ABAC Implementation Task Force

Draft Work Plan

EVSL

- 1) Monitor the progress of the WTO effort on the eight forwarded sectors (Telecommunication Equipment MRA was completed and implemented).
 - a) Establish a point of contact within the APEC Secretariat to provide the Implementation Task Force with authoritative status reports. These reports, at a minimum, would follow each APEC Ministerial or WTO meeting. These reports would be supplemented by reports from individual ABAC members who have links with trade officials in their governments.
 - b) Identify ways in which the ABAC can influence the WTO process, possibly in the form of industry outreach to EU counterparts.
- 2) The Ministers deferred a formal decision on initiating tariff-related discussions on the remaining six sectors until June 1999. They did, however, approve proceeding with the trade facilitation elements of the work plans. Due to the different characteristics of the work plans for these sectors, they no longer need to be treated as a package and each can move at its own pace and the Implementation Task Force should monitor progress on implementation of facilitation measures for each sector.
- 3) Identify additional sectors that are candidates for early trade and investment liberalization.
- 4) Determine whether modifications are necessary to the current shepherd system.

E-Commerce

- 1) Need to follow-up on last year's ABAC E-Commerce Roundtable to reinvigorate the private/public sector dialogue on E-Commerce. Official side of APEC has created an "action Blueprint," but implementation plans to make it happen are somewhat vague.
- 2) ABAC should consider holding one or possibly two conferences (April/May and July/August) to both monitor and give input and direction to the various entities working on pieces of E-Commerce in APEC.
 - a) Could be a simple working meeting with low overhead.
 - b) Prefer to follow Hong Kong model, in fact, would like to use same venue at the same cost.
 - c) Unused funds earmarked for last year's conference can be applied to the 1999 sessions.

Food

1. To achieve acceptance of AFS in APEC
 - a) Draft Work Plan
 - b) Seek ABAC shepherds to progress issues
 - c) Identification of private sector champions throughout region
 - d) Seek Corporate sponsorship for research into AFS issues
 - e) Finalise work plan by February in Brunei
 - f) Commence & co-ordinate lobbying for acceptance /understanding of issues by target groups (Public, Officials, Ministers & Leaders)
 - g) Participate in Manila meeting in March and incorporate outcomes in workplan.
 - h) Complete research (by May Tokyo meeting?)
 - i) Update progress on all tasks at Tokyo
 - j) Complete & compile recommendations with underlying research (between May & September?)
 - k) Present to Leaders in September at APEC meeting in NZ
2. Liase & ensure co-ordination of effort with APEC Officials who undertook to form a task force on AFS at the December Singapore unofficial SOM
3. Incorporate PECC & PBEC ideas/work into AFS process
4. Liase with EU counterparts to identify potential for AFS incorporation or expansion into a Global Food System.
5. Encourage participation in AFS process by multilateral funding agencies such as World Bank, ADB & IMF and other multilateral agencies such as FAO, UNCTAD, WTO, and UNICEF.

6. FEEEP/TFF 후속실천 결의문('98 각료)

Executive Summary and Options for Joint Action

In 1998, APEC's work on the Economic Leaders' initiative, "The Impact of Expanding Population and Economic Growth on Food, Energy and the Environment (FEEEP)", moved progressively from an analytical phase to a policy phase in a number of areas. Out of this activity, a number of options for possible joint actions have emerged.

In the area of food, the Economic Committee's Task Force on Food (TFF) concluded its consideration of the impact of population and economic growth on the demand and supply (production, trade flows and stocks) of food in the region; processing and distribution issues; and agriculture-related environmental issues. This work is reported in the Economic Committee's *Task Force on Food: Analytical Reports* (APEC, August 1998). The Task Force identified for APEC Ministers and Leaders a number of opportunities and challenges including:

- the need to sustain and expand investment in agricultural R&D, including the question of the respective contributions of private and public sources of investment;
- the importance of ensuring investment flows to rural infrastructure, particularly for irrigation and transport;
- the importance of ensuring a stable food supply;
- the role of trade;
- the impact of environmental change on agriculture; and
- the impact of agriculture on the environment and impact of economic growth on rural communities.

Against this background, and taking care to avoid duplication of effort within APEC and with other international organizations, the TFF identified options for possible joint actions in four broad areas: R&D; infrastructure investment; trade and other matters; and environmental issues. These options include both shorter- and longer-term projects, and address the crosscutting aspects of this issue.

In the area of energy, Energy Ministers, at their meeting in Edmonton in September 1997, concluded that their multi-year work program addressed the longer-term energy-related aspects of FEEEP. At their most recent meeting in Okinawa, in October 1998, Energy Ministers advanced their work program in a number of areas of importance to FEEEP. FEEEP concerns continue to be taken up within the core initiatives of the Energy Ministers' process, which include:

- implementing the 14 non-binding energy policy principles to address the current economic difficulties as well as to achieve the goals of sustainable economic growth, stable energy supply and environmental protection;

- addressing sustainability issues to mitigate negative local, regional and global environmental and social impacts of energy production, delivery and use;
- using the energy outlook prepared by the Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre as an important basis for policy discussion and agreeing that the Centre should continue its work to better understand the energy supply and demand issues confronting the Asia Pacific region;
- strengthening policy dialogue among member economies on important issues such as energy security, energy infrastructure, energy efficiency and energy and environment;
- developing the region's energy infrastructure, including through the natural gas initiative; and
- carrying out the "Recommended Work Program on Environmentally Sound Energy Infrastructure in APEC Member Economies" to provide impetus to the application of environmental policy practices that are predictable, transparent and consistent.
- improving energy efficiency including through implementation of a voluntary pledge and review program

In the area of environment, Environment Ministers, at their meeting on sustainable development in Toronto in June 1997, agreed that APEC's wide-ranging work on environmental issues was relevant to the FEEEP initiative. At Toronto, Ministers launched three major environmental initiatives, namely:

- Sustainability of the Marine Environment,
- Cleaner Production Strategy, and
- Program of Action on Sustainable Cities.

Sustainability of the Marine Environment has been advanced by the Marine Resources Conservation Working Group. The Cleaner Production initiative has been advanced by the Industrial Science and Technology Working Group. Science and Technology Ministers, at their meeting in Mexico City in October 1998, called for increased efforts to establish partnerships and networks that promote cleaner production both to preserve the environment and to stimulate economic growth. Finally, the Sustainable Cities initiative is being advanced by a number of groups. Accordingly, in the area of environment as well, with the central FEEEP issues already identified and initiatives launched to address them, no further initiatives uniquely focussed on FEEEP are proposed.

In view of the above, the following possible joint actions are suggested for review and discussion by APEC Economic Leaders.

- *A program of cooperation to promote private and public sector R&D in relation to food and agriculture, including through exchange of information on policies, identifying effective approaches for ensuring investment on R & D, promoting joint research projects, and establishing a network to improve information sharing.*

- *A program of cooperation on food and rural-related infrastructure, with a view to identifying the most desirable and practicable means for expanding both public and private investment in such infrastructure.*
- *A continued effort aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade in food within the region. A program of sharing or disseminating results of work on the costs and benefits of trade liberalization and of agricultural reform policies; exchanging information on agricultural production, and any factors that can affect it, food consumption, trade, stock levels, and related policies of member economies; and intensified cooperation and information exchange on food standards issues.*
- *A program of cooperation to foster environmentally sound practices, including exchange of information on best practices; to improve availability of, and access by, farmers to meteorological information, including on adverse climatic events and trends; and to exchange information to identify various issues of importance to rural communities in member economies.*
- *An Interdisciplinary Network of Research Institutions. This "virtual" network of existing institutions would include academic, non-governmental and business think tanks undertaking research and development work in various FEEEP-related areas. The virtual network would draw on existing mechanisms such as the APEC Study Centre Network to apply the analysis of complex systems to FEEEP-related concerns and issues to gain insights into how these issues might best be addressed and how might trends be influenced in the context of a dynamic, technologically evolving, international economy, through available tools such as governance, economic incentive systems and framework policies, and education.*

In summary, it has come to be widely recognized that the FEEEP initiative, by examining and highlighting the key potential constraints to, and opportunities for, sustained growth and equitable development in the region, is in effect providing a focused, forward-looking approach to sustainable development issues more generally. By acting on some or all of the above options, APEC can help to ensure that future development of the region is on a basis that will ensure that prosperity is indeed sustainable.

Report

Background and Process

At Osaka in 1995, APEC Economic Leaders agreed on the need to put the impact of fast-expanding population and rapid economic growth on food, energy and the environment (FEEEP) on APEC's long-term agenda, and to consult further on ways to initiate joint action to ensure that the region's future economic development is sustainable. APEC has responded to this initiative through the collaborative work of the Economic Committee together with the Economic Committee's Task Force on Food, the APEC Energy Ministers and the Energy Working Group, and APEC Environment Ministers and Senior Environment Officials. The Fisheries Working Group with respect to the fisheries aspects of food, the Marine Resource Conservation Working Group with respect to the marine-related environmental issues and the Industrial Science and Technology Working Group with regard to the Cleaner Production Strategy are also contributing to FEEEP solutions.

In 1996, the Economic Committee made a brief preliminary report on FEEEP-related work, setting out the process that had been established within APEC to address this issue. In 1997, the Committee reviewed the results of the work underway within APEC in terms of identifying, analyzing and responding to FEEEP-related issues. The report noted that, especially as regards energy and environment, FEEEP-related issues were at the core of the work programs endorsed by the Energy and Environment Ministers' processes. As well, considerable progress had been made in deepening the understanding of the food-related issues, although there remained a wide range of views in this latter regard. Finally, in respect of the crosscutting aspects of FEEEP, considerable advances were also made in furthering understanding of this complex issue, with a particularly strong impetus from a symposium held in September 1997 in Saskatoon, Canada, to consider the inter-relationships between and amongst the FEEEP issues. The symposium drew on the expertise of a broad range of representatives from each APEC economy – business, academia and non-governmental experts, as well as specialists from APEC member government bodies. The results are reported in the Economic Committee's *The Impact of Fast-Expanding Population and Rapid Economic Growth on Food, Energy and the Environment: Symposium Proceedings* (APEC, November 1998).

This work has, in turn, served as the basis for the policy-oriented work undertaken by the Economic Committee, in cooperation with other APEC fora, over the past year.

Developments in 1998

The recent, unprecedented economic and financial crisis in much of the region has drawn attention away from issues of longer-run sustainability and towards the more immediate issues of restoring stability and growth. This past year has also witnessed sharp, primarily downward movements in commodity prices and demand, including of important foodstuffs and energy products, reminding everyone of the difficulties of anticipating future developments. Moreover, the weather extremes caused by an unusually strong El Nino effect served to remind of our dependence on the stability of an environment which science tells us is now increasingly affected by human activity, but not in fully knowable ways.

However, there are also deeper lessons to be drawn from this year's developments. Analysis of FEEEP-related issues highlights the importance of economies being adaptable in order to cope with changing circumstances and emerging constraints and opportunities. It also points to the significance of education, accessibility to technology and accommodation of technological change, and institutional flexibility as keys to sustaining growth and development. Indeed, the crisis has underscored the importance of adaptability of economies and flexibility of institutions with an immediacy that could not have been anticipated. Further, as shown by the impacts on growth, the point has been driven home that none of the elements of FEEEP can be taken for granted.

Food

The Task Force on Food (TFF), under the co-chairmanship of Australia and Japan, concluded its work under the Leaders' mandate to examine the food-related aspects of the FEEEP initiative, with a view to identifying possible options for joint actions to deal with regional food challenges that could arise in the future. The work program looked at the impact of population and rapid economic growth on the demand and supply (production, trade flows and stocks) of food in the region; processing and distribution issues; and agriculture-related environmental issues. This work is set out in the Economic Committee's *Task Force on Food: Analytical Reports* (APEC, August 1998).

A number of opportunities and challenges were identified in the analytical work and discussion within the TFF including:

- the need to sustain and expand investment in agricultural R&D, including the question of the respective contributions of private and public sources of investment;
- the importance of ensuring investment flows to rural infrastructure, particularly for irrigation and transport;
- the importance of ensuring a stable food supply;
- the role of trade;
- the impact of environmental change on agriculture; and
- the impact of agriculture on the environment and impact of economic growth on rural communities.

Other APEC fora are also contributing to APEC's work on food-related aspects of FEEEP. The Agricultural Technical Co-operation Experts Group (ATC) is addressing R&D and extension of agricultural biotechnology, agricultural technology transfer and training, and sustainable agriculture through plant and animal quarantine and pest management. The ATC has developed a plan of action, which includes the preparation of a directory of experts and institutional networks on sustainable agriculture and the preparation of a questionnaire. A seminar/workshop on sustainable agriculture will be held in Davao City, the Philippines in May 1999.

The Fisheries Working Group (FWG), meanwhile, is contributing to the fisheries-related aspects of the food dimension within FEEEP through a study on *Supply and Demand Projections for Fish Products* that is being developed on behalf of the FWG by Japan. This initiative is intended to include recommendations on how the issues that are identified might be addressed. In addition, the FWG is undertaking activities that are of broad relevance to the food aspects of APEC's FEEEP initiative. These activities include the following:

- The *APEC Aquaculture Forum*, which was held on 8 June 1998, contributed to establishing the necessary linkages between governments, the private sector and non-governmental experts in relation to improving transfer of technology, research and expertise that will assist in the development of an emergency preparedness framework for fish and shrimp diseases management.
- A *Collaborative APEC Grouper Research and Development Network* project aims to facilitate greater involvement in cooperative regional R&D with respect to grouper aquaculture, leading to the viable culture of reef fish.
- A *Collaborative Aquaculture Education Program* has the long-term objective of adequately training a critical mass of middle-level managers and technicians in the science of aquaculture to meet the challenges of growth, long-term sustainability and environmental integrity.
- A project on *Women in Aquaculture* aims to identify opportunities for women in aquaculture and to develop education, training and extension strategies to assist women's engagement in fish farming and to facilitate their contribution to food security.

In addition to the work of these groups, which focuses on technical cooperation in specialized fields, many APEC bodies are working on issues that have important implications for policies affecting the food sector. For example, the Economic Committee's Infrastructure Workshop is advancing an initiative on rural infrastructure that will include a major symposium to be held in conjunction with the World Agriculture Congress that will be held May 23-26 1999 in St Louis, USA; this initiative will result in a pilot project on infrastructure for integration and diversification of rural economies. The Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) is working on the reduction of impediments to business activity in 15 specific areas as outlined in Part 1 of the Osaka Action Agenda. Of particular note in this regard is the work of the CTI Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance in encouraging alignment of APEC member

economies' standards in the food area through the APEC Food Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA).

Against this background, and taking care to avoid duplication of effort within APEC and with other international organizations, the TFF identified options in four broad areas: R&D; infrastructure investment; trade and other matters; and environmental issues. These options include both shorter- and longer-term projects.

Research and Development

Creating new production technologies and tapping the full potential of existing technologies will be important to ensure increased food supplies to meet projected demand and to improve food standards in the APEC region. In this regard, there are concerns with recent investment trends in food-related R&D, and recognition of the importance of continuing investment, both public and private in food R&D.

Possible Actions: APEC member economies could be encouraged to:

- 1) Exchange information on their current policies and programs relating to private and public sector R&D in relation to food and agriculture.
- 2) Cooperate in identifying the most effective means of ensuring sustained and adequate levels of private and public investment in food-related technological R&D in order to increase production and quality of food, including biotechnology, conservation of plant and animal genetic resources, organic farming, and policies for further development of food processing; this could include promoting joint research projects between member economies, particularly between developing and developed economies.
- 3) Establish a network to share information about relevant R&D by member economies as well as information on R&D being carried out in other organizations.

Investment in Infrastructure

Continued improvement of, and investment in, infrastructure will be important to ensure that food is produced, stored, processed and transported as efficiently as possible. Investment in rural infrastructure is also essential to maintaining and enhancing the viability of rural areas. Economic and demographic trends, such as the aging of farm populations, rapid urbanization, and evolving dietary patterns, underline the need for appropriate and flexible infrastructure investment policies. Infrastructure investment is necessary not only to create new facilities but also to rehabilitate existing infrastructure.

Possible actions: APEC member economies could be encouraged to:

- 1) Exchange information on current policies and programs for developing infrastructure, with a view to identifying the most desirable and practicable means for expanding both public and private investment in such infrastructure. This could include exchanging information on the impact of recent economic developments on member economies' policies. Exchange of information could also cover:
 - a) policies aimed at alleviating rural poverty and sustaining development in rural areas;
 - b) the role of SMEs and multinational enterprises in the food sector;
 - c) measures to encourage investment in facilities to ensure food safety; and
 - d) measures for decreasing the loss of food during distribution
- 2) Where appropriate, coordinate and combine related projects pursued by different economies or entities in order to maximize potential benefits.

Trade and other Matters

The overall benefits of trade liberalization have been recognized by Leaders in framing the 2010/2020 Bogor undertaking in 1994. Trade is playing an increasingly important role in helping the region to meet its food requirements and the mutual reliance on food in the region has been strengthened. Increased trade flows will further change the geographical distribution of production. This can lead to more efficient patterns of resource allocation within the region. In turn, this can help to sustain high rates of economic growth and generate income needed to raise nutritional levels. Additionally, more smoothly-operating markets may be better able to adjust to unexpected short-term fluctuations in supply; and product mix is also likely to be more diversified, thereby spreading the risks of supply variability.

There are concerns, however, from some net-food-importing economies about the future instability of food supplies in terms of price/quantity due to climatic changes, policy changes and so on, under circumstances where production of food for export becomes increasingly concentrated in a smaller number of economies. Also, the full effect of trade expansion, including external economies and diseconomies in agriculture and structural adjustment in rural communities, have to be considered.

Finally, in view of expected increased levels of trade in food, including processed food, to meet the region's expanded food requirements, food quality and standards will become a high priority.

TFF 초안 검토('98. 8. 31일자)

□ 서 론

1. 오사카 정상회담에서 FEEEP 중요성 언급함
2. TFF의 목적과 행동범위 기록
 - 목 적
 - 아·태지역의 식량문제의 중요성 이해증진
 - 아·태지역 미래식량문제에 대비, 대응방안 연구
 - 행동범위
 - 인구·경제성장이 식량수요와 공급에 미치는 영향 파악
(생산·기술변화, 무역흐름, 재고, 가공 및 유통)
 - 식량관련 환경문제 분석
 - 아·태지역과 관련된 분석과 검토 정보교환
 - 경제기술적 방법이나 특정한 사안 연구
 - 역내의 관련 전문가나 여타 fora의 공동협력
 - 공동행동을 위한 분석작업
3. 이때까지 9차례 회의후 공동행동방안 연구함
4. TFF는 다양한 역내국가의 경제·인구적 특징을 고려하고 식량 순수입·순수출국의 다채로운 특성과 세계무역과의 관련성을 연구해야 함
5. '97. 10월 EC에 1차로 진전된 보고서 제출함.
98년 새로운 행동계획 모색중임
6. 현재 아·태지역 금융위기, 이상기후영향으로 여러나라가 어려움에 처해 있으며 식량수급에 미치는 영향이 매우 커짐
7. Section II·III는 분석작업결과를 설명하고 Section IV는 향후 작업계획에 대해 논의할 것임

□ 분석작업 결과(Section II)

8. 4개분야로 나누어 공동간사국들이 각 분야에 대한 분석작업을 완료함
 - 식량수급분석(한국, 호주)
 - 식품유통·가공(필리핀, 인니, 캐나다)
 - 식량과 환경(대만, 뉴질랜드)
 - 미래수급분석(일본, 미국)
9. 최종안이 모두 제출됨

□ 공동행동을 위한 연구(Section III)

- 10~11. R&D, 하부구조투자, 무역관련 이슈, 환경관련 이슈들이 새롭게 공동행동 연구대상으로 부각되고 있음.
- 12~13. 향후 연구는 상대적으로 단기연구와 장기연구로 나누어질 수 있음. 관련 APEC fora와의 연구와 중복되지 않아야 함

A) R&D

14. 새로운 생산기술과 잠재적 기술개발은 역내의 증가하는 식량수요를 충족시키는데 매우 중요한 요소이며 식품표준의 발전에도 도움을 줌. 민간·정부부문 공동으로 이에 대한 연구개발과 투자가 이루어지고 있음
 - 가능한 작업
 - 회원국의 민간·정부부문에서 식품·농업부문 R&D 와 연관된 정책이나 프로그램에 관한 정보교환
 - 효율적인 부문의 R&D 협력사업 선정(선·개도국간 협조)
 - 동·식물 유전자원 보존
 - 유기농법
 - 유통가공기술
 - R&D 차원에서 관련 선정분야에 대한 정보교환 Network 구축

B) 농업 인프라투자

15. 지속적인 농업인프라투자가 농촌사회보존등 농업발전을 위해 중요함.
농업인프라투자는 새로운 시설생산 뿐만 아니라 기존시설의 보수 등도 포함됨
- 가능한 작업
 - 현행 농업인프라 관련되는 각국의 정책이나 프로그램에 관한 정보 교환(정부·민간부문 포함)
 - 농촌빈곤이나 지속가능 개발정책에 관한 정보도 교환
 - 농업에서의 중소기업이나 다국적 기업 역할 관련정보도 교환
 - 식품안전이나 식품 손실감소에 대응한 방법도 교환
 - 여러 회원국이 공통으로 주장한 프로젝트 연구추진 검토

C) 무역과 기타문제

16. 보고르 2010/2020 선언은 회원국간의 상호무역이익을 증가시키는데 큰 역할을 함. 무역량의 증가는 지정학적 농산물 분배에 영향을 미쳤으며 효율적인 자원분배와 경제성장률 유지, 소득증가에도 긍정적 영향을 미침
- 더욱 탄력적인 시장제도는 예기치 못한 단기적 불안정상황에 잘 대처할 수 있으며 공급자 다양화로 인한 위험분산도 가능함
17. 그러나 이러한 가능성 외에 식량 순수입국은 기후변화, 정책변화 등에 따라 가격·수량관련된 미래 식량공급의 불안정성을 느끼고 있으며, 식량 수출국의 과점화와 일부국가로의 집중 등이 문제시 되고 있음
- 또한 무역의 증가는 무역외부효과와 비경제효과도 유발시키고 있어서 농촌사회가 이에 대비한 구조조정의 관심이 높아지고 있음
- 가능한 작업
 - 회원국은 역내 식품무역의 장벽을 줄이는 노력 필요
 - 회원국은 공동으로 무역자유화와 농업개혁정책의 비용편익 분석 필요

- 회원국은 농업생산, 식량소비, 무역재고량 등 무역과 관련된 중요 정보교환 필요

18. 식량 및 식품소비의 증가추세를 고려할 때 역내 식품소비수요에 대응하기 위해 식품안전성 및 표준화가 우선되어야 함

○ 가능한 작업

- 회원국간 식품표준 정보교환 증대
- 이와 관련된 기술규제에 대한 워크숍 개최

D) 환경문제

19. 지속가능농업, 농촌개발, 식품생산에의 환경영향 등은 자연자원, 농업 관행, 환경정책, 농지이용 등에 영향을 받음

- 적절한 농업정책, 관행들이 환경이나 농촌개발에 긍정적 효과 줄 수 있음
- 이상기후(엘니뇨, 세계기후변화, 이상고온)는 회원국에 긍정적·부정적 영향을 주고 있음

○ 가능한 작업

- 환경적으로 건전한 농업육성위해 관련정보교환
 - 환경친화적농업을 성취할 수 있는 최선의 관행에 대한 정보교환
 - 이상기후나 이에 대응한 최신 기상정보협력 등이 필요(농가에 유용한 기상정보 제공위해 기상정보 배포의 원활화 추구)

20. 지속농업은 농촌사회의 활력을 제고시키고 농촌빈곤감소와 농촌개발에 중요한 역할을 함

○ 가능한 작업

- 중소농가와 농산물유통업자와 연관되어 지속농업과 관련된 정보교환
 - 인구증가와 경제성장 패턴, 이상기후 등에 대응한 각국의 정책 분석도 포함
- 농촌문제에 대한 워크숍 개최
 - 농촌사회의 활력제고를 위해 인구구조변화나 경제성장 패턴을 고려

□ 제안서에 대한 계속적 추진(Section IV)

21. 그동안 TFF논의를 통해 식량문제는 매우 다양하고 도전적이며 회원국간 필요가 절실하다는 점을 공감함
 - 위에서 제시한 4가지 행동계획외에도 기타 연구분석 작업들이 거론되고 있음

22. 정상들은 가능한 공동연구에 대한 제안을 고려해야 하며 EC는 FEEEP에 따른 TFF에 대한 감독권이 있으나 TFF의 특정한 주제 선정에 대한 특별한 가이드라인을 제시하지는 않음

23. 6월 Kuching 회의에서 거론된 2가지 선택방안 있음(두가지 동시 혼합도 가능)
 - A방안 : 식량문제에 대한 APEC에서의 기본적 초점을 계속 유지하여 식량과 관련된 기타작업과 의견교환 조정
 - EC, ATCEG와 공동연구 또는 새로 수정된 권한에 따른 TFF추진
 - B방안 : SOM의 개별공동계획의 일환으로 관련있는 APEC기구와 공동연구 추진
 - ATCEG, CTI, EC, 인프라워크샵, SCSC, Ecotech 소위원회, ISTWG와의 연계 추진

7. 식량작업반(TFF)논의동향 정리('98. 5월)

식량작업반(TFF) 논의동향

1. 설립배경

□ '95 APEC 오사카 정상회의

○ 일본 무라야마 수상의 제안

- 역내 인구증가와 소득성장이 식량, 에너지 및 환경에 미치는 영향을 APEC의 장기과제로 논의하자고 제안
- 즉, FEEEP(Food, Energy, Environment, Economic Growth, Population) 5개 요소 상호간 관계를 APEC의 장기 의제로 다루어 APEC역내의 경제번영이 지속 가능할 수 있도록 하기 위한 회원국 공동의 행동 방안에 대해 협의하기로 합의

※ 참고 : '95. 11. 오사카 APEC 정상회의 선언문 제9항

- 우리의 경제성장에도 불구하고, 또는 바로 이러한 경제성장 때문에, 광범위한 역내 협력을 증진시키고, 아·태지역의 공동체정신을 고양한다는 우리의 야심적인 시도는 의심할 여지없이 많은 새로운 도전에 직면할 것이고 이로인한 새로운 책임을 필요로 할 것이다.

아·태지역 인구의 빠른 증대와 급속한 경제성장은 식량 및 에너지에 대한 수요를 급격히 증대시킬 것으로 예견되며, 환경에 대한 압박을 가중시킬 것이다.

우리는 이와같은 서로 연관된 광범위한 문제들을 우리의 장기적인 과제에 포함시키며, 이 지역의 경제번영이 지속가능할 수 있도록 하는 공동행동 방안에 대해 협의해 나갈 것이다.

2. 설치근거 및 작업계획

가. 설치근거

- 오사카 정상선언문에 논의된 FEEEP문제중 식량분야를 다루기 위한 Food Task Force(식량작업반)를 EC(경제위원회) 산하에 구성
 - 제1차 SOM('96.2) : 식량 관련 일본 및 호주의 제안
 - 제2차 SOM('96.5) : 식량작업반(TFF) 구성키로 합의
 - 제1차 TFF('96.8) : 작업대상분야, 분석기간 및 방법 논의
 - 제2차 TFF('96.10) : 작업계획 확정, 분야별 간사국 선정

나. 작업계획

- 공동의장 : 일본, 호주
- 분야별(공동)간사국
 - 제1분야(과거 식량수급 분석) : 한국, 호주
 - 제2분야(가공 및 유통) : 캐나다, 인도네시아, 필리핀
 - 제3분야(식량과 환경) : 대만, 뉴질랜드
 - 제4분야(향후 식량수급 분석) : 일본, 미국
- 대상품목
 - ①주곡(쌀, 밀) ②조곡(옥수수, 보리, 수수) ③서류 ④유지작물(대두, 유채, 해바라기씨, 팜핵) ⑤채소류 ⑥과일류 ⑦ 두류 ⑧육류(소, 돼지, 양, 가금류) ⑨낙농품(버터, 치즈, 분유) ⑩설탕 ⑪수산물
- 작업기간
 - 작업의 완료시점을 정하지 않고 작업 진행정도에 따라 '98년 이후에도 탄력적으로 운영
- 분석방법
 - 계량적(quantitative) 방법과 서술적(qualitative) 방법 병행

3. 논의동향

가. '96~'97 논의동향

- '96년에는 4차에 걸쳐 SOM 및 TFF등 관련회의가 개최되어 식량문제 관련 일본과 호주가 각각 작성한 논의방안을 근거로 보고서 초안을 확정된 바 있으며,
- '97년에는 4차에 걸친 TFF회의를 거쳐 '96년에 합의된 연구계획에 따른 연구작업이 종료되어 '97각료회의에 보고됨
 - 제2분야는 연구작업이 '97년에 종료되지 않아 '99. 2월까지 마무리하기로 함

나. 분야별 연구보고서 발표

- 제1분야(우리나라, 호주) : 과거 식량수급 분석
 - 우리나라와 호주는 보고서내용에 양자가 합의가 이루어지지 않아 생산, 교역 및 재고 부분에서 보고서를 각자 작성
- 제2분야(필리핀, 캐나다, 인도네시아) : 유통 및 가공
 - '97년 연구작업이 종결되지 않아 '98. 2월 회의전까지 마무리하기로 했으며, 필리핀, 인도네시아 및 캐나다 등 3개국이 역할 분담
- 제3분야(대만, 뉴질랜드) : 농업과 환경과의 관계
 - 제3분야 보고서에 각국의 의견반영이 불충분함이 지적되었으며 추후 최종 확정전까지 의견을 수렴하기로 함
- 제4분야(일본, 미국)
 - 제1분야와 마찬가지로 문안합의가 회의 직전에야 이루어졌으며 식량 수출국 및 수입국의 입장이 타협된 형태로 합의됨

4. 향후 활동방향

- 식량작업반(TFF) 연구보고서가 식량순수입국과 수출국의 입장이 균형되게 반영되어 '97 각료회의에 보고됨에 따라, '98. 2월 페낭 TFF회의에서는 '98년도 작업계획을 아래와 같이 설정한 바 있음

< '98년 작업계획 >

- 4개분야에 대한 공동 행동조치안 논의
 - ①연구 및 개발 ②인프라 투자 ③무역 관련사항 ④환경문제
 - 식량문제와 관련되는 APEC내 다른 회의와 정보교류
 - 공동 행동조치와 관련하여 공동의장국이 6월 회의(6. 17, 쿠칭)전에 초안을 작성하여 회원국에 배포기로 합의
-
- 우리나라는 식량작업반 제1분야(과거식량수급 문제)에 대한 공동간사국으로 참여한 바 있어, 향후 식량작업반 논의과정에도 적극적으로 참여
 - 식량작업반에서의 논의가 순수연구분야에 한정되고, 농산물 자유화라는 추가 개방압력의 이론적인 근거로 활용되지 않도록 일본등 식량수입국과 공동 대처

8. ABAC의 최초 제안서

AN EFFICIENT FOOD SYSTEM FOR APEC

A Proposal from the APEC Business Advisory Council

This report is prepared to promote discussion on the Efficient Food System with a view to building support for it within ABAC and the wider private sector in the Asia Pacific region. The goal is to achieve ABAC support for recommending adoption of the Efficient Food System to APEC leaders in November 1998.

May 1998

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. ABAC calls for APEC Leaders to commit to early action in the food sector as measure vital to achieving sustainable growth and development in the region. ABAC proposes the Efficient Food System as a comprehensive and equitable approach to reform in the food sector which is consistent with APEC principles and objectives.
2. Looking forward to 2020, the Asia Pacific region faces a number of challenges which will impact on the ability of economies in the region to feed their citizens in an efficient manner. Rising food demand, changing consumption patterns and (in some parts of the region) pressure on scarce land, water and capital resources are all impacting on regional demand and supply in food products.
3. To date, all APEC members (at some point in their history) have sought to meet their food requirements through a combination of trade and self-sufficiency in some basic food items. Where economies have lacked resources or a competitive advantage in producing these basic commodities, they have had to resort to industry protection measures.
4. Despite the achievements of the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations and growing intra-regional trade in food products, the APEC region's food sector remains highly distorted by impediments to trade and investment, subsidies and monopoly practices. These are (collectively) maintained at a huge cost to taxpayers, consumers, and industry and result in inappropriate resource allocation. In some economies these practices are placing stress on scarce land and water resources.
5. ABAC believes the costs to the region of partial self-sufficiency food strategies are unacceptably high. ABAC believes an open, market based approach to meeting food needs is essential to achieving sustainable growth and development in the region and the most effective means of ensuring ongoing food security. To this end, ABAC proposes the Efficient Food system.
6. The Efficient Food System is based around the premise that there is available in the APEC region (as a whole) sufficient land, water, capital and technology to achieve ongoing food security. However, these resources are unevenly spread and areas of competitive advantage vary. The Efficient Food System is designed to ensure that food production patterns reflect resource endowments and competitive advantage and that this production is then readily available, at the lowest possible price, where it is required. It is assumed that all economies will have equal access to food supplies, regardless of source, under the principle of non-discrimination.
7. Building an Efficient Food System requires collective action to achieve free and open trade and investment in the region, development of rural infrastructure and increasing dissemination of food related technologies.
8. Food is already on the APEC agenda. The magnitude of the task involved, the need to ensure ongoing food security in the region and the forthcoming WTO round of agricultural negotiations all call for early commitment by APEC to a far more substantial work agenda in the food sector. It is incumbent on APEC to have a co-operative and community-based common policy on food before the WTO round begins.

B. THE EFFICIENT FOOD SYSTEM FITS WITH APEC'S AGENDA AND PRINCIPLES

1. Food is Already on the APEC Agenda.

At their 1994 meeting in Bogor APEC Leaders agreed on the goal of free and open trade and investment in the APEC region by 2010/20. Under the principle of comprehensiveness, this includes the food sector. Meeting in Osaka in 1995 APEC Leaders noted the importance of the food sector in "ensuring the region's economic prosperity is sustainable" and called for "joint action" in this area (together with energy and the environment). Subsequently, various APEC fora have begun preparatory work on policies for reform in the food sector.

At the 1997 Vancouver APEC meeting Leaders agreed that the timetable for liberalisation would be brought forward for 15 identified sectors, including food and fish. The food EVSL proposal currently being considered by APEC represents only an initial (partial) step toward liberalisation in the food sector.

The Efficient Food System is proposed as a comprehensive approach to the kind of "joint action" called for by APEC Leaders. The proposal is consistent with APEC objectives.

The proposal envisages commitment by APEC members to a common goal in the food sector and to a plan to achieve that goal. Consistent with APEC principles it is accepted members will exercise flexibility in implementing plans toward that goal provided they demonstrate a firm commitment to achieving the agreed goal.

2. There is a Need to Begin Work Now

Given the complexity of the issues in the food sector and the extent of action required, there is a need for early action to initiate a more extensive program of work than is currently underway - including addressing the tough liberalisation issues and defining meaningful cooperation on rural development - if APEC's goals are to be met.

In addition, ABAC considers that reform within the food sector holds enormous promise for the APEC region, being critically important to sustainable growth and development and having large potential benefits (perhaps more than any other sector) for industry and consumers alike.

The forthcoming round of WTO negotiations on agriculture (1999) add further to the need for early attention to food within APEC. There is a window of opportunity between now and the beginning of this round, within which APEC has the opportunity to formulate a food policy - including both economic and technical cooperation and liberalisation. APEC's ability to reach agreement on a collective position in the food sector would mean it was well positioned to influence WTO negotiations.

C. THE CONTEXT - FOOD TRENDS IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION

Over the past thirty years, demand for food has risen rapidly within the APEC region. Rapid economic growth, rising per capita incomes and population change have meant a huge increase in aggregate demand for food products. At the same time, economic growth and development have also affected the region's capacity to meet this growth in demand.

Supply of food products has expanded through growing intra-regional trade. In addition, increasing manufactured inputs, better technology and more sophisticated methods for managing disease and pests have improved production levels and product quality. Increasing capital flows in the region have meant greater investment in the food sector (though this sector has had to compete with other sectors for capital and in some areas unsuccessfully, contributing to a decline in rural infrastructure).

As the region looks forward to 2020, it faces a number of trends which will impact on its ongoing ability to maintain adequate food supplies for its citizens. In summary form, these are:

- Rising food demand, driven by population growth and rising per capita incomes. Changing demographics (increasing numbers in the 20-44 age group) will also contribute to higher demand for food products.
- Changing consumption patterns, toward a more diversified diet and more processed food, as per capita incomes rise (particularly in middle income economies).
- Food imports constituting an increasing proportion of food supplies, driven by changing consumption patterns and limited availability of land and water in some parts of the region.
- A levelling off in yields for food products unless investment in research and development increases.
- Urbanisation, pollution and land degradation reducing the availability of land in some parts of the region, whilst potential to expand the amount of land used by the food sector exists in other parts of the region.
- Growing competition from industrial and residential users for land, water and capital which may increase food production costs.
- Increasing environmental pressures, influencing the costs of food production and resource availability.
- Increasing urbanisation and greater demand for processed goods resulting in greater distances between consumers, processors and producers. This means a requirement for more extensive and efficient infrastructure and food distribution systems.

Food security has been defined as where "all households have both physical and economic access to adequate food for all members and where households are not at risk of losing such access".¹ The APEC region has, in the past, demonstrated its ability to satisfy demand for food products by its citizens. Despite the challenges posed by the above, few question the region's capacity to meet future demand for food. The question is, rather, whether demand will be met in the most efficient and environmentally responsible way.

¹ Declaration on World Food Security at the Rome food summit in 1996.

D. THE CASE FOR THE EFFICIENT FOOD SYSTEM

The achievement of food security in the APEC region, on a sustainable basis, is the goal of the Efficient Food System. ABAC is of the view the Efficient Food System is the most efficient and effective means of meeting the APEC region's future food requirements. The reasons for this are set out below. Also discussed are the costs and inadequacies of the partial self-sufficiency approach to meeting food demands which occurs frequently in the region.

I. The Costly Alternative - Partial Self-sufficiency

Trade in food products in the APEC region accounts for only a small percentage of food production and has historically grown at less than half the rate of growth in total trade.² One of the main reasons for this is that, in the interest of basic food security, many economies have continued high levels of domestic production in basic food commodities - despite the absence of a competitive advantage in doing so. A range of protection measures have been needed to sustain these industries.

Partial self-sufficiency in food involves significant costs to governments (or taxpayers), consumers and industry. Consider for example:

- The OECD estimates the total cost of agricultural transfers for consumers and taxpayers was US\$280 billion in 1997, or 1.3% of GDP (aggregate for all OECD).
- The OECD has estimated that, in 1996, for Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and the USA, food/agricultural policies in 1996 increased the consumer food bill by around US\$80 billion.³
- The holding of large food reserve stocks (usually associated with self-sufficiency strategies to offset supply volatility) is extremely costly. For example, stock-piling grain incurs annual costs equal to 20-25% of crop value.⁴

The relatively low level of global trade in food products has also meant higher costs for economies reliant on trade as world food markets are more unstable than industrial goods markets.

Also, efforts at partial self-sufficiency are not justified on the basis of concerns about the long term availability of food products. Food production is expected to rise in the future and it is generally accepted that the region as a whole has the capacity to feed itself. Neither are concerns over food embargoes a legitimate basis for partial self-sufficiency in food. These have not been used in the Asia - Pacific for more than 25 years, and diversified production sources mean no one economy could force a shortage of any basic food commodity in the region. In addition, self-sufficiency, even in a small number of basic food commodities is something of a myth on account of reliance on imported agricultural inputs (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides) without which these industries would not be viable.

² From APEC Taskforce on Food, 1997 Progress Report, p34

³ PECC, "Pacific Food Outlook 1997-98", p12

⁴ Johnson, Robbin "Food Policy in APEC", in C F Bergsten, (Ed) "Whither APEC?", Institute for International Economics, October 1997, p119

APEC cooperation to ensure nondiscriminatory access to supplies is a logical extension of the food system developing in the region.

2. The Benefits of an Efficient Food System

There is no economic justification for partial self-sufficiency strategies to ensuring food security. On the contrary, they are maintained at a heavy cost to an economy and inhibit (regional and domestic) growth and development. There is also increasing reason to question the appropriateness of this approach as a means to food security. As outlined above, the APEC region faces a number of trends in coming years which will impact on food availability (particularly in some economies) and place pressure on scarce resources.

Economic realities and the future outlook argue strongly for all economies to adopt an open, market based approach to meeting food demand, in all product areas.

An open, market-based approach to food production and security has some obvious economic benefits for all economies in the region:

- It reduces the risks arising from local crop shortfalls since global food production fluctuates much less (historically, seldom more than 3%) than local output.
- It lowers food costs by giving consumers access to efficient producers. As consumers spend less on food, they spend more on other goods and services.
- It means lower food costs for processors, which in turn means improved competitiveness.
- It raises income/growth levels as economies focus on areas of comparative advantage. For example, New Zealand grows faster by exporting pastoral products and importing clothing (from China), electronic goods (from Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei), sugar and cereals (various).

Secondly, the growth and development expected in the developing economies of the APEC region will create significant demand for imported goods and capital. Consider the following examples:

- Growing per capita incomes mean increasing demand for a wider range of food products. For example, over the past 20 years global grain and rice consumption has increased by 44% while meat consumption has risen by 62%, protein meal by 114% and vegetable oil 141%. Looking at Japan, in the last 30 years, rice consumption per capita decreased by 37% whilst red meat consumption increased by 220%.⁵

Large parts of the APEC region are passing through the early stages of this cycle where shifts in dietary patterns are most pronounced. Resulting demands can only be met through increasing trade.

- As incomes rise consumers demand more processing, preparation and packaging of food products. Increasingly, consumers look for built-in services, convenience and customisation in food products. All this occurs at a time of increasing separation of

⁵ *ibid*, p117-118.

producer and consumer (due to urbanisation and greater consumption of processed foods).

Meeting this demand requires development of sophisticated food processing and delivery industries together with complex storage and distribution systems. This in turn requires capital, technology and expertise, only some of which will be available from domestic sources.

Thirdly, the complementary resource endowments and areas of competitive advantage within the APEC region argue strongly for a trade-based approach to meeting rising food needs and expectations within the region. In some parts of the APEC region food production is already constrained by limited land and water and further pressures will come from increasing urbanisation and competition by industrial and residential users. Similarly, the availability of capital and advanced technology is highly uneven throughout the region, and in many cases in least supply where the needs will be greatest in coming years.

Overall, the APEC region has sufficient food production capacity if its resources are used co-operatively and efficiently. However, significant investment in infrastructure is required to link producers with processors and consumers. Technology holds the promise of increased productivity but must be available region-wide. Capital likewise is plentiful, but needs a safe environment and efficient transfer mechanisms to ensure it is available where needed.

The Efficient Food System is designed to reduce pressure on scarce resources in economies where they are already under stress. It promotes increasing investment between economies as a means of transferring capital, technology and expertise. It aims to shift production and resource usage into more sustainable patterns and promotes increasing reliance on trade flows and investment in technology to provide food security.

In summary, a closed food system will feed people by constraining rates of demand growth, consuming scarce capital resources by investment in areas of marginal productivity and placing fragile land and water resources under pressure. An Efficient Food System, by contrast, will enable income-driven demand growth to continue, will direct capital into its most productive uses and shift production into more environmentally sound patterns and practices. It will help ensure farmers and processors make decisions based on market fundamentals and promote more efficient, sustainable patterns of production, processing and distribution, in doing so lowering the risk premium capital investors require.

E. BUILDING AN EFFICIENT FOOD SYSTEM

Building an Efficient Food System in the APEC region will require a commitment to action in three areas: development of rural infrastructure, liberalisation of trade and investment and dissemination of food-related technologies. These areas are highly interrelated and activity in one area will impact on outcomes in another. Building an Efficient Food System is dependant on action in all three areas at the same time (i.e. in parallel).

1. Rural Infrastructure Development

The APEC Ministerial Statement of the 1997 Vancouver meeting specifically mentioned the need for sound rural infrastructure development and the necessity of private sector involvement. The Efficient Food System envisages regional food production patterns which reflect the resource endowments and comparative advantages of each economy. Fundamental to achieving this is the development of rural infrastructure, to ensure rural producers are effectively linked to domestic and international markets.

The ADB has estimated infrastructure investment of some US\$1.5 trillion is required in the region by 2010⁶, a significant proportion of which is directly or indirectly related to the food sector. Most economies in the Asia Pacific region still have huge infrastructure requirements in the food sector, for:

- Delivering agricultural inputs;
- Distribution of agricultural outputs;
- Handling and processing of agricultural outputs; and
- Storage & distribution of food products.

It is essential that investment in rural infrastructure reflects a commitment to an Efficient Food System - based on a strategy of reliance on trade to ensure food security and a concentration of agricultural production in areas where a competitive advantage is held. Pursuing infrastructure development according to a partial self-sufficiency strategy would result in a major misallocation of resources, for example investment in unsustainable crops, deforestation to create marginal farmland, unsuitable land use etc.

As well as being a critical component to an Efficient Food System, infrastructure development is also vital to general rural development and the capacity for the rural community to develop off-farm sources of income (which is an essential element of any strategy aiming to reduce rural poverty).

In order to meet the infrastructure needs of the region, there is a need for action in the following areas:

- Economic policy reform to promote a sound macro-economic environment;
- Reform of domestic regulatory regimes to create an environment conducive to private sector investment; and
- Development of funding mechanisms to facilitate, and reduce the cost of, private sector investment in infrastructure.

⁶ PECC, "Pacific Food Outlook 1997-1998", p9

To ensure the full benefits of increased investment in rural infrastructure are realised, the above measures should be pursued in parallel with liberalisation in the food sector. This will ensure investment reflects areas of competitive advantage and help avoid misallocation of resources.

2. Free And Open Trade And Investment In The Food Sector

Despite the achievements of the Uruguay round of GATT negotiations, significant impediments to free and open trade and investment in the APEC region's food sector remain. Consider by way of example:

- Average tariff rates on food imports remain, in most APEC economies higher than average tariffs on industrial goods. In addition, in a number of product lines, tariffs remain extremely high throughout the region and tariff quotas are widespread. For example, out of tariff quota rates range from 27% (beef) to 300% (dairy products) in Canada, are over 200% for dairy products, dried vegetables and some prepared foods in Japan and in the USA are 135% for peanuts.
- Non-tariff measures such as technical barriers to trade (e.g. labelling requirements) occur with a high frequency in all APEC economies in the food sector and at a significant cost to business.
- Use of domestic and export subsidies in the food sector is widespread causing price distortions and significant wealth transfers from consumers/taxpayers to producers. OECD data shows the cost to domestic consumers and taxpayers of transfers to agriculture equates to 36% of the value of associated production (all OECD in 1996), including 71% for Japan, 22% for Canada, 16% for the USA, 13% for Mexico and 9% for Australia.
- Despite falls in tariff rates on food products, in some economies the impact of this is being negated by unjustified sanitary and phytosanitary requirements.
- Some form of monopoly in the food sector exists in almost all APEC economies.

These impediments are maintained at significant cost to economies, corporations and consumers of the region.

It is important to note that the Efficient Food System recognises that subsidies may be necessary as economies transition to market-pricing and an open system, and perhaps even beyond that. However, these subsidies should be transparent and should be decoupled from pricing, production and processing decisions.

The Efficient Food System calls for an open, market based approach to food security. To assist in the transition to a more open food sector, and to ensure economies are able to make full advantage of opportunities arising, economic and technical cooperation in the following areas will be required:

- A program of technical assistance to upgrade sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) procedures where these inhibit exporting of food related goods;
- Cooperation to speed up harmonisation/equivalency of food regulation and control systems;

- Collective APEC action in human resource development to match education and training opportunities with the needs of rural residents transitioning to comparative advantage-based food production and processing opportunities.
- Use of the ABAC Partnership for Equitable Growth to facilitate private sector investment in rural infrastructure projects and in rural enterprises that reflect areas of comparative advantage in food production and processing

An open, market based food system entails progressive elimination of border controls in the food sector, including:

- Progressive elimination of tariffs ;
- Identification and phasing out of non-tariff measures that distort trade;
- Progressive elimination of export subsidies;
- Cooperation in assuring nondiscriminatory access to food products;
- De-coupling of domestic support programmes from production; and
- Identification and reform of non-WTO consistent SPS practices.

The Efficient Food System also envisages increasing capital flows between countries, which will be facilitated through:

- Reform of domestic regulatory regimes and removal of barriers to investment;
- Further development of domestic capital markets; and
- Review and reform of activities which prevent or minimise competition in the food sector.

3. Dissemination Of Technological Advances In Food Production & Processing

Throughout the APEC region significant advances are being made in bio-technology and technology-based methods of farm/crop management. These developments hold significant promise for:

- Improving food sector productivity;
- Improving food sector product quality; and
- Minimising the harmful effects of food production on the environment.

These developments will become increasingly important to the food sector as a whole and to individual economies' food production capacity. However, at present the benefits of food related technology are confined to a small number of economies where the innovations have arisen. Without liberalisation of trade and investment, future developments are also likely to result in uneven benefits throughout the region.

Facilitating greater investment in the food sector, especially domestic investment in rural enterprises utilizing comparative advantage will assist with the development of food related technologies and their dissemination throughout the region. Also needed is regional cooperation (through a body such as APEC - perhaps by strengthening the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group) in the following areas:

- Regulation of food-related technology;
- Research, development and marketing of food related technology;
- Ensuring dissemination of new technologies in a manner consistent with market principles and intellectual property rights;
- Coordinating standardization and harmonization of SPS and food safety practices (particularly to take account of new technological developments); and
- Distribution of information on the most environmentally sound food production and processing techniques.

제3부 ATCEG 활동

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I 추진 개요

1. ATCEG 추진과정

- APEC의 농업기술협력은 '94년 보고르 정상회의에서 대만의 제안으로 7개과제 실행계획을 수립
 - '95년 오사카 행동지침의 경제·기술협력(Eco-Tech) 13개 분야에 농업기술협력사업이 채택
 - '95, '96년의 임시 ATC 전문가회의에서는 순수한 농업기술협력에 한정하기로 합의
 - '97년부터 대만을 선임간사국으로 하여 공식 조직화된 ATCEG 회의를 매년 개최

- '99제3차 ATCEG총회에서 일본을 의장국으로 선임, 차기과제 선정
 - FEEEP의 후속실천과제와 기존 연구과제를 통합, 협력 기반 강화

<제1기 ATCEG 7대과제>

| | 과제명 | 간사국 | 우리나라 전문가 참여현황 | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | | | '97 | '98 | '99 |
| 1 | 동식물 유전자원의 보존과 이용 | 대만 | 농진청 신경옥 | 불참 | - |
| 2 | 농업생명공학의 연구개발 및 지도 | 호주 | 농진청 이부영, 윤두학 | 농진청 김태산 | 전문가명단 통보(캐나다) |
| 3 | 농산물 유통·가공 | 미국 | - | - | - |
| 4 | 동·식물검역 및 병해충관리 | 미국 | - | 불참 | 식검 김진성 |
| 5 | 농업금융시스템개발협력 | 일본, 대만 | 농협 이건호 현성현 | 농협 김영수 | 자료갱신 (농협) |
| 6 | 농업기술이전 및 훈련 | 인도네시아 | - | - | - |
| 7 | 지속가능농업 협력 | 필리핀 | - | - | 불참 |

2. 7대 협력과제별 추진현황

- 동·식물 유전자원의 보존과 이용(대만)
 - '96. 11월부터 역내 유전자원은 D/B개발 착수
 - '97년 3월 유전자원 워크샵 개최(우리나라 참석)
 - '98. 11월 “가축 및 수생동식물 유전자원보존과 이용”에 관한 워크샵 개최
- 농업생명공학의 연구개발 및 지도(호주)
 - '96. 5월부터 인적교류, 훈련, 경험과 기술공유, 안전성과 상업화문제에 대한 작업을 시작
 - '97년 1차, '98년 2~3차 워크샵 개최(우리나라는 2차까지 참석)
 - '98. 11월 제3차 농업생명공학 워크샵에서 캐나다가 “농업생명공학 위험평가 정보교환에 관한 기본지침” 작성국가로 결정되어 우리나라도 '99.1월 전문가 명단을 통보
※ 농진청 : 윤진영, 이신우, 장원경, 산림청 : 강호덕
- 농산물유통·가공(미국)
 - '96. 3월부터 태평양경제협력위원회(PECC)를 중심으로 기술협력가능성 타진 및 정보수집과 역내 현존하는 수확후 기술제도 개발법 검토등을 계획하였으나, '97년 이후 논의진전 없음.
- 동·식물 검역 및 병해충관리(미국)
 - WTO/SPS 협정 이행에 관한 APEC 역내의 협력을 중심으로 하되 여타 포럼과 중복을 피하기로 함.
 - '98. 3월 “식물병해충위험평가” 워크샵 개최
 - '99. 6월 호주 “식물병해충 위험평가” 워크샵 개최(우리나라 참석)
- 농업금융시스템 개발협력(일본, 대만)
 - '96. 3월부터 정보교환 및 수집으로 네트워크 설치('99 자료갱신)
 - 대만의 '97년 세미나, 일본의 '98년 워크샵 개최(우리나라 참석)
- 농업기술 이전 및 훈련(인도네시아)
 - 교육훈련기관의 D/B 구축키로 하였으나, '97년이후 진전없음.
- 지속가능농업(필리핀)
 - '96년부터 이용가능한 기술과 정보교환을 위한 방안 모색
 - '98의 필리핀의 세미나 개최계획이 일정상 문제로 '99년에 개최(우리나라 불참)

3. ATCEG 차기과제 추진계획(2000-2)

| 기존과제 (간사국) | 차기확정과제 (간사국) | 추진계획 |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 동식물 유전자원의 보존과 이용(대만) | 기존과 동일 | 2000년 유전자 워크샵 개최 2001년 Y2K문제 등의 워크샵 개최 |
| 농업생명공학의 연구 개발 및 지도(호주) | 기존과 동일 (캐나다 참여) | 생명공학 정보격차 해소추진(캐나다) 위해요소 평가관련(미국)등 |
| 농산물 유통·가공(미국) | 농산물 생산, 유통, 가공, 소비(미국,일본) ※ FEEEP의 무역문제를 결합 | TFF의 무역 기타 문제중 “무역 자유화 등 비용편익분석”은 각 회원국의 연구결과를 회원국 간 공유하기로 함. |
| 동식물검역 및 병해충 관리(미국) | 기존과 동일 | 2000년 병해충 관리 워크샵 개최(호주) |
| 농업금융시스템 협력(일본, 대만) | 기존과 동일 | 2000년 일본의 농업금융협력 훈련사업 추진 |
| 지속농업(필리핀) | 지속농업 및 관련 환경 문제(일본, 필리핀, 대만) ※ FEEEP의 환경과 결합 | R&D 사업 연결추진 |
| 농업기술이전및 훈련(인도네시아) | 농업기술전파 및 훈련(일본, 인도네시아) ※ FEEEP의 R&D와 결합 | R&D 사업 연결추진 |

[참고]

□ 오사카 행동지침(OAA)의 경제기술협력(Eco-Tech) 13개 과제

- 1) Human Capital Development (인적자원 개발)
- 2) Industrial Science and Technology(산업과학 및 기술)
- 3) Small and Medium Enterprise(중소기업)
- 4) Economic Infrastructure(경제인프라)
- 5) Energy(에너지)
- 6) Transportation(수송)
- 7) Telecommunication(통신정보)
- 8) Tourism(관광)
- 9) Trade and Investment Data(무역투자 데이터)
- 10) Trade Promotion(무역증진)
- 11) Marine Resource Conservation (해양자원 보존)
- 12) Fisheries(어업)

13) Agriculture Technology(농업기술)

□ OAA/Eco-Tech 13개 과제와 ATC/협력분야의 관계

- ATC/7개 협력분야는 Osaka Action Agenda(Part II)의 경제기술협력(Eco-Tech) 13개 과제의 1개분야(농업기술)로 추진
- '96 수빅정상회의에서는 13개 Eco-Tech 분야중 APEC회원국에 중요한 6개 분야에 중점을 두어 협력을 추진하기로 합의(수빅정상 선언문 Paragraph 16)

II. 세부사항

1. 연혁

- '94. 11 : 인니, 보고르 정상회의에서 대만이 회원국간, 농업기술협력사업(Agricultural Technical Cooperation : ATC)을 제의.
- '95. 2 : 고위급회의에서 대만은 농업기술협력사업의 추진계획 마련을 위한 전문가회의 개최를 제의
- '95. 6 : 대만(대북)에서 제1차 ATC전문가 회의(Experts Meeting)를 갖고 7개의 협력사업 분야별 중단기 과제별로 실행계획(Action Plan) 마련
- '95. 11 : 오사카 행동지침상의 경제기술협력 13개 과제의 하나로 "농업기술"이 포함
- '96. 5 : 호주(캔버라)에서 제2차 ATC 전문가 회의(Experts Meeting)에서 순수농업기술협력에 한정하기로 합의
- '96. 10 : 필리핀, 마닐라 SOM(고위실무회의)에서 SOM에 직접 보고하는 전문가그룹(Experts Group)의 형태로 공식조직화
- '97년부터 3년간 대만을 선임간사국으로 하여 제1기 협력사업추진
- 농업생명공학에 관한 미국의 비공식제안서에 관한 논의 등
- '99 제3차 ATCEG총회에서 일본이 제2기(2000-2002) 간사국으로 선정되어 FEEEP/식량분야 후속실천과제를 포함한 협력과제 재편
- APEC/식량·농업분야를 총 망라하여 '99년 확정된 APEC Food System의 중심 추진 기구로 전환
- 제1기의 부진한 과제를 일본,대만 등이 가담하여 협력기반강화

2. ATCEG 회의개최 및 참가현황

가. 제1차 농업기술협력(ATC) Experts Meeting : '95.6.13 ~17 (대만, 대북)

- 참가자 : • 농림부 기술협력과장 강명구
- 농진청 축산연구소 권오섭
- 농진청 농촌지도사 김재웅
- KREI 부연구위원 어명근
- " 책임연구원 김동민

주요 논의의제

- ATC 회의의 목적, 원칙, 전략 등을 기술한 Vision Statement 채택
- 기술협력 분야별(유전자원 보존교환 등 7개 협력분야)토의를 통하여 분야별 Action Plan 마련(단기·중기·장기별 세부 Action Plan 및 Target Date(착수시기)채택
- 기술협력 토의 과제별 간사국 지정

나. 제2차 농업기술협력(ATC) Experts Meeting : '96. 5. 7 ~5. 9 (호주, 캔버라)

- 참가자 : • 농림부 통상협력과장 배종하
- 농림부 통상협력과 사무관 최성호
- 외무부 주 호주대사관 양봉렬 참사관
- 농진청 연구관 권오섭
- " 연구사 이동진
- KREI 부연구위원 어명근
- 농 협 과장 최찬호

주요 논의의제

- 7개 협력분야별 실행계획의 진전상황을 점검하고 향후 APEC 내에서의 동 회의의 지위문제 등을 논의
- 교역자유화 문제는 ATC에서 논의하지 않는다는 원칙을 확인
- ATC활동계획에 지속 가능한 농업이 포함되어야 한다는데 합의

다. 농업기술협력(ATC) 전문가회의(Experts Meeting)임시회의 : '96.10.13
(필리핀, 마닐라)

- 참가자 : • 농림부 통상협력과장 배중하
 • 농림부 통상협력과 사무관 최성호
 • 농진청 연구관 류경한

□ 주요 논의의제

- ATC를 APEC내의 공식조직으로 전환하기로 합의
- 호주가 제안한 ATC Experts Group의 TOR(Terms Of Reference)논의
- ATC Internet Home Page 개설
(<http://www.dpie.gov.au/dpie/apec/atc/>)

라. 제1차 농업기술협력(ATC) Experts Group 회의 : '97. 9.23~26
(필리핀, 마닐라)

※ ATC가 APEC내의 공식조직으로 전환된 이후 개최된 1차회의
: Experts Meeting → Experts Group

- 참가자 : • 농림부 통상협력과장 유병린
 • 농촌진흥청 축산연구관 정진관
 • 식물검역소 식물검역사무관 권채순
 • 동물검역소 수의주사 허송무
 • 한국식품개발연구원 책임연구원 김동만
 • 농협중앙회 과장 현성현

□ 주요 논의의제

- '96 정상회의에서 제안한 경제협력 6대 우선과제를 ATC에 적용시키고 이행하는 문제에 대한 논의
- '97 ATC의 가시적성과(deliverables)로 '97, 3월 개최된 Workshop 및 Seminar(①동식물 유전자원 보존과 이용 및 ②농업금융 ③생명공학)결과를 '97. 11월 각료회의 및 정상회의에 제안기로 함

마. 제2차 ATC Experts Group 회의('98.7.27 - 30, 미국 포틀랜드)

- 참가자 : · 국립식물검역소 국제검역협력과장 안 병 규
· 농림부 통상협력과 행정사무관 김 상 현

□ 주요 논의의제

- '97 APEC 밴쿠버 각료회의에서 강조된 경제협력 6대과제를 ATC 에서 적용하고 이행하는 노력 설명
- '98 APEC SOM(고위실무회의) 및 통상장관회의에서 EVSL(분야별 조기자유화)등의 논의가 이루어지고 있음을 설명
- 미국측은 기존의 methyl bromide 훈증소독방식을 대체할 수 있는 방사선소독처리방식(Irradiation quarantine treatment)설비가 하와이에서 내년쯤 완비되므로 이와관련 Workshop을 하와이에서 열기로 제안

바. 제3차 ATCEG회의('99.6.8-10, 일본 동경)

- 참가자 : 농림부 통상협력과 김상현사무관

□ 주요 논의 의제

- 제1기 협력과제별 추진상황 및 계획
- 일본의 New Framework 추진(FEEEP후속과제를 포함)
- 제2기 추진 7대과제 및 간사국 확정
- '99정상회의 보고사항(차기회의는 2000.6월, 하와이로 결정)
- 차기의장 선임 : Mr. Keizi Kainuma (전 일본 농림수산성 농림수산연구센터 소장)

※ 차기의장은 GMO, 검역등 협력과제를 집중 추진예정

[별첨]

1. 제1기 ATCEG 의장서한
(Dr. Te-yeh Ku)
2. 제2기 ATCEG 실행계획(TOR)
3. '97 각료선언문중 생명공학 관련

**ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXPERTS GROUP
CHINESE TAIPEI**

APEC Secretariat

Mr. Ji Hye-yang

65-276-1775

JHY@mail.apecsec.org.sg

27 October 1999

Dear APEC Colleagues:

The Eleventh APEC Ministerial Meeting and Economic Leaders Meeting had been convened during 9-10 and 13 September 1999, respectively, in Auckland, New Zealand. In my capacity as the lead shepherd of Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group (ATCEG), I am pleased to forward to you the attached copy of documents for your reference. These include Declaration of APEC Economic Leaders Meeting, Joint Statement of the 11th APEC Ministers Meeting, and BMC Report to SOM Chair on the Management/Budgetary Aspects of Other Fora's Self-reviews.

For your quick perusal, I suggest you refer to Ministerial Joint Statement from paras 33 to 39 (ECOTECH part), para 45 (Biotechnology), paras 46 to 48 (Women's Participation in APEC Process) and para 53 (Management Review).

In particular, I wish to bring your deliberation to the above-mentioned Biotechnology paragraph (para 45) quoted as the following:

"Recognizing the important contribution biotechnology can make in expanding agricultural production and noting the recommendations of the SOM Chair's Report on ABAC's proposal for an APEC Food System, Ministers requested that ATCEG report on the work already done in this area, along with any plans or recommendations for future work and take into accounts studies being conducted in other international fora, for review by the SOM next year and discussion by Ministers Responsible for Trade at their June 2000 meeting."

As you may recall that similar issues of concern have been addressed in the APEC Ministerial Joint Statement in Vancouver meeting in 1997. ATCEG took the role as instructed by the APEC Ministers in intensifying science-based approaches to the introduction and use of biotechnology products. APEC Ministers, recognizing the emerging concerns in the region on safety of biotechnology products, again instructed ATCEG to take further action as explicitly stated in the Auckland Ministerial Joint Statement in 1999.

With a collective vision to upgrade the capacity and quality of agricultural

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ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXPERTS GROUP
CHINESE TAIPEI

production and enhance environmental conservation in the region, ATCEG earmarked one of its priority areas for joint actions as "Research, Development and Extension on Agricultural Biotechnology" since its initiation in 1995. Australia has been taking the lead as the shepherd of this area since then. I was delighted that we were very much on the right track to have three workshops on agricultural biotechnology being hosted by Australia, United States and Malaysia, respectively during 1997 and 1998. I trust that you would agree with me that the outcomes of these workshops were all very fruitful and useful in providing opportunities for sharing of technical information and communications on biotechnology related regulations among member economies, as well as for capacity building on biosafety risk assessment in APEC. By the way, I acknowledged that Canada confirmed its offer to take the lead as the shepherd of Biotech area starting from the year 2000 as it was discussed in the 3rd ATCEG Meeting in June 1999. I believe that our Group, with members' concerted efforts and active participation, will be able to continue making satisfactory progress.

As a follow-up to APEC Ministers' instruction made in their Auckland meeting, I will consult with Japan, the new ATCEG's lead shepherd starting from next January, on matters of report drafting. The draft report should be discussed and finalized by the Group before submitting to the SOM II and Trade Ministers' Meeting to be held during late May and early June of the year 2000.

For your information, SOM I is scheduled to be held during 12-21 February, whereas SOM II is scheduled for 26 May-3 June 2000 in Brunei.

In addition, APEC Management Review will be continued into the next year. Our Group is expected to continue conducting its review in the year of 2000. Ministers also endorsed the SOM's Report on Management Review as attached. It is requested that member economies follow the procedures and rules of project management from now on.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Te-yeh Ku
Coordinator for ATCEG's Lead Shepherd

Council of Agriculture
37 Nan-hai Road, Taipei, Taiwan

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ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXPERTS GROUP

TERMS OF REFERENCE
(Revised at the 3rd ATC Meeting)
June 1999

**Article 1 Establishment of the APEC Experts Group on Agricultural
Technical Cooperation (ATC)**

The previous APEC Experts Meeting on ATC was established as an Experts Group on Agricultural Technical Cooperation in November 1996. The Group reports directly to the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM).

Article 2 Objectives

The Group will serve as a forum for member economies to enhance the capacity of agriculture and its related industries to contribute to economic growth and social well-being in the region.

Article 3 Principles of Cooperation

The activities of the Group will accord with the principles and essential elements of Economic and Technical Cooperation set out in Part II of the Osaka Action Agenda and with any subsequent directions from APEC Economic Leaders, Ministers and Senior Officials. These activities will:

- be based on the principles of mutual respect and equality, mutual benefit and assistance, constructive and genuine partnership and consensus building;
- develop an environment favorable to the effective operation of market mechanisms and integrate into the cooperation process the business/private sector and other pertinent institutions where possible;
- integrate environmental considerations in all relevant activities, and take into account the essential elements of Common Policy Concepts, Joint Activities and Policy Dialogue, while respecting the autonomy of each APEC economy over its policies.

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In addition, agricultural technical cooperation will:

- pay due consideration to the diversity of agricultural sectors in the region;
- recognize the rapid changes occurring in the agricultural sectors in the region; and
- avoid duplication with, and add value to, other APEC activities and activities undertaken by international agencies and regional fora.

Article 4 Scope of Activity

- 4.1 The Group will carry out its activities consistent with the vision statement and action plans incorporated in the Osaka Action Agenda and any subsequent directions.
- 4.2 The Group will concentrate in its future work on developing a dialogue and implementing agreed action programs on economic and technical cooperation along the chain of agriculture and food production, processing, marketing and distribution with special emphasis on opportunities for agricultural technical cooperation.
- 4.3 The work of the Group shall proceed in parallel with, and complement the work of other APEC groups.
- 4.4 Agricultural Technical Cooperation will focus on, but not be limited to, the following areas of activities:
 - Conservation and Utilization of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources
 - Research, Development and Extension of Agricultural Biotechnology
 - Production, Processing, Marketing, Distribution and Consumption of Agricultural Products
 - Plant and Animal Quarantine and Pest Management
 - Cooperative Development of Agricultural Finance System

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- Agricultural Technology Transfer and Training
 - Sustainable Agriculture and Related Environmental Issues
- 4.5 Above mentioned areas of activities will be reviewed annually basis against their objectives.
- 4.6 Where appropriate, the Group will liaise with the business sector and relevant regional and international bodies to ensure that its work is relevant, practical and focused and to avoid duplication.

Article 5 Structure of the Group

- 5.1 The Group will be composed of officials and experts from universities, public and private sectors
- 5.2 The Group will have a Lead Shepherd for ATC, supported by Shepherds/Co-shepherds for each area of activity, and will be appointed by consensus within the Group.
- 5.3 The Group will meet at least annually, with meetings arranged in such a way which minimizes resource costs and maximizes member participation.
- 5.4 The Group may establish special task forces with strictly defined terms of reference and duration.
- 5.5 The Group shall review the scope of its activities and all aspects of its operations every three years.

'97 각료 공동선언문중 Biotechnology 관련부문

v) Harnessing Technologies for the Future: Ministers noted the many initiatives to promote technological modernization of APEC member economies. In particular they welcomed:

- the inaugural meeting for an APEC Science and Technology Parks Network held in the People's Republic of China, in September 1997;
- the APEC Symposium on Technology Foresight held in Thailand, June 1997;
- the work of the Industrial Science and Technology Working Group to increase mobility of researchers, and improved flows of technological information and technology as well as the Cleaner Production Strategy sector-based projects in the electronics and computer sector, textiles dying and finishing sector, and food industry sector; and
- the initiatives of the Transportation, Energy, and Telecommunications Working Groups to ensure that APEC continues to adopt new technologies into the new millennium.

Ministers agreed that electronic commerce is an important technological breakthrough. Recognizing the opportunities it presents as a tool for economic and social growth, Ministers called for a workplan to study a wide range of issues on electronic commerce, with a view to developing a predictable and consistent environment that enables all APEC economies to reap the benefits and foster growth of electronic commerce. Ministers recognized that the private sector should take the lead role as innovators and developers of this important medium. The workplan should be reviewed at the June 1998 Meeting of Ministers responsible for trade to consider further steps.

Recognizing the vital contribution that biotechnology can make toward expanding agricultural and food production, Ministers encouraged the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group to intensify science-based approaches to the introduction and use of bio-technology products.

Ministers welcomed Mexico's offer to host the third Science and Technology Ministerial in October 1998. Ministers directed officials to place special emphasis on this theme in 1998.

vi) Developing Capital Markets: Ministers acknowledged the continuing work of the APEC Finance Ministers on the critical importance of sound macroeconomic policies for financial market stability and sustained growth. Ministers welcomed the Finance Ministers' work to develop voluntary principles to guide financial and capital market development and their collaborative initiatives to deepen and broaden domestic financial and capital markets.

참고사항 : 농업생명공학(미국 제안)

1. 제의사유

- 농업생명공학산업(Agricultural Biotechnology Industry)발전은 식량 공급량 확대를 통하여 역내 경제 성장에 긍정적으로 기여 예상
 - 종자 개량을 통한 식량증산(단백질 함유량 증가 포함) 및 경작지 확대 가능
 - 농약 및 비료사용 감소를 통한 환경보호 효과 증대
- 생명공학 이용은 '96년 마닐라 정상회의시 합의된 "미래기술이용" 및 환경적으로 지속가능한 성장 과제와도 부합

2. APEC내 협력 현황

- 농업기술협력전문가회의(ATC)에서 논의 되어옴
 - 역내 생명공학 협조를 위한 체제 구축
 - 기술개발 및 이용에 따른 잠재적 위험 확인

3. 향후 협력 범위

- ATC 등에서의 협력을 통한 생명공학 발전 촉진
 - 정부의 새로운 규제 도입에 대한 협조 방안 협의 포함
- 생명공학 기술 도입 및 이용에 따른 소비자 보호, 환경 보호
- 정부와 민간부문간의 긴밀한 협력 방안

4. 향후 추진 방향

- 각료 공동성명문에 ATC가 농업생명공학에 관한 아래 내용의 보고서를 작성하여 '98년 각료회의에 보고할 것을 지시
 - 개발도상 회원국에 대한 관련 전문지식 전부
 - 생명공학 제품 도입 및 이용에 관한 과학적 접근 방법 발굴
 - 식량 생산 체제 및 환경 보호를 위한 신기술 발전 촉진

9th APEC Ministerial Meeting

Vancouver, B.C., Canada

Non-Paper from the Delegation of the United States

1. Among the new technologies that offer great promise for the APEC region, an emerging agricultural biotechnology industry can make a vital contribution both to dynamic economic growth and to building an efficient food system on the Pacific Rim. Biotechnology can play a pivotal role in contributing to the health and nutrition of APEC populations. It can also lay the foundation for sustainable economic growth in rapidly expanding economies.
2. Leaders meeting in Manila in 1996 recognized the urgency with which APEC must respond to new challenges, and directed Ministers to assign high priority to harnessing technologies of the future and to promoting environmentally sustainable growth. Work underway or already accomplished in agricultural biotechnology will make it possible to meet both of these objectives; such work has the potential to increase food production by creating improved seed grains and levels of proteins, permitting use of new crops and new crop lands from increased ability of crops to withstand environmental factors, and dramatically reducing traditional reliance on fertilizers and pesticides. However, this potential has also created some concern about the effects of these new agricultural techniques on human health or the environment, and interest in ensuring that such complex and sensitive issues should be further explored. Indications are that biotechnology will contribute strongly to improved health and a better protected natural environment.
3. We believe it would be useful for APEC Ministers to underscore the importance of agricultural biotechnology at the November APEC Ministerial meeting in Vancouver in order to facilitate development and expertise in this vital area, to ensure that obstructions are not created for its introduction and use, and to encourage cooperation between the public and the private sectors.
4. The approach that APEC economies have so far utilized to address challenges in this emerging area is a practical one; the Agricultural Technology Cooperation Experts Group (ATC) has focused on a common approach in discussing a regional framework for biotechnology cooperation, identifying potential risks, and addressing the need for information to evaluate these matters. The group's approach is based on its common understanding and support for the basic principles that have so far guided and should continue to guide APEC member economy actions to promote APEC activities to facilitate growth and use of this dynamic technology.
5. These principles include consistency with the WTO Agreements, including the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures; use of substantial equivalence as the most practical approach to address food safety, taking into account effects of food processing or intended use by the consumer; safety assessments based on sound scientific principles, with flexibility to accommodate scientific advances; and a high degree of transparency that minimizes differences in interpretation and costs associated with product testing and approval.

6. APEC economies should reinforce the value of furthering regional cooperation in agricultural biotechnology based on these principles, and give priority to the work now being conducted by the ATC. We believe it would be useful for Ministers to request the ATC to recommend, by 1998, actions that APEC, and APEC members, should undertake to identify science-based approaches to the introduction and use of biotechnology products that will protect consumers while allowing the growth of new technologies to strengthen food production systems and promote environmental protection.

7. These approaches should include efforts to assist economies in need of expertise in these rapidly evolving areas, to minimize the possibility that emerging biotechnology industries in APEC economies will be subject to a wide range of divergent requirements across potential markets, to enable APEC economies to adopt a common understanding of the complex and sensitive issues involving agricultural biotechnology industries, and work to explore ways in which closer cooperation between the public and the private sectors can be used to accomplish these objectives.

8. Enhancing and directing the work of APEC on agricultural biotechnology will benefit APEC economies and their emerging biotechnology industries. By recognizing the vital contribution that biotechnology can make toward expanding agricultural and food production, and by urging APEC members to cooperate to ensure that its benefits are promoted and shared throughout the region, APEC Ministers can enable APEC to play a role in facilitating trade in this important and rapidly growing high technology area, and initiating a dialogue in the region that builds on the principles and practices currently used to address the challenges and opportunities of the future.

Ⅲ. ATCEG 논의과정

'99

- 참가결과
- Summary Report
- 일본의 새로운 협력방안제안서('99. 5)

'98

- 참가결과
- Summary Report

제3차 APEC/ATCEG 회의 참석결과 보고

□ 회의개요

- 일시 및 장소 : '99. 6. 8~10, Tokyo diamond Hotel
- 참석자 : APEC회원국 농업기술협력 담당자(16개 회원국 참석)
(우리측 김상현 사무관 참석)
- 주요 논의의제 : ATCEG 7대 협력과제 추진 및 기타사항
 - 일본측이 제안한 ATCEG/New Framework 추진
 - FEEEP에서 할당된 주요과제 논의
 - ATCEG/Self - Review 및 차기의장 선임

□ 우리측 기본 참여입장

- ATCEG회의의 논의방향이 순수기술협력 분야에 한정하고 있으므로 우리나라가 참여 가능한 분야는 적극 참여, 다만 농산물 교역자유화와 연계시켜 논의될 경우 저지 추진.
- 국내 농업발전에 기여할 수 있는 선진기술 도입 기능분야는 회원국과 공조하여 적극 참여
- 일본이 제시한 ATCEG/New Framework를 지지하여 ATCEG의 새로운 발전방향에 적극 협조
- 추후 농산물 수입국의 입장이 고루 반영될 수 있도록 차기의장 선출시 입후보한 일본측지지

□ 회의내용

< ATCEG 7대 협력과제 추진상황 및 계획보고 >

| 과제명(간사국) | 주요 추진상황('96~'99) 및 계획 |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 동식물 유전자원의 보존과 이용(대만) * 추진상황 보고 * 계획 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ APEC 역내의 유전자원 워크샵 2회 개최 및 Data Base 개발추진상황을 금년 SOMⅢ에 보고예정 ○ 또한, 유전자원의 저온보장 및 유전자은행 네트워크 협력사업 경과 보고(대만) ○ 내년에 DNA Purification 및 유전자 이질성 등 관련 Workshop 개최추진 및 2001년 Y2K문제와 유전자 정보관리시스템 관련 워크샵 개최추진(대만) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 농업생명공학의 연구 개발 및 지도(호주) * 추진상황 보고 * 계획 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ APEC 역내의 생명공학관련 인적교류 훈련, 안전성 및 상업화문제 논의 및 관련 워크샵 3회 개최('98년 쿠알라룸푸르 워크샵의 성공적 참석결과 보고) ○ 각국의 농업생명과학관련 Home page개설 추진중, 각국의 계속적 협조 요청 ○ 각국의 정보 격차를 줄이기 위한 생명공학 관련자 인턴쉽 및 Fellowship 부여 추진 및 위해요소 최적관리 관련, 최적 관행 교환(캐나다) ○ 위해요소 평가 관련 정보교환 적극 추진(미국) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 농산물 유통·가공 (미국) * 추진상황 보고 * 계획 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 농산물 수확후 가공(Post-harvest technology) 관련 정보교환 확대추진보고후 지속가능 관련 훈련 정보 네트워크(STIN)의 중요성 설명과 각국 참여요청(미국) ○ 태국의 농산물 수확후 가공관련 인적자원개발 프로젝트에 대한 적극 추진 |

| 과제명(간사국) | 주요 추진상황('96~'99) 및 계획 |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 동식물검역 및 병해충 관리(미국) * 추진상황 보고 * 계 획 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 식물병해충 위험평가 워크샵 개최중 ○ 오는 6월 15-18일 호주 케언즈에서 열리는 2차 식물검역 및 병해충관리 워크샵 적극지지 및 참여 및 2000년 호주에서 동물검역 및 병해충 관리 워크샵 개최추진(호주) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 농업금융시스템협력 (일본, 대만) * 추진상황 보고 * 계 획 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 아시아 경제위기에 따른 농가부채 확산등 고려 농업금융의 실질적 협력방안 모색 ○ 일본의 관련사업 종결 계획 추진설명 있었으나, 대만 및 기타 아세아 회원국의 추가 2년 추진 주장 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2000년 일본주최로 농업금융 협력 훈련사업 추진 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 지속농업(필리핀) * 추진상황 보고 * 계 획 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 지속농업(sustainable Agriculture)관련 워크샵 개최추진. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 오는 6월 11-14일, 필리핀 Davao Action Plan 마련중 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 농업기술이전 및 훈련 (인니) * 추진상황 보고 * 계 획 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 역내 교육훈련기관에 대한 D/B구축 ○ 일본의 공동 간사국 참여로 동 사업의 활성화 기대 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - '99. 10월 자카르타에서 워크샵 개최 추진 |

< ATCEG/New Framework 추진 >

- 지난 2월 SOMI 회의에서 작년까지 진행되었던 TFF의 4대과제(무역 및 기타문제, Infra 문제, R&D, 환경 및 농촌)를 발전적으로 해체하고, 무역, R&D, 환경문제 등을 ATCEG에 재할당하여 계속적 추진을 지시 내림.

| New Framework | 논 리(일본측안) | 논 의 결 과 |
|---|--|---|
| ○ 농업금융협력 사업폐지 | ○ 동 사업은 '98까지 목적달성 | ○ 회원국의 반대로 계속 추진 합의 |
| ○ 농업기술이전 및 훈련 사업의 명칭변경 및 Co-Shepherd 참여 | ○ 선임간사국인 인도네시아의 국내사정상 추진 어려움. 따라서, 일본이 공동 간사국으로 적극 참여 ○ 동 사업을 FEEEP/TFF 4대 과제인 R&D와 결부시켜 → R&D and 농업기술전파로 명칭 변경 | ○ 명칭 유지 및 일본의 공동간사국 적극 참여와 FEEEP의 R&D와 연결추진 합의 |
| ○ 지속농업사업의 명칭 변경 | ○ TEEEP/TFF의 환경 과제와 결부시켜 명칭변경 → 지속농업, 환경문제 농촌 부흥 | ○ 지속농업 및 관련 환경문제로 명칭변경 및 R&D 사업 연결 추진 합의 |
| ○ Food Supply & Demand 협력사업 창설 | ○ 지난 TFF의 4대과제인 무역 및 기타문제를 3년 계획으로 ATCEG에서 추진 | ○ 무역문제를 별도로 사업추진할 경우 논란이 예상되므로 기존사업인 농산물 마케팅, 가공, 유통사업과 결합시켜 명칭변경 → 농산물 생산, 가공, 유통 및 소비로 변경하고 R&D 사업과 연결추진 |

< 2000년대 추진 7대사업 및 간사국 확정 >

| 사 업 | 간 사 국 |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. 동·식물 유전자원 보존 및 이용 | 대 만 |
| 2. 농업생명공학의 연구개발 및 지도 | 호주(캐나다 참여) |
| 3. 농산물 생산, 유통, 가공 및 소비 | 미국, 일본 |
| 4. 동·식물 검역 및 병해충 관리 | 미 국 |
| 5. 농업금융 시스템 협력 | 일본, 대만 |
| 6. 농업기술 전파 및 훈련 | 일본, 인도네시아 |
| 7. 지속농업 및 관련 환경 문제 | 일본, 필리핀, 대만 |

< '99년 정상회의 보고 및 기타 사항 >

- 의장은 지난 워크숍 결과들을 모두 요약하여 matrix형태로 만들어 보고할 계획이며 특히 FEEEP/TFF에서 할당된 joint action 추진 과제들을 보고할 예정이라 설명
 - 대만이 제안한 유전자원 보존 관련 사업도 동시에 보고될 예정
- 또한, APEC Food Task Force와 Cross-cutting되어 상호 정보교환할 것도 설명
- 차기 회의장소는 미국의 제안에 따라 2000년 6월 하와이에서 대체검역 및 post-harvest처리 관련 workshop 일정과 연결시켜 개최하기로 함.

< ATCEG Self - Review 및 차기의장 선임 >

- '98 K.L 정상회의에서 APEC내의 Expert meeting의 불필요한 요소를 제거하고 좀 더 효과적인 추진을 위한 self-review를 할 것을 지시함.
 - 금번 회의에서 지시사항에 따른 7대 협력과제의 재조정 사항과 간사국의 역할 등을 명시한 신 조문을 마련, Self-Review 문서에 작성하고 동 협력사업을 계속적으로 점검하여 보완 및 수정하기로 함.
- '96~'99의장인 대만출신 Dr. ku의 임기만료에 따른 사임에 따라 추후 무역문제가 아닌 농업기술 협력사업에 전념하기 위해 일본측과의 협력을 통해 Mr. Keizi Kainuma 전 일본 농림수산성 농림수산연구센터 소장을 지지하여 선임함.
 - 신 의장은 2000~2002년까지 GMO, SPS 등 농업기술협력과제를 집중적으로 추진할 예정

※ 특기사항

- 6. 7일 저녁 만찬에서 일본 농림수산성 구마자와 심의관, 하야시 국제부장, 시노하라 부부장, 이다 과장등과 접촉, EVSL 6개분야의 한·일 협력방안 등 집중 논의하고 종래입장에 대한 확고한 협조 확인
- 지난 SOM 의장 방일·방한에 따른 headnote, footnote 삽입시의 국내적 어려운 입장 교환

< Field Trip >

- ATCEG 참석자는 10일 동경근교 쓰쿠바 현에 위치한 식품산업단지 및 농생명 연구소를 방문, 현황 청취
 - 특히 쌀 Genome 연구 및 유전자은행(Gene Bank) 시설 및 이용에 깊은 관심 나타냄

□ 관찰 및 평가

- '99 ATCEG 회의에서 주최측인 일본측의 노력으로 ATCEG의 위상이 과거 무역관련 문제의 일부 논의에서 벗어나 확실하게 기술협력회의의 장으로 탈바꿈 함.
- 각 회원국의 workshop 및 총회 개최 및 적극참여와 비교할 때 우리측의 인적자원 등의 부족에 따른 7개 분야의 간사국 미참여 및 workshop 총회 등의 우리측의 미개최 등은 위상강화 노력에 비례하지 못하다고 판단됨.
 - 따라서, 2000년 이후 적극적인 농업기술협력강화 방향에 따라 관련 하부 기관과의 적극적 협조와 회의참여 및 가능한 분야에서의 간사국으로의 참여 및 workshop 개최 등을 긍정적으로 검토 필요.

The Third Meeting of the APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group

**Tokyo, Japan
June 7-10, 1999**

SUMMARY REPORT

1. The Third Meeting of the APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group (ATCEG) was hosted by Japan on 7-10 June 1999 in Tokyo, Japan. Delegations from Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; the Peoples' Republic of China; Indonesia; Japan; the Republic of Korea; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; the Republic of the Philippines; Russia; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; the United States of America; and Viet Nam participated in the meeting. The APEC Secretariat was also present. The list of delegates appears in Annex 1.
2. The meeting was co-chaired by Dr. Te-yeh Ku, Coordinator for the ATCEG's Lead Shepherd, and Director-General of International Cooperation Department, Council of Agriculture, Chinese Taipei, and Mr. Masanori Hayashi, Director-General of International Affairs Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan.

Opening Remarks

3. The Co-Chairs began the meeting by welcoming the delegates to the meeting and noted that this was the third meeting of the group. The Co-Chair noted the objectives of the ATCEG are that it will serve as a forum for APEC member economies to enhance the capacity of agriculture and its related industries to contribute to economic growth and social well-being in the region. As we approach 21st century, most of the APEC economies have experienced rapid industrial and commercial development, even though some of the member economies have gone through financial crises in the last one or two years. On the other hand, agricultural development has lagged behind with a resulting decline in the role of agriculture in the overall economy. Nonetheless, agriculture is still important because it remains the backbone of industry, provides food and is the primary source of livelihood to many in APEC region. Realizing the fundamental importance of food to the ever increasing population growth in the APEC region, we as a group should continue to share and exchange experiences and expertise by promoting more joint activities in future cooperation.
4. The Co-Chair emphasized that at this meeting, the ATCEG will not only be reviewing its existing tasks in seven priority areas, but also look into new tasks as given by SOM arising from the study on FEEEP. According to the outcome of the self-review and the new tasks, the ATCEG has to re-engineer its priority areas and work plans, so that

it may work more effectively and efficiently and strengthen its contribution towards APEC goals and visions.

Item 1. Adoption of the Agenda

5. The Meeting adopted the Provisional Agenda (Annex 2).

Item 2. Business Arrangements

6. The business arrangements were presented by the Co-Chair (Annex 3).

Item 3. Instructions from APEC Kuala Lumpur Ministerial and Economic Leaders Meeting, and the decisions of New Zealand SOM I and Joint Fora Meeting with regard to ATCEG

7. The Co-Chair referred to key instructions from the APEC Leaders and Ministers Meeting in Kuala Lumpur and noted some of the important aspects of the instructions related to the ATCEG's activities. APEC working groups and other APEC fora should intensify work to further improve the effectiveness of economic and technical cooperation (ECOTECH) activities, and continue the implementation of the Framework for Strengthening Economic Cooperation and Development through coordinated activities.
8. Ministers welcomed the SOM 1998 Report on ECOTECH Activities and called for the report to be submitted annually. Leaders and Ministers endorsed the Kuala Lumpur Action Program on Skills Development and instructed APEC fora, particularly the HRD Working Group, to implement the Action Program. All APEC fora, particularly the IST WG, should develop and take responsibility for designing and implementing within a reasonable timeframe specific initiatives and activities that support the vision and principles under the APEC Agenda for Science and Technology Industry Cooperation into 21st Century. The SOM Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation will oversee the implementation and follow-up work on this Agenda.
9. Annual progress in the implementation of the Agenda shall be reported to Ministers with the initial report to be presented at the 11th Ministerial Meeting. Minister welcomed the program in the APEC Cleaner Production initiative and encouraged member economies to actively participate in cleaner production projects. APEC reiterated the importance of its work on sustainable development in following up on the initiatives of Environment Ministers in respect of clean oceans, cleaner production and sustainable cities and directed the appropriate APEC fora to progress work in these areas. Leaders and Ministers welcomed and endorsed the 1998 FEEEP Report which outlines joint actions in the areas of population and economic growth, food, energy and the environment, including the establishment of an interdisciplinary network of research institutions, and instructed that work be progressed in 1999.

10. The Co-Chair referred to key directions from New Zealand SOM I and SOM II and noted three of the important key directions. First, to follow up on the decision made by Ministers in Vancouver 1997, APEC fora/ sub-fora would have to undertake a self-review of their mandates using common guidelines where one of the key questions is the contribution of the fora/ sub-fora towards APEC goals and visions. Arising from this review, a decision will be made on whether some of the fora should continue to exist or be disbanded or amalgamated.
11. The Co-Chair explained the second key direction, i.e., allocation of FEEEP joint actions to the ATCEG. Part of the FEEEP recommended joint actions allocated to ATCEG for implementation includes: (a) Food and agriculture-related research and development: A program of cooperation to promote private and public sector research and development in relation to food and agriculture, including the exchange of information on policies, identifying effective approaches for ensuring investment on research and development, promoting joint research projects, and establishing a network to improve information sharing; (b) Trade and other matters: A program of exchanging of information on agricultural production and any factors that can affect it, food consumption, trade, stock levels, and related policies of member economies, as well as the effect of economic development on the agricultural sectors of APEC member economies; and (c) Food and agriculture-related environmental issues: A program of cooperation to foster environmentally sound practices, including: the exchange of information on best practices; to improve availability of, and access by, farmers to meteorological information, including adverse climatic events and trends; and to exchange information to identify various issues of importance to rural communities in member economies.
12. The Co-Chair explained the third key direction: Broadening APEC's outreach to business community. APEC would broaden its outreach to the business community, particularly for small and medium enterprises. In order to fulfill this objective, the New Zealand SOM I agreed that the guidelines for broadening APEC outreach to the business/ private sector that SOM approved for ESC, CTI and EC in 1998 will be applied to TEL, other APEC working groups, SMEPLG and ATCEG. As a result, the working groups, SMEPLG and ATCEG may now, on their own consensus and without referral to higher authority, invite ABAC or other business/ private sector representative to attend their meetings as guests for specific agenda items.
13. The Co-Chair explained the ATCEG's Self-review report and appreciated the collective efforts from member economies. The Self-review report was submitted to SOM through the APEC Secretariat at the end of May 1999. This report was based on the previous activities and mandates of the ATCEG, and will need to be amended in light of the outcomes of this meeting. The outcome of these discussions will be reported to the SOM III as an additional attachment to the Self-Review.

Item 4. Progress Report on the Implementation of the Agreed Action Plan

14. The Shepherds of the seven priority areas presented their progress reports.

15. Chinese Taipei presented its report on Conservation and Utilization of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources. Chinese Taipei briefed the results of the two workshops held since its initiation in 1995. The first workshop, focusing on plant genetic resources, was held in 1997 while the second workshop held in November 1998 placed more emphasis on animal genetic resources. As a follow-up on the recommendations from the first workshop, a background paper on plant genetic resources conservation and utilization was prepared by Dr. Te-Tzu Chang of Chinese Taipei and presented at the 2nd workshop (Annex 4). This paper presented an overview of the current genetic resources conservation and utilization activities of 11 APEC member economies while addressing the importance of work in this area. The paper also suggested some affordable short-term collaborative projects to the ATCEG and a resolution and recommendation to the APEC Senior Officials for their consideration.
16. The meeting endorsed two joint activities recommended by the previous workshops. The first is a workshop on DNA purification, genetic distance and the existing relationships between different breeds or varieties of plant, animal and aquatic organisms in the year 2000. The second is a workshop on genetic information management systems including possible impacts and resolutions of Y2K problem in the year 2001. Chinese Taipei stated that since it had already hosted the previous workshops, it encouraged other member economies to host the next workshop. The Co-Chair thanked Chinese Taipei for its report, and suggested that Chinese Taipei continue to host the DNA purification workshop if there is no other volunteer.
17. Australia reported on the progress in Research, Development and Extension of Agricultural Biotechnology. Australia briefed the meeting on the results of the Third Biotechnology Workshop on Capacity Building and Public Acceptance/Risk Communication held in November 1998 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. For the first time, the workshop was open to members of the biotechnology industry and non-government organizations (NGOs). A total of 20 members of the private sector and NGOs participated. The workshop recognized the value of the information exchange provided by the series of APEC/ATCEG Biotechnology Workshops and recommended that this series continue.
18. Specific items were proposed for action to enhance and facilitate exchange on key issues in the next workshop. Among the actions proposed were a recommendation to pursue information sharing through sharing internship and fellowship opportunities as a means of bridging gaps between member economies. Canada has the lead in this action item. Member economies are also encouraged to provide input to a compilation of best practices document in risk communication related to agricultural biotechnology. Canada will be initiating this activity, and will distribute a draft compendium prior to the next workshop. Also, member economies with relevant experience are encouraged to provide input to a compilation of case studies regarding issues related to resolving intellectual property rights, including plant variety protection for transgenic crops of specific regional interest. The US will be taking

the lead in this activity. Member economies were also encouraged to explore commonalities in risk assessment and risk management procedures to facilitate improved coordination and efficient use of risk assessment resources. Finally, member economies with relevant experience are encouraged to provide input to a compilation of case studies for the field release of transgenic crops in their center of origin and center of diversity. The US will be taking the lead in this effort in collaboration with Canada and Mexico. Status reports and drafts of the compilations will be distributed prior to the next workshop.

19. The US reported on progress in Marketing, Processing and Distribution of Agricultural Products. Australia explained Thailand's proposed project of APEC Institutional Linkage for Human Development in Post-harvest Technology. The meeting endorsed this proposed activity and agreed that it would be forwarded to the BMC for funding consideration. The Co-Chair noted that Marketing, Processing and Distribution is a very important area and that integration and cooperation are necessary. He encouraged continued cooperation with PECC. The US reported that it had received updated Trade Facilitation Manuals from most member economies, and urged that member economies that had not already done so submit their materials to the US soon. The US reminded the meeting of its commitment last year to explore a cooperative arrangement with the APEC Sustainable Training and Information Network (STIN). The aim of this project is to develop a web-based network of technical experts and a calendar of training opportunities in areas of interest to the ATCEG. In order to move this proposal forward, the ATCEG should identify target areas of interest, identify sources of funding, and appoint advisory board members. The director of STIN expects that an ATCEG site could be operational within 6 months.
20. The meeting heard a report by the US on Animal and Plant Quarantine and Pest Management. The US noted that the primary focus of the past year had been working with Australia on plans for the 2nd Workshop on Phytosanitary Risk Analysis on 15-18 June, in Cairns, Australia. The US also noted that Australia would host a risk assessment workshop on animal health which is tentatively scheduled for February 2000. Australia proposed APEC cooperation in dealing with trans-border movement of plant pests and diseases. The Co-chair suggested that the issue be discussed further during the upcoming 2nd Phytosanitary Risk Assessment Workshop in Cairns, Australia.
21. Japan reported on the progress of the Agricultural Finance sub-group. The Co-chair noted that this group had completed most of the work it had originally planned, but still had additional work to do, specifically an education effort currently under preparation. He said that the group had done a good job, and proposed that this priority area be continued for an additional two years, at which time the meeting will discuss the future of this activity. The suggestion of the co-chair was adopted by the meeting. The meeting supported Japan's initiative to hold a training course on agricultural finance in the year 2000.

22. Indonesia reported on the activities of Agricultural Technology Transfer and Training. Indonesia expressed its willingness to continue as shepherd for this group, and indicated Japan's interest to act as a co-chair. Indonesia proposed holding a workshop on agricultural research and technology transfer in Jakarta in October, 1999. The co-chairman suggested that the workshop could be scheduled for later in the year to provide for adequate preparation.
23. The Philippines reported on Sustainable Agriculture and reviewed its plans for the workshop/seminar on Sustainable Agriculture on 11-14 June 1999, in Davao, the Philippines. The Philippines commented on the request for self-review, and noted that the inclusion of sustainable technology with sustainable agriculture was a good idea. The Philippines has identified sustainable production technology, sustainable environment, rural economy and food supply as worthy additional topics to be discussed under the context of this group. An action plan has been prepared and provided to the Secretariat.

Item 5 Discussion on ATCEG's New Framework for Cooperation Based upon its Self-Review and New Proposals for Joint Activities

24. The Co-Chair explained the purpose for discussing the ATCEG's New Framework for Cooperation based upon its Self-Review and New Proposals for Joint Activities proposed by Japan and Chinese Taipei. The Co-Chair encouraged members to discuss the new framework from the viewpoint of strengthening agricultural technical cooperation.
25. The Co-Chair opened the session by commenting that some delegations had worked together to develop a new draft for new priority areas of the ATCEG. The meeting discussed these proposals and agreed to the following new priority areas:
 1. Conservation and Utilization of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources: no change to name, but to include R&D objectives allocated from FEEEP.
 2. Research, Development and Extension of Agriculture Biotechnology: no change to name, but to include R&D objectives allocated from FEEEP.
 3. Marketing, Processing and Distribution of Agricultural Products: the name has been changed to Production, Processing, Marketing, Distribution and Consumption of Agricultural Products to incorporate R&D, trade and other matters and environmental issues referred from FEEEP.
 4. Plant and Animal Quarantine and Pest Management: no change to name, but to include R&D objectives allocated from FEEEP.
 5. Agricultural Finance System was not changed.
 6. Agricultural Technology Transfer and Training: No change to name, but to include the coordination of R&D objectives allocated from FEEEP.
 7. Sustainable Agriculture changed to Sustainable Agriculture and Related Environmental Issues: no change to name, but to include R&D and environmental objectives allocated from FEEEP.

26. The next topic was the designation of shepherds for each work area. Chinese Taipei said that it would continue to serve as the shepherd for conservation and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources. For the biotechnology work area, Canada offered to become the lead shepherd, providing Canadian funding becomes available. Australia will continue as lead shepherd pending final information from Canada regarding funding. Canada was named shepherd-designate. For the new area 3, Japan will become co-shepherd with the US. For quarantine matters, the US will continue as lead shepherd. For agricultural finance system, Japan indicated its willingness to continue as co-shepherd with Chinese Taipei. Chinese Taipei said that it would serve as well, and asked the US to participate as a co-shepherd as well. The US declined the invitation, but indicated its willingness to actively participate. Indonesia said that it would accept the responsibility of being the Shepherd in the priority area of agricultural technology transfer and training. Japan indicated its willingness to act as co-shepherd. The Philippines indicated that it would continue as shepherd of Sustainable Agriculture and Related Environmental Issues. Japan and Chinese Taipei indicated their willingness to be co-shepherds with the Philippines.
27. Revisions to the Terms of Reference for the ATCEG were then discussed and agreed to by the meeting (Annex 5).
28. The Co-Chair also requested that shepherds provide any revised action plans by July 15th.

Item 6 Deliverables for the 1999 Ministerial and Leaders' Meeting

29. The Co-Chair noted that the ATCEG's reporting matrices would be updated based on the results of this meeting. The Shepherd of each priority area was requested by the Co-Chair to submit a short summary of their activities by July 15, 1999. These reports, along with the updated matrices will be submitted to the APEC Secretariat. The Co-Chair also noted that the results of the Seminar-Workshop on Sustainable Agriculture to be held in Davao on June 12-14, 1999 and the APEC-ATCEG 2nd Workshop on Phytosanitary Risk Assessment to be held in Cairns on June 15-18, 1999 would be incorporated in the reporting matrices. The Co-Chair noted that the new framework of the ATCEG for implementing the FEEEP joint actions and the ATCEG's new terms of reference would also be a part of the deliverables to the Ministers and Leaders' meeting. A Chinese Taipei paper on genetic resources was proposed to be included as a part of the deliverables package. The meeting agreed to study this suggestion, and to review the specific proposals, recommendations and resolutions contained in this paper. A deadline for review of the paper was set for July 15, 1999. The co-chair said that the deliverables package for the ATCEG would be circulated for a final review by the member economies before delivery to the Ministers.

Item 7 Cross Cutting Issues with other APEC Fora

30. Cross cutting issues were discussed. The Co-Chair reported that the terms of reference for the Ad-Hoc Task Force to study ABAC's Proposal for an APEC Food

System provided to give information to the meeting and provided a brief report on the group's activities.

Item 8 Management Issues

31. The Co-Chair explained that the consensus reached at the First ATCEG Meeting in Manila 1997, was that the Lead Shepherd should serve a three-year term pursuant to the requirements of the Terms of Reference of the ATCEG. Chinese Taipei has served as the Lead Shepherd since 1997 with its term to conclude at the end of 1999. The Co-chair invited nominations for the election of a new Lead Shepherd for the term starting from the year 2000.
32. Japan responded to the Co-Chair's request and stood for the next Lead Shepherd of the ATCEG. Japan expressed that the role of the agriculture and rural area is very important to attain the sustainable growth, equitable growth and national stability in APEC. The ATCEG is the main forum in the agriculture and food issues in APEC. Japan intends to contribute constructively to the activities of ATCEG, and it would nominate for the role of the next Lead Shepherd. Japan nominated Dr. Kainuma as coordinator for the next Lead Shepherd.
33. Member economies welcomed and appreciated Japan's willingness and agreed that Japan would take the role of the next Lead Shepherd of ATCEG. The Co-Chair noted that the Co-Chair would report the selection of the next Lead Shepherd of ATCEG to the SOM in Rotorua, New Zealand.
34. The Co-Chair noted that in order to save time and money for communication and information sharing, member economies were encouraged to provide one or two addressees for circulation of documents by email.
35. Canada urged that meeting documents be available earlier, i.e., key proposals such as project requests for APEC funding, be circulated a few weeks earlier and meeting material be made available earlier by the meeting secretariat.
36. Member economies were requested to update the ATCEG's Contact List. Two other papers were presented and discussed, a joint proposal from Viet Nam and Australia within the ASEAN and APEC context on post-harvest technology, and the Canadian-hosted International Conference on Molecular Farming.

Item 9 Next Meeting Date and Venue

37. The Co-Chair noted that the meeting agreed to accept the US proposal to host the next ATCEG meeting in conjunction with a planned workshop on alternative quarantine and post-harvest treatments. The proposed date for this meeting would be in June 2000 in Hawaii. The Co-Chair asked member economies to explore possibilities to host the 2001 ATCEG meeting after returning to their capitals.

Item 10 APEC Secretariat Report

38. The APEC Secretariat made brief reports concerning the activities it would undertake concerning management affairs within APEC. The Secretariat acknowledged its receipt of the ATCEG self-review, and provided additional information on management issues within APEC. The Secretariat reminded the ATCEG that if there are multiple projects, they should be prioritized. The Secretariat described the progress and evaluation reports requirements for APEC projects. The Secretariat noted that there are 2 types of funds within APEC, operational and trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. The Secretariat is also developing a new project database, which will be officially launched at SOM III.

Item 11 Other Matters

39. The US delegation on behalf of the group expressed their most sincere appreciation for the outstanding work that Dr. Te-yeh. Ku, the Lead Shepherd, had done through the years to lead the ATC and its activities.
40. The delegations expressed their sincere and heartfelt appreciation for the hospitality and efforts put forth by Japan to host the meeting.

Item 12 Adoption of the Summary Report

41. The Meeting adopted the Summary Report.

ATC's New Framework for Corporation Based upon its Self-Review and
New Proposals for Joint Activities (DRAFT)

Proposed by Japan and Chinese Taipei

April 1999

1. Preamble

Agriculture is an important sector for most of APEC member economies and it has played an important role in the economic growth in the APEC region. Agricultural development has been based on the progress and dissemination of technology.

The Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group (ATCEG), as initiated by Chinese Taipei at Bogor Leaders' Meeting in 1994 to enhance the regional agricultural technical cooperation, was established in November 1996, with the mandate to implement the area of agricultural technology of the Osaka Action Agenda. The ATCEG has made impressive progress on its taskings through the cooperation in seven priority areas.

According to the instruction from the SOM, the ATCEG has done its self-review. In addition to the review, in February 1999, the SOM allocated some of the FEEEP joint actions to the ATCEG. It is necessary for the ATCEG to review and streamline the current priority areas and action plans to accommodate itself to the new taskings.

According to the outcome of the self-review and the new taskings, the ATCEG has to restructure its priority areas and work plans, so that it could work more effectively and efficiently and strengthen its contribution towards APEC goals and visions.

2. Findings from the self-review of the ATCEG

According to the result of the self-review, the ATCEG has done many useful cooperative activities mainly through the seven priority areas. However, some issues have been found through the self-review.

Firstly, action plans have not been updated timely since their establishment of May 1996. Although discussions have been made to revise the action plans in several occasions such as seminars and workshops, such proposals often were not communicated through proper channel. As a result, member economies could not share common updated action plans. Therefore, most of target dates have not been met and timely remedial measures

have not been implemented.

Secondly, the format of the Action Plans of seven priority areas needs to be revised. The present format of the Action Plans is composed of three Objectives; Short-term, Mid-term and Long-term Objectives. For each objective, the Target Date is set. However, it is difficult to pursue and fulfill three different objectives. As we reexamine the issue, it seems more practical and manageable to set only mid-term objectives (3 years long) and concrete work programs and schedules to achieve them. Introduction of new format of action plans is needed.

Thirdly, it is difficult to get detailed information on the activities of seven priority areas as a whole. It is necessary to provide updated status reports of the ATCEG and its priority areas to the APEC Secretariat and the ATCEG contact points.

3. New tasks to follow-up FEEEP Joint Actions

The FEEEP Report was forwarded to APEC Ministers and Leaders in Kuala Lumpur in November 1998, and was endorsed by them. Leaders instructed that Ministers undertake efforts to implement these joint actions. (In Wellington, February 1999, the SOM decided to allocate the proposals of the FEEEP Joint Actions to most relevant fora for implementation. (Attachment 1))

According to the instruction from the SOM, the ATCEG has to undertake those new taskings immediately and appropriately. Therefore, the present Terms of Reference should be properly amended and new action plans of the new taskings should be made.

4. Proposed New Framework of the ATCEG

4.1. Proposed Revisions on the Terms of Reference

The "Objectives" (Article 2) and "Principles and Cooperation" (Article 3) of the present Terms of Reference are still valid and should be kept as it is.

Regarding the "Scope of Activity" (Article 4), the present Terms of Reference should be revised because the Task Force on Food fulfilled its mandates and has been already terminated. The provision on the Task Force on Food should be deleted accordingly.

New proposals for the new taskings from the FEEEP Joint Actions should be included. (Attachment 2)

4.2. New Structure of Priority Areas

Considering the activities and achievements of seven priority areas so far, the area of "Cooperative Development of an Agricultural Finance System" has almost

completed its objectives and tasks, and it could be ended.

Regarding the priority area of “**Agricultural Technology Transfer and Training**”, the activities has not been satisfied against its Action Plan so far. This area is very important to tackle the dissemination of agricultural technology in APEC, and its workload will increase substantially to accommodate new activities in “R&D” part of the FEEEP Joint Actions. It is proposed that the present action plan be revised to incorporate the FEEEP “R&D” activities, and that co-shepherd system be introduced. And this priority area could be renamed to “Research & Development and Dissemination of Agricultural Technology” and new action plan, which includes the former activities, should be introduced.

As for the priority area of “**Sustainable Agriculture**”, concrete action plan has not been finalized yet. As shown in the FEEEP report, the activities of sustainable agriculture, environmental issues and rural issues are closely inter-related. Therefore, these issues should be addressed in the same priority area. As for the name of it, “**Sustainable Agriculture, Environmental Issues and Vitalization of Rural Areas**” is more appropriate. This means that the existing priority area “Sustainable Agriculture” will be merged into the new priority area.

As for the subjects of “exchange information on agricultural production, food consumption, trade, stock levels, and related policies” and “exchange information on adverse climatic events”, it is difficult for the existing priority areas to cope with these subjects. Because these subjects are very important and need immediate actions, it is proposed to set up a new priority area “Food Supply and Demand” to handle these subjects. (Attachment 3)

Consequently, the ATCEG will have 7 priority areas. The draft revised Terms of Reference is attached. (Attachment 2)

New Priority Areas of the ATCEG

| PRESENT | | PROPOSED | | NOTES |
|---------|--|--------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Conservation and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources | 1 | Conservation and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources | Current Action Plan should be modified to accommodate the FEEEP activities under "R&D" and "Trade and other matters". |
| 2 | Research, development and extension of agricultural biotechnology | 2 | Research, development and extension of agricultural biotechnology | Current Action Plan should be modified to accommodate the FEEEP activities under "R&D" and "Trade and other matters". |
| 3 | Marketing, processing and distribution of agricultural products | 3 | Marketing, processing and distribution of agricultural products | Current Action Plan should be modified to accommodate the FEEEP activities under "R&D" and "Trade and other matters". |
| 4 | Plant and animal quarantine and pest management | 4 | Plant and animal quarantine and pest management | Current Action Plan should be modified to accommodate the FEEEP activities under "R&D" and "Trade and other matters". |
| 5 | Agricultural finance system | (To be terminated) | | Periodical updates of accumulated data could be handled by APEC secretariat |
| 6 | Agricultural technical training/ Agricultural technology transfer | 5 | Rresearch,Development and Dissemination of Agricultural Technology | Current Action Plan should be modified to accommodate the coordinating role of "R&D" parts of FEEEP activities. |
| 7 | Sustainable Agriculture | 6 | Sustainable Agriculture, Environmental Issues and Vitalization of Rural Areas | Current Action Plan should be modified to accommodate the "Environmental issues" of FEEEP follow up activities fall on this priority area. |
| | | 7 | Food supply and demand | Analysis of food supply and demand data, climate forecast fall on this priority area |

4.3 Revised Format of Action Plans

In order to set reliable objectives and work schedules of the priority areas, it is proposed to change the format of the Action Plans. In a new format, overall medium term objectives of the priority area should be explained and the schedule of concrete work programs within 3 years should be mentioned. (Attachment 4)

4.4 Review Process of Action Plans

It is necessary for each priority area of the ATCEG to review its last year's activities and

achievements against its Action Plans at the annual plenary meeting. According to the annual review, each priority area should revise its work programs.

Besides the annual review of such activities, the ATCEG should review the necessity of each priority area every three years and it may scrap some priority areas, which would complete their objectives, or which would be inactive against their objectives.

4.5 Managerial Proposal

The shepherd of each priority area should provide documents of meetings and other information to the APEC Secretariat and contact point of the ATCEG, and they should file and arrange every document for the use of members.

Allocating the 1998 FEEEP Report Joint Actions (Food Part)

| Fields | TFF Specific Recommendations | Implementation (endorsed by) SOM |
|---|--|--|
| 1. <u>Research & Development</u> (R&D) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange information on APEC member economies' current policies and programs relating to private and public sector R&D in relation to food and agriculture. | ATCEG |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperate in identifying the most effective means of ensuring sustained and adequate levels of private and public investment in food-related technological R&D in order to increase production and quality of food, including biotechnology, conservation of plant and animal genetic resources, organic farming and policies for further development of food processing. | ATCEG |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This (cooperation as described above) could include promoting joint research projects between member economies, Particularly between developing and developed economies. | ATCEG |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a network to share information about relevant R&D by member economies as well as information on R&D being carried out in other organizations. | ATCEG |
| 2. Investment in Rural Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange information on current policies and programs for developing infrastructure, with a view to identifying the most desirable and practicable means for expanding both public and private investment in such infrastructure. This could Include exchanging information on the impact of recent economic developments on member economies' policies. Exchange of information could also cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) policies aimed at alleviating rural poverty and sustaining development in rural areas b) the role of SMEs and multinational enterprises in the food sector c) measures to encourage investment in facilities to ensure food safety d) measures for decreasing the loss of food during distribution | Infrastructure WS |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and combine related projects pursued by different economies or entities in order to maximize potential benefits. | Infrastructure WS |
| 3. <u>Trade and other Matters</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue efforts aimed at reducing import and export barriers to trade in food within the region | SOM, through the IAP process. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share or disseminate results of work on the costs and benefits of <u>trade liberalization</u> and of <u>agricultural reform policies</u> | (EC or ATCEG) to be discussed at <u>SOM II</u> |

| | | |
|---|---|-------|
| (3. Trade and other Matters ;continued) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange information on agricultural production and any factors that can affect it, food consumption, trade, stock levels, and related policies of member economies, as well as the effect of economic development on the agricultural sectors of APEC member economies | ATCEG |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify cooperation and information exchange on food standards issues. This could be facilitated by workshops on the preparation, adoption and review of technical regulations. | SCSC |
| <u>4. Environmental Issues</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share information and expertise aimed at fostering environmentally sound agricultural practices, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exchange of information on best-practice guidelines for achieving their various environmental goals as they relate to the food sector b) Exchange of information on adverse climatic events and/or general climatic trends, and development of meteorological cooperation to assist in predicting such events, and to facilitate distribution of meteorological information to food producers. | ATCEG |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange information on policies and measures for this purpose, particularly in relation to small and medium scale farmers and processors, including examination of policy response to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) abnormal weather patterns, as well as b) changing demographic and economic growth patterns | ATCEG |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange information or hold workshops/symposia to identify various rural issues facing member economies, taking into account demographic and economic growth patterns, in order to find some appropriate means to revitalize rural communities. | ATCEG |
| | | |

APEC/ATC 참석결과

I. 회의개요

- 일 시 : 1998. 7. 27 ~ 30(4일간)
- 장 소 : 미국 오레곤주 포틀랜드
- 참석국가 : 미국, 호주, 일본 등 APEC 11개회원국 및 베트남(Guest)
- 우리측 대표단
 - 국립식물검역소 안병규 국제검역과장(수석대표)
 - 통상협력과 김상현 행정사무관

II. 주요 회의결과

1. APEC SOM 및 각료회의 관련 논의현황

- '97 APEC 벤쿠버 각료회의에서 강조된 경제협력 6대과제를 ATC에 적용하고 이행하는 노력 설명
 - 경제협력 6대과제 : 경제구조강화, 인적자본개발, 안전하고 효율적인 자본시장 육성, 미래기술발전, 환경친화적 개발증진, 역내 중소기업 육성
 - ※ 6대과제를 ATC차원에서 지속농업육성 등 10개사업을 통해 이행하고 있음을 설명
 - 특히 ATC 차원에서 농업생명공학 등을 통하여 정상 및 각료들이 강조한 과학기술적 접근방식을 이행하고 있음을 설명
- '98 APEC SOM 회의 및 통상장관회의에서 EVSL(분야별 조기자유화) 등의 논의가 이루어지고 있음을 설명

2. 기존세부실천 과제별 논의결과

동 식물 유전자원의 보존과 이용

- 간사국 대만이 그동안 활동상황에 대한 보고후 동식물 유전자원의 저온보장처리방안(Cryo-Preservation) 및 유전자은행(Gene banks) 정보네트워크 구축에 관한 관련국들의 꾸준한 논의 및 협력이 필요함을 역설
 - 대만이 '98. 11월중 타이페이에서 관련 Workshop을 개최함을 홍보
- 각 회원국은 유전자원의 보존·이용에 관한 정보교환의 중요성에 대해 공감

농업생명 공학

- 간사국 호주의 활동상황에 대한 보고후 미국측이 지난 '98. 3월 하와이에서 열렸던 위험평가 워크샵에 대한 결과보고가 있었음
 - 동회의('98.3)에서 생명공학관련 접근시 환경과 식품안전, 민간 부문과의 협조등이 주로 논의되었다고 보고함
 - 말레이시아가 '98. 10월 관련 워크샵을 다시 개최하기로 하였으나 재정문제 때문에 어려움을 겪고 있으므로 회원국들의 협조를 구함
- 호주는 ATC 인터넷 홈페이지에 각 회원국이 각국별 농업생명공학 관련 Bionet Page를 설치해 주기를 권고함.
- 호주는 또한 APEC 10개 W/G중 하나인 산업과학기술 실무그룹(ISTWG)이 “분자생물학 및 생명공학관련 요구에 대한 결정”을 통해 ATC와 중복되는 생명공학관련 연구를 추진하려 함에 따라 이를 ATC가 예산행정위원회에 보고하여 교통정리가 필요함을 주장
 - 각 회원국이 이러한 농업생명공학 관련 추진상황에 대해 지지

농산물 유통·가공 및 분배

- 간사국인 미국의 활동상황보고 이후 농산물 수확후 관련기술 논의에 대한 각 회원국의 의견 발표가 있었음
 - 우리측은 경제위기를 극복하기 위한 농산물 유통분야에서 직거래 추진 및 유통단계 축소활동이 활발히 전개되고 있음을 강조하고 회원국간의 유통관련 논의가 필요함을 역설
 - 캐나다, 호주측은 수확후 가공기술(Post-harvest technology)의 중요성과 이에 관한 정보교환 확대가 필요함을 강조
 - 미국측은 PBEC이 제안한 가금육 유통절차 개선(Poultry Value Chain)의 논의 중요성을 설명함
- ※ 의장이 여러회원국의 제안을 고려하여 1~2개 분야를 골라 추후 워크샵을 가지기로 함

동·식물검역 및 병해충관리

- 간사국인 미국이 '98. 3월 하와이에서 열린 관련 Workshop 등 활동상황 보고이후 추가 Workshop 개최가 계획되고 있음을 설명
 - 공동의장은 동·식물 검역회의를 분리해서 열자고 하였으나 미국측은 공동으로 개최함이 타당하다고 주장

농업금융 시스템 협력개발

- 간사국인 일본이 '98. 3월 일본에서 열렸던 관련회의 등 활동상황을 보고하고 공동간사국인 대만이 ATC 인터넷 홈페이지에 각국 농업금융 관련 연락처 및 D/B가 개설되었음을 보고하고 향후 중·장기 협력과제에 대한 논의가 필요함을 주장
 - 우리측은 경제위기로 농가들의 부채가 확산되고 있음을 설명하고 회원국간 농업금융관련 정보교환이 중요함을 강조

지속농업(Sustainable Agriculture)

- 간사국인 필리핀은 '98. 10월 개최되는 지속농업관련 워크샵에 회원국의 활발한 정보교환 및 참여를 기대한다고 설명하고
 - ※ 4개영역에서 관련 논의가 필요함을 강조
 - 해양, 수자원 및 내륙, 저지대(lowland), 산지(upland)
 - 의장은 해양부문을 해양보존실무위원회에서 논의되고 있으므로 제외시켜야 한다고 설명
- 우리측은 지속농업과 관련 한국에서 현재 활발히 진행되고 있는 유기농법(organic farming), IPM(종합방제시스템), INM(종합시비시스템)에 관한 설명과 함께 선진국들의 관련 정보기술교류가 필요함 역설
 - 캐나다가 우리측에 관련정보제공 용의가 있음을 설명
- ※ 농업기술 이전 및 훈련분야는 간사국인 인도네시아의 불참등 사정
으로 보고서 및 논의자체가 이번 회의에서 이루어지지 못함

3. 기타 의제 논의

관련 APEC fora와의 연계문제

- 호주는 APEC내 여타 그룹 및 회의에서의 논의와 ATC와의 연계
문제에 관하여 설명
 - ISTWG(산업기술과학실무그룹)와의 농업생명공학, 표준 및 적합
관련 문제
 - EC 산하의 식량, 환경, 에너지 그룹중 식량전문가회의(Task Force
on Food)와의 관련문제
 - ABAC(APEC Business Advisory Council)의 효율적 식량시스템
을 위한 무역자유화 제안문제

- 우리측과 일본은 ATC의 목적이 농업기술협력으로 한정되어 있음을 역설하고 ABAC의 무역자유화제안 등은 고려대상에서 제외시키고 TFF의 논의결과에 따라 ATC와의 협력관계가 고려될 수 있음을 주장
- 이에 의장은 우리측 의견을 받아들여 무역자유화등 여타 APEC fora와의 중복되는 논의는 배제할 것임을 설명.

새로운 협력과제 제안

- 미국측은 추후 Workshop에서 기존의 methyl bromide 훈증소독 방식을 대체할 수 있는 방사선 소독처리방식(Irradiation quarantine treatment) 설비가 하와이에서 내년쯤 완비되므로 이와 관련한 Workshop을 하와이에서 열기로 제안함
- 호주등 관련문제에 대한 경쟁국은 아직 확실한 안전성이 입증 안된 방사선처리방식에 대한 논의는 추후 충분한 Workshop 등 논의를 거쳐 이루어져야 함을 주장
- 이에 따라 의장은 동식물 검역관련 Workshop등의 논의를 거쳐 내년 ATC총회에서 개최여부를 결정하기로 함
- 호주측은 내년 상반기쯤 위험평가와 관련 동식물 검역 위생관련 워크샵을 개최하기로 함

'98 각료 및 정상회의에 제출할 가시적 성과

- 공동의장은 금년 말레이시아 APEC 각료 및 정상회의시 ATC회의 추진상황 및 경제협력 6대과제 추진상황표(matrix)를 제출할 것이며, 민간부문과의 추가협력방안에 대한 보고도 있을 것이라고 설명

행정문제

- 공동의장은 베트남의 옵저버자격 참가에 대해 감사하고 러시아, 페루등이 곧 정식회원이 될 것임을 설명
- APEC 사무국측은 SOM의 지시하에 각 실무그룹들이 중복된 행정 절차 등을 자체적으로 간소화시키는 노력이 있을 것이며 새로운 ECOTECH(경제기술협력) 소위원회가 구성되어 ATC와 긴밀한 협력을 취할 것이라고 설명

차기 회의 개최

- 1999년 차기 ATC회의는 일본 동경에서, 2000년 회의는 대만에서 개최하기로 합의

Ⅲ. 관찰 및 평가

- 금번 회의는 ATC가 공식출범 이후 두 번째회의로서 기존 7대협력과제의 지속적 활동추진 및 새로운 협력과제의 논의가 이루어짐
 - 특히 GMO(유전자변형 농산물)이나 방사선 소독처리방식 등 미국이 기술적 경쟁우위에 있는 상품이나 방식들을 홍보하고 이를 발판으로 추후 무역에서 우위를 점하고자 하는 노력이 있음을 예상
- ATC가 TFF나 ABAC등 농산물 무역자유화와 관련된 이슈와 연계문제가 논의됨에 따라 추후에도 강력히 이에 대응 필요
 - 우리측은 일본, 중국 등과 공조하여 이에 대한 계속적 관심 필요
- 농산물 유통·가공 및 지속농업등 협력과제가 추후 활발히 논의될 것으로 예상되어 이에 대한 적절한 대응 필요

※ 특기사항

- 우리측은 미국 USDA EVSL 담당인 Clarissa와 회의중 접촉 EVSL 9개분야 및 6개 후속분야의 추진가능성에 대해 의견 교환
 - 미측 : 3차 SOM에서 9개분야의 조기자유화추진이 매우 중요하므로 일본측에 대한 자유화 추진설득 노력이 필요하며 이에 한국의 협조가 필요함
 - 우리측 : 9개분야의 조기자유화시 우리측은 임산물, 수산물 등 민감분야가 있으므로 이에 대한 적절한 고려가 있어야 하며 일본에 대한 설득은 어려움을 설명하고 6개 후속분야에 대해서 농산물은 WTO 협상에서 논의되어야 하며 협상 대상이 될 수 없음을 주장

IV. 금후 계획

- ATC기능을 기술적 사항(Technical Matters)에 한정하여 논의되도록 계속 추진하며, 선·후진국간 농업기술협력에 대한 교량역할 증진
- 금후 ATC 회의는 기술적이고 실질적인 논의가 될 것임에 비추어 관계 전문가의 계속적 참여와 follow-up필요



The Second Meeting of the APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group

**Portland, Oregon, USA
July 27-30, 1998**

SUMMARY REPORT

1. The Second Meeting of the APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group (ATCEG) was hosted by the United States on 27-30 July 1998 in Portland, Oregon. Delegations from Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada, the People's Republic of China; Japan; the Republic of Korea; Mexico; the Republic of the Philippines; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and the United States of America attended the meeting. The APEC Secretariat was also present. Vietnam attended as an observer. The list of delegates appears in Annex I.
2. The meeting was co-chaired by Dr. Te-yeh Ku, Coordinator for the ATCEG's Lead Shepherd, and Superintendent, Council of Agriculture, Chinese Taipei, and Mr. Ralph H. Iwamoto, Jr., Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Opening Remarks

3. The Co-Chairs began the meeting by welcoming the delegates to the meeting and noted that this was the second meeting of the group. The Co-Chair began his remarks by noting that APEC Leaders endorsed the initiative of APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation proposed by Chinese Taipei in 1994, with the purpose being to promote balanced development in agriculture and better use of resources in the region. The Co-Chair also noted that over the past four years, seven areas of cooperation have been identified, and significant actions have been taken. The seven areas of ATCEG are: Conservation and Utilization of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources; Research Development and Extension of Agricultural Biotechnology; Marketing, Processing and Distribution of Agricultural Products; Plant and Animal Quarantine and Pest Management; Cooperative Development of an Agricultural Finance System; Agricultural Technology Transfer and Training; and Sustainable Agriculture.
4. The Co-Chair noted that each year, this group has to submit a report to the SOM, Ministerial and Leaders' Meetings which will update the implementation of the action plans of the seven areas of cooperation. The Co-Chair commented that he hopes that the meeting will further strengthen cooperation and teamwork among the member economies.

He ended his opening remarks by thanking the delegations for actively participating in the action plans and noted his confidence in the group for their cooperative efforts and technical exchanges.

Item 1. Adoption of the Agenda

5. The Meeting adopted the Provisional Agenda. (Annex 2).

Item 2. Business Arrangements

6. The business arrangements were presented by the Co-Chair (Annex 3).

Item 3. Instructions from the APEC Vancouver Ministerial and Leaders' Meeting, and the outcomes of the Malaysia SOM I, SOM II and Joint Fora Meetings

7. The Co-Chair referred to document 06, the Joint Statement of the 9th APEC Ministerial Meeting. The Co-Chair noted some of the important aspects of the Statement. He pointed out that there are two pillars under APEC, one is the Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation (TILF) which is directed by the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) and the other is Economic and Technical Cooperation (ECOTECH) which includes ATCEG activities. The Ministers emphasized progress on six priority areas: strengthening economic infrastructure; developing human capital; fostering safe, efficient capital markets; harnessing technologies for the future; promoting environmentally sustainable development; and encouraging the growth of small and medium enterprises.
8. The Co-Chair then referred to the ATCEG matrices and discussed how ATCEG activities are related to the six priority areas. He mentioned that the ATCEG's effort in agricultural technology transfer and training is related to the human resources development priority, also made comments on the relationship between the other ATCEG activities and the six priority areas. He said that after this meeting the matrices will be updated and a new report, prepared by the Lead Shepherd, will be submitted to the SOM. The Co-Chair continued by mentioning that last year's APEC priority areas were infrastructure and sustainable development, and that the work of the ATCEG reflected that emphasis. However for this year, developing human capital and harnessing technologies for the future are the areas of focus for APEC. The Leaders instructed the ATCEG to intensify science-based approaches to the introduction and use of biotechnology products. He noted that the ATCEG has taken the lead in addressing the biotechnology issues and that the ATCEG must continue to move forward in this area.
9. The Co-Chair said that the decisions from the SOM I and SOM II of 1998 cover many areas. He noted the emphasis on human capital and harnessing technology in the SOM reports and commented that the SOM's reference to the Agenda on Science and

Technology Industry Cooperation into the 21st Century is an indication of the high importance that harnessing technologies has to APEC. A new Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation was established to assist SOM to manage and coordinate the APEC economic and technical cooperation agenda.

Item 4. Progress Reports on the Joint Activities of the ATCEG

10. The Shepherds of the seven priority areas presented their progress reports, with the exception of the Agricultural Technology Transfer and Training group, which was not in attendance.
11. Chinese Taipei presented its report on Conservation and Utilization of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources, and noted the upcoming workshop on Conservation and Utilization of Farm Animals and Aquatic Genetic Resources to be held on November 3-6, 1998. Chinese Taipei reviewed the objectives and arrangements of the workshop. The discussion shifted to other activities of the group including seeking information on cryo-preservation techniques and the upgrading of the information network for gene banks. The Co-Chair thanked Chinese Taipei for its report, and noted that information on the upcoming workshop is attached to the report. Australia asked about an earlier undertaking to prepare a background paper on plant genetic resources. Chinese Taipei responded that it is preparing the paper and will present it to the upcoming Workshop in November 1998.
12. Australia reported on the progress in Research, Development and Extension of Agricultural Biotechnology. Australia noted that it had sent out copies of the documents from the first Workshop on biotechnology which took place in Canberra in March 1997.
13. The US briefly reviewed the Risk Assessment Workshop held in Hawaii in March, 1998, including the additional charge from the Leaders which encouraged the ATCEG to use science-based approaches in biotechnology. In that Workshop, Malaysia, US and Canada presented case studies on environmental and food safety, and private public cooperation. The Workshop recommended to conduct another workshop with the themes of capacity building and risk communication which will involve the private sector. Malaysia offered to host the workshop on 5-9 October 1998, and submitted a proposal for that workshop. The Co-Chair thanked the US for its good report, and notes that the Malaysian Workshop should bring more attention from the private sector.
14. Australia discussed the BioNet, an information network in biotechnology which had been placed on the ATCEG homepage. Australia noted that the Hawaii Workshop had suggested that each of the Member Economies could establish their own homepage and link it to the BioNet. The Co-Chair encouraged delegates to inform their economies that there is a BioNet and to develop their own biotech homepage if possible. Australia undertook to again contact member economies seeking input to the BioNet. Australia

reported that a proposal from the IST Working Group titled "Determination of Priority Needs for Molecular Biology and Biotechnology in APEC Economies" might have the potential for duplicating the work of the ATCEG on biotechnology. The Lead Shepherd wrote a letter to the APEC Secretariat expressing his concerns and asked that this matter be addressed at the upcoming BAC meeting.

5. The Meeting heard the progress report on Marketing, Processing and Distribution of Agriculture Products by the US. The US noted that a survey had been sent to member economies which aimed to identify areas of interest for workshops and training. A number of Member economies expressed interest in post harvest technology. The US noted that it is working with PECC on updating the trade facilitation manuals and placing them on the PECC web site. Updates on the trade facilitation manuals were requested from member economies. Australia and Canada commented that a great deal of work has been done outside of APEC in the area of post harvest technology and food handling. Australia recommended that as a first step, information could be compiled on work being undertaken in the field of post harvest technology to determine areas of possible joint action by the ATCEG. The US also provided a briefing on PBEC's proposal on the Poultry Value Chain. The Co-Chair noted that the Marketing, Processing and Distribution is a very important area and that integration and cooperation are necessary. He encouraged continued cooperation with PBEC and PECC.
6. The Co-Chair commented that so many issues come under this priority area that they cannot be handled all at the same time. The Co-Chair suggested that based on consensus perhaps only one or two topics should be addressed as the basis for a workshop/seminar in the coming year.
7. The Meeting next heard the report on Animal and Plant Quarantine and Pest Management. The presentation reviewed the Workshop held in Honolulu which recommended a follow-up workshop. The Co-Chair thanked the US for its presentation. There were some discussions regarding the host of the next workshop. The Co-Chair suggested separate meetings/workshops for the plants and animals. The US noted that the best use of time would be to have related topics take place at the same time.
18. Japan reported on the progress of the Cooperative Development of an Agricultural Finance System. Japan noted that a Risk Management Workshop on Agricultural Finance was held in Japan on 16-17 March, 1998, at the time the financial crisis swept the region. Chinese Taipei supplemented the report with additional information. The Co-Shepherd reported that a database of the coordinators, consultants and experts of the member economies has been established and installed on the ATCEG Homepage. A database of training opportunities in agriculture finance has been established. The Meeting noted that the short term objectives pertaining to this area of cooperation have been accomplished and endorsed the focus on planning and implementation of the mid-term objectives in the area.

19. The Philippines presented its progress report on Sustainable Agriculture. It highlighted its plans for the upcoming workshop/seminar on 28-30 October 1998, which will cover the elements of sustainable agriculture in four ecosystems: marine/coastal, aquatic/inland, lowland and upland from the perspective of the member economies. The Philippines had twice circulated a questionnaire to the member economies and has not received many responses. Based upon the comments from the Member Economies at the Meeting, the Philippines will review its questionnaire and the revised version will be circulated to the members. As the scope of the Workshop covers Marine/Coastal and inland aquaculture, two issues that may fall under the auspices of the Marine Resources Conservation and Fisheries Working Groups, the Co-Chair suggested that the Philippines consult the other groups to draw upon their efforts in those areas.

Item 5 Cross Cutting Issues

20. Cross cutting issues were discussed. The Co-Chair invited Australia to provide a report on this topic. Australia began by noting that it had put together a paper which notes what other APEC fora are doing. The Meeting noted that the activities of the Industrial Science and Technology Working Group, the Committee on Trade and Investment (including the Standards and Conformance Subcommittee), the Economic Committee (including the FEEEP, Task Force on Food and Infrastructure Workshop), and the APEC Business Advisory Council (The Food Task Force) have food and agriculture elements. The Meeting undertook to keep activities in other fora under review to avoid any duplication of efforts. Japan noted that the TFF would be presenting its final report to SOM and the Ministerial Meeting in November, and expected that the ATCEG would play an active role in any follow up work of the TFF.

Item 6 Discussions on the New Proposals for Joint Activities

21. The United States presented the Malaysian proposal for a biotechnology workshop on 5-9 October 1998, which will address capacity building, risk communication and public acceptance. Malaysia intends to involve the private sector in this workshop. The Meeting endorsed the proposal pending adequate financial support. The US commented that some member economies, including the US, are willing to provide partial funding and requested that other economies willing to contribute notify the Lead Shepherd by August 7.
22. The US put forward a proposal on an irradiation project. The US sought comments from Member Economies about the use of a new irradiation facility to be built in Hawaii. If there is interest amongst the Members, the US would be willing to host a workshop which would address irradiation and other alternative quarantine treatments to replace methyl bromide fumigation. It was noted that the workshop would take place after the construction of the facility. The Meeting agreed in principle to the Workshop. A formal proposal will be presented at the next ATCEG meeting.

23. Australia presented its proposal under the Animal and Plant Quarantine Cooperative Area, which would be a follow up to the workshop on risk assessment held in Honolulu in March 1998. The Australian delegation reviewed the recommendations of the Workshop's participants and said that Australia is proposing a follow-on workshop, subject to funding. The workshop would include animal and plant health issues as well as a training component. The workshop is tentatively planned for the first half of 1999. The Meeting endorsed the Australian proposal.
24. Chinese Taipei foreshadowed a workshop on animal and plant genetic resources in 1999.

Item 7 Deliverables for the 1998 Ministerial and Leaders' Meeting

25. The Co-Chair noted that the ATCEG's reporting matrices would be updated based on the results of this meeting. The Shepherds were requested by the Co-Chair to submit a short summary of their activities by August 10, 1998. These reports, along with the updated matrices will be submitted to the APEC Secretariat by August 15, 1998.
26. The Meeting noted the need for stronger business sector inputs. The Secretariat responded that business sector input is considered to be important and stronger consideration should be given to business participation in the future.

Item 8 Management Issues

27. The Co-Chair noted that the ATCEG was pleased that Vietnam was in attendance at the meeting and noted that Vietnam, Russia and Peru will soon be members of the organization. APEC Secretariat then briefed the Meeting on the management process in APEC. The APEC Secretariat reported that the SOM is undertaking a review of the management process and that consideration is being given to eliminating or combining some working groups, and that all fora are being asked to do a self-review. The SOM has also instructed the APEC Secretariat to develop common procedures for doing the self-review. Additional recommendations include that the Economic Committee refocus its work on economic research and policy analysis. With the establishment of the ECOTECH Subcommittee, there will be a need to develop a relationship between this new group and the ATCEG. Finally, there is a call to review possible duplication of effort among the various fora. The process is ongoing and may take as long as two to three years.
28. The new ECOTECH Subcommittee has already met twice this year, and evaluations of some of the work being done in various fora have been reviewed. Some overlap and a need for coordination has been identified. As a result, SOM endorsed the ECOTECH Subcommittee's recommendations on Guidelines for Strengthening Management of APEC ECOTECH's Activities. Activities undertaken by the APEC fora should focus on tangible results and be outcome-oriented. The SOM recognized the need for interaction

with the business sector and recommended more business participation in fora meetings and project design, etc. The BAC has asked the Secretariat to develop new guidelines have been developed on the establishment of databases. Proposals should be accompanied by a feasibility study, meet a real need, and be sustainable. Regarding circulation of documents, the use of electronic medium is encouraged. On information sharing, the focus is to curtail the duplication of effort amongst the fora.

29. The Co-Chair thanked the APEC Secretariat and noted the ATCEG's appreciation for its efforts on the ATCEG's behalf.
30. Vietnam thanked the ATCEG for the initiation to participate in the meeting.

Item 9 Next Meeting Date and Venue

31. Japan offered to host the 3rd meeting in 1999 and the Co-Chair suggested early June as the preferred time frame to hold it; Japan noted that it would consider that time period. Chinese Taipei said it would be willing to host the 2000 meeting unless another economy comes forward.

Item 10 Other Matters

32. The Co-Chair introduced Mr. Rick Schulberg of the APEC Sustainable Development Training and Information Network. Mr. Schulberg gave a brief presentation on the Network and reported that the six targeted areas for sustainable development within APEC are cleaner production, marine sustainability, sustainable cities, energy, sustainable forestry and sustainable agriculture. Mr. Schulberg reported that cooperative relationships have been established with four working groups, and proposed that the ATCEG consider establishing a cooperative relationship with the network as well. The Co-Chair said that this represented a good opportunity to share some of the work on sustainable development. The Meeting recommended that United States, the Philippines and Australia be the ATCEG representatives to the Network's Advisory Committee.
33. The APEC Secretariat commented on the new process of classification of documents with a view to making them more accessible to the public. The policy on meeting documents is that draft documents generally would not be made public. Unless the forum requests that a document be restricted, all documents for a meeting would be made public within 30 days. The Meeting determined that all of the papers for the 2nd meeting would be made available to the public, with the exception of documents 28, 29, 32 and 36.
34. Australia then briefly discussed the ATCEG Home Page and requested that documents for inclusion on the homepage be provided in electronic format. The APEC Secretariat noted that it is working to keep documents in electronic format. Chinese Taipei commented that in its role as Lead Shepherd, it would appreciate a designated e-mail

address for each economy.

35. The APEC Secretariat made a request to receive a full set of documents from workshops in order to place them in the APEC Secretariat archives.
36. The delegations expressed their sincere and heartfelt appreciation for the hospitality and effort put forth by the US host of the meeting.
37. The Meeting adopted the Summary Report.

IV. ATCEG 협력과제 추진현황

□ '99

- 식물병해충 워크샵
 - 국경간 이동방지 소작업반 제안서
 - 제출자료
- 농업금융협력
 - '99 보고서
 - 전문가명단
 - 제출자료
- 농업생명공학전문가

□ '98

- '동식물 유전자원 보존과 이용' 워크샵 보고서
- Biotechnology 워크샵 보고서(3차, 2차)
- '식물병해충' 워크샵 보고서
- '농업금융시스템 협력' 워크샵 결과

식물병해충 소작업반 ('99 호주 워크샵 제안)

Trans-border Movement of Pests

The delegates agreed that there is an urgent need to advance cooperation between APEC economies to prevent/control trans-border movement of plant pests, as this will facilitate trade negotiations.

There was consensus that all economies in APEC and other countries would benefit from better pest and disease control and that early action to eradicate or contain a pest or disease would minimize the risk of movement within a country and to neighboring countries.

Recommended Actions

1. Form a small working group of interested members to coordinate a work program on this issue. Program to have a number of components including :
 - * Information exchange on the mechanism and capacity that each economy has to detect, diagnose and respond to plant pest incursions ;
 - * Priority pests for the region and development of cooperative programs that address risks posed by those pests.
2. Each economy to nominate a suitable contact person who can provide that information required.
3. The information to be part of the APEC website so that member economies can access this information and information can be updated when needed.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation



Agenda Item 4
99/ATC3/010

APEC Cooperation in dealing
with trans-border movement of
plant pests and diseases
(Discussion paper submitted by Australia)

Third Meeting of the Agricultural Technical
Cooperation Experts Group (ATCEG)

June 7-10, 1999

Tokyo, Japan

**APEC COOPERATION IN DEALING WITH TRANS-BORDER MOVEMENT
OF PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES**
(Discussion paper submitted by Australia)

Summary

This paper proposes cooperation between APEC economies to prevent trans-border movement of plant pests and diseases. This is consistent with the mid-term objectives of the Agreed Action Plan regarding joint regional surveys of pests and diseases likely to cross common boundaries.

Background

There are many cases where plant pests have moved across borders into neighbouring economies by natural means. In some cases early action to eradicate or contain a pest or disease would minimise the chances of movement and reduce the risk to surrounding economies. This action would also have the benefit of reducing the costs of the pest or disease in the country in which it occurs. In many cases there a clear case can be made that early intervention is cost effective.

An example relevant to Australia is Papaya Fruit Fly. This fly has spread throughout the south-east Asian region and is now present in high numbers in Papua New Guinea. Every year flies blow onto Australian islands in the Torres Strait requiring eradication action to be taken. This fly causes significant losses to a wide range of tropical and temperate fruit. The eradication of an outbreak of PFF around Cairns demonstrates that control of the fly can be achieved if the infested area is not too large. It is possible that if action had been taken as soon as it was evident that the fly had the potential to expand its range then infestation of a number of economies could have been prevented. This would have been a significant benefit to the region.

Control and eradication of pests and diseases requires technical and financial resources backed up by adequate plant health infrastructure in individual economies. However, all economies in the region are potential beneficiaries of better pest and disease control and a strong case can be made for cooperation on these issues.

There are other fora for raising this issue including the Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission and the Pacific Plant Protection Commission. The Australian National Office of Animal and Plant Health is also approaching these groups to seek cooperation on this issue.

A useful first step would be to obtain information from each APEC member on the mechanisms and capacity to detect, diagnose and respond to incursions of plant pests and diseases. The Australian National Office of Animal and Plant Health would be prepared to coordinate the collection and dissemination of this information if APEC members could provide suitable information.

Further action would include identification of high priority pests and diseases for the region and the development of a cooperative program that addresses the risks posed by these taking into account the capacity of economies to respond. This could be progressed by a technical working party formed by interested APEC economies.

Proposed Action

1. APEC to endorse the need for cooperative action to minimise the risks posed by trans-border movement of plant pests and diseases.
2. APEC members to nominate a suitable contact who can provide information about the capacity to detect, diagnose and respond to trans-border movement of pests and diseases. The to collate and provide this information to all APEC members.
3. Interested APEC members to nominate suitable experts to form a technical working party to develop a work program for this issue.

National Office of Animal and Plant Health
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - Australia
June 1999

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation



Agenda Item 4.4
99/ATC3/025

Progress Report on
Plant and Animal Quarantine
and Pest Management

Third Meeting of the Agricultural Technical
Cooperation Experts Group (ATCEG)
June 7-10, 1999
Tokyo, Japan

PROGRESS REPORT ON PLANT AND ANIMAL QUARANTINE AND PEST MANAGEMENT

(Shepherd: USA)

The focus of the Plant and Animal Quarantine and Pest Management Working Group during the past year has been to prepare for the Plant Pest Risk Assessment Workshop to be hosted by Australia in Cairns, Australia on June 15-18, 1999. A significant amount of work has been done by Australia in preparing for this workshop which is intended as a comprehensive follow on to the initial Workshop on Plant Pest Risk Assessment in Honolulu, Hawaii, United States on March 2-3, 1998. The majority of member economies are expected to attend the Cairns workshop.

The United States strongly believes that a separate workshop should be spent focusing on animal health related risk assessment, and would like to discuss this issue with the other member economies in hopes of coming to a consensus as to which economy would host this event and when. The United States stands prepared to provide any assistance necessary.

No other activities took place under the auspices of the Plant and Animal Quarantine and Pest Management Working Group during the past year.

Key decisions Points in Pest Risk Assessment in Korea

1. Introduction potential

1) Cultural practices during the growing season

- Kinds and frequency of pesticides used, natural enemies, paper bagging, green house, etc.

2) Potential contamination and survival of pests with the commodities

- Potential contamination of commodities with pests : habitat and size of the pests, etc.
- Potential survival of the pests during transport : condition and duration of transport, and suitable growth stages of the pests.

3) Quantity and intended use of imported commodities

- Quantity of imported commodities : frequency and total volume of imports per year.
- Intended use of commodities : vicinity of host plants related to the commodities for processing, consuming, planting.

4) Difficulty of detecting the pests at entry points and environmental condition of destinations

- Difficulty of detecting the pests : habitat, latency and size of pests, symptom, etc.
- Vicinity of host plants at entry points and final destinations.

2. Establishment potential

1) Presence of host plants and their growing area

- Presence and distribution of relevant host plants in the country : nationwide, limited distribution, green house
- Range of host plants : single Family or multiple Families, single or multiple species of a Genus
- Volume of host plants or their substitutes necessary to complete life cycle of the pest

2) Environmental adaptability and vector of the pests

- Environmental adaptability to complete the life cycle of the pests or their vectors : latitude, altitude, temperature, moisture, soil type, etc. in origin and in the PRA area.
- Presence of vector or other substitutive vector of the pests in this country
- Reproductive method of the pest : generation per year, life cycle, apogamy, the number of egg-laying etc.
- Genetic adaptability of the pest : sub-species, race, multi-form, mutation, pesticide resistance.

3. Spread potential after establishment

1) Spread potential of the pest

- Spread potential of the pest by natural factors : wind, water and vector.
- Self-spreading ability of the pest : distance of flight.
- Reproduction method of the pest : generation per year, life cycle, apogamy, the number of egg-laying etc.

2) Spread potential by intended use of the commodity and movement with commodities/conveyances

- Intended use of the commodity : for planting, processing or sale.
- Movement with commodities and conveyances.

4. Potential economic importance

1) Growing status of potential host plants

- Total growing area and quantity of production of the potential host plants in the PRA area.
- Decrease in crop production and quality due to the pests.

2) Increased costs to control or eradicate the pests

- Increase in production costs to control the pest.
- Difficulty of eradicating the pests and its costs.
- Environmental damages arising from the pest control : degradation or disruption of environment or ecological system, etc.

3) other indirect costs incurred.

- Loss of export markets due to introduction of exotic pests.
- Costs to conduct ecological researches on the pests and to develop relevant pesticides

**"Systems approach" for the export
of Korean sandpears (*Pyrus pyrifolia*) to the U.S.
(since 1986)**

- 1. Establishment of fruit growing areas for export to the U.S. :**
 - New candidate areas must be inspected by the U.S. APHIS officer prior to the export season in conjunction with the Korean NPQS officer to ensure all requirements of the Work Plan are satisfied.
 - The fruit orchards approved for the U.S. export, will be clearly marked and pest controls will be carried out precisely.
- 2. Fruit-bagging cultivation :**
 - All of the fruits in the export orchards shall be bagged with the U.S. approved paper bags.
- 3. Field inspections (=Inspections during fruit growing seasons)**
 - 1st. field inspection by the NPQS officer immediately after bagging of fruits.
 - 2nd. field inspection by the NPQS officer in conjunction with the APHIS officer before fruit harvest.
- 4. Joint-export-inspection at packing house :**
 - Fruit inspection will be conducted at the fruit packing house jointly by the APHIS officer and the NPQS officer.
- 5. Issuance of Certificates :**
 - The APHIS will issue PPQ Form 203 (=Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection) for those shipments that passed the joint-export-inspection.
 - The NPQS will issue phytosanitary certificates for eligible shipments.

Questionnaire to provide information to prepare an APEC Database on PRA

<Name of APEC Economy : The Republic of Korea>

1. PRA

1.1 Does your economy currently undertake pest risk analysis in accordance with the FAO ISPM guidelines?

☞ Yes.

1.2 What agency or agencies undertake these PRAs for your economy?

☞ National Plant Quarantine Service(NPQS)/Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
Agricultural Science Institute(ASI)/Rural Development Administration(RDA)

1.3 If more than one agency is involved how do these agencies cooperate in finalising the PRAs?

☞ NPQS is fully in charge of the PRA and ASI/RDA supports NPQS with technical information.

1.4 What PRAs have been conducted by your agency?

☞ NPQS makes PRA standard, designation of quarantine pest, establishment of import allowance for the prohibited plants and determination of quarantine measures for any detection of unknown pest. At present, a total of 9 items from 5 countries were lifted from the import ban.

1.5 Are the completed PRAs available upon request?

- ☞ Yes, we can provide the concerned contracting party with the result of written summary of the PRAs upon request.

1.6 PRA contact person for your economy?

Name : Insect Research Division or
Pathogen Research Division
Title : National Plant Quarantine Service
Address : #433-1 Anyang-6 dong, Anyang, Kyounngi-Do
Fax No. : 082-343-448-6429
Phone No. Insect Research D. : 082-343-441-6982
Pathogen Reasearch D. : 082-343-445-1225
Email : hshin@maf.go.kr

2. Import/Export Priorities

2.1 In terms of market access requests, what are the most important commodities being addressed by your quarantine authorities?

- ☞ 27 commodities from 16 countries including apple, orange, mango, stone fruits, etc.

2.2 In terms of exports what country/commodity combinations have you provided information to in order for them to conduct PRAs on your products? List them in order of export priority.

- ☞ Yes, and the 18 commodities from 8 countries including apple, pear, etc..

3. Risk management options

3.1 How are phytosanitary measures developed to meet the appropriate level of protection required by quarantine authorities in your economy?

- ☞ We require the following appropriate level of protection by country, item and pest ; certification of free from concerned pest by international standards, cold treatment or vapor heat treatment for fruit fly, and MB fumigation for leafroller.

3.2 Is information about these phytosanitary measures available in hardcopy or electronic form?

- ☞ These information are available in hardcopy.

3.3 What active surveillance programs does your economy have for exotic pests of concern?

- ☞ NPQS has monitoring programs for the critical quarantine pest such as fruit fly and codling moth.

3.4 What active surveillance programs does your economy have establishing pest free area status?

- ☞ Monitoring program for mite in apple and pear orchards.
Surveillance program for black spot, brown and scap in pear orchards(petal testing, flower cluster inspection).

4. Pest interceptions

4.1 Does your agency identify and record pests intercepted on imported commodities?

☞ NPQS identifies the pest and records it in the year book.

4.2 Does your agency report to exporting economy on interceptions?

☞ NPQS reports to exporting country promptly or on a quaterly basis whenever any major quarantine pest is detected.

4.3 Are your interception data publicly available?

☞ NPQS updates on a quaterly basis the information through internet(<http://www.npqs.go.kr>)

5. National PRA capability

5.1 Is the level of resources(staff, reference material) and infrastructure for undertaking PRAs in your economy sufficient to meet current applications for market access?

☞ We feel somewhat short of man power and reference materials.

5.2 Is your economy (and your agency) in a position to participate/offer training on aspects of the PRA process and operation?

☞ We are not in a position to offer the training because we have no PRA training program and our PRA staff is in an unsatisfactory level of techniques.

5.3 Are there any aspects of the PRA process or operation where your quarantine agency could benefit by additional training?

☞ Additional training will benefit to promote the quality of PRA.

Date completed : April 20, 1999

Contact person for further information on the content of this questionnaire :

Name : International Quarantine Information Division

Title : National Plant Quarantine Service

Address : #433-1 Anyang-6 dong, Anyang, Kyounngi-Do

Fax No. : 082-343-445-6934

Phone No. : 082-343-446-1926

Email : cskwon@maf.go.kr

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation



Agenda Item 4
99/ATC3/011

Progress Report of the ATC
Agricultural Finance Sub-Group

Third Meeting of the Agricultural Technical
Cooperation Experts Group (ATCEG)

June 7-10, 1999

Tokyo, Japan

Progress Report of the ATC Agricultural Finance Sub-Group

This Sub-group has met the objectives set up at the ATC Taipei meeting in June 1995. The objectives are as follows.

(1) Short Term Objectives

- Collect and exchange information regarding agricultural finances of individual member economies
- Establish a network of consultants/experts in the field of agricultural financing and promote the exchange of views by experts among member economies
- Establish a database of training opportunities in agricultural financing

(2) Mid Term Objective

- Establish an agricultural credit information network within the region, allowing quick access to agriculture-related financing information, taking into account and utilizing existing network

Jobs as follows have been done in pursuit of the above objectives:

1. Fifteen reports on agricultural finance were provided at the ATC Canberra meeting in March 1996. These reports were also compiled and distributed to member economies.

2. Lists of coordinators/consultants/experts were distributed at the ATC Manila meeting in Sept. 1997.

3. The seminar on agricultural finance was held in Chinese Taipei in March 1997. Two Lectures, "Experience and Problem of Agricultural Finance in Asia" and "Agricultural Cooperative and Agricultural Finance System in Japan", were given in the seminar. Besides, some member economies reported their agricultural finance situations and participants exchanged information on these issues.

4. Workshop for the Risk Management in the Agricultural Finance was held in Japan in March 1998.

Three lectures- "Agricultural Finance System in Japan", "Risk Management in Agricultural Finance in Chinese Taipei", and "Experiences with Agricultural Credit System in Japan", were presented in the workshop. In addition some member economies reported their agricultural finance situations and participants exchanged information on these issues.

5. Lists of training opportunities were distributed at the ATC Manila Meeting in Sept. 1997.

6. As information on the ATC Home Page (lists of coordinators /consultants /experts and reports on agricultural finances) remains unchanged since it first appeared in March 1998, it is advisable to have it updated as necessary. Co-shepherds thus requested each member economy to provide following information by the end of March 1999:

- (1) Updated information on their agricultural finance system, including the lists of coordinators/experts/consultants as well as the general reports; and
- (2) Reports on major issues/movements concerning the agricultural finance.

So far five member economies have provided the information. Member economies that fail to provide them are requested to do so in a letter from the Lead Shepherd.

Establishment of New Training Course on Agricultural Finance

As Japan's initiative by making the best use of the fruits of this group's activities, a new training course for developing APEC member economies is being examined in order to get knowledge on agricultural finance such as Japanese Agricultural Finance Scheme. This training course will be initiated from FY2000(Japan) through an appropriate procedure with financial support of JICA(Japan International Cooperation Agency).

Korea's contact point on the agricultural finance systems

Coordinator

Mr. Park, Kyoung-Ho

Deputy Director, Bilateral Cooperation Division

Ministry Agriculture and Forestry

T: +82-2-503-7296, F: +82-2-507-2095, E-Mail: newround@maf.go.kr

Experts and Consultants

| Organization | Name/Title | Speciality | Address, T/F/E-Mail |
|---|---|---|--|
| Cooperative Association Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry | Kwon, Jae-Han/ Deputy Director | Agricultural Finance Policies | 1Chungang-dong,Kwachon, Kyonggi-do (Zip: 427-760) Republic of Korea 822-503-7218/822-503-5467/ kwonjh@maf.go.kr |
| Agricultural Finance Department, National Agricultural Cooperative Federation | Youn-Chang Lee/ Director General | Agricultural Finance Policies | 75,1-Ka,Chungjeong-ro, Jung-ku, Seoul (Zip: 100-707) Republic of Korea 822-397-5980/822-397-6000/ sjc6230@chollian.net |
| International Cooperation Office, National Agricultural Cooperative Federation | Shil-Kwan Lee/ General Manager | Credit and Loan Operation (IBRD Consultant) | 75,1-Ka,Chungjeong-ro, Jung-ku, Seoul (Zip: 100-707) Republic of Korea 822-397-5285/822-397-5290/ ico@nacf.co.kr |
| Research Department, National Agricultural Cooperative Federation | Sung-Hyeon Hyeon/ Team leader | Agricultural Finance Research | 75,1-Ka,Chungjeong-ro, Jung-ku, Seoul (Zip; 100-707) Republic of Korea 822-397-5254/822-397-5280/ hsh@nacf.co.kr |

Agricultural Finance System in Korea

Table of Contents

1. Role of Agricultural Finance System
2. Current Situation of Agricultural Finance System in Korea
3. The Structure of Agricultural Finance System

1.Role of Agricultural Finance System

The agricultural finance system of Korea consists of agricultural cooperatives and livestock cooperatives. Besides banking, the cooperatives operate a diverse kind of economic businesses such as marketing, purchasing, warehousing, processing, etc.

The agricultural finance system was organized to reduce the problem of capital rationing in the agricultural sector, when informal financial markets were dominant in rural areas. It was believed that commercial financial institutions would not supply sufficient funds for farming because of high risk and low profitability of agricultural production. Thus, the government led to organize the cooperatives and enforced them to supply funds for farmers. The cooperatives were supported in mobilizing savings and lending funds with relatively high interest rates. In addition, the cooperatives play a conduit of carrying funds from urban areas or the government. The federations of the cooperatives, such as National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation (NACF) and National Livestock Cooperatives Federation (NLCF) operate banking businesses in urban as well as rural areas and substantial amount of funds that are mobilized in urban areas by themselves and supplied by the government are used to support rural sector.

In addition to the cooperatives related formally to agriculture, other savings institutions and banks as well as informal financial agents play a substantial role in rural financial markets. The formal financial institutions have complementary relationship with informal financial intermediaries in which most of them are not specialist of financial intermediation.

2. Current Situation of Agricultural Finance System in Korea

Rural financial markets have steadily grown through internal expansion owing to increasing income level, commercialization of agricultural production, growing non-farm population, etc. Formal financial institutions, especially agricultural cooperatives, became dominant financial agents, while informal financial markets became a minor part of rural financial markets.

Since Korean financial system has been deregulated in the 1980s, the competition in the financial market has increased. Also, the Korean government has opened the financial markets to the foreign institutions in schedule. In the rapidly changing environment, rural financial institutions have to challenge the competition and promote and enhance efficiencies.

The Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation was launched in 1997. This system plays a kind of safety-net to the deposit of banks and the banking system. This system had an effect on the non-banking systems which made their own insurance system.

In late 1997 Korea was also hit by the financial crisis in Asia and was given a bailout loan by the IMF program. After the foreign exchange crisis, many financial institutions went bankrupt and interest rates soared to more than 30%. The whole economy and financial system were on the edge of bankruptcy. This turmoil triggered the restructuring of the whole Korean economy. Financial system was on the main field of the restructuring. By the bailout program of IMF and the government the financial system was restructured and moved to the right track.

The crisis has impacted the rural areas too. Number of farms suffered big losses because of the high oil price and interest rate, etc. Debts of farm were re-issued. The government, farmers' organizations, academy, and agricultural cooperatives were gathered to solve this problem through reduction of the interest rate, delay of the maturity, etc. This issue will be continuously examined.

The federations of cooperatives restructured their organization by separating

the account system of banking and of economic business sector in 1995. This reformation was purposed to enhance the advantage of specialization. If this strategy is evaluated as an effective one throughout the experiment period, the banking sector will be separated completely and be managed independently from the economic business sector.

3. The Structure of Agricultural Finance System

The organizational structure of agricultural cooperatives is characterized by two tier systems. Farmers organize Primary Agricultural Cooperatives (PACs) and Special Agricultural Cooperatives (SACs), both of which in turn are authorized members of the NACF. Both the PACs and the SACs are savings institutions and the NACF is a specialized bank. The structure of livestock cooperatives (LCs) is similar to that of agricultural cooperatives.

The members of PACs consist of farmers who lived in a specified administrative area such as an Up (a center town of a county level) or a Myoun (township), where a single PAC is established. The SACs consist of farmers who are engaged in special farming such as vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc. In 1998, the number of PACs and SACs was 1,203 and 46, respectively. The number of LCs was 192 in 1998. On the other hand, the NACF had 17 provincial or city offices, 156 county offices, and 453 branches in 1998.

The NACF has Mutual Credit Special Accounts for operating payment reserves of managing fund surpluses of PACs and SACs, which means that the NACF plays a role of a central bank for its member cooperatives.

Although many kinds of financial institutions compete in rural markets, dominant financial institutions are savings institutions as the agricultural cooperatives including livestock cooperatives, credit unions, NACF, Postal Savings (post offices), and Mutual Savings and Finance Companies.

Commercial banks (nationwide commercial banks and local banks) operate in rural center towns (city or county center town), but their market shares are not substantial.

In contrast with a rural formal financial market, the market share of informal rural financial market has declined since the early 1980s. According to the farm household economy survey, on average 86.2 percent of the total financial assets of a farm household were deposited or invested in formal

financial institutions in 1997. The financial assets deposited in banking or savings institutions represented 78.3 percent, while the financial assets of life insurance companies and securities were 6.4 and 1.5 percent, respectively, in 1997 (Table 1).

Table 1 - Composition of an Average Farm Household's Financial Assets

| Financial Assets | 1980 | | 1985 | | 1997 | | Annual Growth Rate |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | 1980-97 |
| | Thousand won | % | Thousand won | % | Thousand won | % | % |
| FFMs* | 263 | 52.3 | 4,984 | 80.2 | 21,018 | 86.2 | 29.4 |
| Deposits | 194 | 38.6 | 4,199 | 67.6 | 19,091 | 78.3 | 31.0 |
| - Agri Coop & Banks | 168 | 33.4 | 3,773 | 60.7 | 16,285 | 66.8 | 30.9 |
| - Postal Savings | 6 | 1.2 | 185 | 3.0 | 533 | 2.2 | 30.2 |
| - Others | 20 | 4.0 | 241 | 3.9 | 2,273 | 9.3 | 32.1 |
| Securities | 37 | 7.4 | 272 | 4.4 | 366 | 1.5 | 14.4 |
| Insurance | 32 | 6.4 | 513 | 8.3 | 1,561 | 6.4 | 25.7 |
| IFMs* | 240 | 47.7 | 1,227 | 19.8 | 3,360 | 13.8 | 16.8 |
| Private Loans | 125 | 24.9 | 813 | 13.1 | 2,651 | 10.9 | 19.7 |
| Kye | 115 | 22.9 | 414 | 6.7 | 709 | 2.9 | 11.3 |
| Total | 503 | 100.0 | 6,211 | 100.0 | 24,378 | 100.0 | 25.6 |

* FFMS stands for formal financial markets and IFMs to informal financial markets.

Source: The Survey Report of Farm Household Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (MAFF), each year.

Table 2 - Borrowing Sources for an Average Farm Household by Type of Financial Institution

| Financial Institutions | 1980 | | 1985 | | 1997 | | Annual Growth Rate |
|------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | 1980-97 |
| | Thousand won | % | Thousand won | % | Thousand won | % | % |
| FFMs* | 172 | 50.9 | 4,078 | 86.1 | 12,302 | 94.6 | 28.6 |
| PAC | 138 | 40.8 | 3,612 | 76.3 | 9,271 | 71.3 | 28.1 |
| NACF | 27 | 8.0 | 245 | 5.2 | 290 | 2.2 | 15.0 |
| Other Banks | 1 | 0.3 | 36 | 0.8 | 73 | 0.6 | 28.7 |
| NCFA | 4 | 1.2 | 48 | 1.0 | n/a | - | - |
| Credit Unions | 1 | 0.3 | 30 | 0.6 | n/a | - | - |
| Others | 1 | 0.3 | 107 | 2.3 | 2,668 | 20.5 | 59.1 |
| IFMs* | 166 | 49.1 | 656 | 13.9 | 708 | 5.4 | 8.9 |
| Total | 338 | 100.0 | 4,734 | 100.0 | 13,010 | 100.0 | 24.0 |

Source: The Survey Report of Farm Household Economy, MAFF, each year

* NCFA & Credit Unions are summed to "Others" in 1997.

Korea Contact Points

*of "best practices" in risk communication
related to agricultural biotechnology.*

< Agriculture >

('99. 1. 개편후)

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Government
of Canada
Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Gouvernement
du Canada
Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Office of Biotechnology
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

January 5, 1999

Mr. Byung-Rin Yoo
Fax No. 82 2 507 2095

Dear Mr. Msldsi,

The APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation (ATC) Experts Group held its 3rd biotechnology workshop titled *Capacity Building and Public Acceptance / Risk Communication*, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on November 2-6, 1998.

At this workshop an action plan was set out to further cooperation on biotechnology in a number of areas. As part of this action plan, the following was agreed to by member economies:

Member economies should provide input to a compilation of "best practices" in risk communication related to agricultural biotechnology. This compilation would provide a resource tool which all economies can use in building public understanding. This compilation might be facilitated through collaboration between member economies, industry and relevant NGOs, to identify risk communications strategies.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency, which reports to the Canadian Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, has agreed to lead in the coordination of this item and to assemble and distribute a draft "best practices" compendium prior to the next meeting (no date has been set). As a first step, the information from member economies that is pertinent to the compendium must be assembled.

You are being contacted, as your country's APEC coordinator to identify an appropriate contact who may have access to information on biotechnology from a variety of sources within your member economy. Could you immediately confirm who the contact for your country will be and have that individual identify relevant information from government departments and agencies, from industry and from NGOs within your member economy. This information could include, but need not be limited to:

Legislation, regulations or guidelines;

Canada

- Consultation documents or reports;
- Public information about biosafety committees;
- Publicly distributed information describing biotechnology, the regulatory system, or issues related to biotechnology;
- Regulatory decision documents;
- Survey work;
- Internet web site information; and
- Awareness building initiatives.

Any general information on public acceptance or risk communication that you could identify would also be of great value to this project. All information should be sent to the attention of:

Bart Bilmer, Biotechnology Regulations Officer
Office of Biotechnology
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario K1A 0Y9
Canada

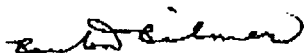
Phone: (011-1)-613-225-2342, extension 4151
Facsimile: (011-1)-613-228-6604
e-mail: bbilmer@em.agr.ca

If you are unable to identify an appropriate contact or your contact cannot provide information for this project we would also appreciate being notified. Note also that the information distributed at the 2nd and 3rd APEC ATC meetings on biotechnology (see attachment 2) has already been collected and that it is not necessary to forward any of these documents.

We look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible, as the planned starting date for the compilation and development of the "best practices" compendium is January 11, 1999.

Many thanks. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,



Bart Bilmer
Biotechnology Regulatory Officer

ATTACHMENT 1

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Wu Min-Tze
Horticulture Division
Council of Agriculture
Chinese Taipei
37 Nanhai Road, Taipei
Taiwan 100

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED - APEC RISK ASSESSMENT CONFERENCE
(MARCH 1-7, 1998)**

Australia

1. The Process of Pest Risk Analysis in Australia to meet International Standards (copies of overheads included).
2. Recent Developments in Gene Technology Regulation in Australia (copies of overheads and list of contact people included).
3. Australian Quarantine- A shared Response.
4. Genetic Manipulation Advisory Committee. Annual Report 1996-97.

Canada

5. Risk Assessment of Agricultural Biotechnology Products in Canada.
6. Environmental Safety of Plants with Novel Traits in Canada: Bt Corn as a Case Study (diagram of safety based model included).

Chile

7. Chilean Report on Biotechnology regulations.

China

8. Pest Risk Assessment in China (copies of overheads included).
9. Outline of Risk Assessment of Genetically Engineered Plants in the People's Republic of China.
10. Brief report on Biotechnology in Hong Kong, China.

Chinese Taipei

- 11a. Plant Pest Risk Analysis in Chinese Taipei
- 11b. Development and Perspectives of Agricultural Biotechnology in Chinese Taipei (list of imports/exports included).

Indonesia

12. Plant Biotechnology in Indonesia.

Japan

13. Country Report on Biotechnology.
14. Safety Assessment for Foods and Food Additives Produced by the Recombinant DNA Technique.

Korea

15. Agricultural Biotechnology and Risk Assessment in Korea.

Malaysia

16. Country Report- Malaysia (documentation on GMAC included).
17. Safety Assessment of the Import of transgenic Soybean into Malaysia.

Mexico

18. Transgenic Plants Field Testing Regulation in Mexico.

New Zealand

19. Outline of a Presentation on "The Introduction to Plant Pest Risk Analysis".
20. Genetically Modified Organisms in New Zealand: Regulatory Mechanism.

Papua New Guinea

21. Biosafety and Risk Assessment: Papua New Guinea Country Report.

Philippines

22. Report from th Philippines.

Thailand

23. Biosafety Field Testing and Commercialization of Genetically modified Plants in Asia.

United States

24. Aphis and the SPS Agreement: Rights and Obligations under WTO and NAFTA. Second Edition February 1998. APHIS Trade Support Team.
25. Generic Non-Indigenous Pest Risk Assessment process "the Generic Process" for Estimating Pest Risk Associated with the Introduction of Non-Indigenous Organisms. Nov.22, 1993.
26. Pathway-Initiated Pest Risk Assessment: Guidelines for Qualitative Assessments. Commodity Pest Risk Analysis Branch. USDA-APHIS-PPQ-2/25/98-draft.13 pp.
27. Pest Risk Assessemnt on Cherry Bark Tortrix (CBT).
28. The Importation of Belgian and Dutch Leeks, Romanian Garlic and Swiss Shallots into the United States - A Qualitative Pest Risk Assessment.
29. Country Report - Current Status of Plant Biotechnology Research, Field Testing and Commercialization Activities, and Agricultural Biotechnology regulations in the United States.
30. Statagic Regulations for Safe Development of Transgenic Plants (reprint).

31. Examples of Relevant Sources of Information for Risk Assessment in Biotechnology.

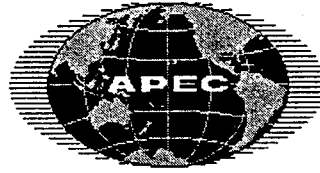
32. Information Package on USDA/APHIS Biotechnology Regulations

33. Case Study: Genetically Engineered Papaya Lines

OECD

34. Overview of Biotechnology Biosafety Activities at the OECD.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation



Agenda Item 4.1

99/ATC3/018

Progress Report on
Plant and Animal Genetic Resources
Conservation and Utilization

Third Meeting of the Agricultural Technical
Cooperation Experts Group (ATCEG)

June 7-10, 1999

Tokyo, Japan

Progress Report on Plant and Animal Genetic Resources Conservation and Utilization

Submitted by Chinese Taipei

June 1999

The ATC Sub-Group on Conservation and Utilization of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources has held two Workshops since its initiation in 1995. The first workshop, namely *Workshop on the Conservation and Utilization of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources*, which focused more on plant genetic resources, was held in March 1997 in Taichung, Chinese Taipei. Whereas the second one, namely *Workshop on Conservation and Utilization of Farm Animal and Aquatic Genetic Resources*, was held in November 1998 in Tainan, Chinese Taipei emphasizing more on animal genetic resources. This paper summarizes the progress to date.

I. A Background Paper on Plant and Animal Genetic Resources

Being endorsed by the 2nd ATCEG Meeting held in Portland, USA in 1998, the follow-up actions on the conclusions and recommendations reached at the 1997 Workshop on Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources had been undertaken. A back-ground paper on plant genetic resources conservation and utilization was prepared by Dr. Te-Tzu Chang of Chinese Taipei and presented at the 1998 animal genetic resources workshop (see attachment 1). An overview of the current genetic resources conservation and utilization activities of the 11 APEC Economies was presented in this paper while addressing the importance of genetic resources management. A recommendation on affordable short-term collaborative projects by ATCEG and a resolution and recommendation to the APEC Senior

Officials were also presented and discussed by the Workshop participants.

II. Recommendations from the Workshop on Conservation and Utilization of Farm Animal and Aquatic Genetic Resources held in 1998

According to the recommendations of the 1998 Workshop on Conservation and Utilization of Farm Animal and Aquatic Genetic Resources, several action plans on a collaborative basis were proposed. For animal genetic resources, the following were recommended:

- (1) Initiating a cooperative program on genotyping of purified DNA among member Economies for study and further use with respect to the sovereignty of the source economy;
- (2) Conducting a symposium on the maintenance of genetic diversity towards a better understanding of genetic resources, management and their application for the benefits of agricultural practices; and
- (3) Publishing and/or distributing an APEC booklet or information package on the relationship between indigenous animals and human with local agricultural implications.

Participants also proposed that each member Economy should provide an up-to-date inventory of farm animal genetic resources to the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) and for using the information for sustainable use. In addition, member Economies recognized that a database for the germplasm of aquatic organisms of APEC region is urgently needed in view of the high diversity of aquatic organisms and different degrees of technical development of artificial propagation. In this regard, a questionnaire for the survey on genetic resources of aquatic organism is necessary and proposed to be designed by the Shepherd and distributed to member economies for information gathering. The contents of the questionnaire will include

questions on aquatic germplasm, the status of artificial propagation, the information on data management system, world wide web address and list of personnel conducting the research and conservation work. Once the questionnaire had been completed, the directory will be distributed to member Economies soon.

III. Suggestions for Future Cooperative activities

According to the recommendations made by the previous workshops, two joint activities have been suggested for future cooperation. These are :

1. Workshop on DNA purification and genetic identification:

The studies on ^{DNA} DNA purification, genetic distance and the existing relationships between different breeds, monitoring the collections, the distribution and use of the (DNA) are important topics to be included into the conservation and sustainable use of germplasm. The fields of plant, animal and aquatic genetic resources are suggested to be all included in this Workshop. It is expected that a cooperative program on the said topics can be initiated after this Workshop.

2. Workshop on genetic information management system:

For the purpose of maintaining genetic diversity forward a better understanding and full utilization of genetic resources for the benefits of agricultural practices, a genetic information management system for each category of genetic resources should be developed.

The upgrading and harmonization of all the germplasm information systems of APEC Economies is the necessary step for regional collaboration on genetic resources. The Y2K and INTERNET framework problems of germplasm information system need to be resolved in the year 2,000. The objectives of the Workshop are to discuss and exchange information and expertise on the following :

1. the importance of germplasm information system to germplasm conservation,
2. the upgrading and harmonization of the INTERNET framework of germplasm information,
3. the statistics, analysis and application of information in the germplasm database,
4. the establishment of a mini-database for germplasm information system,
5. the possible impacts and resolutions of Y2K problem.

Considering about the Y2K problem, the Workshop should be held after year 2000.

**ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXPERTS GROUP
CHINESE TAIPEI**

14 December 1998

Dear APEC Colleagues:

Attached please find a copy of the summary report of the APEC Workshop on Conservation and Utilization of Farm Animal and Aquatic Genetic Resources held on 3-6 November 1998 in Tainan, Chinese Taipei. The proceedings of the workshop will be printed in the near future and a copy of it will be mailed to every member economies.

As the organizer of the workshop as well as the Shepherd of the plant and animal genetic resources sub-group, we appreciate the delegates as well as invited speakers from Canada, Japan, Thailand, Chinese Taipei, the United States for their active participation in and contributions to the workshop. Though it was not widely participated by member economies, through collective wisdom and expertise of the participants, the workshop have come up with very constructive and feasible recommendations to be submitted to the ATC Experts Group for consideration.

I firmly believe that the importance of ATC's cooperative efforts in the area of conservation and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources will never be overemphasized, since it is the foundation for further improvement in quantity, quality and diversity of food production in the region. I remain confident in your continuing active participation and close collaboration in future activities of this area.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Te-yeh Ku
Coordinator for the ATC's Lead Shepherd
Director General
International Cooperation Department,
Council of Agriculture

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**ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION
EXPERTS GROUP**

**Report of the Workshop on
Conservation and Utilization of Farm Animal
and Aquatic Genetic Resources**

**held in Tainan, Chinese Taipei
November 3-6, 1998**

Workshop on Conservation and Utilization of Farm Animal and Aquatic Genetic Resources

**held in Tainan, Chinese Taipei
November 3-6, 1998**

Report

1. The APEC-ATC Workshop on Conservation and Utilization of Farm Animal and Aquatic Genetic Resources was convened at the Taiwan Livestock Research Institute, Hsin-Hua, Tainan on 3-6 November 1998. Delegations from Canada, Japan, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and USA attended the workshop. The list of delegates appears as Annex I.
2. The workshop was chaired by Dr. Bao Ji Chen, Director General, Animal Industry Department, COA and Dr. Hsiu-Luan Anna Chang, Head, TLRI, Chinese Taipei, and co-chaired by delegates from member economies in different sessions.

I. Opening Session

3. Dr. Chen opened the session by way of welcoming all the participants in this year's workshop. He then emphasized the significance of the workshop by stating that in Chinese Taipei, alone, 50-55 percent of the Gross Domestic Products came from agriculture, contributing to roughly \$NT 120 billion of the whole economic pie. He expressed hope that this workshop will build more networks and that the inputs in this workshop will contribute to the whole development process in farm animals and aquatic genetic resources in the APEC region.
4. As Director General of the Taiwan Livestock Research Institute, Dr. Cheng-Tuang Wang delivered the welcome remarks. His speech focused on the importance of agricultural genetic resources as crucial in food production and environmental and socio-economic stability. With the increasing human population, changes in systems of production and greater demand for food, he said that genetic resources underpin this production. Conservation of genetic resources can no longer be regarded as an important activity without further utilization of these resources in production, and he sincerely hoped that the research cooperation among APEC member economies will be expanded.
5. On behalf of Dr. Te-yeh Ku, Director General of the International Cooperation Department, COA, Chinese Taipei, Mr. Ming-Lai Wang, Deputy Director General likewise provided the opening remarks as Lead Shepherd. He congratulated Director General Wang and his staff for their great efforts in organizing this timely and relevant workshop. He also gave a brief background of the APEC (ATC) which

initiated in November, 1994 in Bogor Indonesia, and how it evolved into what it is now.

The Lead Shepherd then started to explain the seven priority areas for cooperation, one of which is the "Conservation and Utilization of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources." This, he said, is one of the key elements for enhancing the sustainable productivity of quality food. From there, he talked about the importance of genetic resources being able to provide pest resistance, stress tolerance, etc. Also, they ensure genetic diversity for ecological balance. APEC member economies, according to him, acknowledge the value of collaboration in conservation and utilization of genetic resources, but the disparity in information gathering and dissemination posed a gap between and among various economies. He said that this workshop hopes to bridge this gap. It is a follow-up of the collaborative efforts of last year's workshop recommendations.

II. Report on the progress of the resolution reached at the last workshop and follow-up discussion (Dr. Ming-Jeng Fan, NPGRNC, TARI ; Dr. T. T. Chang, Academia Sinica, Chinese Taipei)

6. Dr. Ming-Jeng Fan of the NPGRNC in TARI gave a brief introduction to the PC-NPGRIS data management system of Chinese Taipei. He said this was basically designed for breeders and their allied workers within the economy to input, verify and transfer various data to the main database server. Dr. Fan likewise reported on the three main activities of NPGRIS, the development of its homepage, hardware and database architectures, etc. He said the bottomline is to provide relevant genetic information which is friendly, easily accessible and retrievable. The second part of his report is an invitation to all APEC member economies to try and access this technology. The system, he said, had been modified to include an English version so that members can establish a mini-database on germplasm by themselves.
7. Dr. Jaweed Siddiqui from Canada asked if this technology can be adaptable in the light of the fact that computer programs might be obsolete by the year 2000 and onwards. Dr. Fan answered that this is well taken care of.
8. The participants then heard a brief 1997 status report of the plant genetic resources group and recommendations which was reported by Dr. Te-Tzu Chang of the Academia Sinica, Chinese Taipei. He gave an overview of the genetic programs and survey of plant genetic activities of the 11 member APEC economies.

He further took note of the trends in the increase of rice and wheat production being able to bring in billions of dollars to various economies, and emphasized that through genetic improvement, serious food shortages have been staved off. Dr. Chang further explained the process of the germplasm evaluation-research-enhancement in crop improvement: gene pools, characterization and enhancement. He said that in order for

this to proceed efficiently, there must be an interplay of various disciplines, from pathology, down to extension. Moreover, Dr. Chang observed that of late, the traditional type of research has suffered greatly from the unbalanced competition with biotechnology. He reminded the participants that evaluation and research in biotechnology should be partners in the plant improvement process. He also proposed for Japan, to contribute more to technology sharing since this economy is more advanced in this area.

9. Participants from USA, Canada, Japan and Singapore lauded Dr. Chang's insights, and agreed with him that biotechnology should go hand in hand with genetics.
10. Dr. John Dobrinsky, speaker from the USA, asked about how APEC is going to address the issue of transgenic plants in the whole scheme of things. Dr. Chang explained that APEC can mobilize and form a task force. Though it is not an action body, he said, it can do a lot of collaborative work. On this note, Dr. Su-San Chang, Chief of the International Agricultural Cooperation Division explained the seven areas of APEC (genetic resources, biotechnology, pest management & quarantine, marketing & processing, agricultural finance, technology transfer and training and sustainable agriculture). She said that there is a big concern nowadays regarding the biosafety of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). The "case approach" has already been undertaken to compare the guidelines and regulatory systems among member economies. It is suggested that developed economies can also share their experience and expertise in biosafety risk assessment of GMOs with other economies.
11. The participants from Thailand, Drs. Sawat Thummabood and Nuanmanee Pongthana commented that in their economy, the conventional method is still a potent tool in increasing plant and animal yields. Although biotechnology in breeding chicken is already being done, Dr. Thummabood observed that more farm inputs are being spent in conventional type of technology. Dr. Pongthana, on the other hand, said that fish research in their economy is a combination of the traditional and biotechnology methods, although the latter is still in its infancy stage.

III. Keynote Lecture: Value and Importance of Farm Animal and Aquatic Genetic Resources to Cultural, Social and Economic Development (Dr. Geoffrey Pollott, University of London, UK)

12. Dr. Geoffrey Pollott of the University of London delivered the keynote lecture. His presentation gave an overview of the contribution of domestic animal to food security, citing that of the world's 5.8 billion population, some 1.96 billion people derive some livelihood from farm animals, 12 percent of whom depend entirely on livestock. He said that too often, people forget the various benefits that they get from farm animals like manure, hides and wool, medicine, cash reserves, foreign exchange earnings, cultural and social contributions, environmental protection, etc. He further emphasized that farm animals should be viewed in their "totality" rather than just sources of meat

and eggs. Dr. Pollott also explained the co-existence that prevails between plant and animal diversity, and that 80 percent of the breeds that are "at risk" are in the developing countries. Furthermore, he defined the meaning of "breed," the value of breed concept in FAGR, their commercial selected lines, the production and types of systems, value of livestock, impact of loss of FGAR diversity, and the sustainability of exotic and local breeds in tropical countries (productivity, stability, flexibility and equity) being key indicators of sustainability. He concluded by saying that diversity in domestic animal genetic resources has been essential in reducing "risk" in livestock systems. Where environmental conditions are able to support high input systems, they are the preferred options. However, since a large portion of the world's livestock and livestock farmers are found in areas where this is an unlikely scenario, he said the use of well-adapted breeds is the main option.

13. Dr. Dobrinsky from the USA, commented that in his economy, turkey semen preservation is controlled by only eight breeders, and this being the case, makes turkeys a "risky" population. Dr. Pollott said this is typical of commercial systems with very small population size.

IV. Special Lecture 1: *In-situ* Preservation Methodology for Farm Animals (Dr. Tsutomu Furukawa, National Institute of Animal Industry, Japan)

14. Dr. Tsutomu Furukawa of the National Institute of Animal Husbandry in Japan presented his special lecture. He began by giving a historical background of Japanese animal production, saying that before, there was no demand for meat and milk products for 1,200 years up to 1868 due to religious reasons. He then proceeded to give an overview of the native animal genetic resources in his economy, followed by a brief explanation of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) gene bank project and its five sub-banks.

Dr. Furukawa then proceeded to explain the difference between *In-situ* preservation and *Ex-situ* preservation (the former being conservation of live animals and the latter, cryopreservation), the problems of *In-situ* preservation, random drift and reduction of genetic variability, the genetic diversity idea (effective population size, inbreeding coefficient, coancestry, genetic conservation index, and coefficient of genetic contributory variation), and the four procedures in maintaining genetic diversity (mating system to avoid inbreeding, circular group mating system, cyclical group mating system, and use of information from genetic markers). In conclusion, Dr. Furukawa presented that the effective use is the best way to conserve native breeds with showing various slides of the local government-produced cross of chickens (using native breeds), buffalo and pigs.

15. Dr. T.T. Chang lauded Mr. Furukawa's lecture and said he is glad to know that Japan is making yet another milestone in breeding technology.

V. Special Lecture II: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (Dr. Geoffrey Pollot, University of London, UK)

16. Dr. Pollott gave an overview of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS). He said the multi-language, multi-faceted computer system is a communication and information tool for user countries. Likewise, it is a clearing house for information data, a secure system giving countries controlling, collating, releasing and maintaining data, and an element of the strategic framework of farm animal genetic resources. Dr. Pollott further added that the most interesting feature of this system is its availability on the worldwide web page (www.fao.org/dad-is). By surfing the web site, he said any user can have easy access to the vast array of data and information that DAD-IS provide. Inside is a library, guidelines for gene animal resources, and other pertinent information on animal and genetics.

VI. Status Reports from member economies

17. Drs. Hsiu-Luan Chang and Chun-Zen Shyu presented the current status of conservation and utilization of farm animal and aquatic genetic resources in Chinese Taipei. Dr. Chang started by reporting the importance of conservation of animal genetic resources in her country, citing figures and statistics from FAO. She then proceeded to discuss the objectives of economy-wide program in germplasm preservation and the various methods being used for conservation and utilization of farm animal genetic resources. Next, she touched on how TLRI achieves this through various ways of maintaining live populations, cryopreservation of genetic resources, identification of genotypes, documentation and communication and exchange of information. In the future, Dr. Chang said the main objectives and potential action plans include the establishment of a molecular-based data bank for animal genetic diversity, monitoring and exchanging, strengthening of human resource development, and the promotion of the efficiency of information exchange in animal genetic resources.
18. On the other hand, Dr. Chun Zen Shyu discussed the conservation of aquatic genetic resources in Chinese Taipei, starting off by enumerating the vast potentials of the economy in developing aquaculture. For the purpose of establishing a germplasm bank for aquatic organisms, Dr. Shyu reported that a project was recently funded by the government to investigate the aquatic genetic resources in Chinese Taipei. He said results showed that most of the conservation of genetic resources are done using the *ex-situ* preservation methodology (finfish broodstock, microalgae, etc.). However, he said government policies and institutions for conservation of genetic resources of aquatic organism is not yet well established. Because researches are scattered, a centralized germplasm bank is therefore needed in a subtropical area like Chinese Taipei. Hopefully, he said, the germplasm will serve as a "window" for exchange of information and germplasm of aquatic organisms between and among member economies.

19. In the case of Canada, Dr. Jaweed Siddiqui reported that APEC and his economy are always in close partnership with each other, and use the strategic approach in biodiversity. He said that as far as conservation of genetic resources is concerned, Canada's main objectives are: conservation of biodiversity; sustainable use of resources; and equitable distribution. A germplasm, according to him, is also in the pipeline. Furthermore, he explained that the government of his economy doesn't want to ignore the conventional knowledge of biodiversity. At the same time, the communication strategies in order to efficiently disseminate information on biodiversity is also being developed. Dr. Siddiqui concluded that the priority of Canada is to share information, enhance awareness on aquatic resources, and develop capacity building and awareness in genetic resource conservation.
20. Dr. Furukawa reported the following activities in Japan: organization of MAFF gene bank for animals (including its sub-banks); overseas survey of animal genetic resources; list of collection preserved; items in database for characteristics of animal genetic resources, as well as its effective use. He ended his report by showing slides of native cattle, horses, goat breeds and the gene bank facilities.
21. Drs. Ponghana and Thummabood reported on the aquatic and animal genetic resource conservation activities in Thailand. Dr. Ponghana started his discussion by showing statistics that prove the many possibilities and opportunities of aquatic conservation development in her economy. She then zeroed in on aquatic resources utilization, its importance, and the future plans of her government.
22. In the case of Thailand's animal genetic resources, Dr. Thummabood said the government has allocated a five-year budget of 500 million baht for R & D. The plan, he said, is to replace the imported breeds, and to conserve and utilize native animal breeds of cattle, buffalo, poultry, goat and swine in a sustainable way. The approach being used is updating so that the existing law that can allow people to participate in animal breed conservation through breed certification, etc.
23. Dr. Dobrinsky reported that in the USA, the National Genetic Resources Program (NGRP) has appointed a committee to develop strategies for plants, animals, insects, microbes, etc. The main purpose of this, he said, is to maintain genetic diversity. Moreover, species coordinating committees were formed to recommend, establish and advise the government on various genetic programs. Dr. Dobrinsky also reported the NAGP database, research, funding, and the animal genome project. In the pipeline are future projects for research like the identification of QTLs and fine mapping of the genome, disease and parasite resistance, among others.

VII. Special Lecture III: *Ex-Situ* Germplasm Preservation Methodology for Farm Animals (Dr. John Dobrinsky, Research Physiologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture-ARS, Maryland)

24. Dr. Dobrinsky defined *ex-situ* preservation (1. Not including, without, out of, away from the original position) and presented a historical overview of how swine embryo preservation evolved: from the discovery of the pig's sensitivity to cooling below 15 degrees celcius, to slow freezing techniques, delipation, and the vitrification technology. He said implementation of methodologies for long-term embryo preservation and transfer would provide a foundation for effective utilization of the world's best genetic resources. Through a series of slides, he explained the studies he conducted on the said technology and made the following conclusions: in the field of cell biology, the discipline is headed towards cytoskeletal stabilization, lipid stabilization, mitochondrial integrity and the cell cycle. For cryobiology, the future holds bright for vitrification, hypothermic storage, super cooling, media modification, and IVP embryo preservation.
25. The example that we can now preserve swine embryos proves that other species in which the technology is not available or the germplasm has proven difficult to preserve, with the right scientific method and persistence, nothing is impossible to preserve.
26. Dr. Wu asked if vitrification can also work for poultry. Dr. Dobrinsky said that turkey semen preservation and short-term hypothermic storage is already being studied in the U.S. and abroad, but it is still in its infancy stage.

VIII. Panel Discussion and Recommendations

The participants were divided into two sub-groups. One discussed aquatic genetic resources, while the other sub-group talked about farm animal and plant genetic resources. Each sub-group presented a list of comments and recommendations. Below is a summary of the workshop recommendations, which will be submitted to the ATC Experts Group for consideration:

The workshop recognized the value and importance of agricultural genetic resources to social, cultural and economic development to member economies. It also recognized the imperative need to conserve and utilize the farm animal and aquatic genetic resources in member economies. The participative approach in conserving and using of genetic resources should be used. This would involve consultations with farmers, NGOs, the private sector, etc. within member economies. The experts of this domain also need to devise action plans on a collaborative basis.

- (1) Initiate a cooperative program on genotyping of purified DNA among member economies for studies on genetic distance and the existing relationships between

different breeds and monitor the collection, distribution and use of the DNA with respect to the sovereignty of the source economy.

- (2) The budget is the number one constraint in solving the gene bank problem. Therefore, this group recommended that more budget should be allocated to this aspect in each member economy.
 - (3) A symposium on maintenance of genetic diversity to better understand genetic resources, management and utilization and their application for the benefit of agricultural practices should be conducted. This would include the plant and animal sciences and aquaculture and emphasize the following:
 - genetic information management systems
 - germplasm preservation research
 - animal genome research
 - gene bank and repository systems
 - (4) It is important to include all breeds/species in the conservation and utilization program, regardless of their domestication or status in member economies.
 - (5) A possible APEC booklet or information package could be published and/or distributed on the relationship between indigenous animals and human, illustrating local agricultural implications.
 - (6) This information should be integrated into the international framework. It is important to certain economies with indigenous breeds, their culture and non-agricultural implications.
 - (7) The Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) should be fully utilized by member economies. It was suggested that each member economy should provide an up-to-date inventory of farm animal genetic resources and updating the information on the DAD-IS.
 - (8) Member economies indicated that owing to high diversity of aquatic organisms and different degrees of technical development of artificial propagation, a database for the germplasm of aquatic organisms of APEC region is urgently needed.
 - (9) It was suggested that a questionnaire be designed by the Shepherd for the survey on genetic resources of aquatic organism and distributed to the designated coordinators of member economies. This should include questions on aquatic germplasm, the status of artificial propagation, the information on data management system, world wide web address, list of personnel conducting the research and conservation work, including in vitro or artificial production and cryopreservation of genetic resources, etc.
27. The delegates expressed their most sincere appreciation for the warm hospitality provided by Chinese Taipei.
28. The chair thanked all the participants for their hard work and participation.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation



Agenda Item 4
99/ATC3/009

Chairman's Report, APEC/ATC
Third Biotechnology Work shop
on Capacity Building and
Public Acceptance/ Risk Communication,
November 2-6, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Third Meeting of the Agricultural Technical
Cooperation Experts Group (ATCEG)
June 7-10, 1999
Tokyo, Japan

Chairman's Report

APEC/ATC Third Biotechnology Workshop on Capacity Building and Public Acceptance/Risk Communication November 2-6, 1998, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Introduction

Recognizing the potential contributions that biotechnology can make towards agriculture and food production, the APEC Ministers endorsed a more active role of biotechnology at the Vancouver Summit meeting in November 1997. The Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group (ATC) was encouraged to intensify science-based approaches to the introduction and use of biotechnology products.

The first APEC workshop on agricultural biotechnology was held in Canberra, Australia in March 1997, under the auspices of the APEC/ATC. At this workshop, it was recommended that a forum for analysis of specific risk assessment case studies be developed.

Following this recommendation, the APEC/ATC Second Biotechnology Workshop in Hawaii in March 1998 focussed on risk assessment. Several issues were addressed at this workshop. These included risk assessment and evaluation of agricultural biotechnology commodities, regulatory framework and oversight and information sharing in biotechnology activities among member economies. The APEC participants at the APEC/ATC Second Biotechnology Workshop recommended that a third APEC/ATC Biotechnology Workshop should be convened and it should address issues related to capacity building and risk communication/public understanding.

This APEC/ATC Third Biotechnology Workshop is organized to execute that mandate from the APEC/ATC Second Biotechnology Workshop in Hawaii.

Scope of Workshop

Having recognized that agricultural biotechnology is bringing important benefits to the growers and consumers, the application and production of agricultural biotechnology products, however, need to be carried out with appropriate safety mechanisms to avoid undue risks to human health and the environment. Regulatory framework or policy to assess, monitor and manage risks must be in place. Cognizant of the different levels of experience and capacity in risk assessment and risk management of biotechnology products in different economies, the scope of this APEC/ATC Third Biotechnology Workshop will be on capacity building for risk assessment and risk management, public acceptance and risk communication.

Participants

The Workshop was attended by 75 participants from 15 APEC economies. For the first time, the workshop was also open to members of the biotechnology industry and non government organizations (NGOs) in the latter part (third and fourth days) of the Workshop. A total of 20 members of the private sector and NGOs participated. A list of participants is attached (Appendix I).

Workshop Summary and Abstracts of Presentations

Appendix II

Outcomes and Recommendations

Capacity Building

It was generally recognized that not all economies had the same experience and expertise to benefit from agricultural biotechnology. Aspects in capacity building which member economies may require are:

- risk assessment and risk management
- field trials and releases
- scientific and administrative capabilities
- intellectual property rights (IPR) and patent licensing
- risk communication
- financial support for capacity building

Recommendations

Capacity building in addressing administrative and legal issues relating to risk assessment and risk management and public risk communication can be strengthened by each member economy through adequate funding in human resource development in scientific, administrative and legal capacity.

Member economies can also foster capacity building by providing funding mechanisms to enable exchange of relevant personnel.

To strengthen the administrative and legal capacities in agricultural biotechnology within economies, member economies are encouraged to establish linkages between the various ministries and departments within their economies in order to facilitate sharing of "best practices" approaches. ✓

To allay concerns relating to field trials and environmental release of transgenic crops in their centers of origin/diversity, APEC can be utilized as a forum for sharing data on risk assessment and addressing risk analysis relating to release experiments.

To overcome hurdles related to IPR issues, encountered during the commercialization of agricultural biotechnology, developing economies are encouraged to foster cooperation with patent holders, and to establish strategic partnership between public-private organizations

In addressing risk assessment and risk management among regional groupings, member economies are encouraged to explore commonalities in order to optimize available resources.

Public Acceptance/Understanding

Public acceptance of biotechnology products is related to their understanding of the technology and the effectiveness of risk communication to the public. In some economies, public acceptance of agricultural biotechnology appeared to be based on the respect and trust which are accorded to the scientists in these economies. Issues related to public acceptance of biotechnology products include:

- improvement in public understanding of biotechnology among various stakeholders
- transparency for effectiveness in risk communication practices

Recommendation

To enhance public awareness in biotechnology and to improve risk communication among member economies, developing a "best practices" document in risk communication was recommended.

Risk Communication

It was generally recognized that effective risk communication could allay public concerns for safety in agricultural biotechnology products and enhance their acceptance. Issues related to risk communication include:

- transparency for effectiveness in risk communication practices

Recommendations

To enhance public awareness in biotechnology and to improve risk communication among member economies, developing a "best practices" document in risk communication was recommended.

To allay concerns relating to field trials and environmental release of transgenic crops in their centers of origin/diversity, APEC can be utilized as a forum for sharing data on risk assessment and addressing risk analysis relating to release experiments.

Regulatory Approaches

- gaps in regulatory approaches exist between developed and developing economies
- regulatory approaches for imports of commodity containing agricultural biotechnology products differ with commodity as well as with economy
- need for regional commonalities in risk assessment and risk management

One of the recommended methods to bridge these gaps could be by way of information sharing and providing internship/fellowship for capacity building in risk assessment and risk management, public understanding and risk communication, between economies as well as by organizing seminars and workshop within each economy.

Recognizing the differences in regulatory approaches for imports of commodity containing agricultural biotechnology products, member economies are encouraged to share information and to continue evolving existing regulations to address these differences.

In addressing risk assessment and management among regional groupings, member economies are encouraged to explore commonalities in order to optimize available resources.

Public-private Sector Partnership

- expansion of mechanism for public-private sector partnership

(Member economies are encouraged to develop an effective national policy on agricultural biotechnology to facilitate public-private sector partnerships/linkages.)

Proposed Specific Action Plan Items

The participants recognize the value of information exchange which the series of APEC/ATC Biotechnology Workshops have provided and recommend that this series continue. Specific items have been proposed for action to enhance and facilitate exchange on key issues in the next workshop. These are listed below.

- Member economies are encouraged to pursue information sharing through sharing internship and fellowship opportunities as a means of bridging gaps between member economies. Recommendations regarding funding are relevant to supporting such initiatives.
(Action lead: A training school for regulatory aspects in biotechnology is being developed in Canada. Target: Update activities at next meeting)

- Member economies are encouraged to provide input to a compilation of “best practices” document in risk communication related to agricultural biotechnology. This compilation would provide a resource tool which all economies can use in building public understanding. This compilation might be facilitated through collaboration between member economies, industry and relevant NGOs, to identify risk communication strategies. “Best practices document” is a compilation of approaches or activities which have been undertaken for a specific purpose, with an analysis of the effectiveness of each approach or activity in meeting its specific goal.

(Action lead: Canada to initiate this compilation. Target: Draft compendium distributed prior to next meeting)
- Member economies with relevant experience are encouraged to provide input to a compilation of case studies regarding issues related to resolving intellectual property rights, including plant variety protection, for transgenic crops of specific regional interest e.g. virus resistant papaya in Hawaii, virus resistant sweet potato in Kenya, etc.

(Action lead: USA to lead in compilation. Target: Case studies distributed prior to next meeting)
- Member economies are encouraged to explore commonalities in risk assessment and risk management procedures to facilitate improved coordination and efficient use of risk assessment resources.

(Action lead: Member economies. Target: Update progress at next meeting)
- Member economies with relevant experience are encouraged to provide input to a compilation of case studies for field release of transgenic crops in their center of origin and center of diversity, e.g. release of transgenic squash in the USA.

((Action lead: USA to lead in compilation, in collaboration with Canada and Mexico. Target: Case studies distributed prior to next meeting)

APEC/ATC 유전자변형 농산물 위험성평가 회의 참석 결과 보고

1. 회의 개요

○ 일 시 : 1998. 3. 4~3. 7(4일간)

○ 장 소 : 미국 하와이대, East-West Center

○ 참석자 : 농촌진흥청 기술협력관실

농업연구사 김 태산 (유전공학분야 국제전문관)

○ 배 경 : APEC/ATC 주관 농업생명공학회의('97. 3. 3~3. 7, 호주)시 각 회원국의 유전자변형 농산물 규제에 대한 조화를 위해 위험성 평가 관리 회의를 개최기로 합의

○ 참석국 : 미국(20), 대만(12), 일본(4), 캐나다(4), 칠레(4), 호주(3), 뉴질랜드(3), 중국(2), 파푸아뉴기니(2), 멕시코(2), 필리핀(2), 태국(2), 말레이시아(2), 인도네시아(2), 홍콩(1), 한국(1), 브루나이(1), OECD(1), 총 17국 78명

* ()은 참석자수

2. 회의 결과 요약

○ 회원국의 공통 관심사항

- 위험성 평가에 대한 과학적 접근방법 및 평가과정의 투명성과 조화성 강조
- 유전자변형 농산물의 연구개발, 위험성 평가, 관리 및 상업화 등에 대한 광범위한 정보활용 증대
- 유전공학 위험성 평가 관련기술 이전 촉진을 위한 연구원 훈련프로그램 추진
- 유전자변형 농산물의 수입과 관련하여 보통 작물과 차별없이 다루기 희망(미국)
- 가공용, 소비용, 증식용 등의 용도별로 개별적인 유전자변형 농산물의 규제가 필요(미국)
- 위험성 평가는 각국의 문화 및 사회적 특성을 고려하여 회원국의 법체계를 최대 존중
- 위험성 평가와 관련하여 사회 각종 전문가로 이루어진 자문위원회 구성 및 민간 단체 이해 촉구 필요성
- 유전자변형 농산물은 회원국의 현존하는 식품위생법 및 식물검역법의 안전기준을 충족시켜야 함

3. 유전자변형 농산물 개발 및 안전성 평가 현황

○ 국외 및 국내 현황

- 회원국 대부분이 유전자변형 농산물의 안전관리를 위한 실험 및 관리 지침을 제정 운용하고 있음
- 미국 및 카나다는 유전자 조작 산물 중심으로 호주 등 유럽국은 과정 중심으로 안전평가 규제가 이루어져야 한다는 견해임

- 일본, 말레이시아, 태국 등은 이미 해충 저항성 옥수수 등 유전자변형 작물의 안전성 평가와 이들에대한 수입을 허가한 바 있음
- 우리나라는 '97. 4. 22 보건복지부 유전자재조합 실험지침이 고시되어 '97. 7. 22부터 시행되고 있는 바 동 지침은 유전자변형 농산물의 포장 실험과 관련하여 농림부장관 및 농촌진흥청장이 실험 지침을 작성토록 규정함

○ 미국의 유전자변형 신작물 개발 현황

(1) 유전자변형 신작물 재배현황('98. 1. 31 현재)

| 작 물 | 재배면적 (백만ha) |
|--------------|-------------|
| 옥수수 | 3.2 |
| <u>콩</u> | <u>3.6</u> |
| 목 화 | 1.2 |
| 카놀라, 감자, 토마토 | 2.0 |
| 계 | 10.0 |

* 유전자변형 신작물은 미국, 중국, 호주, 멕시코, 캐나다, 알제틴 등 6개국의 20백만ha에서 재배중임

(2) 포장시험 허가건수('87~'98. 1. 31)

| 년 도 | 건 수 | 년 도 | 건 수 |
|-----|-----|----------|--------------|
| '87 | 5 | '93 | 306 |
| '88 | 16 | '94 | 584 |
| '89 | 30 | '95 | 707 |
| '90 | 51 | '96 | 604 |
| '91 | 90 | '97 | 761 |
| '92 | 160 | '98 | 17 |
| | | <u>계</u> | <u>3,331</u> |

(3) 유전자변형 신작물의 포장시험 수행 장소수 ('87~'98. 1. 31)

| 년 도 | 장 소 수 | 년 도 | 장 소 수 |
|-----|-------|----------|---------------|
| '87 | 5 | '93 | 905 |
| '88 | 16 | '94 | 1,926 |
| '89 | 40 | '95 | 3,859 |
| '90 | 81 | '96 | 2,997 |
| '91 | 155 | '97 | 3,789 |
| '92 | 381 | '98 | 39 |
| | | <u>계</u> | <u>14,193</u> |

(4) 유전자변형 신작물의 특성별 포장시험 건수('87~'98. 1. 31)

| 특 성 | 포 장 시 험 | 점 유 율 |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| <u>제초제 저항성</u> | <u>1,061</u> | <u>28.8</u> |
| 품질개선 | 944 | 25.6 |
| 해충 저항성 | 881 | 23.9 |
| 바이러스 저항성 | 366 | 9.9 |
| 병원성 곰팡이 저항성 | 154 | 4.2 |
| 기 타 | 277 | 7.5 |
| <u>계</u> | <u>3,683</u> | 100.0 |

(5) Roundup Ready 제초제 저항성 대두의 경제성 분석

- 보통 대두 재배시 에이커당 약 47달러의 제초제(3회시용) 비용이 소요되는 바 Roundup Ready 대두 재배시는 보통 종자보다 에이커당 10달러 종자비용이 추가되나 제초제 사용회수를 1회로(에이커당 13달러) 줄일 수 있기 때문에 궁극적으로는 에이커당 24달러의 절감효과를 가져옴

(6) 포장시험 공시 작물 내역('87~'98. 1. 31)

| 작 물 명 | 실 시 건 수 | 작 물 명 | 실 시 건 수 |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| 옥 수 수 | 1,426 | 벼 | 22 |
| 토 마 토 | 374 | 밀 | 28 |
| 대 두 | 332 | 알 팔 파 | 19 |
| 감 자 | 333 | 오 이 | 16 |
| 목 화 | 237 | 벤트그라스 | 11 |
| 멜 론 | 132 | 해바라기 | 10 |
| 담 배 | 117 | 상 치 | 8 |
| 유 채 | 83 | 사 과 | 8 |
| 사탕무우 | 39 | 땅 콩 | 6 |
| | | 계 | 3,201 |

(7) 유전자변형 신작물 승인 현황 ('96~'98. 1)

| 승인년월일 | 제 조 회 사 | 작 물 | 특 성 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| '96. 1. 18 | Northrup-King | 옥수수 | 해충 저항성 |
| '96. 1. 26 | DuPont | 목 화 | 제초제 저항성 |
| '96. 2. 22 | Plant Genetic Systems | 옥수수 | 웅성 불임 및 제초제 저항성 |
| '96. 3. 27 | AgriTope | 토마토 | 저장성 개선 |
| '96. 5. 3 | Monsanto | 감 자 | 해충저항성 |
| '96. 6. 14 | Asgrow | 호 박 | 바이러스 저항성 |
| '96. 7. 31 | AgrEvo | 대 두 | 제초제 저항성 |
| '96. 9. 5 | <u>Cornell U.& U. of Hawaii</u> | <u>파파야</u> | <u>바이러스(PRSV) 저항성</u> |
| '97. 3. 28 | DeKalb | 옥수수 | 해충 저항성 |
| '97. 4. 30 | Calgene | 목 화 | 제초제 및 해충 저항성 |
| '97. 5. 7 | DuPont | 대 두 | 품질개선 |
| '97. 5. 27 | Monsanto | 옥수수 | 제초제 및 해충저항성 |
| '97. 11. 7 | Bejo | 치커리 | 웅성불임 |
| '97. 11. 18 | Monsanto | 옥수수 | 제초제 저항성 |
| '98. 1. 29 | AgrEvo | 유 채 | 제초제 저항성 |

4. 회의양상

- 유전자변형 농산물의 교역 활성화를 위한 규제통일이 미국측의 궁극적인 목표임
- 회원국은 유전자변형 산물의 위험성평가지 엄정한 투명성을 보장해 줄 것을 요구
- 대만은 워싱턴 대만대표부 주재 농업전문관 등 12명의 대표를 파견하여 본회의에 큰 관심을 표명

5. 건의사항

- 유전자변형 농산물을 개발한 Monsanto 등의 다국적 기업이 향후 우리나라에 유전자변형 종자 판매허가를 신청할 경우를 대비하여 이들의 안전성을 과학적으로 평가할 수 있는 식품영양, 환경영향 안전성 평가지침과 이들 유전자변형 농산물의 포장시험 허가지침 마련 시급

6. 수집자료

○ 내 용

- 주요 선진국의 유전자변형 농산물 안전성 평가 관련 지침서 : 미국, 캐나다, 호주, 일본 등
- 각국의 유전자변형 신작물 개발 동향 및 위험성 평가 현황 보고서 : 미국 등 17국
- 위험성 평가 수행사례 보고서 : 미국, 캐나다 등 4국
- 동식물 검역 위험성 평가 국별 보고서 : 호주 등 4국

○ 활용계획

- 일본 후생성 유전자재조합 DNA관련 식품 안전성평가 지침자료는 보건복지부로, 미국 유전자변형 농산물의 포장시험허가 지침자료는 농과원과 농림부로 각각 송부하여 관련지침서 제정을 위한 기초자료로 활용

Agricultural Biotechnology and Risk Assessment in Korea

Tae-San Kim
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Rural Development Administration
Suwon, The Republic of Korea

Current status of agricultural biotechnology

Progress in biotechnology research

With the appreciation of the importance of agricultural biotechnology not as an alternative but as a complementary means for conventional productivity improvement tool, the Korean government has placed great emphasis on the development and production of new plants and animals, and creation of functional new products by the use of biotechnology. And the main goal of these efforts is its commercialization and marketing in the near future.

In fact, the initiation of research activities in agricultural biotechnology in Korea dates back to the late 1970s when tissue culture techniques such as embryo culture and anther cultures were first introduced as means to produce virus free crops and improve crop quality in the production of vegetables, flowers, and fruit tree. Virus free potatoes, garlic, strawberry were already in the market for farmers. In 1989, by using protoplast fusion technique, round-shaped oyster mushrooms favored by most Korean consumers were developed and marketed. Production of high yielding rice varieties such as Hwa-chong byeo, Hwa-song byeo and Hwa-jin byeo, which were released in 1985, was one of the good examples of successful use of anther culture techniques in the rice varietal improvement. In animal biotechnology, considerable progress has been made in the field of embryo transfer and the embryo manipulation. Monoclonal antibodies are being adapted for the immunoassay of various biological molecules and immunotherapy of infections and the diagnostic methods using monoclonal antibodies are also available for a variety of infectious pathogens.

Nowadays, to identify and isolate the useful gene for agriculturally important food crops, rice genome project including genomic and cDNA sequencing of rice, has been actively carried out by the RDA through the Korea Rice Genome Research Program(KRGRP). Under KRGRP project, approximately 4,000 ESTs(Expressed Sequence Tags) from rice immature seed were isolated and putatively identified. The cDNA sequence information is now available via The Korea Rice Genome Network Server.

Facilities

Leading research centers in agricultural biotechnology are the Plant Molecular Biology and Biotechnology Research Center at Gyeongsang National University, in South Kyung-sang Province, the National Agricultural Science and Technology Institute(NASTI) at Rural Development Administration in Suwon, and the Bioresources Research Group at GERI in Daejeon. Among these three institutes, Bioresources Department at NASTI with the research staff of 100, which is formerly known as Agricultural Biotechnology Institute at RDA has played an important role in the research and development of agricultural biotechnology and its application for practical use for almost two decades.

Other research institutes and experiment stations at RDA which are directly or indirectly involved in agricultural biotechnology are National Horticultural Research Institute with 273 staff, the National Crop Experiment Stations with staff of 443, National Livestock Research Institute with 403 coworkers, and National Veterinary Research Institute with 146 research staff. Besides the institutes in RDA, other universities and private companies are also actively engaged in some form or other of biotechnology-related research and development.

R&D budget in agricultural biotechnology

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry(MAF) is focusing on the sustainable agriculture and the food production. The Rural Development Administration (RDA) in the MAF maintains thirteen research institutes and experiment stations with a biotechnology budget of about 67 billion won for biotechnology-related R&D in 1997. The total budget for agricultural research was allocated to the research and development to enhance competitiveness of economically important crops (69.9%), development of advanced technologies such as biotechnology and automation of agricultural facilities(14%), environment friendly agriculture (7%), farm management and international technical cooperation(2%), and general support for research institution(8%).

Field tests and commercialization activities for agricultural biotechnology products

Presently, there is no known large-scale field tests for the transgenic plants in Korea. However, RDA has been working on the development of transgenic plant with new function and testing the expression of new genes. A few transformants of Chinese cabbage, tomato, and hot pepper with the trait of insect resistance or virus resistance were regenerated and are grown in the greenhouse condition for the identification of their novel characteristics. Red pepper was transformed with a ribosome inactivating protein gene to extend fungal disease resistance, while tomato and red pepper with virus coat protein gene and antiviral protein gene for the increased virus resistance were also

developed and tested in the greenhouse. Rice plants with herbicide resistant gene were also developed and they were hybridized with commercial varieties for verifying their genetic stability in the greenhouse. As a first step for hybrid seed production system, several anther and pollen specific promoters from rice and Chinese cabbage were isolated, and fused with cytotoxic structural gene, and transformed into tobacco and Chinese cabbage. Male sterile tobacco plants were obtained from transformants with these genes.

Separate researches on the development of novel plants such as super-sweet strawberry and apple tree with manipulated flowering time are underway in some universities and also they are testing expression of novel traits in the greenhouse condition.

Regulation on agricultural biotechnology products

As an effort to promote the research and development in biotechnology and for the safe handling of its products, Genetic Engineering Promotion Law was initiated by our government in 1983, and it was revised to Biotechnology Promotion Law in 1994. As the revised Biotechnology Promotion Law stipulated the formulation of proper measurement for research involving recombinant DNA molecules, the Guidelines for experiment of recombinant DNA molecules were promulgated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare(MOHW) in April of 1997 and went into effect in July of 1997. These Guidelines which consists of 7 Chapters with 27 Articles cover general provisions, measures and criteria for physical and biological containment, proper handling of rDNA molecules, training and health care of research staff and related personnel, safety control measures, and safety evaluation procedures. In order to regulate the laboratory experiment and field tests of genetically modified organisms as stipulated in the provision of Article 19 of the MOHW Guidelines, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry primarily responsible for the formulation of related regulation is now preparing the Guidelines for research involving planned introduction into the environment of genetically modified organisms. The Rural Development Administration(RDA) is also actively participating in shaping up these guidelines and maintaining close contact with the MAF concerning this matter.

Chairman's Report
APEC/ATC Biotechnology Risk Assessment Workshop
March 4-7, 1998, Honolulu, Hawaii

Introduction

The first APEC workshop on agricultural biotechnology was held in Canberra, Australia, from March 3-7, 1997, under the auspices of the APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group (ATC). At this workshop, the participants recommended that the ATC biotechnology working group develop a forum for analysis of specific risk assessment case studies.

In addition, a new element was introduced into the work of the working group, when, at the November APEC Summit in Vancouver, the APEC Ministers encouraged a more active role for APEC in the area of biotechnology, by endorsing the following language.

Recognizing the vital contribution that biotechnology can make toward expanding agricultural and food production, Ministers encouraged the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts Group to intensify science-based approaches to the introduction and use of biotechnology products.

Workshop Scenario

The United States agreed to host the meetings and developed a case study approach with each case study presentation focussing on a different aspect of a biotechnology risk assessment. Terry Medley, Administrator of the Canada, Japan, Malaysia, and the United States presented the case studies covering areas such as, products for environmental use, food products, products for imported commodities, and products developed using public-private partnerships. In addition, APEC economies participating in the workshop presented reports that addressed research, regulatory oversight, and contact points for agricultural biotechnology in their economy. To highlight existing international work, in the assessment of these products, a representative from OECD presented information on documents and electronically available information to the APEC workshop participants.

Workshop Goals

At the beginning of the workshop, the following goals were adopted by the group:

1. ***Share Experiences:*** Member economies will gain practical experience in scientific assessment techniques for the evaluation of agricultural biotechnology commodities.
2. ***Highlight Common Approaches:*** The presentation of case studies can illuminate common questions and approaches to risk assessment among APEC members.
3. ***Illuminate Different Approaches:*** During the workshop APEC members will gain clearer understanding of where individual economies' approaches diverge.
4. ***Strategize on Methods to Address Differences:*** Subsequent workshops or seminars could focus on areas where there is less commonality to address differences in approach. Follow-up workshops for further contact will be explored.

5. ***Explore Information Sharing Opportunities:*** Database sharing may help APEC economies who have less experience with biotechnology risk assessment and, in some cases, help to address differences in approach.

(Participants were split into three self-designated working groups to address workshop goals numbers 2, 3, and 5. Goal 1 was addressed throughout the workshop by the presentations and the discussions. Goal 4 is approached by the discussion on next steps and plans for the next workshop.)

Goal 2: Highlight Common Approaches

Policy-focussed common approaches

1. Each economy in APEC has adopted a science-based approach for risk assessments of agricultural biotechnology products.
2. Each new agricultural biotechnology product is evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
3. Consultation with outside experts is used by economies when appropriate.
4. Authority for a final decision on a new products rests with the government.
5. Safety assessments for particular end uses are performed by competent authorities with expertise in that product sector.
6. Risk management procedures are put in place when required.
7. APEC members protect proprietary information while providing information to the public so that the public can understand the basis of the safety assessment.
8. Each economy requires documented data provided by the proponent/applicant.

Similar approaches in technical methods

9. Similar criteria are considered by the different economies on food/feed safety and environment/agricultural use.
10. The risk assessment compares properties of the transgenic crop to conventional varieties of the same crop.
11. Economies use information sharing and available databases to leverage existing expertise, including risk assessment experience from other countries, where relevant.
12. When assessing products to be used for production in the economy, the evaluation takes into consideration the particular environment in which the transgenic organism is to be used.

Goal 3: Illuminate Different Approaches

It was generally recognized that even though the approaches in different countries may operate with the same principles, it is possible to have different outcomes in terms of decisions as a result of different environmental contexts or different dietary exposures.

Technical differences

1. Field testing requirement - In certain jurisdictions there is the requirement for field testing of material in the economy even when the material is imported only for the purpose of food and feed use. (This requirement is to address the issue of possible accidental release.)
2. Data requirements - Difference in mandatory data requirements. There seems to be some

differences in the extent of the characterization of the modification in different jurisdictions and in the monitoring requirements imposed on field trials. Use of scientific rationale is permitted in certain jurisdictions to waive data requirements.

3. Studies requirements - Requirement for studies in some jurisdictions permits the use of purified forms of the introduced proteins, while in other jurisdictions studies are required on the whole feed products - particular considerations for animal studies (toxicity versus nutritional assessments).

4. Substantial equivalence - Interpretation and application of the concept of substantial equivalence varies among member countries.

5. Data quality/verification - There appears to be differences in the considerations for ensuring the quality and veracity of data submitted (standards may be required e.g. refereed publication standards versus independent verification of data or possibly regulations may be in place defining "Good Laboratory Practices" for data collection).

6. Experience - Difference in level of experience in technical reviews among the different APEC members.

Oversight/Policy Differences

7. Research in contained facilities - Statutory requirement for notification for contained research in some jurisdictions but not in others.

8. Regulatory framework - Single versus multiple authorities responsible for expert advice, assessment, decisions.

9. Level of transparency and openness in regulatory processes is different among economies (consultations in the development of the process versus consultation on each decisions...Note: approach may play a role in public acceptance).

10. Different regulatory approaches (legislation versus regulations versus guidelines) result in different levels of flexibility, different stages in establishment of regulatory structure.

11. Extent of coverage of authorization - some cover the inclusion of sister lines and progeny and some do not.

12. Post Commercialization Monitoring - There appear to be differences in requirements for monitoring after commercialization approval or deregulation.

13. Repeat assessments - Consideration of a single assessment addressing multiple imports of the product versus shipment-by-shipment assessment.

14. Product versus process-based approach - difference in what triggers system, i.e. novel trait compared to use of rDNA technology, but not necessarily in how products are assessed.

15. Different levels of capacity in carrying out assessments and differences in levels of experience in economies.

Goal 5: Explore Information Sharing Opportunities

Member economies recognise that information sharing helps us to meet our Ministerial Mandate. Therefore, the following recommendations were made:

1. Maintain and further develop the database started by Australia after the March 1987 APEC meeting.

[Note: The emphasis from the March 97 Canberra meeting was to have biotechnology companies in the Member economies listed on the APEC website, together with their activities. This has not been fully realized because of a lack of resources, and may not be a fruitful venture.]

2. Each Member economy of APEC should attempt to develop a homepage providing information on:
 - regulatory information in Member economies
 - information on the progress on biotechnology product development
 - information on GMO field trials and commercialized products

[Note: many Member economies already have a common interface page linked to the OECD biotechnology internet site. It is suggested that Member economies use the same format to ensure consistency.]

3. Member economies without internet capacity at the present time may use the "Contact" list of resource persons to provide assistance in risk assessment.
4. All the workshop reports including any recommendations from ATC should be put on the homepage.

Miscellaneous Issues

Additional Points were raised by participants in the midst of the discussions. Member economies asked to have two of these points included in the Chairman's report.

First, participants discussed the distinction risk assessors must make between information they "need to know" for the safety assessment versus information they "would like to know" to satisfy scientific curiosity. The consensus of the participants was that the distinction between these two concepts is important in risk assessments.

Second, participants raised a question regarding the level of uncertainty in the data used for risk assessments. They asked if it was possible in the risk analyses to capture the degree of uncertainty in the data. That question was left for future exploration.

Recommendations for future work

1. Database and information sharing, see results from "Explore Information Sharing Opportunities."
2. A follow up APEC biotechnology seminar to continue the useful exchange.

Suggestions for themes for the next seminar included: management, capacity building, harmonization, patents and intellectual property rights, and biotechnology risk communication. The APEC participants agreed the next workshop/seminar should be on capacity building and risk communication/public understanding. The two components are to be treated completely separately during the workshop.

A suggestion was made to encourage private sector participation in the next workshop. The time-frame for the next workshop would be late-summer, early-fall 1998.

Examples of Relevant Sources of Information for Risk Assessment in Biotechnology

Biotechnology and Food Safety. (1996) FAO Food and Nutrition Paper: Number 61. Report of Joint FAO/WHO Committee, Rome.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology. (1996) UNEP, Nairobi.

Safety Considerations in Biotechnology: Scale up of Crop Plants. (1993) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Paris.

Safety Evaluation of Foods Derived by Modern Biotechnology: Concept and Principles. (1993) OECD, Paris.

Traditional Crop Breeding Practices; An Historical Review to Serve as a Baseline for Assessing the Role of Modern Biotechnology. (1993) OECD, Paris.

Guidelines for the Planned Release of Genetically Manipulated Organisms. (1993, 1996) Australian Genetic Manipulation Advisory Committee (GMAC), Canberra, Australia.

Field Testing Genetically Modified Organisms: Framework for Decisions. (1986) National Research Council, Washington, D.C.

Introduction of Organisms and Products Altered or Produced through Genetic Engineering and Products which are Plant Pests or which there is Reason to Believe are Plant Pests. (1987) APHIS, USDA. Federal Register, Volume 52, No. 115. pp 22892-22915.

Genetically Engineered Organisms and Products; Notification Procedures for the Introduction of Certain Regulated Articles; and Petition for Non-Regulated Status. (1993) APHIS, USDA. Federal Register, Volume 58, No. 60. pp 17044-17059.

Genetically Engineered Organisms and Products; Simplification of Requirements and Procedures for Genetically Engineered Organisms. (1997) APHIS, USDA. Federal Register, Volume 62, No. 85. pp. 23945-23958.

Policy Statement on Foods Derived from New Plant Varieties. (1992) U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Washington, D.C.

European Community Directive 90/220 on Deliberate Release into the Environment of Genetically Modified Organisms. (1990) EU, Brussels.

Inter-American Institute Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) Guidelines for the release into the Environment of genetically modified organisms. (1991) IICA, San Jose, Costa Rica.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Voluntary Code of Conduct for the Release of Organisms into the Environment, (1991) UNIDO, Vienna.

Biosafety: the Safe Application of Biotechnology in Agriculture and the Environment. (1992) The World Bank, International Service for National Agricultural Research, Washington D.C. and The

Hague.

Enabling the Safe Use of Biotechnology: Principles and Practice. (1996) The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Chairman's Report
APEC/ATC Plant Pest Risk Assessment Workshop
Honolulu, Hawaii March 2-3, 1998

Workshop Scenario

The Phytosanitary Risk Assessment Workshop was chaired by Ralph Iwamoto of the United States. The group utilized a case-study approach to address various aspects of risk assessment for plant pests. Recommendations for the group focused on information sharing and training, in order to reduce major differences between member economies in the application of plant pest risk assessments. The goal of the group "to encourage APEC member economies to adopt a harmonized and technically justified risk management approach to facilitate trade." Specifically, the group aimed to:

- understand the risk assessment processes used by selected countries, by using specific case studies and building on experiences gained in previous risk assessments;
- foster further discussion within the APEC framework of the best methods to address the subjects of risk assessment and acceptable levels of risk; and
- encourage the creation of a network of risk assessment experts within APEC that can be called upon for their specific expertise when the need arises.

Recommendations for the group focused on information sharing and training, and aimed to reduce major differences between member economies in the application of plant pest risk assessments.

Recommendations

- I. *Arrange for a follow up meeting to build upon the momentum generated by presentations and discussions in Honolulu.*

Areas for further work to be addressed in the next meeting:

- **Information Sharing** through informational presentations by member economies.

Template of data fields for informational presentations:

1. What is the structure for addressing Pest Risk Assessment (PRA) in your economy, system set-up, identification of contacts?
2. What PRAs have been conducted?
3. What are the treatments being used for pests of concern in each economy (e.g., 48g/m³ methyl bromide for codling moth on apples)?
4. What are top 6 priority commodities for import/export?
5. As appropriate, what are your national capabilities for providing PRA training, on an economy to economy or individual basis?
6. Provide information on pest interceptions.

This information will be used as the foundation for the development of an APEC informational PRA database.

- II. *This group recommends to the senior ministers that countries with expertise in PRA offer and provide information as to how to obtain such assistance.*
- **Training:** Participants noted the major differences between member economies in their application of PRAs. This was a major concern as differing levels of PRA capabilities can be disadvantageous to those countries lacking the necessary infrastructure and technical expertise. In accordance with Article 9 of the SPS Agreement which states "*Members agree to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to other Members, especially developing country Members, either bilaterally or through the appropriate international organizations. Such assistance may be, inter alia, in the areas of processing technologies research and infrastructure, including the establishment of national regulatory bodies, and may take the form of advice, credits, donations and grants, including for the purpose of seeking technical expertise, training and equipment to allow such countries to adjust to, and comply with, sanitary and phytosanitary measures necessary to achieve the appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection in their export markets.*"
- III. *Recommendation for one day devoted to a discussion/review of the supplemental FAO guidelines to be distributed shortly.*
- IV. *An additional agenda item for the next meeting should be a discussion of linkages to other international standards/guidelines, e.g., surveillance standards, pest-free area, inspection, etc., and how they impinge upon the PRA process.*
- V. *Include as an agenda item for the next meeting a full discussion on the Appropriate Level of Protection.*

APEC ATC 회의 참가결과보고

(농업금융의 위험관리에 대한 워크숍)

1. 회의 개최일시 : 1998. 3. 16 - 3. 17(2일간)
2. 장소 : 일본국 쓰꾸마시 일본국제농수산연구센터(JIRCAS)
3. 참가국 : 한국, 일본, 오스트랄리아, 인도네시아, 페루, 대만(이상 6개국)
4. 참가인원 : 27명(명단 : 별첨)
5. Work-Shop 내용(자료내용 : 별첨)

가. 일본, 대만의 대표 3인의 발표 및 토의

○ 일본측

- 농림중금 농업금융과장 겐오 오사코 : 일본의 농업금융제도에 대한 발표
· 농업금융
- 일본농협의 신용사업과 농업금융
- 쓰꾸바대학교 교수 : 일본의 농업신용보증제도의 운영현황

○ 대만측

- 중앙예금보험공사사장 Wei-Yi Lin : 대만의 농업금융에 있어서 위험관리와 시행

나. 3개국, 자국의 농업금융제도에 대한 발표(각 10분)

- 한국 : 한국의 농업금융제도 관련사항
- 인도네시아 : 농업금융의 위험관리
- 오스트랄리아 : Agriculture-Advancing Australia

다. 각국의 주제는 자료에 의해 발표되었음.

- 한국의 농업금융제도 발표후, 2개의 질문이 있었음.
 - 농업금융에 있어 이자율의 증가로 농민에게 부담을 주지 않는지?
 - 농협중앙회와 단위농협의 상호협조관계
- 대부분 일본의 농업금융제도에 관심을 갖고, 농림중금과 농협, 일본농업농촌 금융공사(AFC)의 역할에 대한 질의가 있었으나 별첨책자에 있는 답변만 있었음.
 - 따라서 시간관계로 별다른 토의는 없었음.

6. 현지시찰

- 가시마나다농협 방문 : 자료 별첨
- 우사미스농장 현지시찰 : 자료 별첨

7. 기타사항

- 3. 16일 일본농림수산성 주최로 저녁만찬이 있었음.
- 각국의 자료는 별첨

- 보고자 농협중앙회 일본사무소 소장 김영수 -

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1. 약어표

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|--|---|
| APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) | |
| ABAC | APEC Business Advisory Council |
| ABTC | APEC Business Travel Card |
| ACDS | APEC Communication and Database System |
| ACTETSME | APEC Center for Technology Exchange and Training for SMEs |
| ADB | Asia Development Bank |
| AELM | APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting |
| AFTA | ASEAN Free Trade Area |
| AFS | APEC Food System |
| ANSC | APEC National Study Center, Korea |
| ANZCERTA | Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement |
| APB-Net | Asia-Pacific Business Network |
| APECEF | APEC Education Foundation |
| APERC | Asia Pacific Energy Research Center |
| APIC | Asia Pacific Investment Code |
| APII | Asia Pacific Information Infrastructure |
| ARMS | APEC Action Reporting and Monitoring System |
| APT | Asia Pacific Telecommunity |
| ASC | APEC Study Center |
| ASEAN | Association of South East Asian Nations |
| ATL | Accelerated Tariff Liberalization |
| ATTN | Advanced Science and Technology Network |
| ATCEG | Agricultural Technical Cooperation Experts' Group |
| BAC | Budget and Administrative Committee |
| BIA | Built-in Agenda |
| BMN | Business Management Network(HRD WG) |
| CAP | Collective Action Plans |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CER | Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Agreement |
| COW | Committee of the Whole |
| CSIS | Centre for Strategic and International Studies |

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|--|---|
| APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) | |
| CTI | Committee on Trade & Investment |
| DMEG | Dispute Mediation Experts' Group |
| EC | Economic Committee |
| ECOTECH | Economic and Technical Cooperation |
| EDI | Electronic Data Interchange |
| EduNet | Education and Telecommunication Network |
| EDZ | Economic Development Zone |
| ESCAP | Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Cooperation |
| ESI | Econ. Strategy Int. |
| EVSL | Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization |
| EPG | Eminent Persons Group |
| ESC | Economic Sub-committee |
| EWG | Energy Working Group |
| FEEEP | Food, Energy, Environment, Economic Development and Population |
| FWG | Fisheries Working Group |
| GATS | General Agreement on Trade in Services |
| GATT | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade |
| GMO | Genetically Modified Organisms |
| GOS | Group on Services |
| GP | Government Procurement |
| GPEG | Government Procurement Experts' Group |
| HACCP | Hazard Analysis and Critical Point |
| HRDWG | Human Resources Development Working Group |
| HS Convention | Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System |
| HURDIT | HRD in Industrial Technology Network(HRD WG) |
| IAP | Individual Action Plan |
| ICC | International Chamber of Commerce |
| IDE | Institute of Developing Economies |
| IDEAS | Institute of Developing Economies Advance School, Japan |
| IEG | Investment Experts' Group |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| INCPEC | Indonesia National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation |

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|--|---|
| APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) | |
| IPREG | Intellectual Property Rights Exports Group |
| ISOM | Informal Senior Officials Meeting |
| ISO9000 | International Standards Organization 9000 |
| ISTWG | Industrial Science & Technology Working Group |
| ITA | Information Technology Agreement |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| IVANS | Int'l Value-Added Network Services |
| KIEP | Korea Institute of International Economic Policy |
| LAIA | Latin American Integration Association |
| LMI | APEC Labour Market Information |
| MAG | Market Access Group |
| MAPA | Manila Action Plan for APEC |
| MEF | Minerals and Energy Forum |
| MFN | Most Favoured Nation |
| MM | Ministerial Meeting |
| MRA | Mutual Recognition Arrangement |
| MRC | Marine Resource Conservation |
| NAFTA | North American Free Trade Agreement |
| NEDM | Economic Development Management Network(HRD WG) |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| NTM | Non-tariff Measures |
| OAA | Osaka Action Agenda |
| OAS | Organization of American States |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OMISAR | Ocean Model and Information System |
| ORNEP | Ocean Research Network for the Pacific |
| PAFTAD | Pacific Trade & Development Conference |
| PATA | Pacific Asia Travel Association |
| PBEC | Pacific Basin Economic Council |
| PBF | Pacific Business Forum |
| PECC | Pacific Economic Cooperation Council |
| PEO | Pacific Economic Outlook |
| PFP | Partners for Progress |

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|--|---|
| APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) | |
| R&A | Research and Analysis |
| R&D | Research & Development |
| S&T | Science & Technology |
| SCCP | Sub-Committee for Customs Procedure |
| SCSC | Sub-Committee for Standards and Conformance |
| SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SMEPLG | Small and Medium Enterprises Policy Level Group |
| SOM | Senior Officials Meeting |
| SPF | South Pacific Forum |
| SPS | Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures |
| SSOM | Special Senior Officials Meeting |
| TBT | Technical Barriers to Trade |
| TEL | Telecommunications |
| TFF | Task Force on Food |
| TFMI | Task Force on Management Issues |
| TID | Trade & Investment Data |
| TIDDB | Trade and Investment Data Database |
| TII TP | Trade and Investment Insurance Training Program |
| TILF | Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation |
| TP | Trade Promotion |
| TPO | Trade Promotion Organizations |
| TPT | Transportation |
| TRIPS | Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property |
| TWG | Tourism Working Group |
| UN | United Nations |
| UN/EDIFACT | United Nations Rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UR | Uruguay Round |
| WCO | World Customs Organization |
| WG | Working Group |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

2. 색 인

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