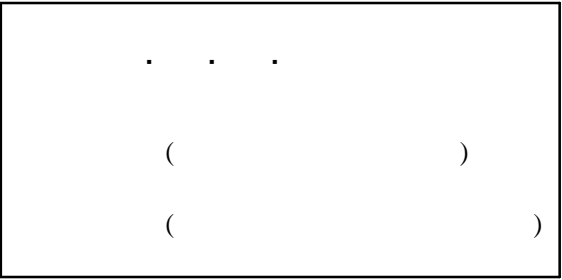


1999-03

▪ FTA

1999. 12

,



WTO (1999 11 30
12 3)가 , 2000
EU ,
가 21
21 WTO
NAFTA, CUSTA, FTAA
, EU
가
21
FTA
가
가
3 8

가 . FTA
FTA
FTA
가 (FTA)
가

1999 12

韓國海洋水產開發院
院長 李 廷 旭

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3. - / 88

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< - 2>		5
< - 3>		6
< - 4>	FTA	13
< - 1>		18
< - 2>	GDP	18
< - 3>		18
< - 4>		19
< - 5>		20
< - 6>		20
< - 7>		21
< - 8>		22
< - 9>		23
< - 10>		24
< - 11>	GDP	26
< - 12>		28
< - 13>		29
< - 14>	10 가	30
< - 15>		30
< - 16>	(1996)	31
< - 17>	32
< - 18>		33
< - 19>		33
< - 20>		34
< - 21>	. ()	35
< - 1>		36

< - 2>	37
< - 3>	37
< - 4>	(RCA)	45
< - 5>	(RCA)	45
< - 6>	46
< - 7>	47
< - 8>	51
< - 9> . FTA	51
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< - 12>	55
< - 1> NAFTA	60
< - 2>	62

< >

韓・ FTA 推進 水産部門 影響 對應方案

가 .

, WTO, APEC
가

,

.

.

・ FTA

.

, 가 3

가

,

.

・ FTA

.

, 가 ,

,

.

<ABSTRACT>

Policy Implications of the Free Trade Agreement between Korea-Chile in the Fisheries Sector

The changes in fishery circumstances inside and outside Korea have caused a lot of problems for Korean domestic fisheries. Domestically, a new fishery agreement of Korea-Japan and Korea-China have led to reduction of coastal fishing ground and increase of fishers' unemployment. Externally, the WTO will establish a firm foundation of multilateral trade rules by advancing liberalization in fisheries sector.

Besides, countries also searches for opportunities to realize trade liberalization bilaterally through the establishment of FTA. In light of the nature, scope and scale of the FTA negotiations, it is expected that the FTA will have a substantial impact on this country.

Therefore, this paper attempts to analyze the effects in domestic fishery of FTA, and suggests some policy directions to minimize negative effects on the basis of this analysis. These are, for example, the establishment of effective negotiation strategies, tariff-cut step by step and stages, the levy of preference tariffs, etc.

第 1 章 序 論

가 WTO
NAFTA, CUSTA, FTAA
가

가

(FTA)

.1)

WTO

가

21

FTA

1) WTO 1998 8 162 ,
1990 94 33 , 1995 96 35 , 1997 98 17
1990 가 가 ,
가 WTO, *CRTA Internal Document*,
1998.

가

,
· ,

가

·

8

3 ()

·

,

·

가

· FTA

,

FTA

·

·

·

FTA

·

第 2 章 韓 國 F T A 推 進 背 景 意 義

1. 自由貿易協定(F T A) 意 義

(F T A :Free Trade Agreement) (economic inte-
gration)
2 가가

FTA

1992 , 3
(NAFTA) . NAFTA
15 3
2)
가 가 가
가가
가 가 가 가 가
가 가 가 가 가
3)
- 1> 가

2) , 「 F T A , 1998, pp.19 20.
3) , “ . (F T A) ”, 「
」 .

2 가

1960 21 가 , 1970 40 가 1980 11 , 1990 가 1990 33 , 1995 96 35 .4) , 1990 .5)6)

< - 2 >

	1959	1960 69	1970 79	1980 89	1990 94	1995 96	1997 98.8
	5	21	40	11	33	35	17

:WTO , 1998. 11.

가 , 가 (FTAA :Free Trade Area of America) 가 34 2005 . , 1998 4 ANCOM-ERCOSUR , MERCOSUR

4) 1960 가 .) 1960 가

5) 가 WTO 가

6) (Bergsten, 1997) , “1994 61% ” , , p.26 .

< - 3 >

	(EEC)	, , 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1952 • 1967 EC •
	(EEA)	EC- 12 , , ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993 • EC EFTA가 • (), , ,
	(NAFTA)	, ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1992 • 15
	(CUSTA)	, ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1988 • , , , • 10
	가 (ASEAN)	, , , , 가 , ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1967 do) (Malphilin • () • 10%
	(ACM)	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1945 •
	(CER)	, ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1983 3 • •
	(CARICOM)	, , , , 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1973 • , • •
	(MERCOSUR)	(, , ,)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1995 • • 90% • 85%
	(ECOWAS)	, , , , 가 , , 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1975 (CEAO) • (MRU) • • , , ,
	(EAC)	, , ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1967 • • 70

: , 「 , 1997, pp.195 199 .

, 1985 , 1992
 , 1995 , ,
 . 2
 , 1992
 7 가 , 1995
 , , ,
 , 1997 가 10
 , 1998
 (ACE : 1991 1992
) . (TLC) 1998 10
 , WTO 1996 GATT/WTO
 24 “GATT 24 (Understanding)”
 ,
 가 .

2. 自由貿易協定 締結 政治 · 經濟的 效果

1) 7)

가
 가 ,

7) , , , pp.29 35

가

, 가

가

, ,

(1)

가 가

, Viner (1950)
(trade creation effect)
(trade diversion effect) .8)

가 가

, ,

가 .

가 가

가 ,

가 , 가

8)

, 가 가
가 .

가

Viner

가

(2)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

R&D

,
"hub and spoke"
spoke 가 .¹⁰⁾
2) .
가 가 .
NAFTA
1997 7 6
(PRI) 69
가 .¹¹⁾
, 1994 12 2 가
1 NAFTA
9
2005 FTAA
200 .

10) Wonnacott(1990) , hub 가가 FTA
spoke 가 spoke , hub
가 spoke 가 spoke 가가 FTA
Wonnacott, Ronald J., "U.S. Hub-and-Spoke
Bilaterals and the Multilateral Trading System", Commentary, Toronto : C. D.
Howe Institute.

11) , , pp. 86 93.

가 , 가 가 ,
가 가
가 가
가 . 가
.

3. 韓 · FTA 推進背景 意義

1) FTA

21

가

가 가

21

가 .

FTA

FTA 12) , 13)

< -4> FTA

	가 ()
(FTA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · (1993. 7) · (1995. 1) · (1997. 7) · (1998. 7) · (1994. 1) · (1993. 7) · (1998. 10) · MERCOSUR(1996. 10)
FTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · , , 1999 · FTA · EU, FTA · (CACM) FTA · FTA

: , 「 () 」 (1998. 11), FTA 1

가
2 가
FTA
가 FTA , , , EU
FTA NAFTA 가
14)

1998 11 17 APEC .

1998 12 4

12)

·) (,) 가
가 가,)
가,)
가,)
가 .

13) 1998 11 5 ,

14) , “ · FTA

”, 「 (935),

1999, p.3.

·
,) FTA
-
, , - ,
)
1999 4 1
.15)
1999 4 13 15 3 · FTA
1 13
·
GATT
,
,
·
, Price Band¹⁶⁾
1% , 2003
6%
·
2 1999 6 21 23
, FTA 9 APEC
.17) 「 「 「
「, 「 , , 「 4
, 1999 9 APEC

15) · FTA
,
KIEP · KIET 15
, 5 (, 127 , ·
,) 14
FTA (1999).
16) Price Band , ,
17) · FTA 1 1999 12 14 17
4 ·

FTA 가

2) FTA

가 FTA

가 , 가 ,

FTA

FTA 가

FTA

가 FTA

FTA

가

가

가 FTA

FTA

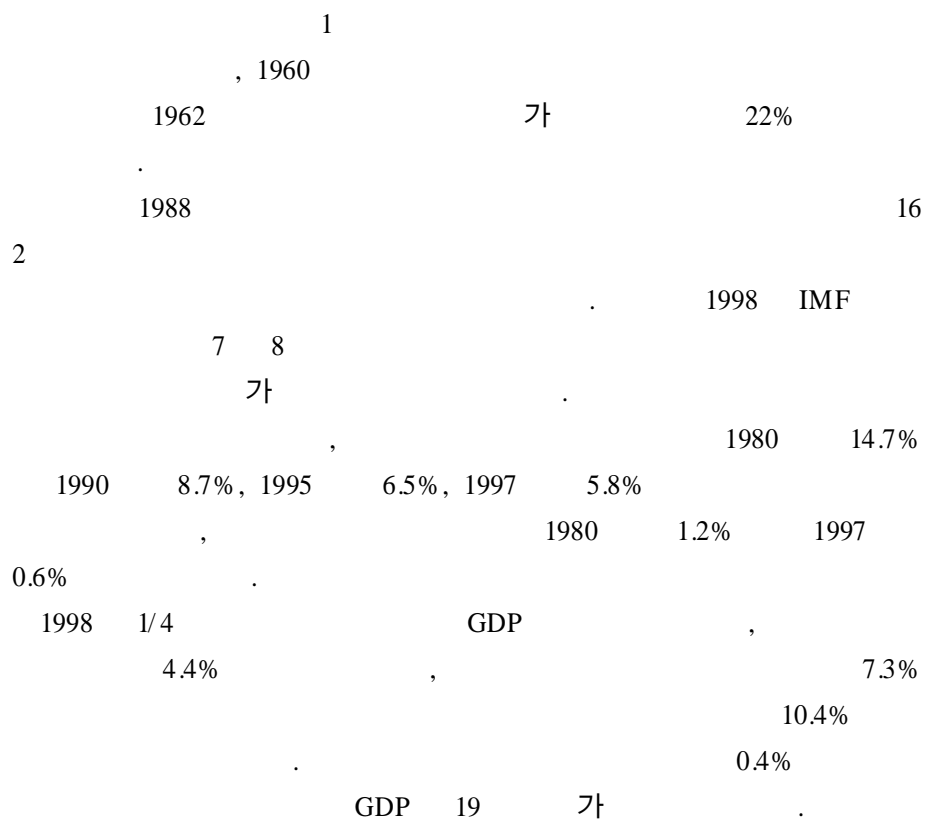
가

· ·
가
·

第 3 章 韓 國 水産業 水産物 交易構造

1. 韓國 水産業 現況 水産物 交易構造

1)



< - 1>

: , %

	()						가 ,	
1980	381,484	14.7	12.7	1.0	1.2	29.7	10.1	41.7
1990	1,795,390	8.7	7.4	0.3	0.9	29.7	13.7	47.9
1995	3,487,933	6.5	5.6	0.3	0.7	27.1	16.2	50.1
1996	3,864,382	6.3	5.5	0.2	0.6	26.4	16.9	50.9
1997	4,160,179	5.8	5.0	0.2	0.6	26.3	17.2	50.7

: ()

< - 2>

GDP

: , %

	1997. 1/4(A)	1998. 1/4(B)	(B - A)	(B / A)
	12,572	13,124	552	4.4
	7,329	7,865	532	7.3
	2,570	2,675	105	4.1
	4,235	4,677	442	10.4
	524	512	12	2.1
	302	300	2	0.7
	4,940	4,959	19	0.4

: 1) GDP 1990 가 (1990 가 = 100) (: 1998. 1/4) ()

2) 1998 1/4 가 (1997 GDP) 58.2, 2.4, 39.4 .

< - 3>

: g/ 1 1

	1994	1995	1996	1997
(A)	36.39	39.28	41.13	40.26
	19.73	22.87	24.10	24.60
(B)	16.66	16.41	17.03	15.66
(B / A, %)	45.8	41.8	41.4	38.9

: , 「 , 」, .

42% (4)

, 1960
, 1970 , 1980
, 1990

1995 475 6 15 1980
1.9 가
가 1.8 가

24.6% (1995)
27.6% (1980)
1980 1.9% 1995 19.9% , 1996 25.0%
가

< -4 >

: M/T, kg

		1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
		1,746	2,318	2,583	3,215	3,202	3,187	2,690
		696	867	1,058	1,170	1,191	1,193	1,280
		77	94	290	371	427	480	420
	/ (%)	27.6	26.4	26.9	24.6	24.7	24.5	31.5
		2,519	3,279	3,931	4,756	4,820	4,860	4,067
		2,410	3,103	3,275	3,348	3,244	3,244	2,834
		41	91	380	948	1,205	1,189	753
		68	85	276	460	371	427	480
	/ (%)	1.6	2.8	9.7	19.9	25.0	24.5	18.5

: , 「 , 1999.

< - 5 >

:

	1981	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(A)	2,270	2,350	2,109	2,265	2,595	2,590	2,451	2,529	2,414	2,112
	1,033	438	301	287	614	629	607	484	630	528
가 (B)	1,237	1,912	1,808	1,978	1,981	1,961	1,844	2,045	1,784	1,584
가 (B/A)	54.5	81.4	85.7	87.3	76.3	75.7	75.2	80.8	73.9	75.0

: , 「 」, .

: 1)

2)

가

,

가

가

.

가

가

1992 87.3%

1995 75.2%, 1997 73.9%

.

1992

가

, 1993

12%

26%

가

.

< - 6 >

:

1991	2,983	2,953	1,304	775	873	30	16	14
1992	3,289	3,255	1,295	935	1,024	34	14	20
1993	3,336	3,305	1,526	1,038	741	30	12	18
1994	3,477	3,446	1,486	1,072	887	31	10	21
1995	3,348	3,319	1,425	996	897	29	9	20
1996	3,244	3,214	1,624	875	715	30	8	22
1997	3,244	3,212	1,367	1,015	830	32	-	-
1998	2,834	2,808	1,308	777	723	27	-	-

: 1) , 「 」, .

2) , 「 」, .

, 1997
 15.8% 137 , 16.0% 가 102 ,
 6.7% 가 3 2 , 16.1% 가 83
 . 1998 1997 12.6% 283

가

가

< -7>

: , %

		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	가	71,870	76,632	82,236	86,130	125,058	129,715	136,164	132,313
		1,643	1,518	1,497	1,647	1,722	1,635	1,493	1,369
		2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
	가	81,524	81,775	83,800	102,348	135,119	150,339	144,616	93,281
		576	506	542	726	843	1,080	1,045	587
		0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
	가	-9,654	-5,143	-1,564	-6,335	-10,061	-20,624	-8,452	39,032
		1,067	1,012	955	921	879	555	448	782

: , 「 」, 1999.

2)

1990 , 1990

가 1995

가

1998 IMF

,

가 1991 2.3%
1998 1.0% ,
0.6 0.7%
가

< -8>

:

	1994	1995	1996	1997	'97 / '96(%)
(A)	1,278,552	1,280,984	1,217,476	1,017,530	83.6
	18,524	64,229	68,060	114,393	168.1
	94,090	93,305	81,625	70,049	85.8
	66,366	53,424	38,831	45,871	118.1
	56,184	56,142	44,384	44,963	101.3
	1,511	1,379	9,201	32,903	357.6
	11,909	11,953	13,094	13,194	100.8
	19,908	25,140	16,927	10,099	59.7
	10,947	10,333	9,906	9,968	100.6
(B)	-	48	55	60	100.6
(C)	1,646,884	1,721,748	1,635,113	1,492,588	1.5
A / C	78	74	74	68	-
B / C	-	0.002	0.003	0.004	-

:< -7>
: 1997

1980 50 1998
92 , , , 5
85% ,
1986 77% , 1990 75% , 1994 78% ,
1997 68% ,

가 1997
2 , 1
1996 920
1997 3,290 358%
가 , , .

< -9>

: , %

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	'97/ '96	'97/ '93
	44,466	111,831	128,876	217,254	271,543	124.9	610.7
	143,638	176,275	209,928	213,727	176,108	82.4	122.6
	138,396	135,489	143,814	175,902	130,163	74.0	94.0
	40,397	42,323	46,053	58,875	71,650	121.7	177.4
	8,254	27,985	40,362	63,424	67,784	106.9	821.2
	42,822	43,001	14,341	45,454	30,675	85.5	71.3*
	14,676	14,470	19,734	23,882	18,990	79.5	129.4
(A)	9,811	13,940	16,547	17,062	18,534	108.6	188.9
(B)	542,489	726,267	842,808	1,080,457	1,045,474	96.7	192.7
A / B	0.018	1.92	1.96	1.57	1.77	-	-

: < -7>

: * 1994 1996 .

가 1997 6 ,
0.004%
.
, 1997 10 4,500 , 1997 7
,
3.3% .

가 , , 1996 ,

1

2 .

3
가
가
3
6
가
1997
1.77%
가,
1989 17.1%, 1990 29.3%
1994 60% 1997 77.3%

< - 10 >

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
		135	143	169	211	150	150	184	207	207	156	117
		92	124	91	147	160	146	115	108	93	81	26
	*	64 (22.0)	55 (17.1)	108 (29.3)	218 (37.8)	196 (38.7)	252 (46.5)	436 (60.1)	528 (62.6)	780 (72.2)	808 (77.3)	444 (75.6)
		156 (53.6)	179 (55.6)	199 (54.1)	365 (63.4)	356 (70.4)	398 (73.4)	551 (75.9)	636 (75.4)	873 (80.8)	889 (85.1)	470 (80.1)
		291	322	368	576	506	542	726	843	1,080	1,045	587

: < -5 >

: 1) *

2) ()

1997
가 ,
1996 가
, 1997 .
1997 7
,
1997 210% 가 ,
, , , 가 .18)

2. 水産業 現況 交易構造

1)

75 6 km² 3.5
1,482 32% , 1 GNP
4,922 GNP 52% .

가 ,
1994 11 APEC 가 가
, , , , .
, (MERCOSUR) .
1998 (WEF) , 가
18 가 ,
1984 94 6.1%, 1995 10.6%, 1996 7.4%, 1997 7.1%
가 가
가 .

18) , 「 , 1998 .

· , 가
· , 1999 10% ·
1 , , EU
· , 1997 169
60% 182 12% ·
· GDP 1970 15.7% 1998
45% 가 ·
1
· , 2
· , , , ,
·

< - 11 >

GDP

: %

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
· · 가 · ·	17.0	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.3
	16.2	16.1	16.7	17.0	17.2
	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.5
	7.6	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.2
	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.0
	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.9
	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2
	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3
	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.3
	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: ().

23)

< - 12 >

	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
	5,399	5,163	5,959	6,433	5,948	7,721	7,434	6,693	1994 3

:FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*, 1996.

1990 516 1992 643 , 1994
772 , 1996 669
1994
3
80%
.24) 2 80% (1996
58%, 21%)

2)

23) 200 (EEZ) 가
“ ”
가

24)

. 1998
15.1%, 13.5% 가 , 가
6% 3 .

< - 13 >

:

	1994	1995	1996	
1.	4,041	4,404	3,883	- 26 (1996)
2.	2,720	2,086	1,401	- 4 (1996) , 가 . 가 가
3.	341	127	447	- 41 (1996)
4.	81	207	379	- 15 (1996)
5.	27	110	147	
6.	91	100	112	
7.	194	162	81	- 23 (1996)
8.	40	55	51	
9.	23	24	26	
10.	5	21	25	- 42 (1996)
11.	22	16	15	
12. 가	7	11	14	
13.	15	12	13	- 10 (1996)
14.	21	18	12	
15.	10	11	11	- 9 (1996) 50%
16.	9	9	7	
17.	5	5	6	
18.	4	4	3	- 30 (1996)
19.	4	3	3	
20.	3	3	3	- 80%
	7,721	7,434	6,693	

: < - 12 > .

< - 14 >

10

가

: , %

10						10					
	가	1994		1998			가	1994		1998	
1		2,012	17.1	2,497	15.1	1		955	8.2	2,174	10.4
2		1,976	16.8	2,207	13.4	2		1,000	8.6	1,176	5.6
3		584	5.0	994	6.0	3		264	2.3	1,109	5.3
4		605	5.2	834	5.0	4		1,007	8.7	992	4.7
5		637	5.4	751	4.6	5		555	4.8	880	4.2
6		583	5.0	712	4.3	6		281	2.4	792	3.8
7		523	4.5	609	3.7	7		351	3.0	729	3.5
8		359	3.1	601	3.6	8		341	2.9	698	3.3
9		404	3.4	592	3.6	9		333	2.9	671	3.2
10		133	1.1	482	2.9	10		363	3.1	665	3.2
		11,734	100	16,489	100			11,628	100	20,959	100

: IMF, 「 (DOTS) 」, 1999.

: 1998 .

10.4% , 5.6% , 5.3%
 1, 2, 3 , 1998 6 7,100

9 3.2%

.

, 1994 13 , 2,700 1996
 17 , 4,100
 16 .

< - 15 >

:

1994		1995		1996		
27,574	1,304,974	45,887	1,704,260	41,599	1,697,258	8

: < - 12 > .

1996 , 6 4,200
 , () 1 6,600 , () 1 400 , ()
) 9,200 , () 6,200 ,
 , , , . 가
 , ,
 13.4% 가 .

< - 16>

(1996)

: ,

	1,064	642	
()	42	166	
()	20	104	
()	26	92	
()	50	62	
	10	26	
	8	8	
	2	31	
가	1	4	
()	3	12	
()	2	8	
가	1	10	
	8	54	
()	1	9	
· ()	3	39	
	1	16	
· ·	8	29	
	3	12	
	1	8	
	127	42	
	94	323	
	1,475	1,697	

:< - 12> .

< - 17 >

: , %

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	가
E U	28,643	34,019	46,088	58,290	80,454	93,322	104,607	12.1
	15,179	19,074	22,324	29,103	40,985	45,849	52,312	14.1
	5,177	6,345	5,475	6,194	6,217	8,068	9,954	23.4
	425	828	1,493	2,961	5,733	9,001	11,202	24.5
	447	462	647	1,187	1,892	3,918	3,539	9.7
	49,871	60,728	76,327	97,935	135,281	160,158	181,614	13.4

: 日刊 水産經濟新聞(1999. 6)

3. 對 水産物 交易構造

1) .

1990 5 6 ,
 5 11 .
 1 ,
 , 가 ,
 4 5
 가 9.3% ,
 가 18.7% 2 .
 1990 1997 가 ,
 1994 1995 31.1% (7), 44.7% (10
) 가 .
 가 1990 0.47% 1997
 0.80% 가 , 1998 1997 IMF
 , 39.2% 7 .
 , 3
 80% .

< - 18 >

: , %

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	가 (1990 98)
(A)	144	637	640	655	567	18.7
(B)	65,016	125,058	129,715	136,164	132,313	9.3
A/B	(0.22)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.43)	-
(C)	331	1,021	1,103	1,162	706	9.9
(D)	69,844	135,119	150,339	144,616	93,282	3.7
C/D	(0.47)	(0.75)	(0.73)	(0.80)	(0.76)	-
	- 187	- 384	- 463	- 507	- 139	-

: , 「 」, .

2)

1990

가 . IMF 1998

, 1995 4 8 1997 6

가 , 1995 1,650 1997 1,850

가 .

< - 19 >

:

	1995	1996	1997	1998
	48	55	60	7
	16,547	17,062	18,534	6,527
	- 16,499	- 17,007	- 18,474	- 6,520

: , 「 」, .

1995 97 1,700

1996 20

.

,

(), , (), , (), (), , 10 .
1997 가 30% , 가 45.8% 2

1998 , 가 1997
849 5 147 , 1997
563 6 244 4 2 .
() 1997 74 (7 7) 1998 168 (16 5
) 2 가 가 , 70%
1998
1 .

< -20>

	1996		1997		1998		1999
()	2,070	4,742	2,287	5,636	1,352	2,444	70
.	11,423	7,901	12,298	8,495	1,873	1,470	5
	3,060	1,322	-	-	-	-	3
()	489	595	781	936	625	716	10
	50	255	146	689	41	188	10
	2	84	165	641	34	202	10
()	423	676	225	371	100	110	20
()	87	451	82	425	15	87	20
(.)	39	250	42	258	9	50	20
	9	42	22	102	-	-	10
	-	-	58	85	192	336	10
()	103	122	74	77	168	165	10
()	22	103	5	23	1	1	20
()	20	89	6	21	-	-	10
()	-	-	-	-	48	50	10

:< -7> .
:

가

3) .

(50%)
3
7
3 가
2 .25)
< -21> ()

	1993.12.31	1994. 3.30	1993.12.31	* 1997
()	1 (260)	4 (115) (31×1, 28×2, 27×1)	2 (120) (50×1, 70×1)	
	1997 1,336 (2,922)	614 (1,249)	198 (317)	가 90%
	1998.11 198 (238)	419 (660)	200 (291)	

90% 가 1997 563 6
32%, 1998 244 4
35% .

25) 가 1998 IMF ().

第 4 章 韓 水産業 國際競爭力
F T A 經濟的 效果

1. 韓 關稅/ 非關稅制度 現況

1) .

(1)

， 8%
， 1 3%， 5%
． 1999 7.9% ．

< - 1>

: %, (1998)

	1	0.5	53,350
	1, 2	0	25,292
	2	1.5	18,997
	5	2.5	4,772
	8	5	1,369

가 ， 40% 가
， 1999
58
가
가 100%

， 1999
30

< -2>

			: %, (1998)
	10	70	2,444

UR 1999 7 WTO
91.7% 92.6%, 98.5%, 43.8%
. WTO 8.2%,
13.6%, 62.8% .
, 395 (, , ,)
, 18% .

< -3>

	01	02	03	05	12	13	15	16	21	23	41	43	
2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	7
5%	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
8%	2	-	-	16	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	25
10%	-	-	94	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
14%	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20%	-	-	156	-	25	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	243
30%	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	6
50%	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	2	2	252	17	39	3	7	65	3	2	1	2	395

: , 「 ()」, 1998 .
: 01: , 02: (肉類), 03: (魚類), 05: , 12: .
, 13: , 15: , 16: , 21: , 23: , 41: 가 , 43: ,

2 50% 9 ,
 (03) 10%
 252 156 가 20%
 .

(2)

1970
 1988 15%
 1991 98 11%, 1999 10%, 2003 6% 1%
 .
 5,848 (HS 96 8) , 1999
 CIF가 10% 가 . ,
 , 21 .
 가 , 가 , 가
 가 .26) ,
 가 10%
 FTA 가 ,
 .
 50%
 , 가 , , ,
 가 .
 WTO 100% , , 가 ,
 31.5%
 25% 가 , UR 25%
 .
 , 가 가
 . NAFTA 가
 ,

26) , 「 . FTA . ()」, 1999.

, 가 가

1997 12 18

HACCP

16

11

「

」

.

14

24

)

,)

,)

. , .

.

,

,

WTO

1994

GATT

,

,

.

.

55

,

가

(25).

(

1998-1 , 1998. 1. 7)

21

「

」

.

(TBT)

) 16)

28 「

」

) 「 가 가 」 .

,

「

」

가 .

(2)

가

Certificate of Origin

.

FTA

가 Brüssels Definition of Value

, 가 가 CIF가

. WTO 가 5

, MERCOSUR

WTO

.

가 (Price Band)

, , 가 가 Price Band

System . 가 ,

31.5% 가 가 가

가 가

. 1 .

VAT CIF가 18% 가가 (VAT) ,

2%가 가

5%가 dispatch tax FTA 가

가 가 가
· , 가

WTO

· , WTO 가 .

Iquique Punta Arenas VAT

가 .

，
WTO 1990
1996 22 가 12
10
GATT 14
(LAIA)
1992 1995
가
FTA
가
FTA FTA

2. 韓 國 水産業 國際競爭力 比較

가 가
28) 가
29)

28) B. R. Scott

. Bruce. R. Scott, "US Competitiveness :Concepts, Performance and Implication", *US Competitiveness in the World Economy*.

29) OECD, "The International Competitiveness of Selected OECD Countries", *OECD Economic Outlook*, 1978.

(RCA)³⁰⁾

31)

32)

International Trade Center

(SITC Rev. 2)

SITC

SITC

034

035

036

037

30)

(RCA)

(Balassa, 1965)

(RCA)

가

가

. RCA

$$RCA = \left(\frac{X_h}{W_h} \right) / \left(\frac{X}{W_x} \right) * 100$$

Xh : 1 h ()

Wh : h ()

, X : 1

, Wx :

31)

差

合

(ITI)

$$ITI = \frac{(X_i - M_i)}{(X_i + M_i)} * 100$$

Xi : i

, Mi : i

32)

가 , SITC

1) (RCA)

RCA , , RCA 1994 206 1997 143

< -4> (RCA)

	SITC	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(/ / /)	034	206	182	165	143	156
(/ /)	035	25	18	17	19	17
/	036	104	109	105	101	153
	037	230	203	198	175	201

1998 156 , 가

035 ,

< -5> (RCA)

	SITC	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(/ / /)	034	1,429	1,372	1,477	1,595	2,144
(/ /)	035	290	430	591	796	508
/	036	185	192	192	190	425
	037	789	738	732	860	1,183

3

RCA 1994 1,429 1998 2,199

, 035 , 1994 290 1998

508 가 ,

2)

1994 52.9 13.6 1997 0.95 50.3

1998 IMF

가

< -6>

	SITC	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(/ / /)	034	23.5	19.1	6.1	0.95	20.8
(/ /)	035	52.9	40.0	-2.2	8.3	21.2
/	036	26.5	36.9	18.8	19.1	53.6
	037	13.6	62.7	52.7	50.3	75.4

1998

가 79.1 100.0

SITC 037 1994 86.6

1998 79.1

035 ,

100 ,33)

가

가

FTA

가

FTA

34)

, FTA가
FTA

가

()

가 가 ()

A, B

B

$$M_{BA} = f(P_{EXA}, P_B, Y_B)$$

(가)

MBA : B A (A B)

PEXA : A 가

PB : B 가

YB : B

(가) (Money Illusion) 가

34) . , 「 , 1998. 7.

$$M_{BA} = F\left(\frac{P_{EXA}}{P_B}, \frac{Y_B}{P_B}\right) \quad ()$$

() 가 가

가

,

.

$$\ln M_{BA} = + \ln \frac{P_{EXA}}{P_B} + \ln \frac{Y_B}{P_B} + \ln i \quad ()$$

() , 가 (A 가)

가 가

가 () (-) ,

() (+) .

(1)

가

.

$$\ln M_A = + \ln Y + \ln P^* + (t) \quad ()$$

M_A A , Y A (Y=Y_A/P_A), P*

B 가 (P*=P_B/P_A) . ()

가

가

가

. , 가

.

$$(M) = - * \left(\frac{P_B}{P_B}\right) M = - * \left(\frac{t}{1+t}\right) M \quad ()$$

M :

: 가

t :

(2)

가 가
가

.

$$\ln X_A = \quad + \quad \ln Y^* + \quad \ln P + \quad (t) \quad ()$$

X_A A , Y^* B ($Y^*=Y_B/P_B$), P
A 가 ($P=P_A/P_B$) .
가 , .

$$(X_A) = - \left(\frac{P_A}{P_A} \right) X_A = - \left(\frac{t_A}{1+t_A} \right) X_A \quad ()$$

X_A : A , 가 , t_A
.

2) . FTA

(1)

FTA 가
.
가 가
.
가 ,
1981
1997 (OLS)
가 FTA
 ,
가 가 .

< -8>

	가		R ² , F-Value
	- 1.1871	1.4213	R ² = 0.97, F-Value= 147.9
	-0.7100	0.5608	R ² = 0.68, F-Value= 9.94

< -8> . ,
 正(+)
 , 가 負(-)
 . 1% 가
 0.56% 가 , 가 1%
 0.71% .
 , 正
 (+) , 가 負(-)
 . 1% 가 , 1.4% 가
 가 1% 1.2% .
 . FTA 가
 가 < -9> .

< -9>

· FTA

:

		가	가	
	59,616	-0.7100	4,218	
	18,534,188	- 1.1871	2,634,034	
	- 18,474,572	-	- 2,629,816	

: 1) 1997

2) 11%, 13.6%

1997

6

11% 가 FTA

52

4,218

1,853

FT A

263

4,034

13.6%

FT A

263

가

FTA

가

FTA가

가가

3

400

가

.35)

, < - 10>

HS

275

가

가

가

48

17

() 10

가

FT A

2,246

35)

< - 10 >

HS

: %,

			가	
	102,037	10	11,012	113,049
()	20,869	10	2,252	23,121
()	688,636	10	74,316	762,952
()	74,587	10	8,049	82,636
()	936,064	10	101,018	1,037,082
()	76,957	10	8,305	85,262
	5,635,795	70	2,754,810	8,390,605
()	315	100	187	502
	16,928	10	1,827	18,755
()	1,450	10	156	1,606
	640,968	10	69,172	710,140
()	30,400	10	3,281	33,681
()	85,060	10	9,180	94,240
()	22,635	20	4,478	27,113
	194,223	20	38,427	232,650
(,)	3,758	20	744	4,502
	56,941	20	11,266	68,207
	129,816	20	25,684	155,500
	370,673	20	73,338	444,011
()	49,264	20	19,494	68,758
	424,658	50	168,037	592,695
	258,345	20	51,114	309,459
.	8,494,806	5	480,199	8,975,005
	219,003	5	12,380	231,383
	18,534,188	-	3,928,725	22,462,913

(2)

가 ,

. FTA

. FTA

< - 11 > .

< - 12 >

: , , %

	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	가
가	141,204	121,525	104,480	101,677	99,912	98,972	- 3.2
	255,162	211,753	176,123	171,822	173,743	172,701	- 3.5

: , 「 」, .

.

가

가

가

.

,

가

.

第 5 章 韓 國 F T A 推 進 水 産 部 門 對 應 方 案

1. 水産部門 主要爭點

2 가가

가 가

(F T A)

가

30%

1994 108%

1996 89%

가

가

가

1,600 1,800

(, , ,)

F T A

“ ” /

가 .

,

14 30 90% , 17.9%, 1999

10% FTA

가 .

가

,

가

가 3

가

FTA , 3

FTA , 3

가 36)

FTA

가

3

FTA

36) 가 FTA

· (EEZ) 200

· , APEC, WTO

가

· FTA

가 ,

·

FTA ,

가

2. 水産部門 爭點別 對應方案

· (FTA)

· FTA

가

· FTA

가

1)

3

가
· FTA 가
가

2)

가 NAFTA, 가
FTA · NAFTA 98%

< - 1> NAFTA

A	50%	1994. 1. 1. ()	· 7,300 · , · ,	· 4,200	· 5,900 · , ()
B	15%	1998. 1. 1. (1994 5)	· 1,200 · ,	· 1,400	· 2,500
C		2003. 1. 1. (1994 10)	· 700	· 1,600	· 3,200
C+	35%	2008. 1. 1. (1994 15)	· 60 · , · ,	· 가	· ,

: , “ . FTA ”, . FTA ,
1999. 4.

4 1994 , 1998 , 2003 , 2008
.37)

· FTA

.

,
가

37)) . FTA(1997 7 5) 80%가
, , , , , , , ,
3 18) . FTA(1998 6
) 60% , 40%가
, 20% 3 5
6 18 , “ . FTA
”, . FTA (1999. 4) .

가

가

가

APEC

WTO

3

.38) 1

20.8% 82

2

28.6% 113

5

A

2

13.4% 53

10

B 1 5

8.1% 32

15

C

5

가

, 7.1% 28

3

가

50.6% 200

3

35

5

가

38)

가

, 가

HS

가

< -2>

1		20.8	82	·
2	A	13.4	53	· 5
	B	8.1	32	· 10
	C	7.1	28	· 15
3		50.6	200	·

: , · FTA (1999. 4) .

3)

· 1999 10%
(, ,)
,39)

가

·
,40)

4)

/ 가 ,
, SPS .

39) , “ · FTA ”, · FTA
(1999. 4) .

40) 25% 10% 60% 80%
, · FTA
(1999. 4) .

, 가 (Safeguard) FTA

가 NAFTA,⁴¹⁾
FTA
FTA

가 ,

.42)

41) NAFTA 가 : NAFTA 가 , 가 (MFN) 10) 가 , 3 , 1 가 .

42) 「FTA」, 1999.

5) -

가 가
가 .
.
.

. 가 ,
가 가
가 .
.
가 . 3
가 ,

.43)
가 ,
FTA

43) .가 . ,
가
(1, 2, 3) ,

가,
FTA
,)

2 가가

가 가

$$(\quad)$$
가
)

,) 가 3

가 ,) . FTA 가 ,)
가
FTA
, ()
.44)
가
/
가 , , SPS
가 . FTA
가
3
가
가
가 . 가

44) FTA 가 ,
FTA

. . , 「 FTA -
 」, , 1999. 5.
 ———, “APEC - ”,
 APEC ECOTECH (KIEP), 1999. 6.
 . , 「 」,
 , 1998. 7.
 , “ . FTA ” . FTA
 (), 1999. 4.
 ———, 「 FTA 」, , 1998.
 , “ . FTA ”, 「
 」, 935 , 1999. 6.
 ———, “ . ”,
 . FTA ()
), 1999. 10.
 , 「 」, 1999.
 , 「 」, 1989.
 , 「 98-8 」, 1998.
 , 「 」, 1998. 11.
 ———, 「 . FTA () 」, 1999.
 , 「 . FTA . ()
) 」, 1999. 7.
 , 「 」, .
 , 「 」, .
 ———, 「 . (FTA) 」, 1998. 11.
 , 「 」, .
 , 「 」, .

- _____, 「 _____ 」, _____ .
- _____, 「 _____ 」, _____ .
- _____, 「 _____ 」, 1998, 1999.
- _____, 「 _____ 」, _____ .
- _____, 「 _____ 」, _____ .
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-
1. Safeguard / 71
 2. - FTA / 76
 3. - / 88

1. Safeguard

18525	
(1986 6 30 32509)	

1 :

가

2 :

1981 679
1980 (LAFTA)

3 :

)

4 :

10

가

2

.
 .
 , .
 5 : 가가 가 가
 . 가 6, 7, 8, 9 .
 6 : 가 가 가
 . , 가
 가 가
 . 가
 (commercial connec-
 tion) , 가
 가 .
 , .
 가 가 ,
 . 가
 가가 가
 가 가
 가 .
 7 : 가
 . 가 ,
 , , , , , .
 . 가 가
 가 .
 8 : 6 가 가
 가
 가 () 가
 가 .

가 .

가 45 .

가 ,

가 . 가

가 ,

가 . 가

9 가 10

.

,

.

12 : 가 , ,

가 가가 가 ,

가 .

가 가 .

가 .

가 5 가

, 10 가 가 25%

가 25% 가 (immediate price)

6 .

.

가가 가 .

가 .

가 .

13 : 16.464 185 , 186 , 187 , 188

. 196739 11, 1038 . 16.10140 6

106 .

19612	
가	,
가	18525

.

: - 18525

b) 9 .

9 : “GATT 1994” 19 WTO 가
11

, 가 가 . 가
가 WTO 가 6

.

30 .

가

.

가

1 .

, 1

1 .

. 가

가 가 ,
WTO

가 , 3/4

가

.

,

.

2. - FTA

<p style="text-align: center;">SUMMARY OF CANADA-CHILE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT</p>

The Canada and Chile "interim" bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA) will provide a bridge to Chile's eventual accession to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and create momentum for the broader Free Trade Area of the Americas initiative. The Agreement covers trade in goods and services, investment and dispute settlement mechanisms. Canada enjoys an excellent reputation as a high-quality supplier, which enhances the potential for sales of our goods and services and for technology contracts with Chile. There are two side agreements on environment and labour which complement the FTA and will strengthen co-operation and promote the further development and effective enforcement of domestic laws and regulations in those areas.

The key features of the Agreement are :

The elimination of the 11-per-cent Chilean duty which is levied on all imports, providing significantly improved access to the Chilean market, including immediate duty-free access for a wide range of Canadian goods. As most Chilean goods already enter Canada duty free and all Canadian exports must pay the 11-per-cent Chilean duty, the removal of the tariff on the majority of products under the FTA is particularly favourable to Canada.

Additional benefits and significantly improved guarantees for Canadian investors in Chile, unprecedented outside the NAFTA context.

A more secure regulatory regime for Canadian service providers exporting to the Chilean market, guaranteeing NAFTA-quality rights.

Side agreements on environment and labour reflecting the priority the two

countries place on enhanced co-operation and effective enforcement in these areas. These agreements provide a unique opportunity for Canada to participate actively in the further modernization of Chile's labour and environmental laws and practices, as Chile does not have such agreements with any other country.

As in the NAFTA, the Canada-Chile FTA contains a full-scope exemption for cultural industries; the broadest possible carve-out for social services, including health services; the exclusion of over-quota tariffs for supply-managed products; and an agreement on competition policy. The terms of the Auto Pact are unaffected.

The Agreement should enter into force on June 2, 1997, following legislative approval in both countries.

Market Access

Canada and Chile have agreed to the immediate elimination of tariffs for the majority of key Canadian industrial export interests to Chile. Tariffs on most other industrial and resource-based goods, other than footwear, will be phased out over a maximum of five years. As a result of this FTA, Canadian exporters will now pay a zero or steadily declining duty on all industrial goods (which account for 80 per cent of Canada's exports to Chile). This will give Canadian exporters an important advantage over their principal competitors in the Chilean market, including U.S., European and Asian suppliers, as well as Chile's regional trading partners. Excellent opportunities will exist in the following sectors: machinery and equipment, particularly for use in mining and forestry; telecommunications equipment; fertilizers; metallurgical and thermal coal; pharmaceuticals; certain chemical and glass products; a range of wood and paper products; aircraft; rail and urban rail

equipment; autos and auto parts; and health and medical equipment.

For textiles and apparel, the Agreement provides for a longer tariff phase-out of up to six years for Canada and five years for Chile, and a special safeguard provision to guard against import surges during the phase-out period. These provisions mirror those included in the NAFTA. Tariffs on footwear will be phased out over six years in both countries.

The rules of origin in the FTA will be familiar to Canadian producers and exporters as they are modelled on those found in the NAFTA. However, in recognition of the structure and openness of both the Canadian and Chilean economies, the rules of origin for certain manufactured products have been relaxed on a transitional basis. In these cases, the rule has been modified to provide Canadian manufacturers with preferential access without requiring major changes to their current sourcing of materials and parts. At the same time, the NAFTA rules of origin have been retained in sectors such as agriculture, most chemicals, plastics, textiles and apparel.

The Canadian agri-food sector will benefit from immediate duty-free access for exports of Canadian durum wheat (from mid-April to mid-November i.e., during the Canadian shipping period to Chile), barley, lentils, canary seed, seed potatoes, malt, beer, raspberries, maple syrup, mustard products, mineral waters and various fruit juices. The FTA also provides immediate duty-free access for important quantities of beef, pork and canola oil. Duties on Canadian exports will be reduced to zero over five years for a variety of processed agri-food products, including frozen peas, confectionery products, chewing gum, chocolate, baked goods, pasta, soups and pet food. For milling wheat, Chile's most sensitive product, a longer phase-out of 17 years will apply. Canada will phase out a limited number of tariffs over six years, primarily for horticultural products. Over-quota Most Favoured Nation(MFN) tariffs for dairy, poultry and eggs are excluded from tariff elimination. All fish and fish products will enter Chile on a duty-free basis upon implementation of the FTA.

Canada's access to the Chilean market provided through this FTA for key export interests in the industrial, agricultural and resource-based sectors will be comparable to or better than that provided to competitors from Argentina and Brazil through Chile's recent trade agreement with Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay). Moreover, should Chile grant even better access for certain agri-food products in a future trade agreement with the Mercosur countries, Canadian exporters will automatically receive these benefits for milling wheat, wheat flour, oilseeds and oilseed oils. In addition, any better access ever negotiated with the United States for those products, as well as for pork, beef, potatoes, dried peas and cereal products, will also be provided automatically to Canada. This approach represents a significant guarantee that Canadian exporters of those products will remain highly competitive in the Chilean market.

Canada and Chile have agreed to maintain their respective duty drawback programs, which allow for the refund of customs duties levied on imported materials and components incorporated into exported goods. The Agreement prohibits the imposition or maintenance of customs user fees, and Chile has agreed to eliminate its existing fees. The customs procedures also parallel those found in the NAFTA and are designed to facilitate trade, while ensuring effective administration and enforcement of the rules of origin and other customs matters. The FTA reflects NAFTA provisions as they relate to the temporary duty-free entry of necessary professional equipment and tools of the trade for business persons. These rules also cover goods imported for sports purposes or display and demonstration, commercial samples and goods that have undergone repair or alteration in the other country.

Investment

With current Canadian investments in Chile totalling more than C\$7 billion, and given Canada's position as the second largest foreign investor in Chile,

investment plays a very important role in the bilateral relationship. This Agreement will significantly improve the overall legal regime applying to Canadian investors in Chile by providing them with additional benefits and guarantees unprecedented outside the NAFTA context. Chile has agreed to the full range of NAFTA disciplines on non-discriminatory treatment. Through national treatment and MFN clauses, the FTA will ensure that Canadian investors will be treated similarly to Chilean investors and will receive benefits equivalent to those Chile may grant to other countries in future agreements. In addition, the Agreement carefully limits the conditions for expropriation and guarantees Canadian investors fair and adequate compensation if an expropriation were ever to occur. The FTA allows Canadian investors to take advantage of investor-state dispute settlement provisions which offer access to expedient international arbitration procedures.

Canada has preserved the right to maintain certain exceptions to the investment obligations similar to those under NAFTA. The FTA also freezes the current Chilean investment regime at its already liberal level, while ensuring that Canadian investors will benefit from any future liberalization. In addition, the FTA ensures that Canadians wishing to invest in Chile will not be subject to any screening mechanisms which could block entry or otherwise impede Canadian commercial interests.

While the Agreement will allow Chile to maintain existing capital control measures, it nevertheless prevents Chile from imposing more restrictive measures against Canadian investors. The FTA will not permit Chile to increase its current 30-per-cent reserve requirement on foreign credits, and limits the reserve to a maximum two-year period. The reserve has been frozen to apply to foreign loans and to portfolio investments entering Chile, but does not apply to foreign direct investment except for the foreign credit portion of these investments. In addition, the restriction applicable to repatriation of investments in Chile will be limited to the current period of one year.

Services

The FTA marks a significant further guarantee of liberalization in the area of services. In particular, the Agreement freezes Chile's current regulatory regime, which is relatively open by international standards. This will ensure that Canadian service providers will continue to benefit from a transparent, objective business environment. The freeze on Chile's regulatory regime will prevent Chile from enacting any new discriminatory measures. Moreover, the Agreement ensures that Canada will benefit from any future liberalization by Chile related to trade in services. The FTA also includes provisions on temporary entry which expedite entry for Canadian investors, business visitors, inter-company transferees and other business professionals.

In sensitive sectors, Canada retained the same level of protection already set out in the NAFTA, including a carve-out covering specific social services (among them health). This reservation not only protects existing health measures but also affords policy makers the flexibility to introduce new measures to ensure the integrity of the Canadian health system.

The Agreement will enhance commercial opportunities for Canadian service providers in sectors such as mining, forestry, construction, engineering and other professional services, consulting services, specialty air services, education and training, and tourism. Both countries have agreed to monitor carefully the ongoing implementation process and to seek further opportunities for liberalization following implementation.

Institutional Arrangements and Dispute Settlement Provisions

The institutional arrangements set out in the FTA ensure joint decision making and effective dispute resolution. Canada and Chile will have an equal voice in resolving problems through ready access to objective dispute settlement panels providing authoritative interpretations. The Agreement

establishes the Free Trade Commission and the FTA Secretariat. The Commission will supervise the implementation and any further elaboration of the Agreement, and will resolve any disputes that may arise. The Secretariat will establish offices in each country and support the Commission, as well as acting as registrar for dispute settlement panels and as the depository for investor-state disputes.

The Agreement obliges Canada and Chile to seek agreed interpretations and reach agreed solutions, reflecting the commitment of the two governments to manage their trade relations amicably. In the event that any matter arises that might affect the operation of the Agreement, either country may request consultations with the other. Should consultations fail to resolve the matter, either country may request a meeting of the Commission. The Agreement directs the Commission to settle the dispute promptly. If the countries are unable to agree on a mutually acceptable solution, either may initiate arbitral panel proceedings. These provisions provide an effective, timely and final procedure for the settlement of disputes.

Trade Remedies

Canada and Chile have negotiated a mutual exemption from the application of anti-dumping duties in the FTA. Canadian exports will be protected against future Chilean anti-dumping actions, a guarantee currently unavailable to U.S. and other exporters in that market. As Chile is a potential NAFTA Party, this exemption is consistent with the Canadian government's long-standing public commitment to minimizing and eventually eliminating the use of anti-dumping duties within NAFTA. The Agreement provides for a phase-in of the exemption linked to the final elimination of import duties in both countries for each individual product, or after six years at the latest. This transitional period will provide for a mandatory review of the exemption in five years. The agreement also includes a formal consultation process to deal with any

extraordinary circumstances caused by the imposition of import measures by another country that may significantly divert trade. The agreed-upon process is designed to facilitate the prompt restoration of normal trading patterns.

Labour Co-operation

A Labour Co-operation Agreement patterned after the North American Agreement on Labour Co-operation (NAALC) complements the Canada-Chile FTA. Building on the FTA preamble, the goals of the Labour Agreement are to promote the improvement of working conditions and living standards in the two countries and to protect, enhance and enforce basic workers' rights. The Agreement reflects the shared recognition that future prosperity depends on the promotion of fair and open competition based on innovation and rising levels of productivity, with due regard for the respect of labour laws and principles.

The Agreement is designed to :

increase co-operation and promote greater understanding in a broad range of labour areas, through such means as publication and exchange of information on labour law and enforcement and compliance procedures; oblige each Party to ensure the effective enforcement of its domestic labour laws; establish mechanisms to solve problems through bilateral co-operative consultations; provide for objective and comparative evaluations of patterns of practice by independent committees of experts, which will be made public; and in certain cases, allow for dispute settlement procedures.

The Agreement creates a new Canada-Chile institutional linkage through a Commission for Labour Co-operation, which will deal with labour issues in a co-operative and consultative manner. The Labour Commission consists of a Council of the labour ministers from the two signatory countries and a supporting National Secretariat in each country.

An important dimension of the Agreement is the establishment of joint co-operative programs on key labour questions. This co-operative forum will encourage government, business and labour to strengthen their contacts, discuss best practices, and develop knowledge and expertise about each country's practices and systems.

Another major feature of the Agreement is that it commits each country to the effective enforcement of its labour laws. This commitment applies to 11 basic labour principles covering industrial relations matters such as freedom of association and the right to organize, employment standards, and occupational safety and health standards. Canadians will have access to an international instrument to raise concerns about the enforcement of labour legislation in Chile, notably in the traded sector, and to have their concerns debated and resolved through formal procedures.

Environmental Co-operation

The Canada-Chile Agreement on Environmental Co-operation is a parallel Agreement accompanying the Canada-Chile FTA which includes similar provisions to the NAFTA environmental side agreement (the North American Agreement on Environmental Co-operation, or NAAEC). Through the proposed interim CanadaChile Agreement on Environmental Co-operation, both countries commit to effectively enforcing their environmental laws. Failure to effectively enforce environmental laws can be addressed through a process of citizen submissions and through a formal dispute settlement process between governments. Canada and Chile also agree to strengthen environmental co-operation, building on the progress made through the bilateral Memorandum of Understanding(MOU) on Environmental Co-operation signed in January 1995 during Prime Minister Chrtien's visit to Chile.

The institutional overlay of the existing NAFTA side agreements has been modified to reflect the interim nature of this bilateral Agreement. The

Canada-Chile Agreement establishes a Council of Environment Ministers, a Joint Public Advisory Committee (consisting of three representatives from each country) and small National Secretariats in each country responsible for implementation.

The main difference between the Canada-Chile Agreement on Environmental Co-operation and the environmental side agreement of the NAFTA is that its application to Chilean laws will be phased in over a two-year period. This adaptation provides for the full coverage of Chilean environmental law. It also clearly indicates the Chilean government's willingness to engage in an open discussion with non-governmental groups on how best to reform those laws requiring modernization during the two-year transition period.

The Canada-Chile FTA also specifically identifies goals such as environmental protection and conservation, sustainable development, and the strengthening of the development and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.

The 1995 MOU on Environmental Co-operation focuses on capacity building, technology transfer, environmental management, technical assistance and international co-operation. The MOU has also helped to increase Canadian trade with Chile in environmental technologies and services, as well as to enhance Canada's profile in terms of the development of environmental regulations and legislation.

Background

CANADA-CHILE TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Chile has the most stable and fastest-growing economy in its region; over the last decade, annual economic growth has averaged almost 7 per cent. Market-oriented policies have encouraged an entrepreneurial spirit and a strong private sector. With low unemployment, falling inflation and rising wages, Chile has established its credentials as a desirable trade and investment partner.

Chile has strong trade links in the region, and with the European Union and Asia. Many companies are finding that Chile is an excellent gateway to the expanding markets of Latin America.

Chile's market liberalization and economic stabilization programs have already led to a significant increase in the volume of Canadian business with that country.

Total two-way Canada-Chile trade has increased dramatically since 1990, with shipments totalling \$666 million in 1995, up 20 per cent from the 1994 total of \$553 million.

Canadian exports to Chile increased 47 per cent from 1993 to 1994, and a further 23 per cent to \$387 million in 1995. In that year, the trade balance was \$109 million in Canada's favour.

Tight, responsible fiscal policies have created an attractive investment climate in Chile. Investment has grown from 14 per cent of GDP in the mid-1980s to an average of 20 per cent in the last three years.

Canadian investment in Chile is in excess of \$7 billion, making Canada the second largest foreign investor in that country. Canadians have invested in such sectors as mining, energy and telecommunications.

These investments are encouraging further exports of Canadian value-added

goods and are generating jobs in Canada. The trade agreement with Chile will help protect current and future Canadian investments.

Canadian exporters of services to Chile are increasingly active in areas such as consulting engineering, mining and forestry, and environmental enhancement.

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