출장보고서

I. 출장 개요

1. 출장건명: DDA 농업협상 개도국긴급특별관세(SSM) 쟁점분석
2. 출장목적: G33 실무회의에서 SSM 관련 쟁점분석 결과 발표 및
   이행계획서 작성 대비를 위한 WTO 워크숍 참석
3. 출장지역: 스위스 제네바
4. 출장기간: 2010. 1. 20 ~ 1. 24(3 박 5 일)
5. 출 장 자

부서명(기관명)	직 급	성 명
글로벌협력연구본부	부연구위원	김태훈

6. 출장일정

일 정	주요 활동내역	비 고
01.20	출국 (서울-프랑크프루트-제네바)	
01.21	10:00 : G33 실무회의	WTO
	15:00 : WTO workshop(국내보조분야)	WTO
01.22	15:00 : WTO workshop(시장접근분야)	WTO
	16:30 : G33 실무회의(발표)	대표부
01.23	귀국 (제네바-프랑크프루트-서울)	

7. 주요 방문기관 및 면담자

소속기관	직 급	성 명	연 락 처
농림수산식품부	공사참사관	이준원	079-688-4236
외교통상부	서기관	이호열	079-401-8413

II. 주요 출장 결과

□ G-33 실무급회의(2010.01.21 (월) 10:00)

ㅇ G-33 coordinator 인 인도네시아측은 그 동안 핵심국 실무급 회의에서 사전 논의를 통해 마련한 Political Paper 초안(첨부)에 대해 G-33 전체의 의견을 문의하고, 향후 작업일정을 소개함

- 인도네시아는 Political Paper 초안에 대한 capital 및 대사의 의견이 있을 경우 금주말까지 e-mail 로 회신하여 줄 것을 요청하였으며, 다음주 1.25(월) 10 시 G-33 대사급회의에서 Political Paper 를 최종 확정하고 1.26(화)에는 전체 WTO 회원국에 회람할 예정임을 설명함

ㅇ 필리핀은 최근의 SSM 에 대한 논의가 original mandate 에서 벗어났다고 지적하면서, SSM 은 개도국에게 accessible 하고 operational 해야 한다고 강조하고, G-33 은 향후 SSM 에 대한 Revised Text 가 나올 경우에 대비하여, 이에 영향을 줄 수 있도록 해야 한다고 언급함

ㅇ 엘사바도르는 동 문서가 유용할 것으로 본다고 지적하고, 자국 capital 의 동 초안에 대한 의견(minor changes)이 있을 것이라고 언급함

ㅇ 다른 회원국들은 별다른 의견을 제기하지 않음

□ DDA 농업-template 관련 Open-ended 회의(1.21-22)

<u>가. Template 관련 Open-ended 회의 (1.21 일 오후 및 1.22 일 오전)</u>

ㅇ 호주와 캐나다는 그 동안의 국내보조분야의 template 논의(step 1)를 간략히 정리하여 설명함.

ㅇ 인도는 금일 Presentation 이 매우 유용하다고 평가하고, 최근 WTO 사무국이 제출하도록 요청한 data 에 response 하기 위해, 개도국의 품목특정 AMS 상한 및 품목특정 블루박스 상한의 개념에 대한 clarify 가 필요하다고 언급하고, data 제출의 필요성을 검토해야 한다고 주장함

- 특히 많은 개도국이 사용할 것으로 예상되는 para 27(b)에 의해 품목특정 AMS 상한을 설정하는 경우의 data 는 actual product specific data 에 기초한 것이 아니라 새롭게 만들어지는 data (% of deminimis)라고 지적하고, 품목특정 AMS 지급액이 없었던 개도국이 품목특정 AMS entitlement 를 양허하는 것이라고 언급함

- 또한 para.50 에 의해 블루박스 상한을 설정하는 경우도 para 27(b)와 유사한 상황이라고 언급하고, para.50 에 의한 양허는 actual 블루박스에 기초하는 것이 아님을 지적하고, 블루박스 지급실적이 없는 개도국이 품목특정 블루박스 entitlement 를 양허하는 것이라고 지적함

* 인도의 Amit 참사관은 별도로 우리측에게 2 월 template 논의시 위와관련, Job 문서를 회람할 계획으로 현재 본부에서 작성중에 있다고 하면서 한국측의 관심 요청

ㅇ 우리나라는 Rev.4 para.49 에 따라 AMS 를 품목특정 블루박스로 전환하는 경우, base data template 가 별도로 필요하여 금일 para.49 를 반영한 base data template 를 Room Document 로 회람하게 되었다고 설명함(별첨 발언문 참조)

- 아울러 금일 회람한 base data template 는 미국이 기 회람한 job(09)115 를 보완할 수 있을 것으로 본다고 언급함

※ para.49 는 한 품목이 기준기간 동안 평균 농업총생산액의 25% 이상과 평균 연간 AMS 양허 총액의 80% 이상을 차지할 경우, 블루박스 총액 상한을 초과하더라도 AMS 를 블루박스로 전환할 수 있다고 규정

- 우리나라가 회람한 블루박스 관련 base data template 에 대해 다른 회원국들의 별다른 의견이 없었음

ㅇ 호주는 2 월에 text 의 다양한 옵션을 real data 에 기초한 사례(OTDS, AMS 계산 등)를 준비할 계획이라고 설명하고, 동 분석을 위해 자발적으로 data 를 제공해 줄 나라가 있으면 알려주기를 희망한다고 언급함

나. 시장접근분야 Presentation(1.22 일 오전)

ㅇ 미국은 그 동안의 시장접근분야의 template 논의(step 1)를 간략히 정리하여 설명함

ㅇ 아르헨티나는 선진국의 최소 평균 관세감축률을 위한 data requirement(JOB/AG/1)에 대해 논의할 필요가 있으며, 이것은 post modalities 의 검증 단계에서 매우 유용한 supporting table 이 될 것이라고 언급함

- 이에 노르웨이는 선진국의 최소 평균 관세감축률을 위한 base data template 를 지금 단계에서 논의하기는 다소 이르다는 입장을 표명함

- 미국은 한 특정분야만 집중적으로 하기 보다 전체적으로 균형을 맞춰 진행할 필요가 있다고 하면서 우선 template 를 확정한 후, 테스트를 할 필요가 있다고 언급함

ㅇ 우루과이는 뉴질랜드와 공동으로 회람한 JOB/AG/2 는 template step 2 논의를 위한 것이라고 설명하고, 향후 회원국들의 의견을 기대한다고 언급함

Analysis of some Issues in SSM

1. Effects of SSG invocation on Trade

■ Purpose

- test whether SSM would disrupt normal trade by reviewing actual SSG usage.

■ Assumption and Method

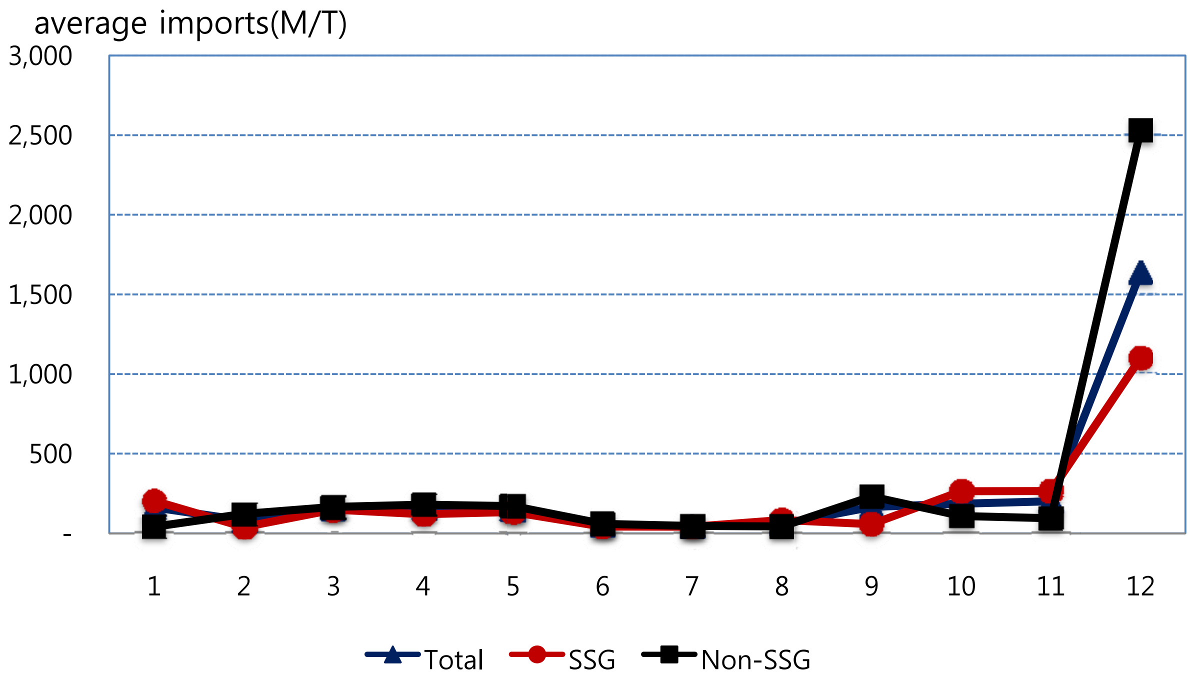
- use SSG invocation data in Korea, U.S.A., Japan
- check whether average imports of a month with SSG are significantly dropped compared to the same month imports without SSG in Korea case
- compare imports of a month invoked SSG with pre/post three years of the month in the US, Japan.

■ Findings

○ Korea

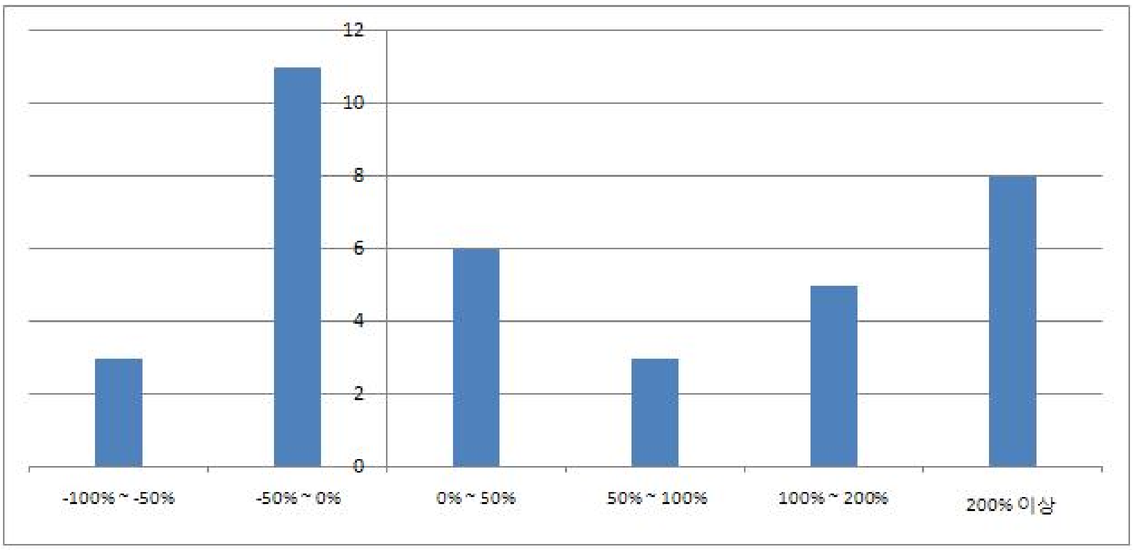
- target commodity: Ground nuts(Shelled) 1202200000
- average imports of a month invoked SSG are not always smaller than average imports with no SSG(Figure1).
- can not find significant decrease of imports in case of the invocation of SSG
- Frequencies in 0~50% decrease of imports are the largest when SSG is invoked. But average imports of a month with SSG compared to no SSG were increased in many cases (Figure2).

Figure 1. Average imports of a month invoked SSG and no SSG (ground-nut, shelled 1202200000, 1997~2004)



Source: The Korea Agro-Fisheries Trade Corporation, Ministry for food, agriculture, forestry, and Fisheries.

Figure2. Frequency in the change rate of monthly imports by SSG invocation

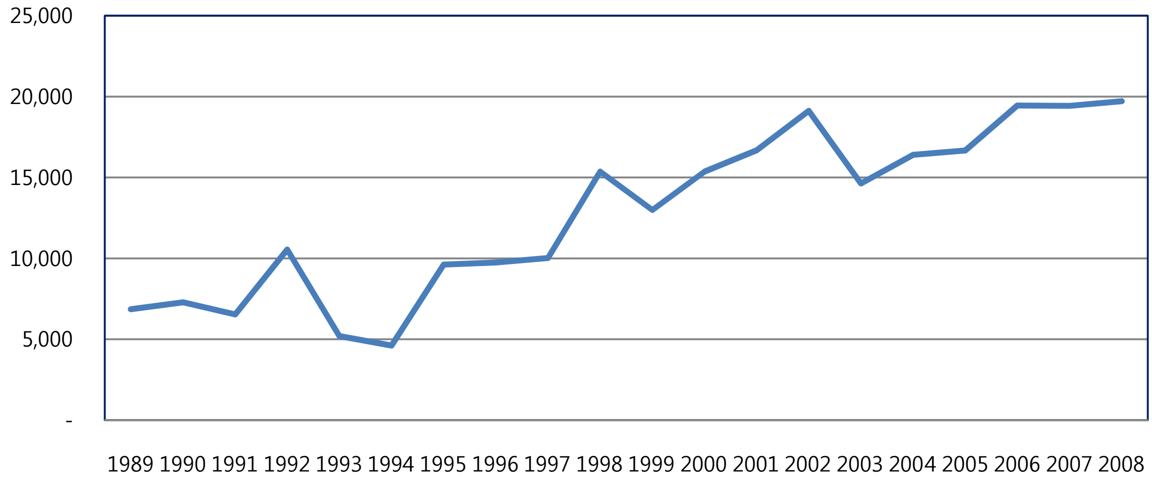


○ **U.S.A.**

- target commodity: meat of sheep(summation of 0204.21.00, 0204.22.40, 0204.23.40, 0204.41.00, 0204.42.40, 0204.43.40)
- effectiveness of volume based SSG: 1998.8~12
- During the SSG invocation time imports except Oct were larger than average import of the month for 1995~1997. Imports of Oct 1998 were slightly smaller(Table1, Figure4).
- Compared with average imports of the month for 1999~2001, the same month imports except Dec 1998 were smaller. However it is not the impacts of SSG but an increasing trend of sheep imports(Figure3).
- Moreover, during the SSG invocation period, monthly imports were increased

Figure 3. U.S. sheep imports

unit : MT



Source: FAS online, USDA

Table 1. U.S. sheep import volumes

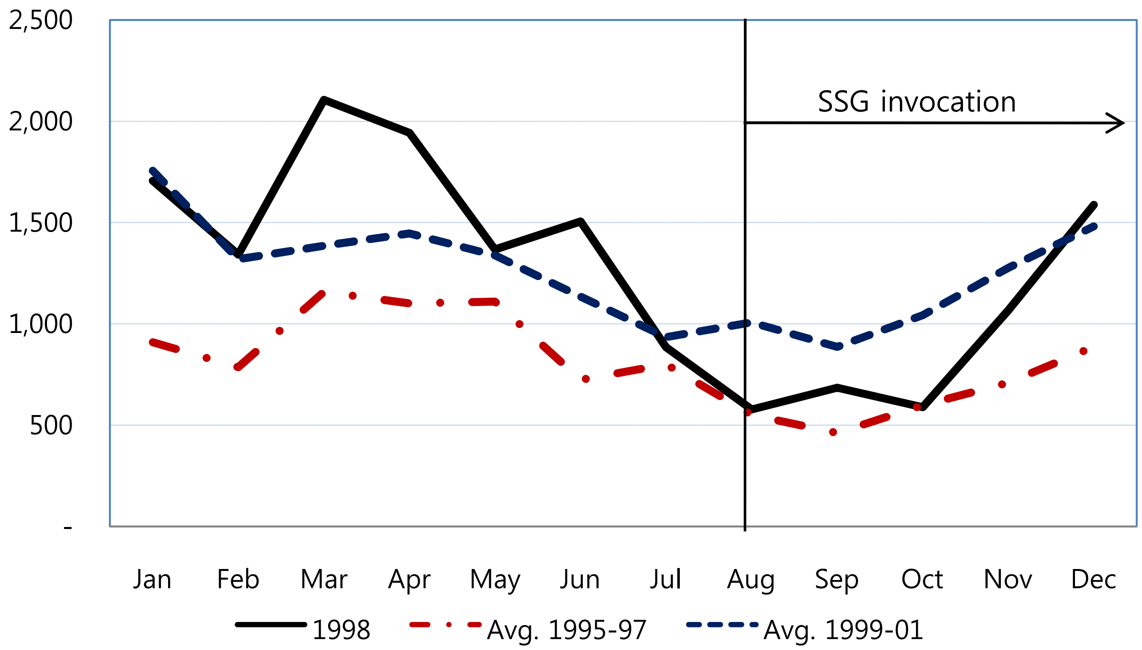
Unit: MT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1998	1,706	1,342	2,105	1,943	1,367	1,505	885	**578**	**685**	**589**	**1,067**	**1,587**	15,360
Avg.1995-97	909	786	1,158	1,101	1,110	723	801	551	462	598	709	887	9,795
Avg.1999-01	1,756	1,319	1,386	1,446	1,338	1,135	934	1,008	886	1,043	1,277	1,481	15,010

Source: FAS online, USDA

Figure 4. U.S. sheep imports (1998 vs. average of pre/post 3 years)

Unit: MT



Source: FAS online, USDA

○ **Japan**

- Target commodity: butter(0405.10.129)
- effectiveness of SSG: 2004. 1~3, 2007. 11~12, 2008. 1~3.
- compare monthly imports in Jan~Mar 2004 with average imports of the same month for pre/post three years of 2004.
- during the SSG invocation period in 2004 monthly imports except Mar were larger than average imports of the month for previous three years(Table2, Figure5). As for total import from Jan. to Mar, imports of 2004 were 26 tones, which are larger than average imports of previous three years. In case of comparison with average imports of the month during post three years, we get the similar results.
- during 2000~2008, average imports of the month invoked SSG were larger than the same month imports with no SSG(Figure6).
- So, it is hard to say that SSG severely impedes butter imports in Japan.

Table 2. Japan butter imports

Unit: MT

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
2003/04	8	8	9	14	3	8	9	11	6	9	12	5	102
2007/08	16	15	13	8	11	17	17	10	16	13	9	9	154
Avg. 2000-02/03	5	5	5	8	9	6	8	10	8	8	6	8	86
Avg. 2004-07/08	11	12	7	13	10	8	8	10	9	6	8	10	112

Figure 5. Monthly imports of butter in Japan(2003/04 vs. average of pre/post 3 years)

Unit: MT

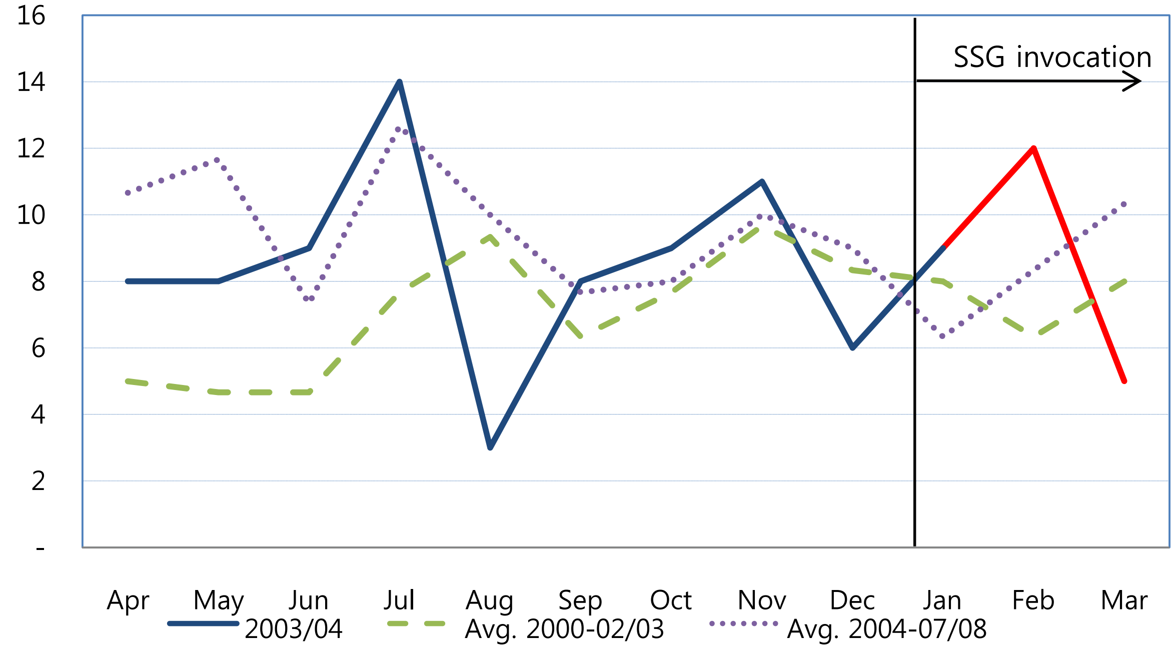
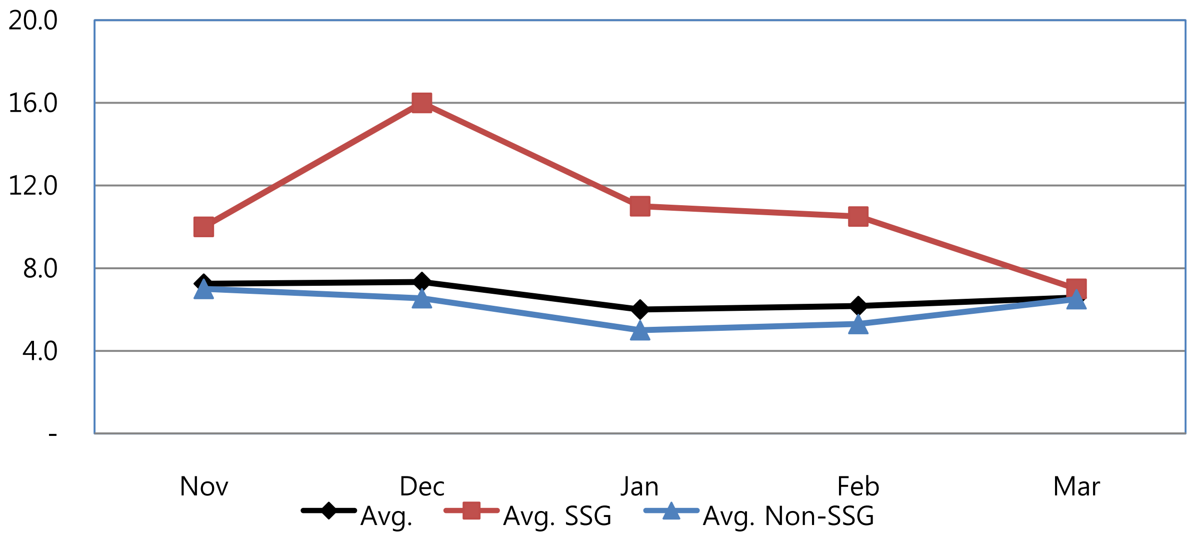


Figure 6. Average imports of a month invoked SSG and no SSG(1996~2008)

Unit: MT



2. Pro-rating

■ Purpose

- to check whether application of pro-rating constrains the effectiveness of SSM
- to test impacts of pro-rating by an assumption of imports when SSM is invoked

■ Assumption and Method

- Check the SSM invocation for several commodities with different import trends(increasing, decreasing, fluctuating) with/without applying pro-rating.
- Assume that 0% and 75% of actual import volumes are imported during the period of SSM invocation
- proxy imports during the period of SSM invocation are calculated by averaging monthly imports with no SSM.
- By the rule of Rev.4, use actual imports, in case that actual imports are larger than proxy imports.
- 120% of trigger level, 4 months of remedy, 2 months of spill-over,
- apply the same months of holiday with remedy periods(x month on/off).
- not count spill over in remedy periods

■ Findings

○ data

- Target Commodities:

- Increasing trend: pork(Korea, annually 7.0%), pork(Indonesia, 21.6%), soybean(Turkey, 14.6%), rice(Philippines, 16.0%),

- decreasing trend: maize(Indonesia,-30.7%), beef(China,-6.6%), soybean(Philippines, -22.8%),

- fluctuating trend: sugar(China, -1.5%), rice(Turkey, 2.8%), coffee(Philippines, 8.7%)

- source: Korea(The Korea Agro-Fisheries Trade Corporation)

  Rest of countries(Global Atlas)

- sample: monthly data from 2000~2008

○ **increasing trend case**

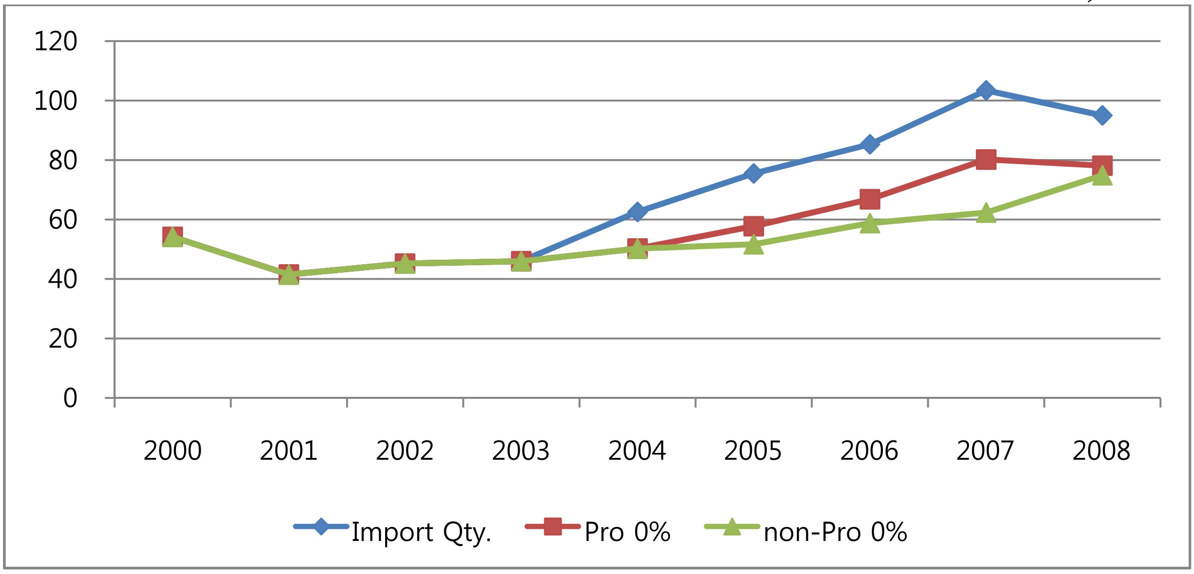
- As for Korea pork imports, SSM is mostly triggered the end of years(November or December). Pro-rating has the effects of increasing imports and postponing the effectiveness of SSM for 1~2 months. The effect of pro-rating with the assumption of 0% import is the largest. In case of the assumption of 75% imports, import volumes and SSM invocation are not much changed by pro-rating(Table3, Figure7).
- As regards Indonesia pork, the application of pro-rating with the assumption of 0% import delays SSM invocation for 1~3 months. With the assumption of 75% imports, pro-rating does not much affect to imports or SSM invocation(Table4, Figure8).
- Imports of Turkey soybean are increased by applying pro-rating with the assumption of 0% import and thus the invocation of SSM is delayed up to 5 months. In case of the assumption of 75% imports, SSM invocation is postponed for 1 month(Table5, Figure9).
- The effects of pro-rating for Philippines rice is similar to the previous cases.
- As a result, pro-rating increases imports and delays SSM invocation. And the closer to the actual imports assumed imports are, the smaller is the effect of pro-rating.

Table 3. Korea pork(0203291000) - SSM invocation and imports

Assumption		Pro-rating	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	46	63	75	85	103	95
0%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	46	50	58	67	80	78
		no Pro- rating	46	50	52	59	62	75
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating		11	12	12	12	
		no Pro- rating		11	11	11	10	11
75%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	46	59	70	79	96	91
		no Pro- rating	46	59	70	79	96	91
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating		11	11	11	11	
		no Pro- rating		11	11	11	11	

Figure 7 . Korea pork(0203291000) - SSM invocation and imports

Unit: 1,000 MT



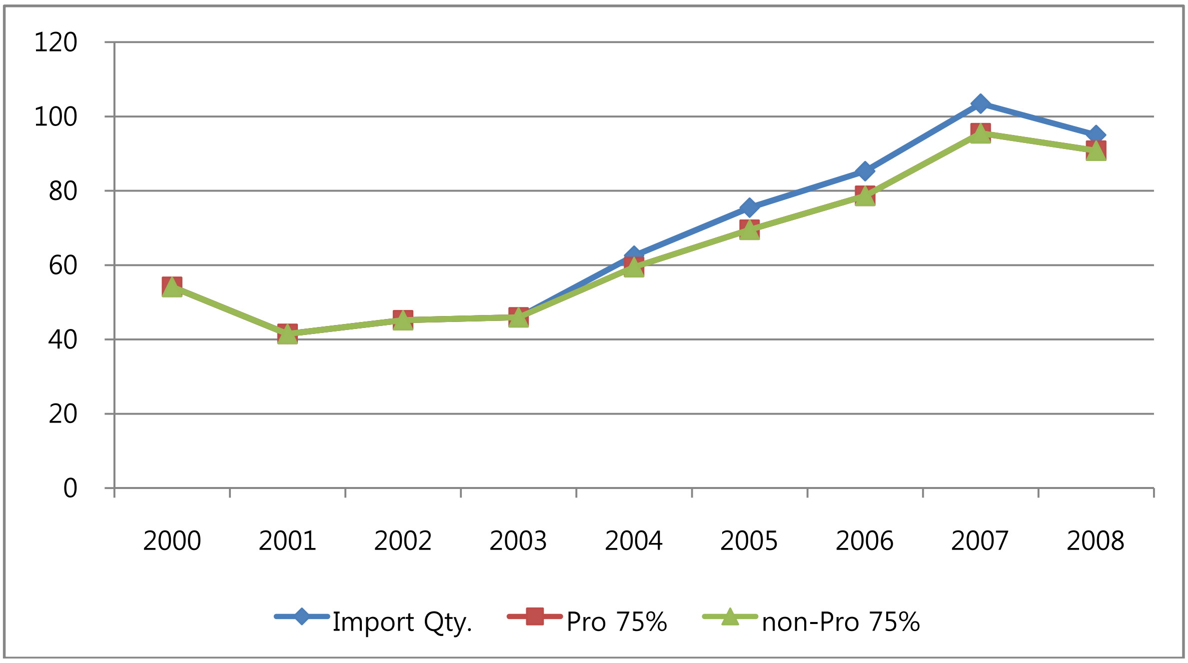
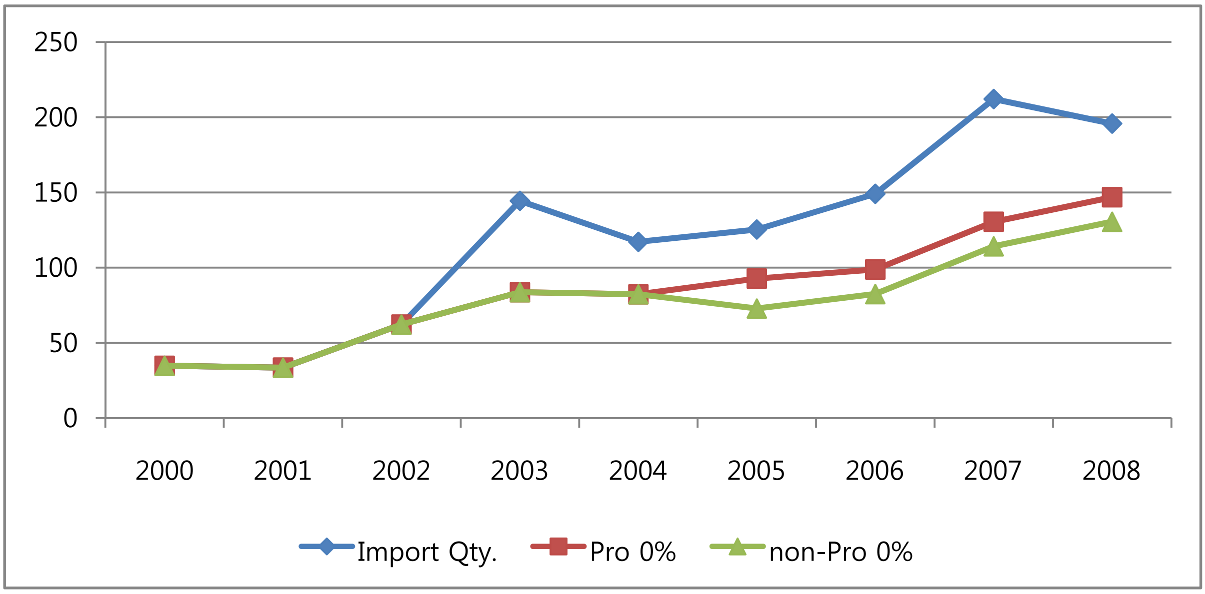


Table4. Indonesia pork(020329000) - SSM invocation and imports

Assumption		Pro-rating	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	144	117	125	149	212	196
0%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	84	82	93	99	131	147
		no Pro- rating	84	82	73	83	114	131
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating	3	8	12	12	10	11
		no Pro- rating	3	8	11	11	7	7
75%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	129	109	117	137	192	192
		no Pro- rating	129	109	117	137	192	188
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating	3	10	12	12	10	12
		no Pro- rating	3	10	12	12	10	12

Figure 8. Indonesia pork(020329000) - SSM invocation and imports

Unit: 1,000 MT



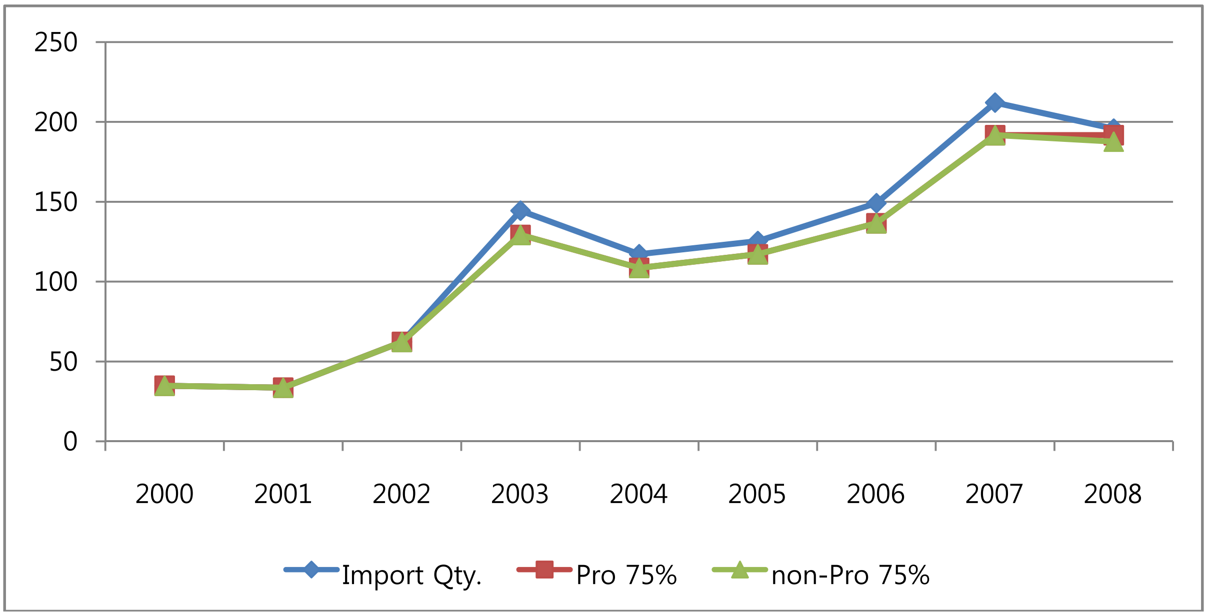
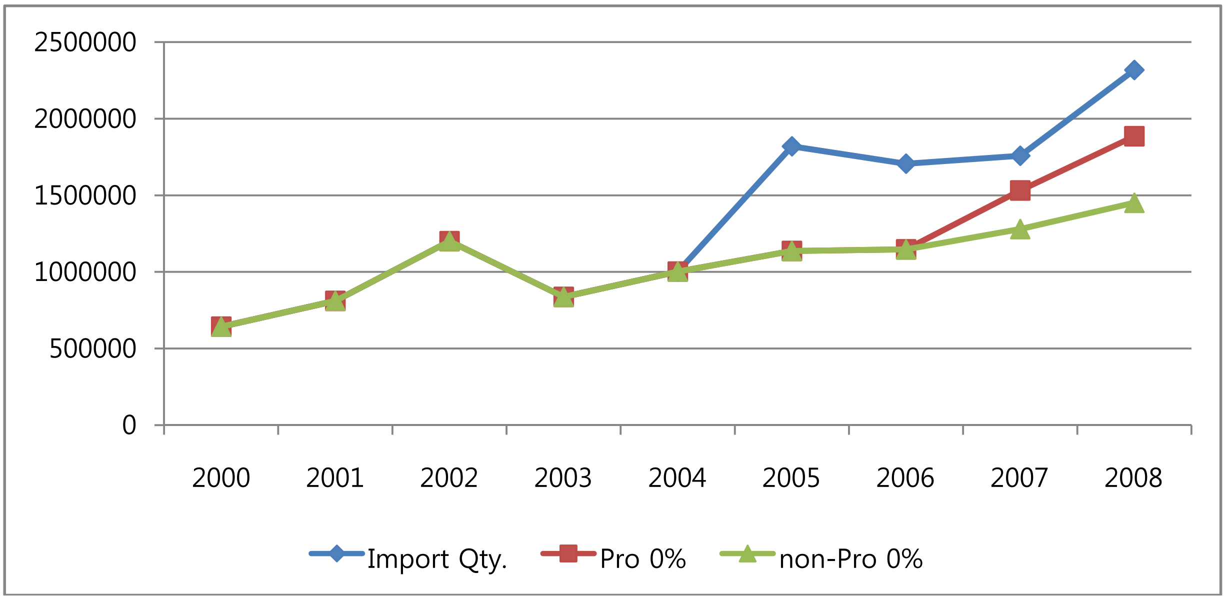


Table5. Turkey Soybean(12010090)- SSM invocation and imports

Assumption		Pro-rating	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual imports	794,825	655,694	1,154,504	1,056,906	1,230,902	1,239,065
0%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	587,313	655,694	890,025	885,140	1,017,819	1,239,065
		no Pro- rating	587,313	520,975	677,713	647,129	560,044	817,633
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating	8		8	12		
		no Pro- rating	8	12	11	11	9	7
75%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	742,947	655,694	1,088,385	1,013,964	1,151,626	1,193,573
		no Pro- rating	742,947	622,015	1,045,108	1,013,964	1,126,188	1,193,573
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating	8		8	12	12	
		no Pro- rating	8	12	8	12	11	

Figure9 . Turkey Soybean(12010090)- SSM invocation and imports

Unit: 1,000 MT



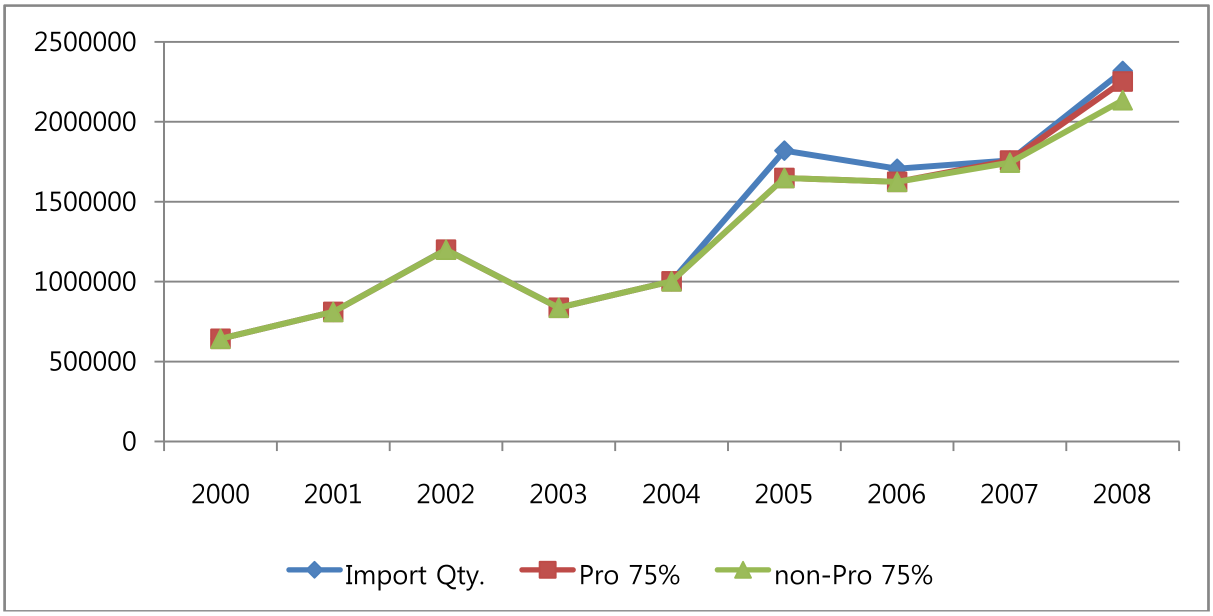
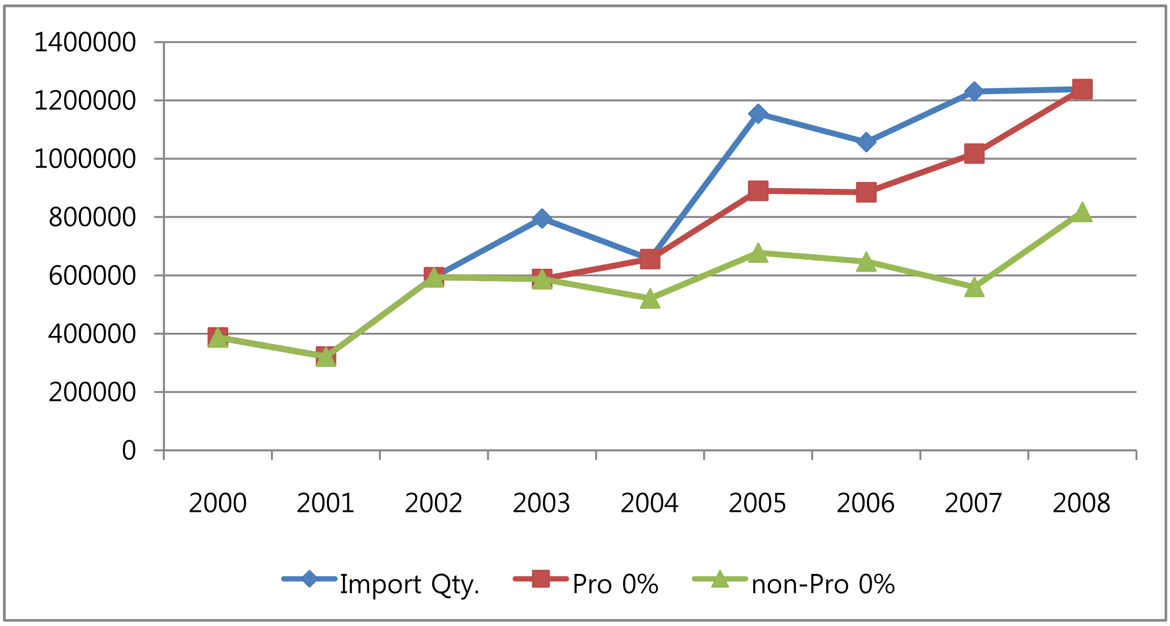


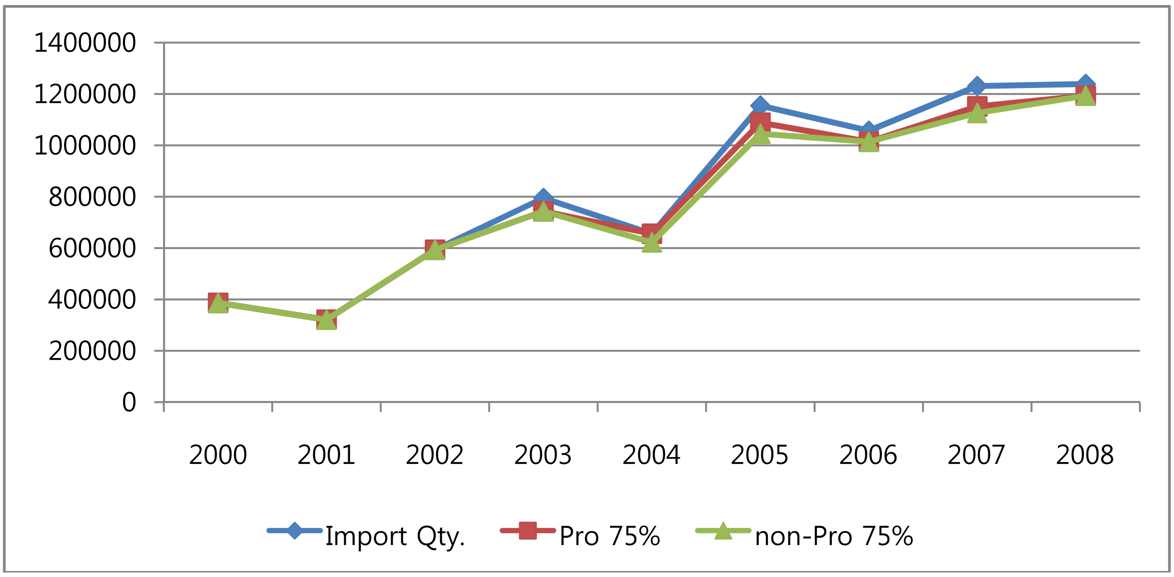
Table6. Philippines rice(10063000)- SSM invocation and imports

Assumption		Pro-rating	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	836,845	1,002,120	1,819,749	1,706,516	1,758,314	2,318,453
0%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	836,845	1,002,120	1,136,506	1,146,843	1,531,592	1,885,581
		no Pro- rating	836,845	1,002,120	1,136,506	1,146,843	1,279,620	1,450,839
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating			7	7	11	9
		no Pro- rating			7	7	10	7
75%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	836,845	1,002,120	1,648,938	1,624,790	1,758,314	2,252,753
		no Pro- rating	836,845	1,002,120	1,648,938	1,624,790	1,744,799	2,135,812
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating			7	8		9
		no Pro- rating			7	8	12	8

Figure 10. Philippines rice(10063000)- SSM invocation and imports

Unit: 1,000 MT





○ **decreasing trend case**

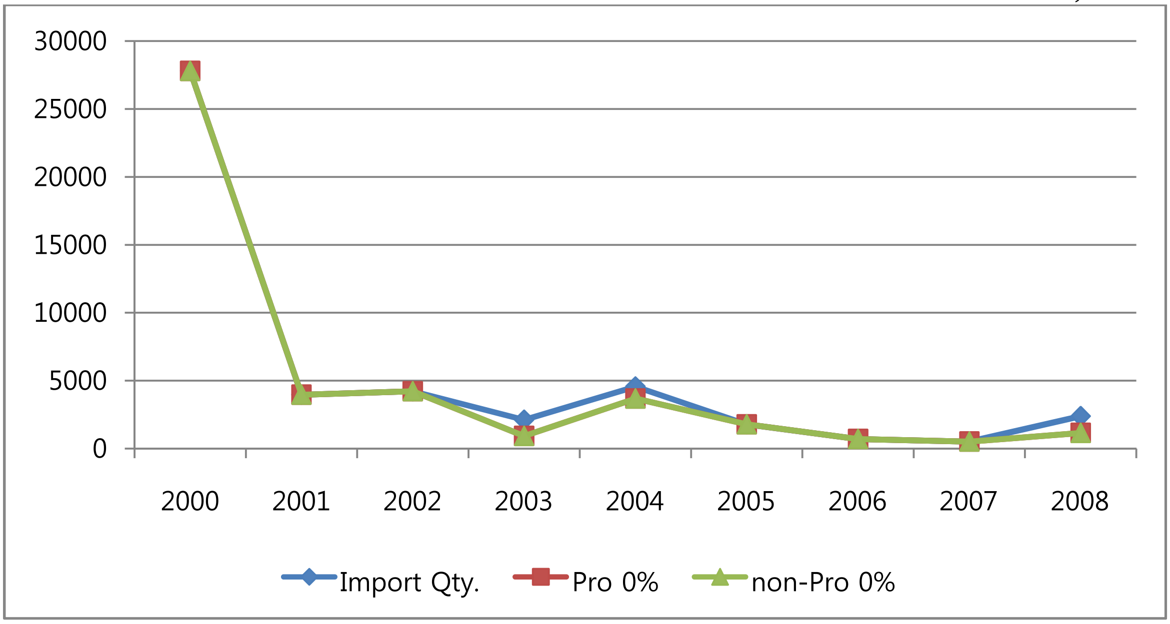
- As for the imports of Indonesia maize, imports or SSM invocation is not much changed by the application of pro-rating as well as the change of import assumption(Table7, Figure11).
- For China beef import, pro-rating postponed the effectiveness of SSM for 1~2 months but the assumption of imports does not makes significant changes(Table8, Figure12).
- SSM for Philippines soybean is not triggered regardless of pro-rating application or import assumption(Table9).
- Consequently, the application of pro-rating for commodity with a decreasing trend in imports invokes SSM less frequently. The effect of pro-rating or import assumptions is relatively small.

Table7. Indonesia maize(100510000)- SSM invocation and imports

Assumption		Pro-rating	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	2,120	4,566	1,783	704	514	2,382
0%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	927	3,684	1,783	704	514	1,154
		no Pro- rating	927	3,684	1,783	704	514	1,154
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating	8	7				9
		no Pro- rating	8	7				9
75%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	1,822	4,346	1,783	704	514	2,075
		no Pro- rating	1,822	4,346	1,783	704	514	2,382
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating	8	7				9
		no Pro- rating	8	7				9

Figure11 . Indonesia maize(100510000)- SSM invocation and imports

Unit: 1,000 MT



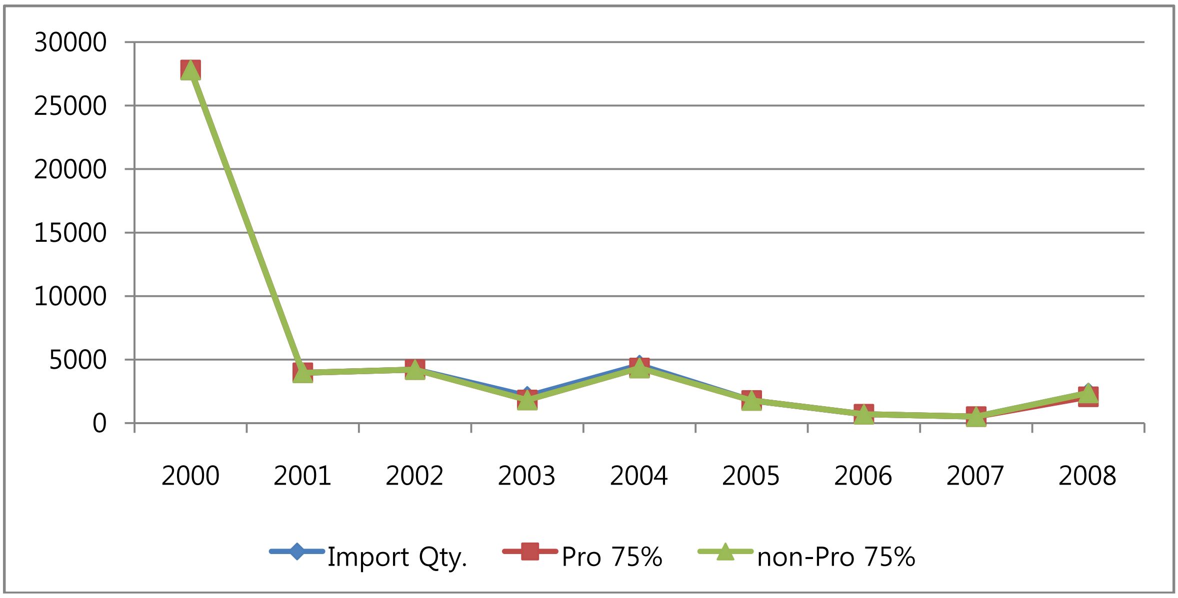
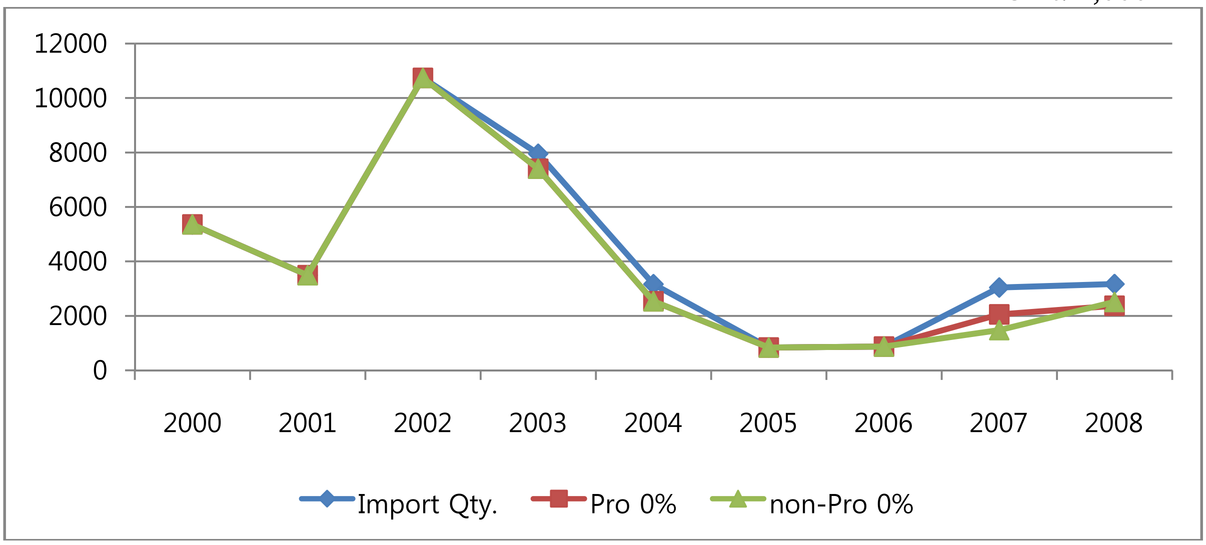


Table8. China beef(02023000)- SSM invocation and imports

Assumption		Pro-rating	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	7,954	3,164	836	875	3,042	3,168
0%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	7,405	2,535	836	875	2,054	2,370
		no Pro- rating	7,405	2,535	836	875	1,478	2,509
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating	12				11	7
		no Pro- rating	12				10	6
75%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	7,954	3,164	836	875	2,795	2,969
		no Pro- rating	7,817	3,007	836	875	2,651	3,004
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating	12				12	7
		no Pro- rating	12				10	6

Figure 12. China beef(02023000)- SSM invocation and imports

Unit: 1,000 MT



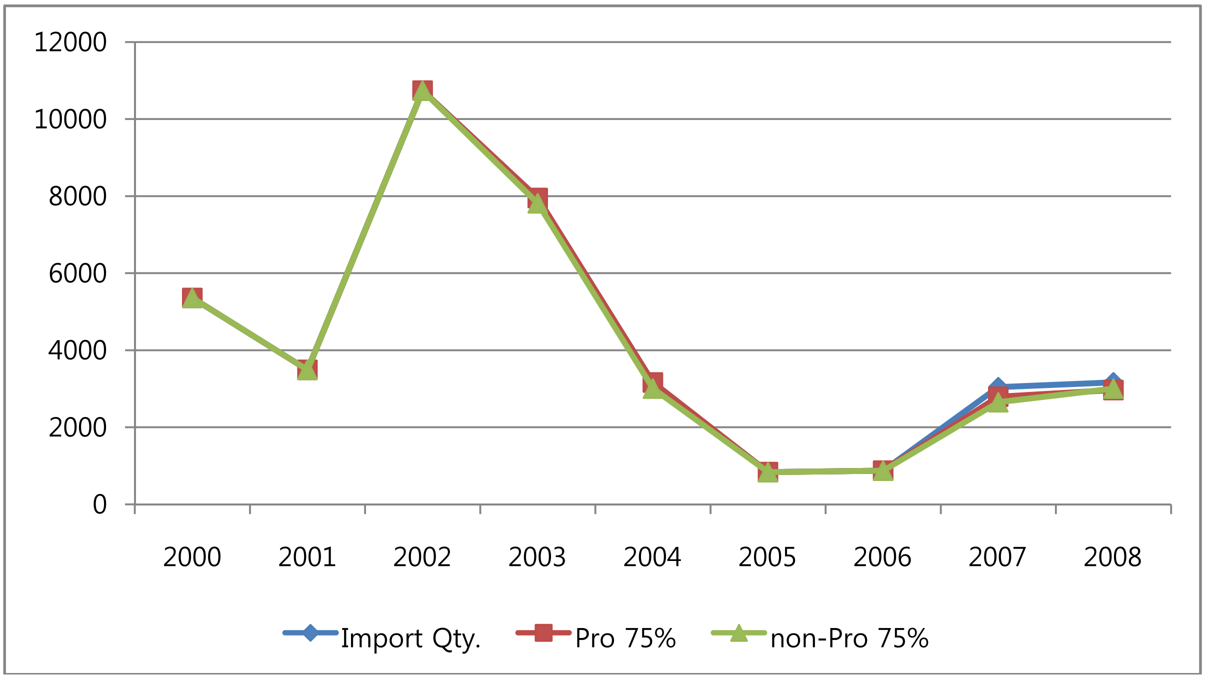
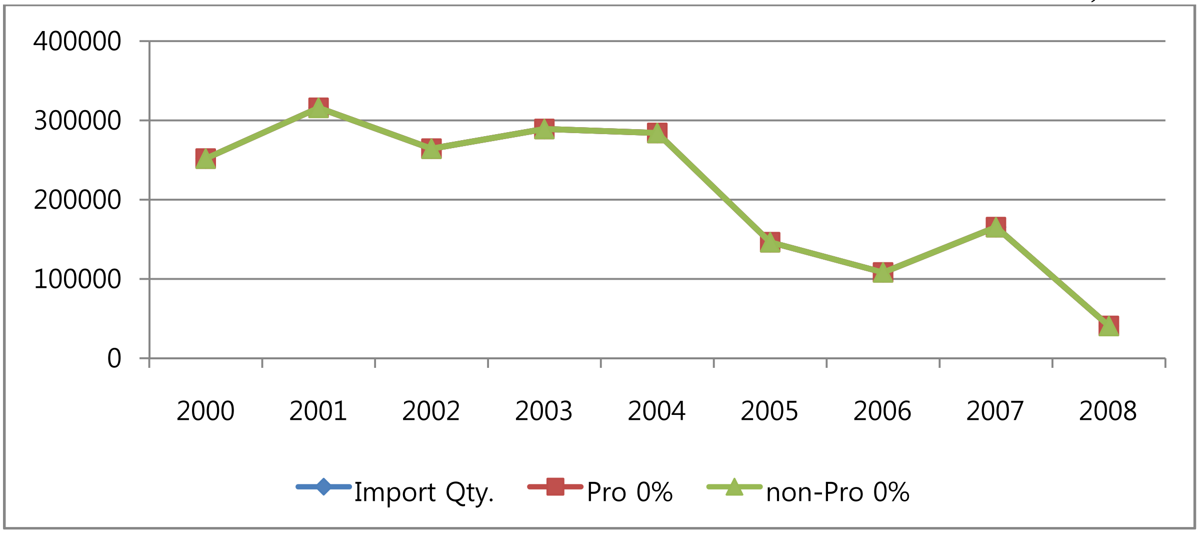


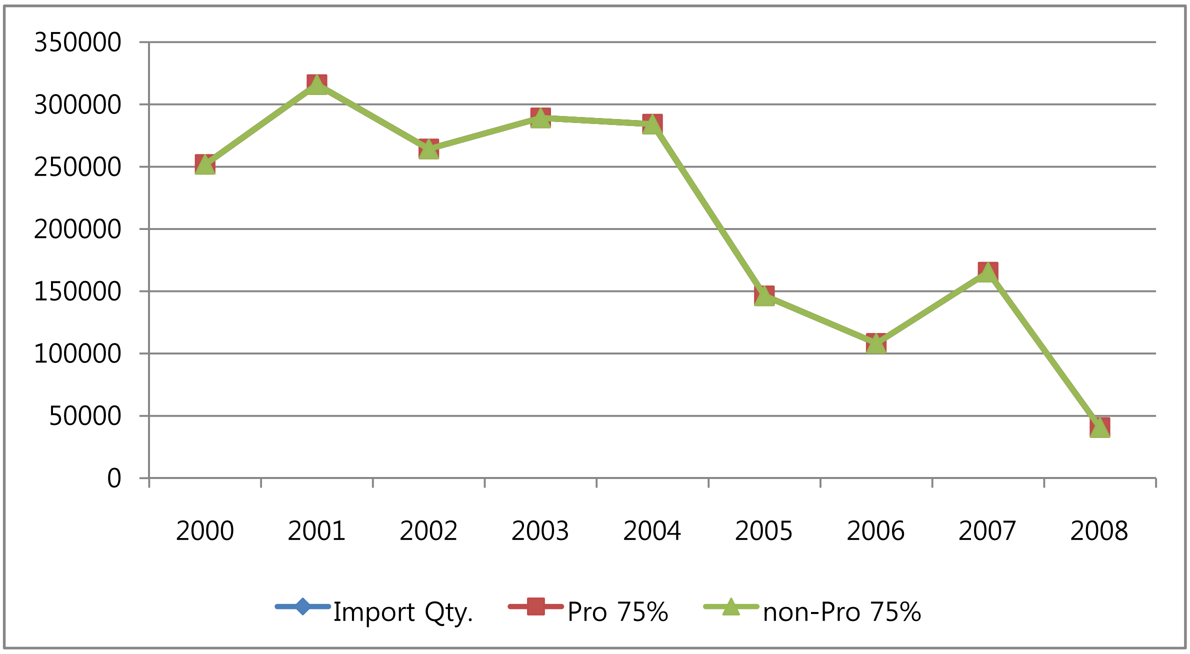
Table9. Philippines Soybean(12010000) - SSM invocation and imports

Assumption		Pro-rating	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	289,220	284,239	146,366	108,199	165,361	40,571
0%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	289,220	284,239	146,366	108,199	165,361	40,571
		no Pro- rating	289,220	284,239	146,366	108,199	165,361	40,571
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating						
		no Pro- rating						
75%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	289,220	284,239	146,366	108,199	165,361	40,571
		no Pro- rating	289,220	284,239	146,366	108,199	165,361	40,571
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating						
		no Pro- rating						

Figure 13. Philippines Soybean(12010000)- SSM invocation and imports

Unit: 1,000 MT





○ **fluctuating trend case**

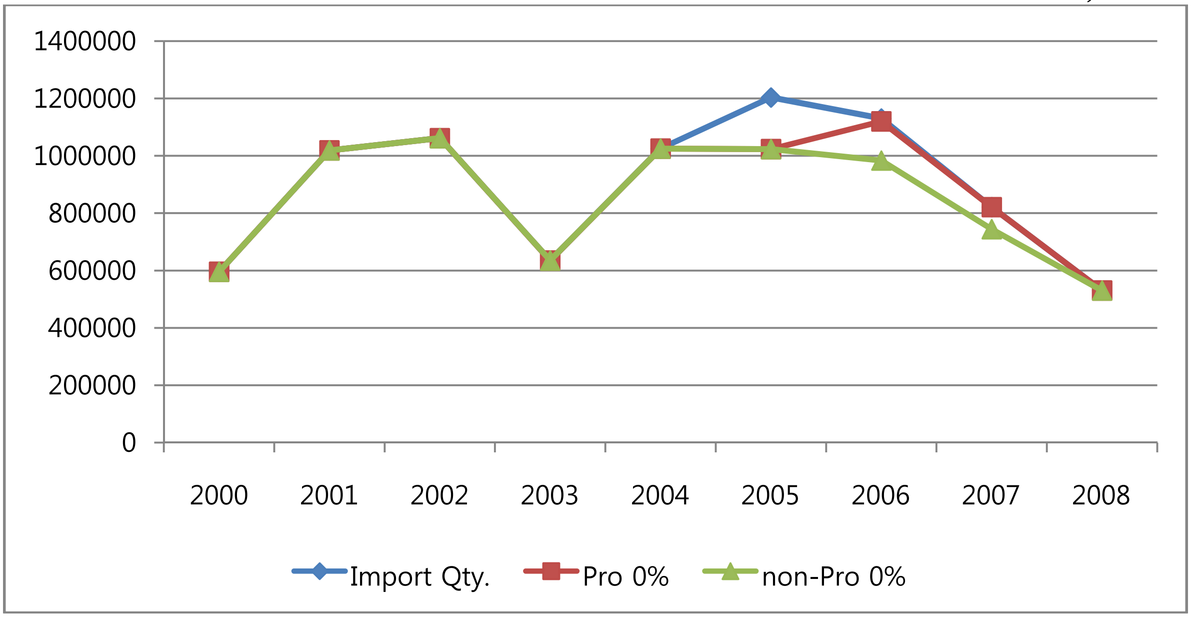
- As regards sugar imports in China, SSM is invoked in import increasing period and not triggered in import decreasing period. The effects of pro-rating application or import assumption are small(Table10, Figure14).
- Turkey rice imports are stable over years except 2004. Imports are not changed much by pro-rating application(Table11, Figure15).
- Coffee imports in Philippines have been very fluctuating year by year(Figure16). The effects of pro-rating are similar to previous cases.
- As a result, the change in import volumes or SSM invocation by applying prorating or different import assumption is small

Table10. China sugar(17011100) - SSM invocation and imports

Assumption		Pro-rating	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	634,897	1,025,247	1,203,665	1,130,393	821,102	530,176
0%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	634,897	1,025,247	1,023,331	1,120,221	821,102	530,176
		no Pro- rating	634,897	1,025,247	1,023,331	983,679	744,312	530,176
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating			10			
		no Pro- rating			10	12		
75%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	634,897	1,025,247	1,158,581	1,127,850	821,102	530,176
		no Pro- rating	634,897	1,025,247	1,158,581	1,093,714	801,905	530,176
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating			10			
		no Pro- rating			10	12		

Figure14 . China sugar(17011100) - SSM invocation and imports

Unit: 1,000 MT



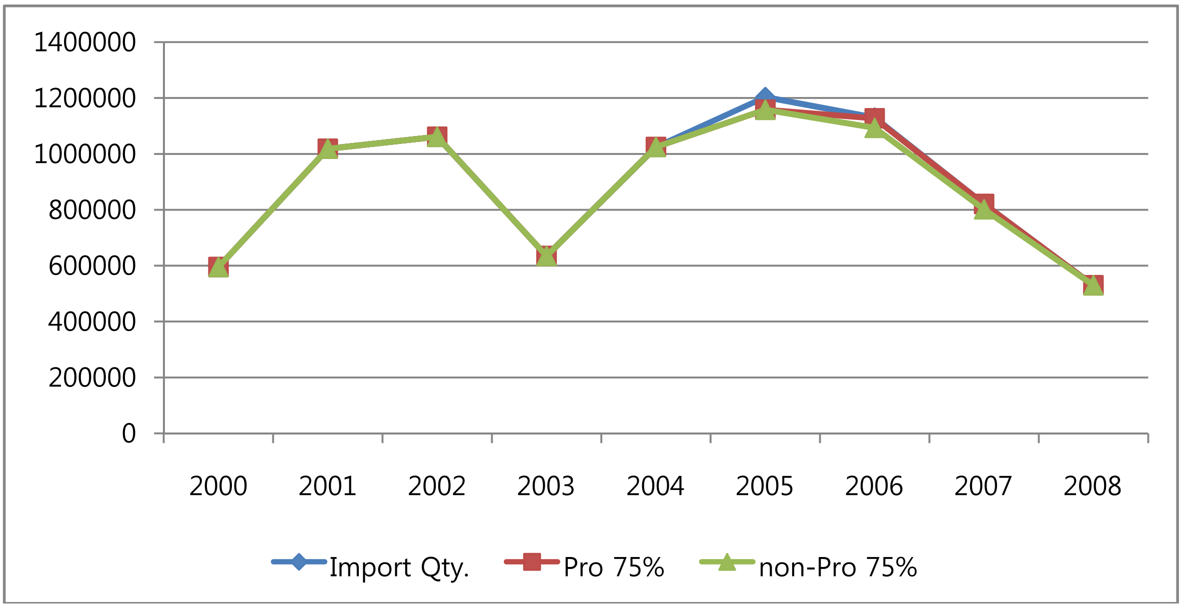
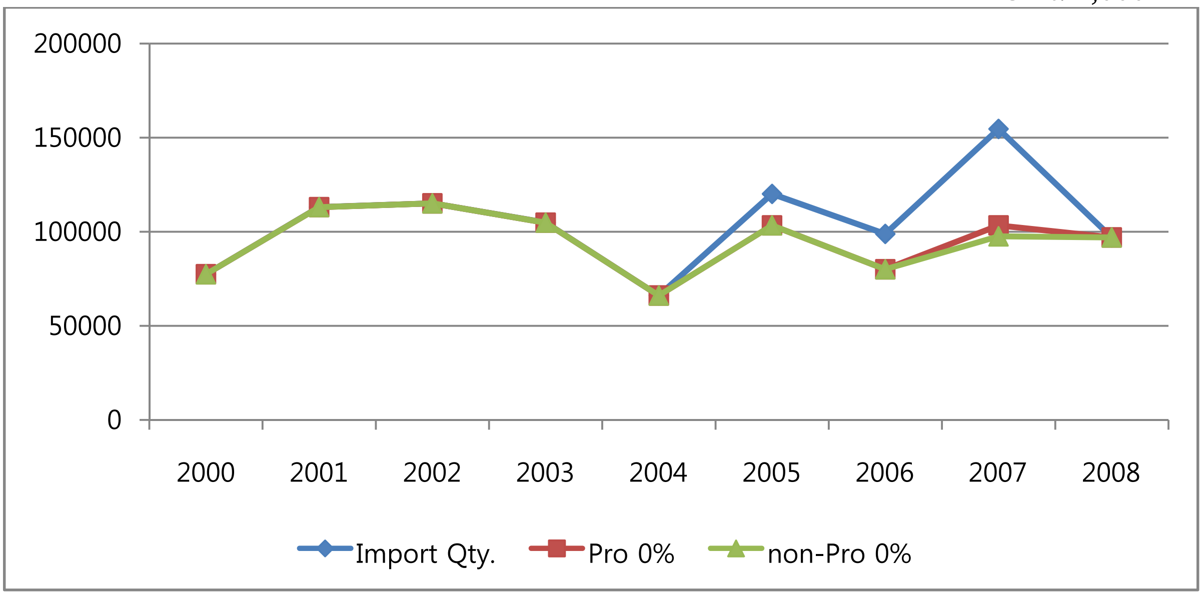


Table11. Turkey rice(10063094) - SSM invocation and imports

Assumption		Pro-rating	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	104,877	66,092	120,142	98,851	154,698	97,021
0%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	104,877	66,092	103,430	80,077	103,435	97,021
		no Pro- rating	104,877	66,092	103,430	80,077	97,576	97,021
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating			12		9	
		no Pro- rating			12		8	
75%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	104,877	66,092	115,964	94,158	141,883	97,021
		no Pro- rating	104,877	66,092	115,964	94,158	141,883	97,021
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating			12		9	
		no Pro- rating			12		9	

Figure15 . Turkey rice(10063094) - SSM invocation and imports

Unit: 1,000 MT



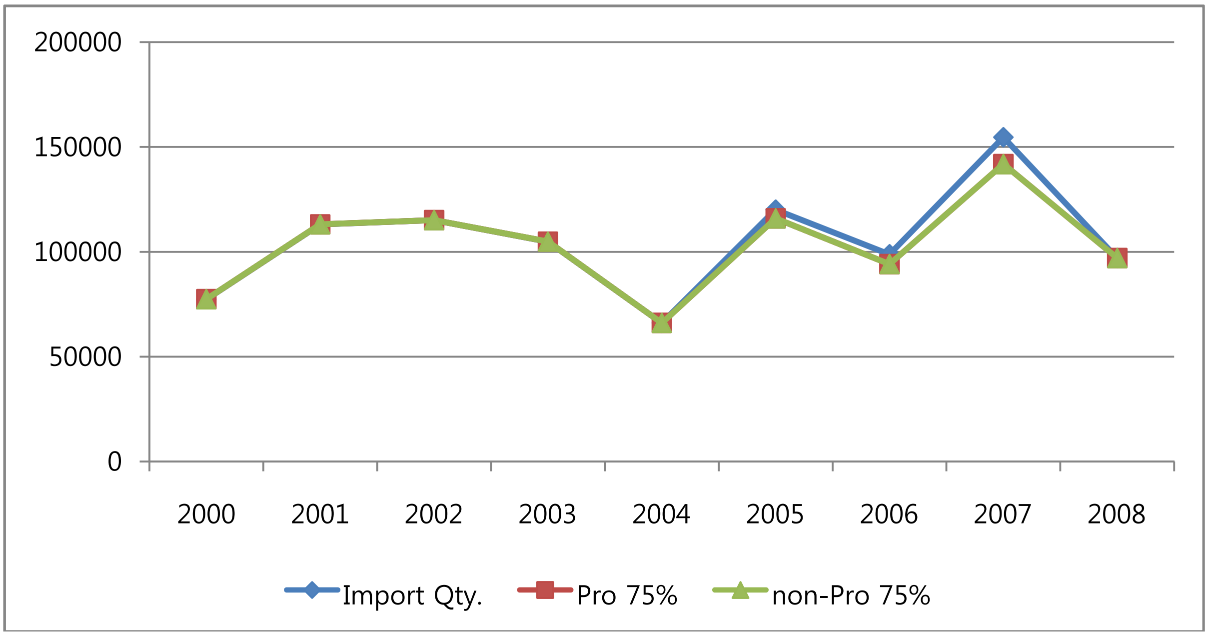
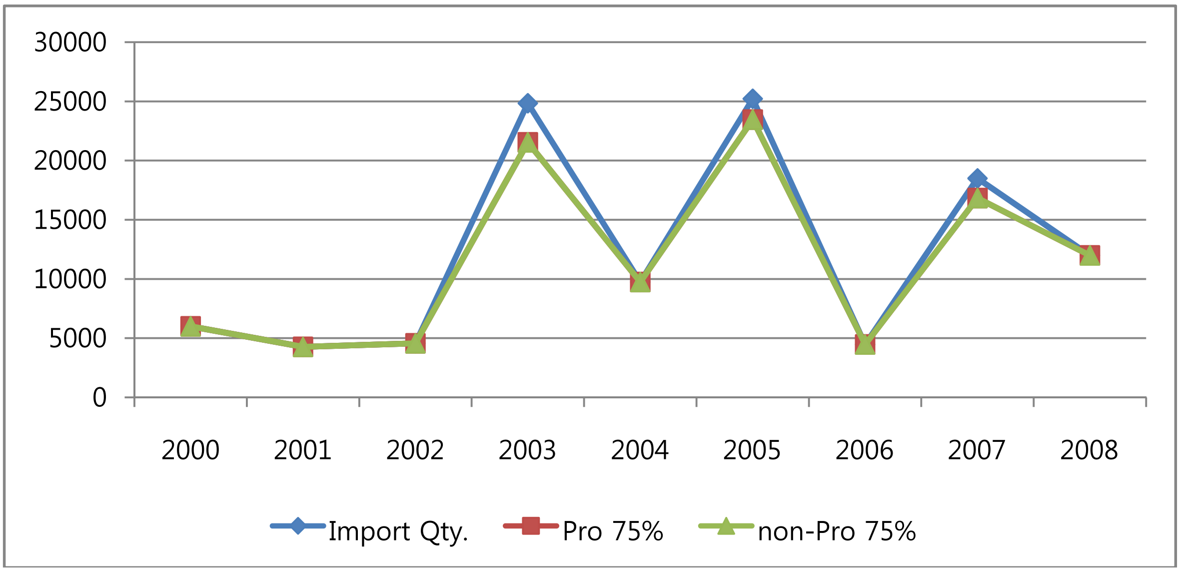


Table12. Philippines coffee(09011100) - SSM invocation and imports

Assumption		Pro-rating	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	24,835	9,746	25,218	4,471	18,492	11,994
0%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	11,671	7,087	10,915	4,471	11,867	11,994
		no Pro- rating	11,671	7,087	13,269	4,471	11,867	11,593
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating	5	12	8		8	
		no Pro- rating	5	12	7		8	12
75%/Actual Imports	Imports (1,000ton)	Pro-rating	21,544	9,746	23,463	4,471	16,836	11,994
		no Pro- rating	21,544	9,746	23,463	4,471	16,836	11,994
	the month invoked SSM	Pro-rating	5		7		8	
		no Pro- rating	5		7		8	

Figure 16. Philippines coffee(09011100) - SSM invocation and imports

Unit: 1,000 MT



○ **summary and implication**

- It is empirically proved that pro-rating increases trigger level and thus delays the invocation of SSM.
- As for commodities with an increasing trend in import, SSM is more frequently invoked and the effects of pro-rating are relatively larger.
- With respect to import assumptions when SSM is invoked, pro-rating with 0% of actual imports has the largest effects. In case of 75% of actual import, pro-rating does not affect the change of import or SSM invocation
- If pro-rating is applied in the period of no actual import, it disrupts to normal trade(Indonesia pork 2007.11, Indonesia corn 2004.8, China sugar 2005. 12). For example, assume that SSM is invoked from Sep 2005 but there is no actual import in Nov and Dec. Then Nov and Dec imports for calculating trigger level would be proxy imports by pro-rating although actual imports do not exist.
- As seen in SSG usage of Korea, the U.S., Japan, imports are maintained although SSG is triggered. Therefore, pro-rating has small effects and makes SSM complicated

3. Seasonality

■ Purpose

- to check if seasonality in export and import exists
- to figure out the problems in implementing seasonality

■ Assumption and Method

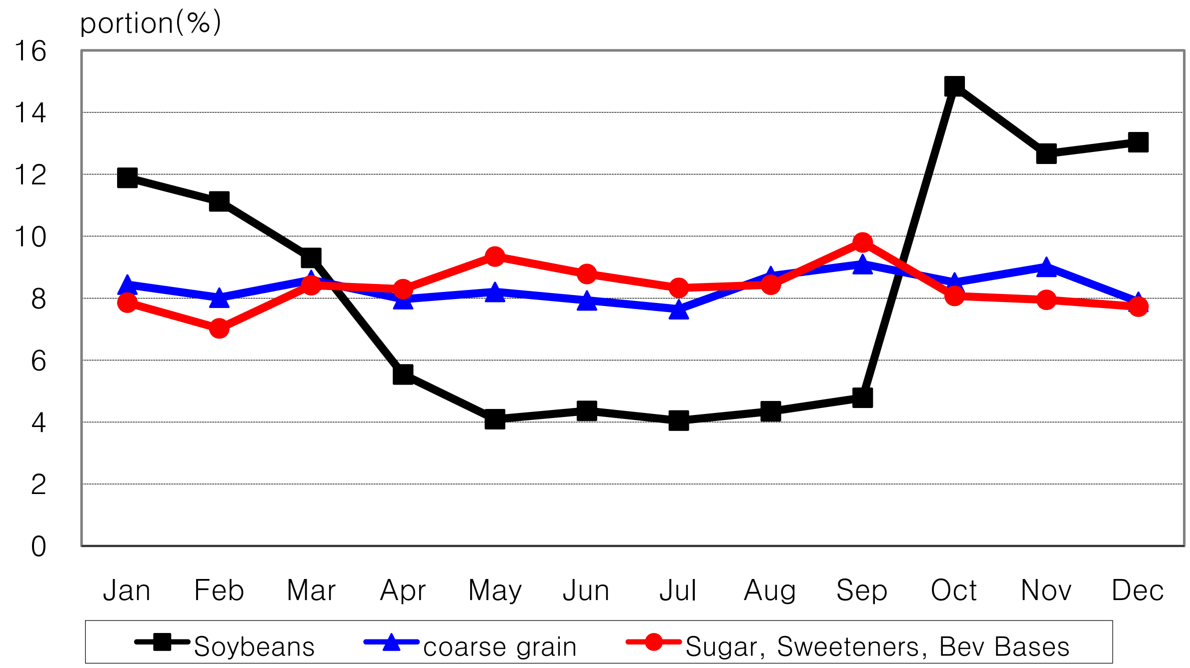
- In order to check seasonality in export(import), calculate the portion of each month out of total export(import). In doing so, export variation year by year can be removed.

■ Findings

○ Seasonality in export

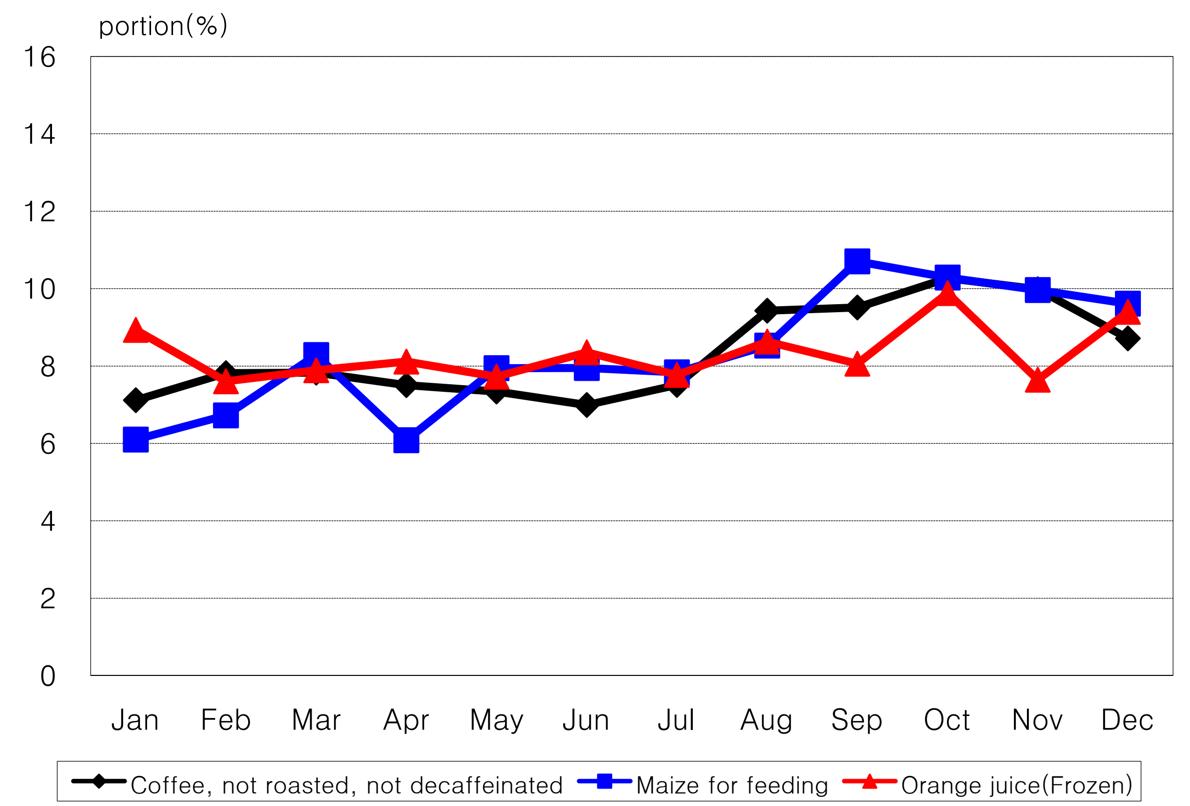
- As for U.S. grain exports, soybean exports usually increase from October to December and decrease afterward. In harvest season soybean is exported 10~15% each month while 4~5% per month are exported during May to August. For sugar and coarse grain(mostly maize), there is no obvious seasonality(Figure17).
- With respect to major exporting tariff lines in Brazil, it is hard to say that coffee(09011110), maize(feeding, 10059010), frozen orange juice(20091100) have seasonality(Figure18). However, Soya-bean(12010090), soya oil(15071000), sugar(other, 17019900), seed cotton(52010020) seem to have seasonality in export(Figure19).
- Australia exports of beef(02013013), wheat(10019022, 10019023), barley(10030013), wool(51011120) look like no seasonality while barley for feeding(10030021), Rape(12051000), seed cotton(52010000) have it(Figure20, Figure21)
- Consequently, some tariff lines have seasonality in export but others have not. There is no a clear criterion or classification.
- In case of soybean export, both the U.S. and Brazil have seasonality but the seasonality is the opposite. In that case, it is difficult to make a rule for implementing seasonality(Figure22).

Figure 17. Monthly portion of U.S. grain exports(monthly average of 2006~08)



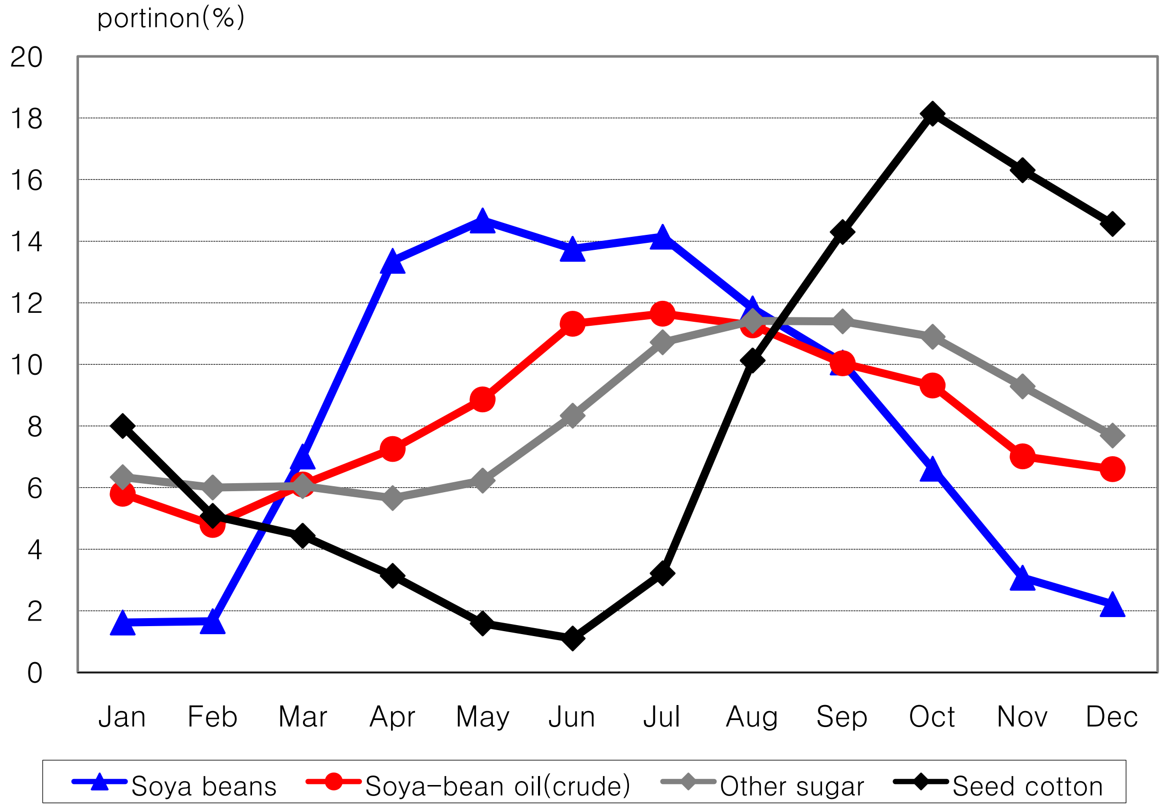
Source: USDA

Figure 18. Monthly portion of Brazil major export tariff lines 1(monthly average of 1997~08)



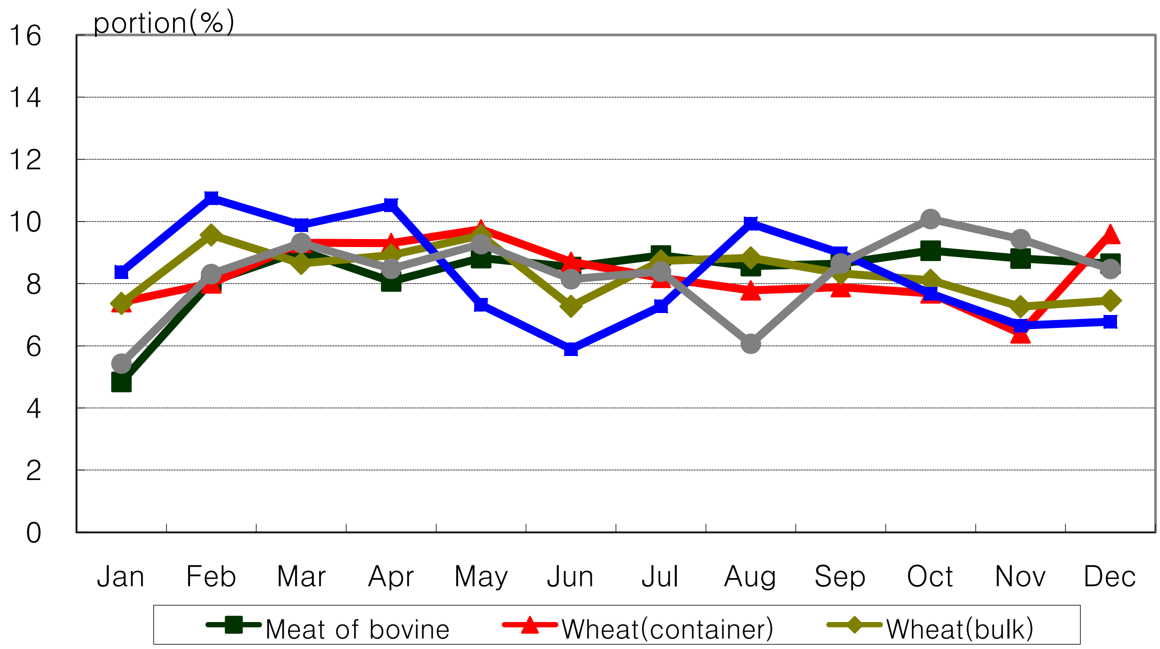
Source: Global Atlas

Figure 19. Monthly portion of Brazil major export tariff lines 2(monthly average of 1997~08)



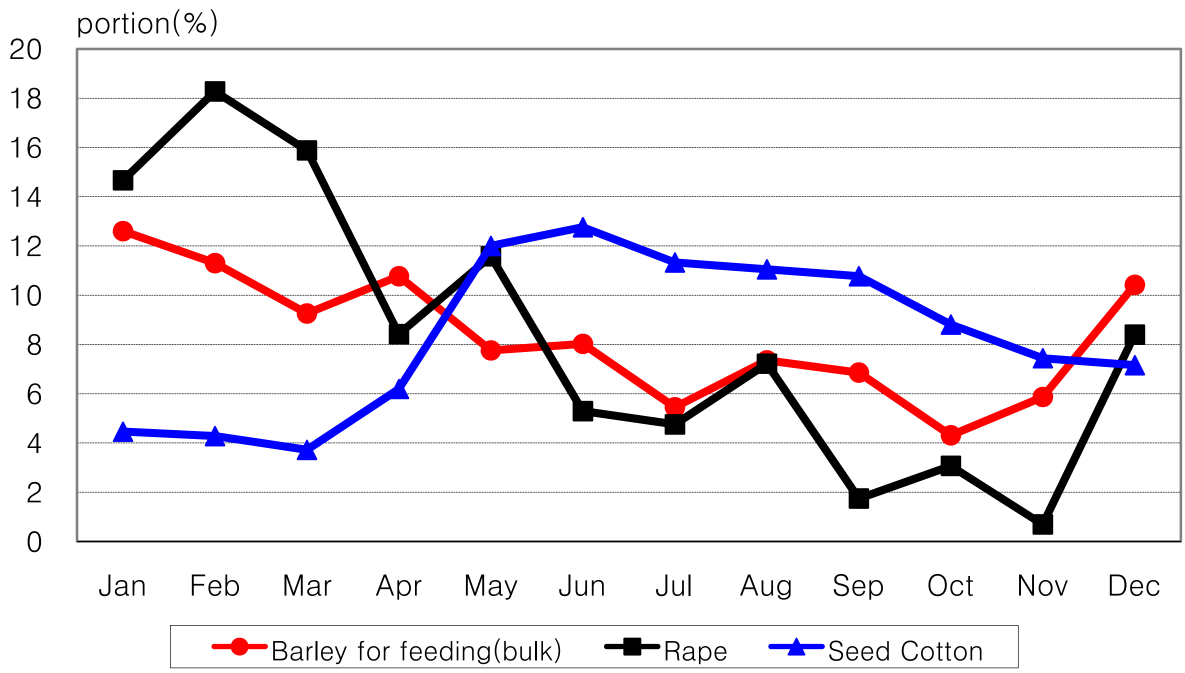
Source: Global Atlas

Figure 20. Monthly portion of Australia major export tariff lines1(monthly average of 1997~08)



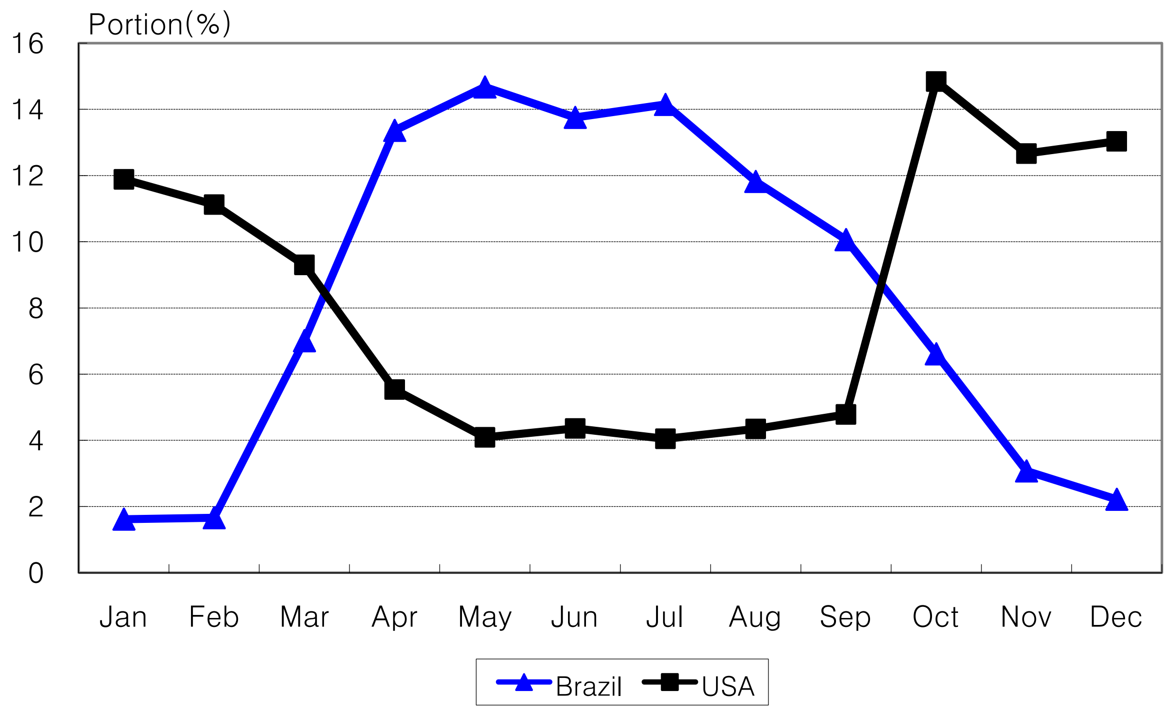
Source: Global Atlas

Figure21. Monthly portion of Australia major export tariff lines2(monthly average of 1997~08)



Source: Global Atlas

Figure22. Monthly portion of soybean exports in the U.S. and Brazil

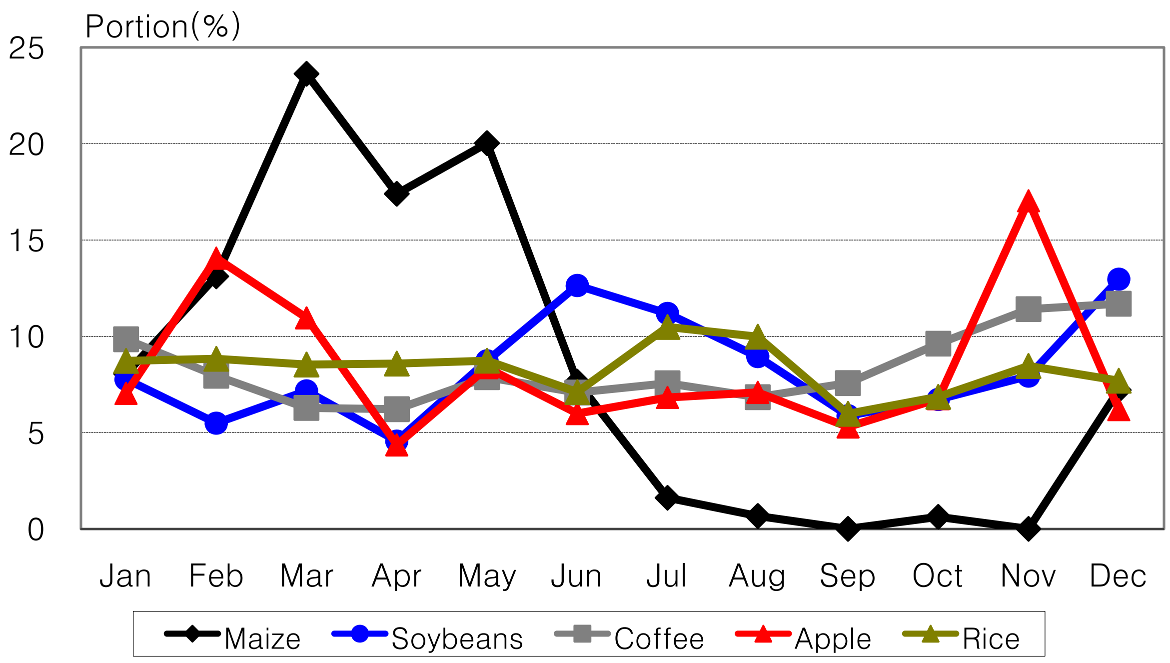


Source: USDA, Global Atlas

○ **Seasonality in import**

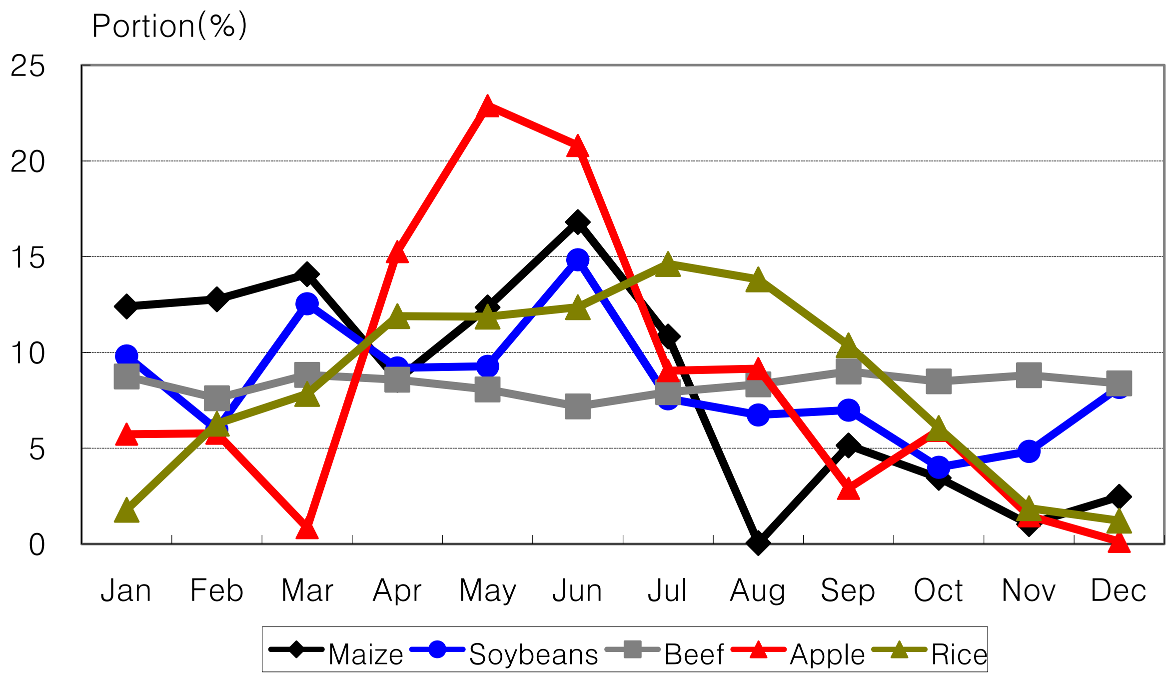
- For maize(10051015) imports in Turkey, portions of Jul~Nov are less than 5% and the portions of Mar~May are over 15%. So, it seems to be seasonality. But the rest of tariff lines such as coffee(09011100), rice(10063094), apple(08133000), soybeans(12010090) have stable monthly import portions(Figure23).
- As regards major import tariff lines in Philippines, the degree of seasonality in beef(02023010) and soybeans(12010000) imports is relatively small. But maize(10059000), apple(08133000), rice(10063000) have a clear seasonality. In particular, Philippines rice import has seasonality while turkey rice import does not(Figure24).
- As for Korea imports of soybean(oil and oil cake), there is no seasonality although imports from the U.S. and Brazil have seasonality. Korea usually imports U.S. soybean from Nov to May while imports from Brail after June(Figure25).
- In that case, if SSM is triggered in the second half of year, SSM is only Brazil's matter in this case. So, it is hard to implement seasonality.

Figure23. Monthly portion of Turkey major import tariff lines(monthly average of 2000~08)



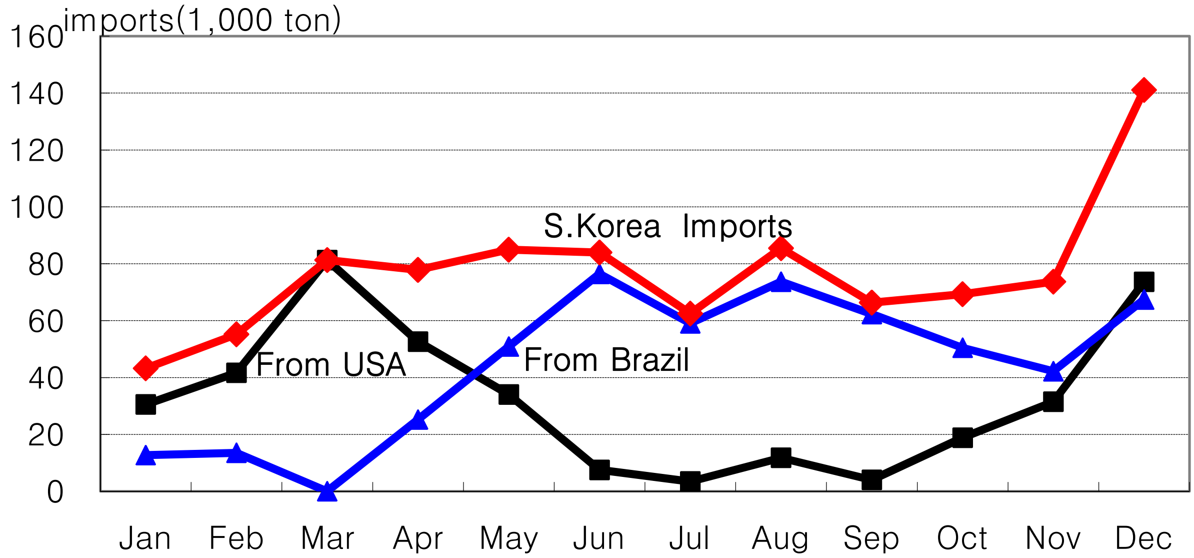
Source: Global Atlas

Figure24. Monthly portion of Philippines major import tariff lines(monthly average of 2000~08)



Source: Global Atlas

Figure25. Korea soybean(oil and oil cake, 1201001000) import from major countries(monthly average of 20006~08)



Source: Global Atlas

4. cross-check

■ Purpose

- to analyze how much SSM invocation is constrained by cross-check

■ Assumption and Method

- limit SSM invocation if domestic price is higher than the 3 year average price.
- assume that imports are 75% of actual imports when SSM is invoked. 120% of trigger level, application of pro-rating, x month on/off.
- target commodity: soybean and rice(Turkey), Coffee(Philippines)
- use farm prices as a domestic price

■ Findings

- As for Turkey soybean, SSM is possible to be triggered for 4 months in 2003 and 2005. But after implementing cross-check, there is no SSM invocation(Table13, Figure26). For Turkey rice, cross-check greatly limits the effectiveness of SSM(Table14, Figure27).
- SSM invocation for Philippines coffee are possible for 4 months in 2003 but SMM is not triggered by applying cross-check(Table15, Figure28).
- Consequently, the application of cross-check is severely constrained SSM invocation.

Table13. Turkey Soybean(12010090)-SSM invocation with cross-check

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C
Jan									O	O	O	X
Feb									O	O	O	X
Mar												
Apr												
May												
Jun												
Jul												
Aug	O	X			O	X						
Sep	O	X			O	X						
Oct	O	X			O	X						
Nov	O	X			O	X						
Dec							O	O	O	X		
#	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**0**

Figure26. Turkey Soybean(12010090)-SSM invocation with cross-check

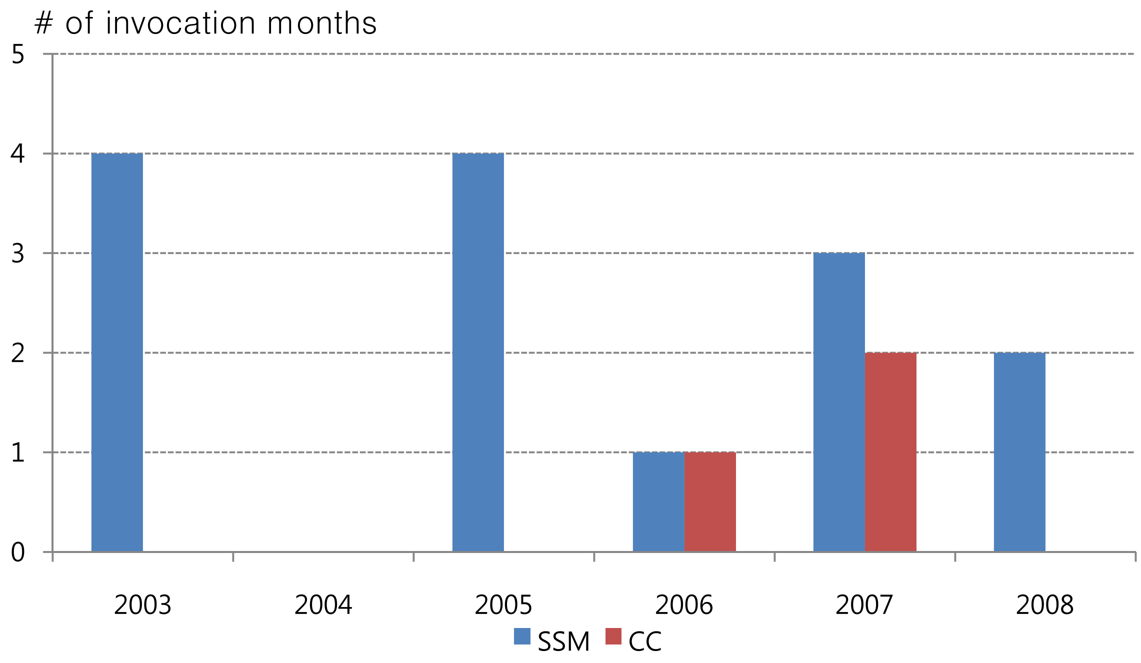


Table14. Turkey rice(100630094)-SSM invocation with cross-check

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C
Jan									O	O	O	X
Feb									O	O	O	X
Mar												
Apr												
May												
Jun												
Jul												
Aug	O	X			O	X						
Sep	O	X			O	X						
Oct	O	X			O	X						
Nov	O	X			O	X						
Dec							O	O	O	X		
#	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**0**

Figure27. Turkey rice(100630094)-SSM invocation with cross-check

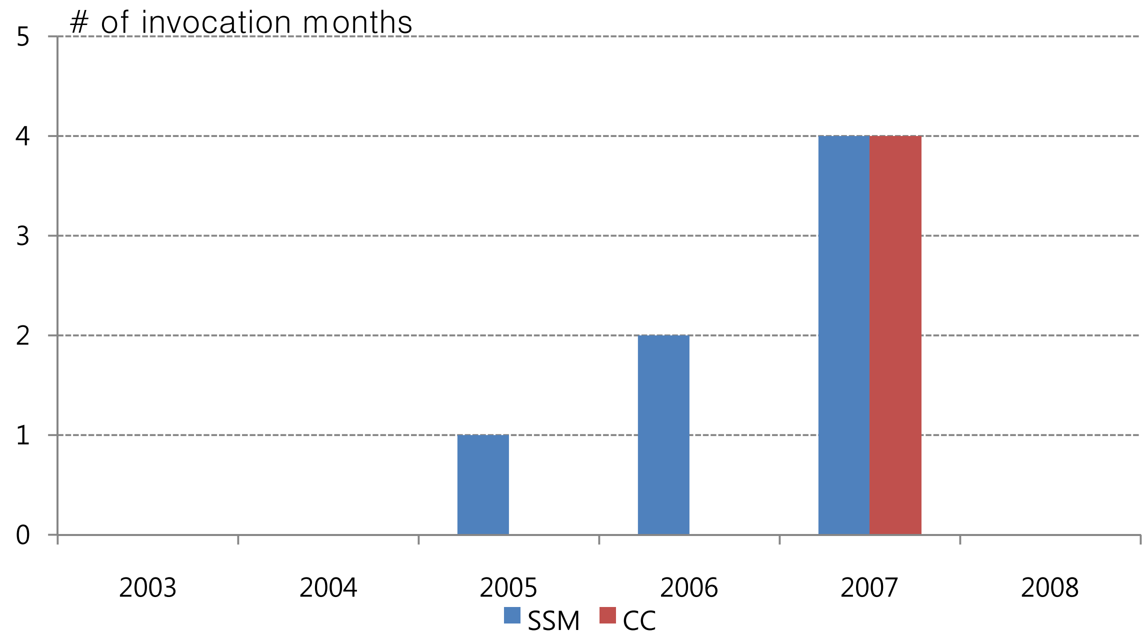


Table15. Philippines coffee(09011100)-SSM invocation with cross-check

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C	SSM	C.C
Jan												
Feb												
Mar												
Apr												
May	O	X										
Jun	O	X										
Jul	O	X			O	O						
Aug	O	X			O	O			O	X		
Sep					O	O			O	O		
Oct					O	X			O	O		
Nov									O	O		
Dec												
#	**4**	**0**			**4**	**3**			**4**	**3**		

Figure28. Philippines coffee(09011100)-SSM invocation with cross-check

5. Duration/Spill-over

■ Purpose

- to find the effects of the change in duration/ spill over period

■ Assumption and Method

- extend duration/ spill over period from 4/2 to 8/4
- pro-rating, 0% and 75% of actual imports, 120% of trigger level.
- x month on/off
- target commodities: Korea pork, Indonesia pork

■ Findings

- For Korea pork imports, if the period of duration/ spill over with the assumption of 0% import is extended from 4/2 to 8/4, there is no one direction in the change of import(Table16). But total imports from 2004 to 2008 are decreased. With the assumption of 75% imports, its period extension reduces imports(Table17).
- As regards Indonesia pork, the period extension of duration/ spill over decreases imports in total(Table18, Table19).
- As a result, the extension of duration/spill over period has complicated effects such as cross-effect between duration and spill-over, and holiday effects. But in general imports are decreased by its extension.

Table16. Korea pork(0203291000)-extension of duration/spill over period(0% import)

		duration/spill over	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	46	63	75	85	103	95
Pro-rating	Imports (1,000ton)	4/2	46	50	58	67	80	78
		8/4	46	50	51	62	70	90
	the month invoked SSM	4/2		11	12	12	12	
		8/4		11		10		12
no Pro- rating	Imports (1,000ton)	4/2	46	50	52	59	62	75
		8/4	46	50	51	55	70	55
	the month invoked SSM	4/2		11	11	11	10	11
		8/4		11		9		7

Figure29. Korea pork(0203291000)-extension of duration/spill over period(0% import and pro-rating)

Unit: 1,000 MT

Figure30. Korea pork(0203291000)-extension of duration/spill over period(0% import and no pro-rating)

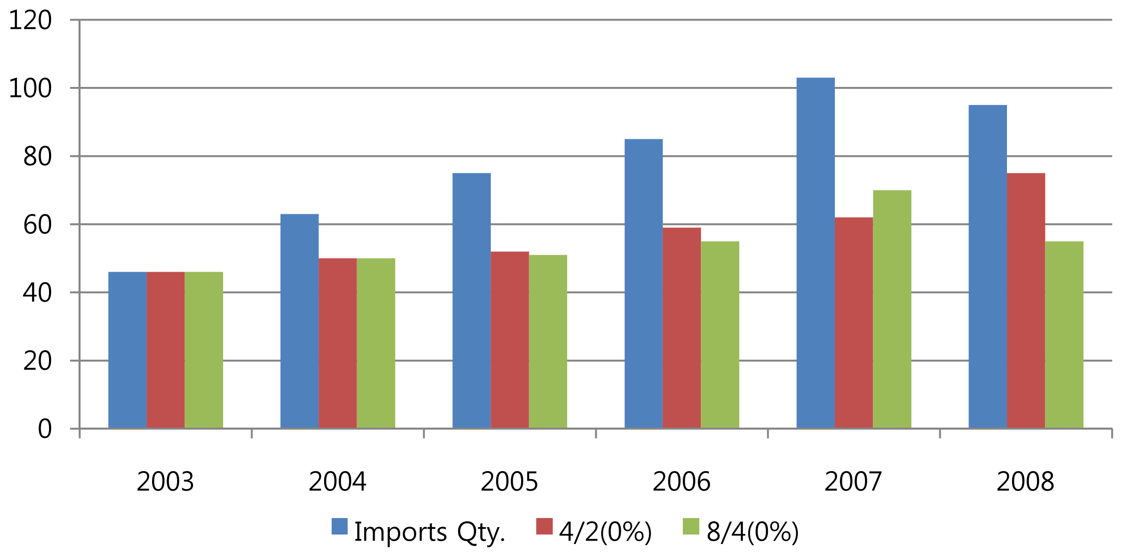


Table17. Korea pork(0203291000)-extension of duration/spill over period(75% imports)

		duration/spill over	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	46	63	75	85	103	95
Pro-rating	Imports (1,000ton)	4/2	46	59	70	79	96	91
		8/4	46	59	66	76	91	86
	the month invoked SSM	4/2		11	11	11	11	
		8/4		11	11	11	11	
no Pro- rating	Imports (1,000ton)	4/2	46	59	70	79	96	91
		8/4	46	59	66	76	91	86
	the month invoked SSM	4/2		11	11	11	11	
		8/4		11	11	11	11	

Figure31. Korea pork(0203291000)-extension of duration/spill over period(75% import and pro-rating)

Unit: 1,000 MT

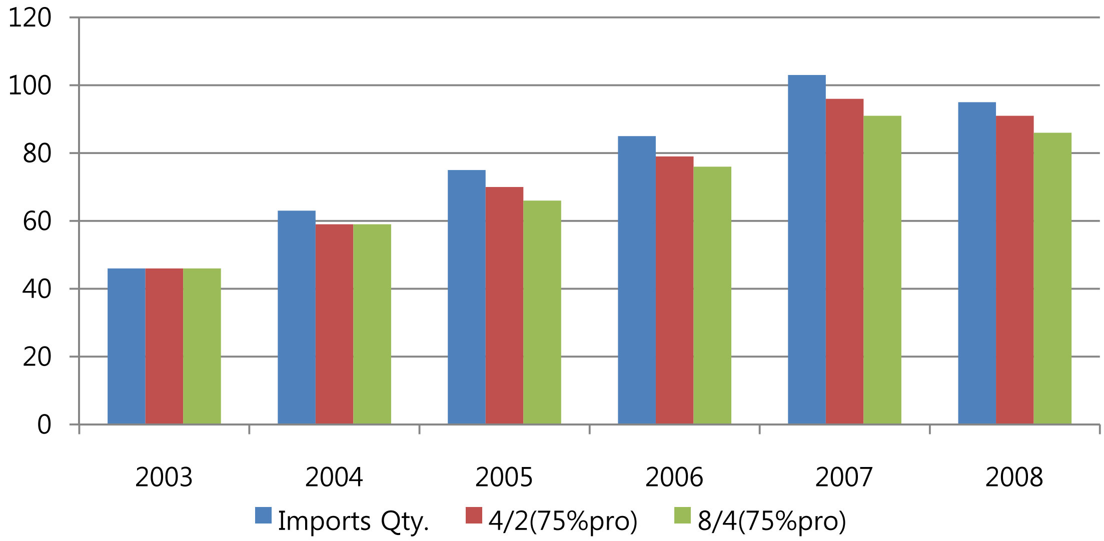


Figure32. Korea pork(0203291000)-extension of duration/spill over period(75% import and no pro-rating)

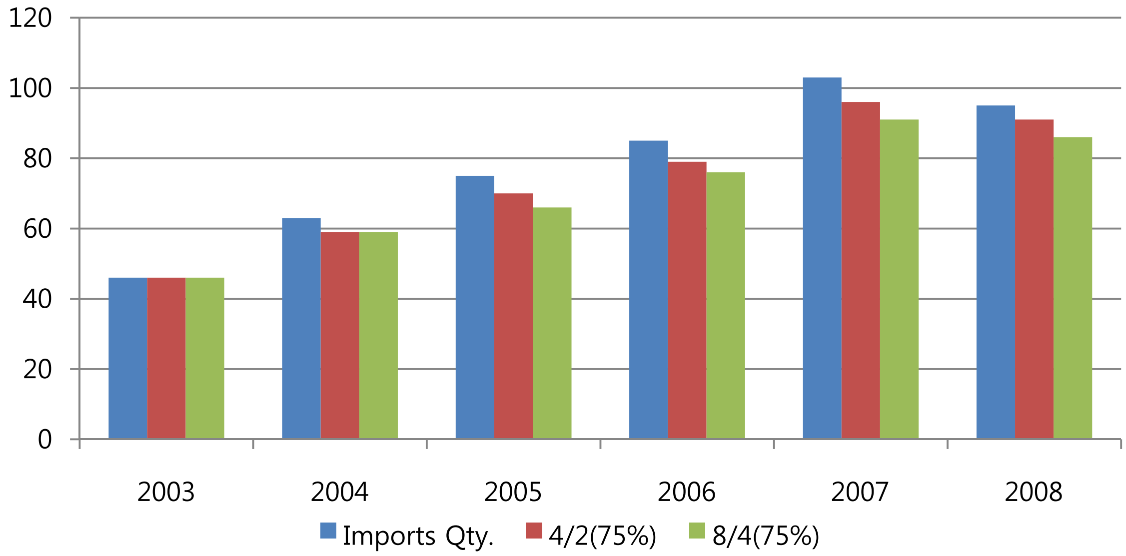


Table18. Indonesia pork(020329000)-extension of duration/spill over period(0% import)

		duration/spill over	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	144	117	125	149	212	196
Pro-rating	Imports (1,000ton)	4/2	84	82	93	99	131	147
		8/4	61	65	91	99	114	131
	the month invoked SSM	4/2	3	8	12	12	10	11
		8/4	3	8		11	12	
no Pro- rating	Imports (1,000ton)	4/2	84	82	73	83	114	131
		8/4	61	65	76	66	114	114
	the month invoked SSM	4/2	3	8	11	11	7	7
		8/4	3	7	12	11	11	12

Figure33. Indonesia pork(020329000)-extension of duration/spill over period(0% import and pro-rating)

Unit: 1,000 MT

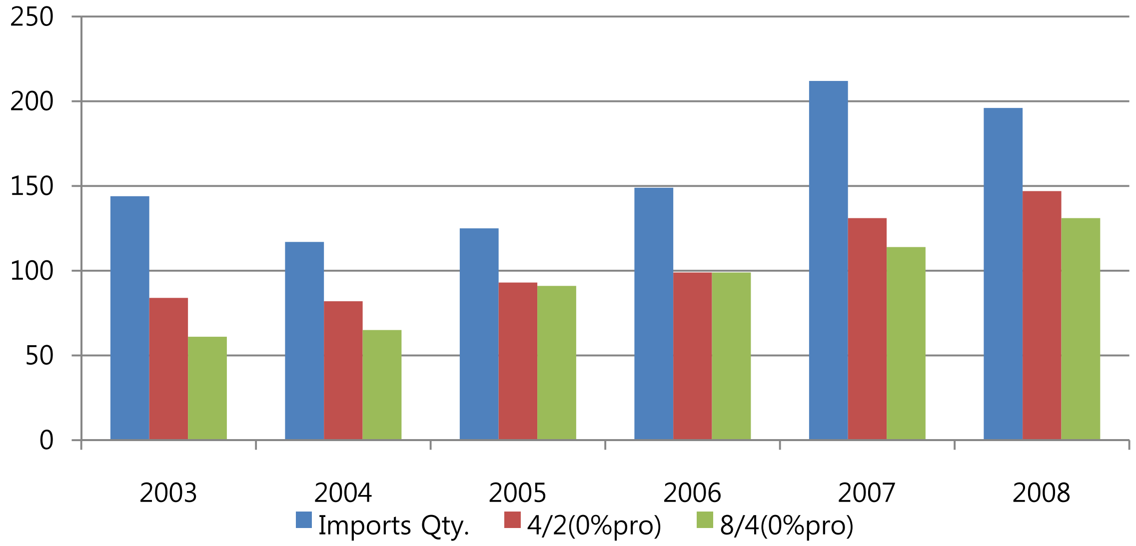


Figure34. Indonesia pork(020329000)-extension of duration/spill over period(0% import and no pro-rating)

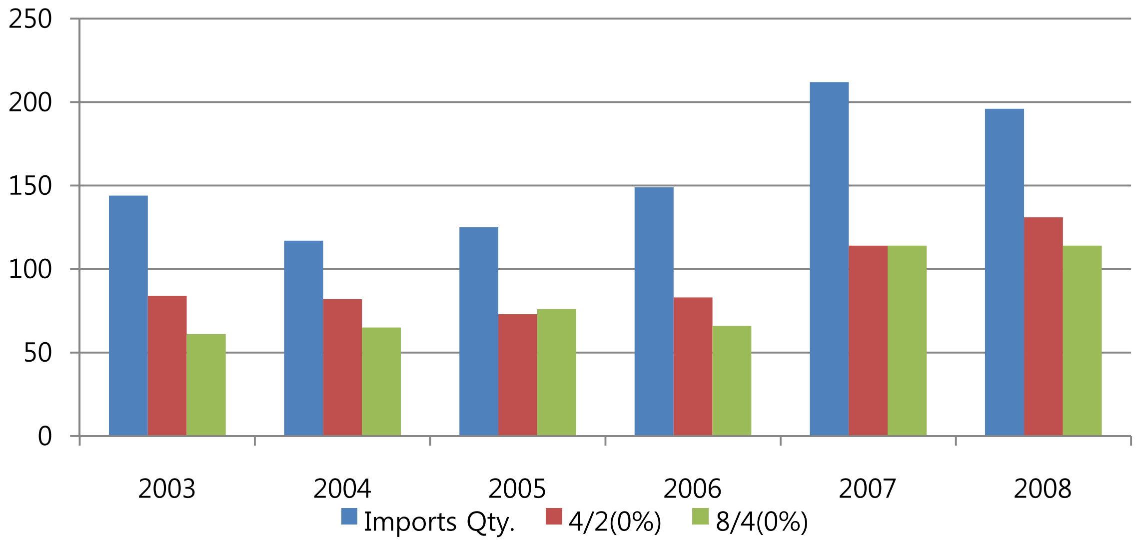


Table19. Indonesia pork(020329000)-extension of duration/spill over period(75% imports)

		duration/spill over	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Actual Imports	144	117	125	149	212	196
Pro-rating	Imports (1,000ton)	4/2	129	109	117	137	192	192
		8/4	124	109	117	141	180	175
	the month invoked SSM	4/2	3	10	12	12	10	12
		8/4	3	10		12	10	12
no Pro- rating	Imports (1,000ton)	4/2	129	109	117	137	192	188
		8/4	124	109	117	141	180	175
	the month invoked SSM	4/2	3	10	12	12	10	12
		8/4	3	10		12	10	12

Figure35. Indonesia pork(020329000)-extension of duration/spill over period(75% import and pro-rating)

Unit: 1,000 MT

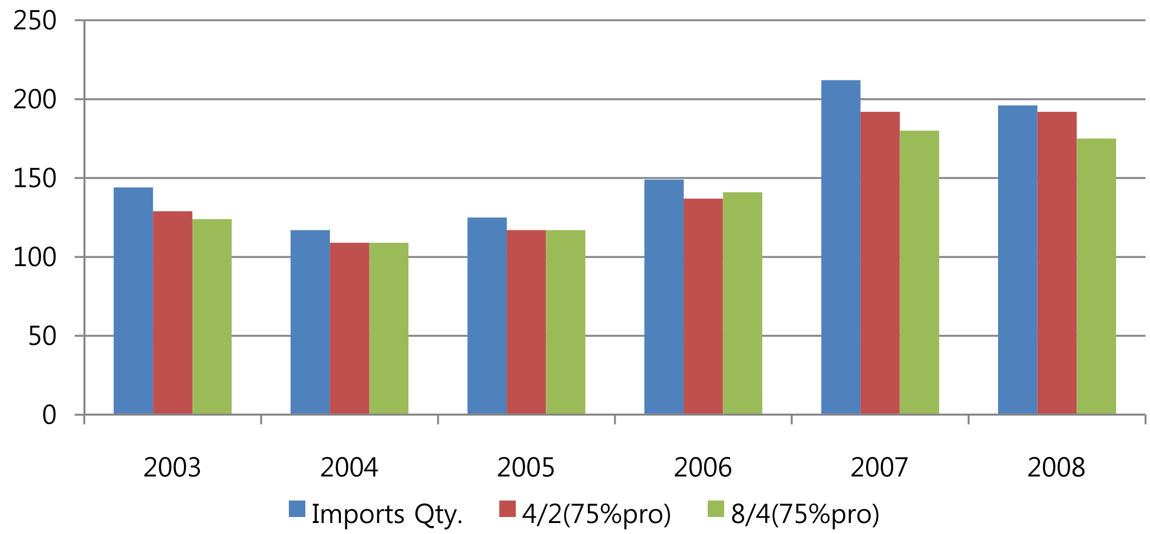


Figure36. Indonesia pork(020329000)-extension of duration/spill over period(75% import and no pro-rating)