

해 외 출 장 결 과

출장명: 대만 FFTC 참석 및 주제 발표

1. 출장목적

- 대만 FFTC 국제워크숍 참석(주제 발표, 세션 좌장) 및 대만의 농업 6차산업화 현장 방문

2. 출장기간, 출장자, 출장지

소 속	출장자	직 위	출장기간	출장지
원 장 실	최세균	원 장	6.23(월)~6.27(금) (4박 5일)	대만
청 사 이 전 추 진 단	전일송	책임행정원		

3. 주요 출장내용

- 대만 FFTC 참석 및 주제 발표 및 좌장
 - 발표주제: KREI & IT's INVOLVEMENT IN ESTABLISHING NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY
 - 좌장: Country Paper: 인도네시아 농업 및 농정 현황과 과제
(발표자: Sudarianto 농업부 국제담당 차관보)
- 농업부 장관(陳 保 基, Bao-Ji Chen) 면담
- 대만 농업의 6차산업화 현장 방문

4. 출장 일정

일시	이동 및 주요 일정	비 고
6월 23일(월)	▪ 인천 → 대만 - 대한항공	출국 및 대만 도착

일시	이동 및 주요 일정	비 고
6월 24일(화)	▪ 대만 FFTC 국제 워크숍 참석	상세일정은 프로그램 참조
6월 25일(수)	▪ 대만 농업부 장관 면담	
6월 26일(목)	▪ 대만 농업인 협회, 6차산업 현장 (대과, 쌀, 대두) 방문	
6월 27일(금)	▪ 대만 → 인천 - 대한항공	귀국

5. 출장 결과

5-1. 농업부 장관(陳 保 基, Bao-Ji Chen) 면담

- 쌀 시장 개방, 식량 안보, 중국과의 FTA 등 농정 현안에 대한 의견 교환. 특히 대만의 쌀 관세화 전환과 식량안보 문제에 대해 의견 교환. 쌀 관세화 문제는 지금까지 우리 연구원에서 파악한 대만 상황과 거의 일치됨. 관세화 이후에도 쌀의 과잉 생산 문제가 오히려 문제가 되는 상황임. 각국이 보조금을 지급할 수밖에 없는 점에 인식을 같이 함.
- 다양한 농업분야 협력이 증대되는 것이 바람직하며, 실천 방안에 대해 학계, 연구계가 선도적 역할을 할 필요(세미나, 학회 등 인적교류 활성화 지원)
- 대만은 우리 연구원과 유사한 농업정책 연구 전문기관 설립에 관심을 보임.

5-2. 국제워크숍 참석(주제발표)

가. 발표주제

- KREI & IT's INVOLVEMENT IN ESTABLISHING NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

※ FFTC(아태지역식량비료기술센터)는 아시아와 태평양지역 국가들의 유대와 협력을 목적으로 창설된 국제기구로 1964년 아시아 외무장관회의에서 제안된 것이 계기가 되어 발족됨.

- 이번 국제워크숍은 “농업정책 정보 수집과 효율적 사용”을 주제로 개최됨.

나. 주요 발표내용(세부내용은 발표자료 참조)

- ▶ 한국농촌경제연구원은 농업분야의 국책연구기관으로서 농업·농촌·식품 정책

- 을 선도하고 한국농업과 농촌의 발전, 농정의 선진화를 위해 노력해 왔음.
- ▶ 정확한 현안 진단과 중장기 농정방향을 제시하기 위해 한국농촌경제연구원은 고유연구과제, 정책연구과제, 정부위탁사업 등을 수행하여 정부와 국민경제에 기여하고 있음.
- ▶ 또한 다양한 형태의 토론회와 언론좌담회 등을 통해 농업현장의 목소리와 국민적 공감대 형성을 위해 노력하고 있음.
- ▶ 앞으로도 한국농촌경제연구원은 그동안의 노하우를 바탕으로 미래지향적인 연구발굴을 지속적으로 추진해 나갈 것이며 국민 경제에 이바지하는 세계최고의 농업연구기관으로 도약하기 위해 노력할 것임.

(1) 연구원 설립목적과 사업 및 조직

- 설립목적: 농림식품경제 및 농촌사회 발전에 관한 종합적인 조사연구 수행→국민경제 발전과 국민복지 증진 기여
- 사업(MISSION)
 - 조사연구 + 국내외 연구기관 공동 연구: 중단기 농림식품경제계획 및 정책수단, 농민의 복지 증진 및 농촌사회문제, 농림업정책의 국민이해증진 및 대국민 여론조사
 - 연구용역수탁: 정부 및 국내외공공기관 및 민간단체 등 관계기관 공무원 및 기타단체 직원의 수탁연수
 - 농업관측: 품목별 수급 동향 및 중장기전망
 - 국제농업협력
- 조직: 연구부서(6개부서 및 1실, 3개 센터), 연구지원부서(3실)

(2) 연구원의 대표 업무와 정책 기여

1) 고유연구과제 수행(기본과제, 수시과제)

- 예산: 정부출연금, 총리실산하 경제인문사회연구회
- 연구기간: 기본(1년), 수시(3~6개월)
 - * 2~3년 기간의 기본과제는 매년 년차보고서 발행
- 연구실적: 연평균 48개(1978년 대비 2배 증가)
 - * 2013년 51개

2) 정책연구과제 수행

- 목적: 농림축산식품부의 단기현안과제/ 신제도 도입시 평가, 실행제도평가
- 예산: 정부

- 연구기간: 1년 미만
- 연구실적: 연간 30개 내외(최고 정책 연구과제: 전체과제수의 30%이상)
* 2013년 37개

3) 수탁(용역)과제 수행

- 탄생배경: 1998년말 외환위기 → 정부예산감축 → KREI예산삭감
→ 1998년부터 전체 30% 예산은 외부에서 자체수입충당
- 과제수: 1999년 35개 → 2013년 69개

4) 정부위탁사업 수행

- 배경: 법령에 의해 정부의 업무를 위탁받아 연구사업 수행
- 연구분야: 농업관측사업, 삶의질향상위원회전문지원기관, FTA이행에 따른 농업인지원센터 운영, 국제농촌개발협력사업(ODA)

5) 농정여론 조사사업 수행

〈조사분석 업무의 종류와 수행 실적〉

- 현지통신원제도(3,000명 운용 중): 농촌현장을 대상으로 농업정책에 대한 의견, 농민의식등을 조사
- KREI 리포터(190명 위촉): 지역별 오피니언 리더를 중심으로 현장 여론 조사
- 농촌현장 모니터링 조사(연간 8회): 농촌주민의 소비실태, 농촌지역 일손 부족 등 현 장 중심 조사
- 위탁 조사분석업무: ‘농업, 농촌에 대한 국민의식 조사’ 등 자체적으로 수행 불가능한 조사업무

〈조사분석업무의 활용〉

- 농업현장의 여론 수렴의 창구 역할 및 정부의 합리적인 정책 운용에 대한 여론 형성
- 수시과제 발굴을 위한 저변으로 활용
- 농정포커스 및 각종 KREI논단, 언론/좌담회 등과 연결
- 정책담당자 4만 여 명에게 현장 여론 전달

6) 정책토론회 개최 및 학술교류

〈정책토론회 개최〉

- 정책토론회 목적: 농업관련 이슈에 적극 대응, 사회적 갈등 해소에 기여, 농정현안에 대한 관련 연구 수행, 연구원의 입장과 객관적 대안 제시

- 주요정책토론회: 신정부의 농정과제 및 추진방향 토론회, FTA 대비 희망농업포럼, 쌀산업 발전포럼, KREI 미래농정포럼, 농촌일자리 창출방안 모색을 위한 대토론회 등, 매년 20회 내외의 정책토론회 개최
- 정책기여과정 사례
 - 희망농업포럼 운영
 - 한중FTA협상추진 및 보완대책 마련: 전문가 의견수렴, 공감대 형성, 관련연구 추진
 - FTA 국내대책 개선 분야 점검 강화, 농산물 수입 영향의 객관적 자료 제공
 - 농식품부 ‘2014년 FTA 투융자계획’ 국회 제출 건인

<국내외 학술교류>

- 매년 5회 개최: 관련국간 이해 증진, 최신국제 동향 파악, 각국의 농업정보 교환
- 80년대: 농촌개발협력, UR관련 농산물 무역협상, 농업구조개선
- 90년대: WTO협상, 친환경농업
- 2000년대: 한-일 , 남북한 농업협력 분야
- ▶ 동북아농정연구포럼(FANEA) 운영
 - 연구원이 주도적으로 추진
 - 한국 KREI, 일본 농림수산정책연구소, 중국농업과학원의 대표 학술교류 행사
- 2003년 발족하여 매년 각국이 순차적으로 공동심포지엄 개최
- 3국간 농업의 이해와 전문연구인력 교류를 위한 중요한 장

7) 농정관련 각종위원회 활동

- 농어촌발전위원회: 대통령 직속 자문기구, 연구원에서 사무국 운영, 농정 프레임 창조에 선도적 역할 수행
- 농어업·농어업특별대책위원회: 대통령 직속자문기구, 연구원에서 사무국 운영, 원내 연구지은 전문위원으로 활동, WTO뉴라운드 대비 농업대책 수립
- 국가균형발전위원회: 대통령 직속 자문기구, 지역개발전문위원으로 참여, 행정기관 지방분산 대책마련, 낙후지역 활성화 계획 수립
- 수출개척협의회, 대외경제장관회의, 국민공감농정위원회 등 활동

(3) 평가와 과제

<평가>

- 개원 이후 농정발전을 위한 쉼크탱크 역할 적극적 수행
- 현재까지 3,100여건에 가까운 보고서와 자료집을 통해 농정 발전에 기여
- 농업경제학 뿐 아니라 경영, 지역개발 등 관련분야의 학제적 연구수행의 지속적 추진
- 인재를 양성하여 대학과 관련기관에 배출
- 효율적 연구사업 수행과 경영혁신의 지속적 노력
- 직원들의 교육과 연수를 통해 혁신 역량 배양
- 정부 출연연구기관의 경영평가와 혁신평가에서 상위권 유지

<연구원 발전의 한계>

- 평가와 성과급 제도의 강화에 따른 개인주의 경향과 과도한 업무량
- 현안과제 집중에 따라 기초연구 역량의 감소 문제 발생
- 개방화에 농촌경제 쇠퇴로 연구자들의 연구 동력 상실 우려
- 인터넷, SNS 등 다양한 정보제공 채널이 활성화되면서 능력 이상의 연구수요 급속 증가
- 상업적 연구 증가로 연구의 품질관리와 정책연구기관의 본연의 역할 쇠퇴 우려

<향후 과제>

- 과거에 비해 빨라진 농업 환경 변화에 철저한 대비 필요
- 농업의 새로운 신성장 동력 발굴을 위한 지속적 노력 경주
- 정부 정책의 효율성 제고를 위해 보다 품질 좋은 연구를 수행할 것임.

5-3. 국제워크숍 참석(Session II-4 좌장)

가. 발표주제: The Frame of Agricultural Policy and Recent Major Agricultural Policies in Indonesia(Tahlim Sudarianto, 인도네시아 농업부 국제협력 차관보)

나. 주요 내용: preceding 본문 참조

5-4. 농업의 6차산업화 현장 방문

가. 대파 가공, 판매, 관광객 유치 현장

- 1차산업(농산물): 대과
- 2차산업(가공식품): 대과 아이스크림, 대과 음식(볶음, 튀김 등), 과자, 사탕 등
- 3차산업: 관광 및 견학 인구 유치
- 성과: 대과 생산 증가, 농가소득 증가, 지역 활성화, 6차산업 보급

나. 지역 특산물 가공, 판매, 관광 및 견학 인구 유치

- 1차산업: 쌀, 대두, 계란
- 2차산업(가공): 다양한 대두유(유기 대두유, 흑 대두유, 대두유 함량 및 첨가물을 달리한 것 등), 두부, 발효 계란, 쌀 과자 등
- 3차산업: 관광, 체험, 견학





<프로그램>

International Workshop on Collection of Relevant Agricultural Policy Information and Its Practical Use

Council of Agriculture (COA), Executive Yuan
37 Nanhai Rd., Taipei, Taiwan, R. O. C.
June 23 ~ 27, 2014

PROGRAM

June 23, 2014 (Monday)

Arrival of Overseas Participants Howard Civil Service International House

June 24, 2014 (Tuesday)

09:00-09:30 Registration (Rm. 1011, COA)

Opening Session

09:30-10:00 Opening Remarks Dr. Bao-Ji CHEN, Minister of COA

Welcome Address Dr. Yu-Tsai HUANG, Director of FFTC

Introduction of Participants

10:00-10:10 Group Photo

10:10-10:30 Tea/Coffee Break

Session I Resource Papers

Chair: Dr. Tahlim SUDARYANTO

10:30-11:00 KREI and Its Involvement in Establishing National Agricultural Policy

Dr. Sei-Kyun CHOI

President

Korean Rural Economic Institute (KREI), Korea

11:00-11:10 Q & A

11:10-11:50 Designing a More User-friendly Agriculture Website

Ms. Hitomi SUGIBUCHI

Senior staff, Web master

Norinchukin Research Institute Co., Ltd., Japan

11:50-12:00 Q & A

12:00-13:30 Lunch Break

13:30-13:50 Introduction of COA

13:50-14:00 Introduction of FFTC

14:00-14:20 Introduction of AP Project of FFTC

Session II-1 Country Papers on the Frame of Agricultural Policy and Recent Major Agricultural Policies

Chair: Dr. Akihiko HIRASAWA

14:20-14:50 The Philippines

Dr. Albert Perez AQUINO

Director

Socio-economics Research Division (SERD), Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Philippines

14:50-15:00 Q & A

15:00-15:30 Taiwan

Dr. Hwang-Jaw LEE

Board Director

Taiwan Flowers Development Association

Supervisor, National Animal Industry Foundation

Chairperson, Fertilizer Price Group, COA, Taiwan R.O.C.

15:30-15:40 Q & A

15:40-16:00 Tea/Coffee Break

Session II-2 Country Papers

Chair: Dr. Jeong-Bin IM

16:00-16:30 Thailand

Dr. Itthipong MAHATHANASETH

Lecturer

Dept. of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Kasetsart University Thailand

16:30-16:40 Q & A

16:40-17:10 Vietnam

Dr. Tran Cong THANG

Director

Division of Strategy and Policy Research Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Development (IPSARD), Vietnam

17:10-17:20 Q & A

June 25, 2014 (Wednesday)

Session II-3 Country Papers

Chair: Dr. Albert Perez. AQUINO

09:00-09:30 China

Dr. Zhen ZHONG

Assistant Professor

School of Agricultural Economics &
Rural Development, Renmin University of China, China

09:30-09:40 Q & A

09:40-10:10 Korea

Dr. Jeong-Bin IM

Professor

Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development,

College of Agricultural and Life Science, Seoul National University, Korea

10:10-10:20 Q & A

10:20-10:30 Tea/Coffee Break

Session II-4 Country Papers

Chair: Dr. Sei-Kyun CHOI

10:30-11:00 Indonesia

Dr. Tahlim SUDARYANTO

Assistant Minister Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia

11:00-11:10 Q & A

11:10-11:40 Japan

Dr. Akihiko HIRASAWA

Senior Manager/Senior Chief Economist

Norinchukin Research Institute Co., Ltd., Japan

11:40-11:50 Q & A

Session III General Discussion

Chair: Dr. Hwang-Jaw LEE and Dr. Jeong-Bin IM

11:50-12:20 General Discussion

12:20-12:30 Conclusion

Field Tour

12:30-13:00 COA to Howard Civil Service International House

13:00-14:00 Lunch at Howard Civil Service International House 1F, Garden
Cafeteria

14:00-16:30 Hotel → Taipingshan National Forest Recreation Area

16:30-16:45 Check-in (Passport/ID) at Taipingshan Villa

17:30-19:00 Dinner at Taipingshan Villa

June 26, 2014 (Thursday)

06:30-08:30 Breakfast at Taipingshan Villa

08:30-11:00 Hiking

11:00-12:15 Taipingshan → Sunshin

12:15-14:00 Lunch at Sunshin Green Onions Cultural Center (三星青蔥文化館)

14:00-14:20 Sunshin → Luodong

14:20-15:50 Visit Luodong Township Farmers' Association Food Factory (羅東鎮
農會養生文化館/工廠)

15:50-16:10 Luodong → Wujie

16:10-17:00 Visit Wujie Township Farmers' Association Rice Mill (五結鄉農會夢田
觀光米廠)

17:00-17:15 Wujie → Zhuangwei

17:15-19:15 Appreciation Dinner Wunuan Restaurant (武暖餐廳美功店)

19:15-20:00 Wunuan Restaurant → Howard Civil Service International House

June 27 , 2014 (Friday)

Departure of Overseas Participants

<발표 원고>

KREI & ITS INVOLVEMENT IN ESTABLISHING NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

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ABSTRACT

As a national policy research institution in the field of agriculture, the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) has led agricultural, rural and food policy and has been committed to agricultural and rural development and the advancement of agricultural policy in Korea. KREI performs its own research projects, research projects entrusted by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the government-commissioned tasks to identify important issues and to present mid- and long-term agricultural policy directions, contributing to the government and the national economy. Through various debates and media discussion meetings, the institute also tries to deliver the voice of the agricultural field and form a national consensus. KREI will continuously carry out future-oriented research on the basis of its know-how and will strive to become the world's leading agricultural research institution, which contributes to the national economy.

Keywords: agricultural policy, policy research, national policy issues, government-commissioned projects

The purpose of establishment and current status of KREI

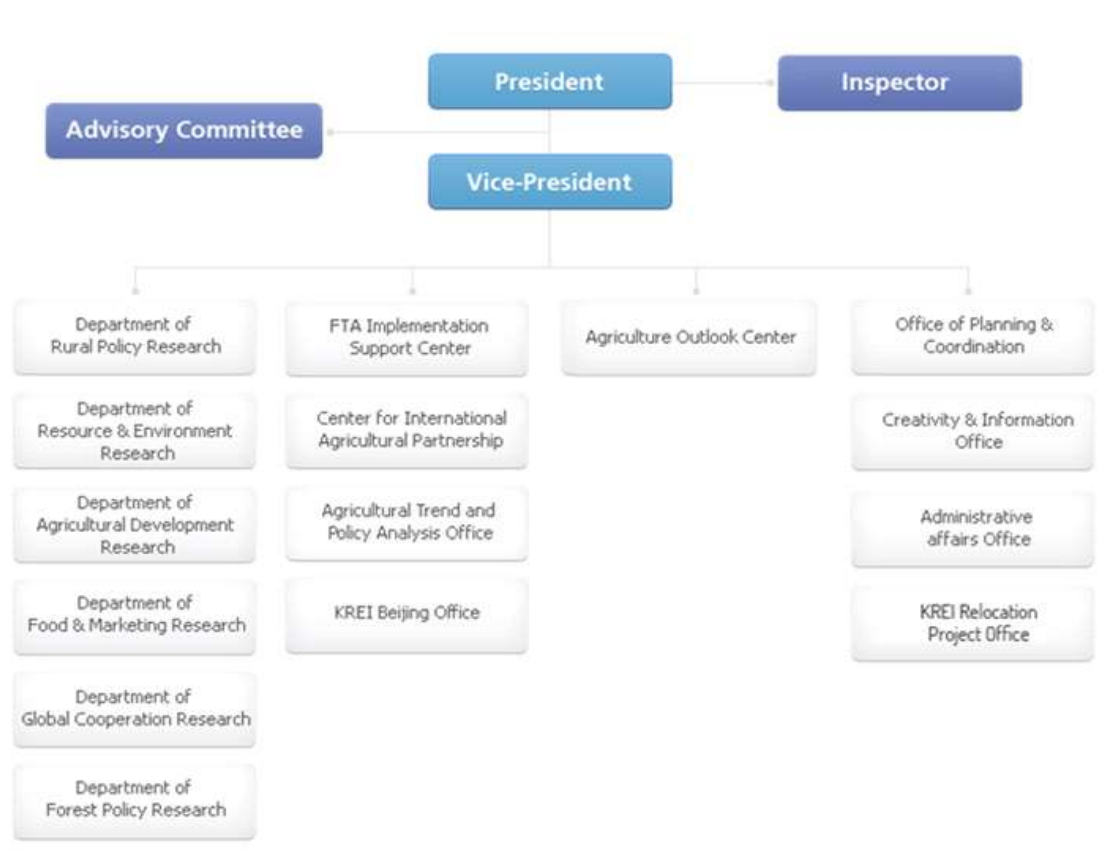
As the rapid change in the international agricultural environment continued, the government of the Republic of Korea recognised the necessity of the comprehensive and systematic agricultural research institution for the development of the agricultural and forest economy and rural society. Accordingly, a national policy research institute, the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) was founded in 1978, and KREI has contributed to the national economy and agricultural development for 36 years since its establishment.

During this period, the institute has cooperated with the government, providing alternatives to the agricultural policy through accurate and timely research, and has built a national consensus on the agricultural policy issues through practical,

collaborative, and field research.

KREI consists of five research departments, three government-commissioned service centers, and supporting teams (Figure 1). Each research department establishes short-, mid- and long-term economic plans and policy measures in agriculture and forestry; researches agri-food policy, rural residents' welfare enhancement and rural social issues; seeks international agricultural development cooperation; studies agricultural products supply and demand trends and mid- and long-term prospects; and conducts collaborative studies with research institutions at home and abroad.

Figure 1. Organization of KREI



Researching these various areas, the institute identifies new agricultural policy agendas and tries to figure out domestic and international rural and agricultural issues in a timely manner. KREI also contributes to the establishment of rational agricultural policy through the evaluation and monitoring of government policy. As the institute's role in agricultural policy-making has become important, KREI's budget, which was just 500 million won in 1978 (2013 constant price: 2.1 billion won), had been increased up to 33 billion won in 2013, and the number of KREI's staff also had increased from 87 to 141 people. In this way, KREI had emerged as the leading agricultural research institution of the Republic of Korea.

KREI's main tasks and contributions to policy

KREI's main tasks include performing its own research projects (basic and occasional projects) and government-commissioned policy research, and projects entrusted by other organizations; conducting the tasks entrusted by the government; managing various forums and committees for reacting to important issues; and building a policy network. The institute's biggest goal is to play a leading role in solving agricultural and rural problems, and to contribute to basic agricultural policy conditions.

From the next chapter, the institute's representative tasks and role in the establishment of government's agricultural policy will be examined concretely.

To perform the institute's own research projects

KREI's own research projects are the projects conducted with the institute's own budget. They are divided into basic projects, conducted through the deliberation by the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences under the Office of the Prime Minister; and occasional projects, conducted by the institute's own decision to respond to the current issues of agricultural policy. Basic research projects set the agricultural policy directions, consider the internal and external changes in the agricultural and rural environment and agricultural policy direction for policy proposal, and provide clues to the solution of agricultural problems from the long-term perspectives. Prior to the Council's deliberation, the institute has the careful consideration procedures over all projects applied by the researchers through several times of research planning and coordination meetings.

For the selected task, a research director is designated. The research director organizes the research team, and selects internal and external experts as advisors during the research process. Every research project is scored according to the study's scope and difficulty, and goes through study design, progress reports and a final report seminar. In addition, in order to manage research's progress and quality, its progress and plan are reported at the weekly work report meeting. If necessary, the research council is held for reflecting experts' opinions and improving the quality of research. When the study is completed, the final evaluation of the study results is conducted through the evaluation committee, considering the awareness of the problem, research achievement, the suitability of analytical methods and logic, utilization of research results, and the sincerity of the research process. Moreover, various efforts are made to improve the research quality including giving the incentives to the

excellent works.

Recently, as the status of policy research institutions is enhanced, the research tasks, required not only by the related researchers but also by the government, relevant organizations, and farmers' organizations, are remarkably increasing. KREI's research results are especially related to the setting of governmental policy directions. Therefore, the institute is consistently trying to select the tasks and to manage the research quality.

KREI performs its own 48 research projects per year in average (basic tasks and occasional tasks), which more than doubled in comparison to the institute's early years. In 2013, KREI's own 51 projects were carried out including the creation of sustainable agricultural systems, smart agriculture, agricultural investment and loan, new growth engines in agriculture, the Korea-China FTA, and price stability.

Among the institute's recent own research tasks, the 2011 project, *Strategies in Response to Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in the Agricultural Sector* is evaluated as the preemptive response to the Korea-China FTA, which greatly contributed to establishing national policy. At that time, some researches related to the Korea-China FTA were accumulated, but most of the previous studies were focused on the estimation of the ripple effect on domestic agriculture according to the signing of the FTA and on the product tariff concessions strategy. There were few researches which systematically analyzed various factors affecting agricultural products trade between Korea and China, forecasted the change of the agricultural products trade structure between the two countries, and presented the implication to establish negotiation strategies in the agricultural sector of the Korea-China FTA. So the institute, through the above project, predicted that non-tariff barriers including animals and plants quarantine (SPS) in agri-food trade with China will be a key issue in the Korea-China FTA talks, and proposed the necessity of negotiation strategies considering mid- and long-term change of the agri-food trade structure between the two countries.

As a result, the institute contributed to minimizing damage from agricultural imports according to the Korea-China FTA's implementation, and to signing the FTA with China with the low level of opening the agricultural products market. Through this, KREI lessened excessive public opposition to import opening and concerns on damage from import, and contributed to enhancing financial management efficiency and competitiveness of Korean agricultural products by establishing effective domestic compensating policy.

To perform government-commissioned research projects

These research projects are the tasks that are ordered by the agricultural policy

authorities of the Republic of Korea and are conducted for the purpose of finding more practical and concrete policy plans and building rational systems. The government departments' national policy projects are very diverse such as increasing incomes of farming families, improving the distribution system and rural welfare, and stabilizing prices and food supply. KREI publishes research reports based on such national policy, engages in establishing various measures and suggests opinions, and contributes to the establishment of rational policy.

The government-commissioned research projects play a key role among the institute's various policy supporting works (hearings, debates, materials provision, and committee activities). The number of these research projects per year on average is 30. The number of these research projects was relatively small in the institute's early years, but nowadays they account for more than 30% of overall conducted projects, which shows the gradual increase in the importance of responses to the current issues of short-term agricultural policy. In 2013, about 37 government-commissioned research projects were conducted including the improvement of farmers' quality of life, eco-friendly agriculture and direct payments reorganization for dry-field farming, comprehensive mid- and long-term agri-food export promotion measures, RCEP effects on the agricultural sector and countermeasures, analysis of the impact of FTA concession improvement negotiations on agriculture, and livestock distribution structure improvement.

Among these, an example that recently contributed to the establishment of the national policy will be presented. The new government focused on the enhancement of agricultural products' competitiveness as the part of developing agriculture and forestry into the future growth industries as the national policy task. For this, it was needed to improve the export supporting system and to prepare new policy. Through the research project, *Policy Supporting System Reorganization Plan for Increasing Agri-food Exports' Added Value*, the institute suggested the necessity of preparing policy such as differential export logistics support, co-export logistics center construction, and the introduction of agri-food exports price stabilization insurance. Moreover, we provided the data on mid- and long-term prospects of agricultural products export increases, which was used as the basic material for the business reporting to the President by the Agriculture and Food Minister. After that, the institute reported about the problems of the export supporting system and its improvement plan at the "Experts' Meeting for the Valuation of Agricultural Products Export Supporting Projects" according to the National Assembly Budget Office's request. Through this, KREI supported the effective budget assignment of export

supporting projects, and contributed to the government's establishing export policy by participating in governmental T/F for preparing mid- and long-term basic plans to increase agrifood export. In addition, the institute continuously monitored the effects of government's trade negotiation on the export in the agricultural sector, and suggested policy tasks for expanding agrifood exports, participating in the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy's Trade and Industry Forum as the member of the Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food Division.

To perform entrusted projects

Since the Asian foreign exchange crisis in 1997, according to one of governmental management innovation plans, the department supervising KREI was changed from the individual ministry to the Office of Prime Minister in 1999, and the Korea Council of Economic & Social Research Institutes was launched and took the role of the board. Moreover, KREI's budget system was changed according to the government's financial changes so that a portion of the budget should be attracted from the outside from 1999. As the role and function of the institute has expanded to the commercial research, not confined to the government's policy research, the number of entrusted projects has rapidly increased. As a result, the projects entrusted by the outside organizations greatly increased from 35 in 1999 to 69 in 2013.

The research planning and coordination committee decides whether to perform entrusted projects after full contemplation about the necessity and possibility of conducting them. However, there are concerns about neglecting basic research's quality control and the policy research organization's original role as the portion of the entrusted projects increases.

To perform the government-commissioned tasks

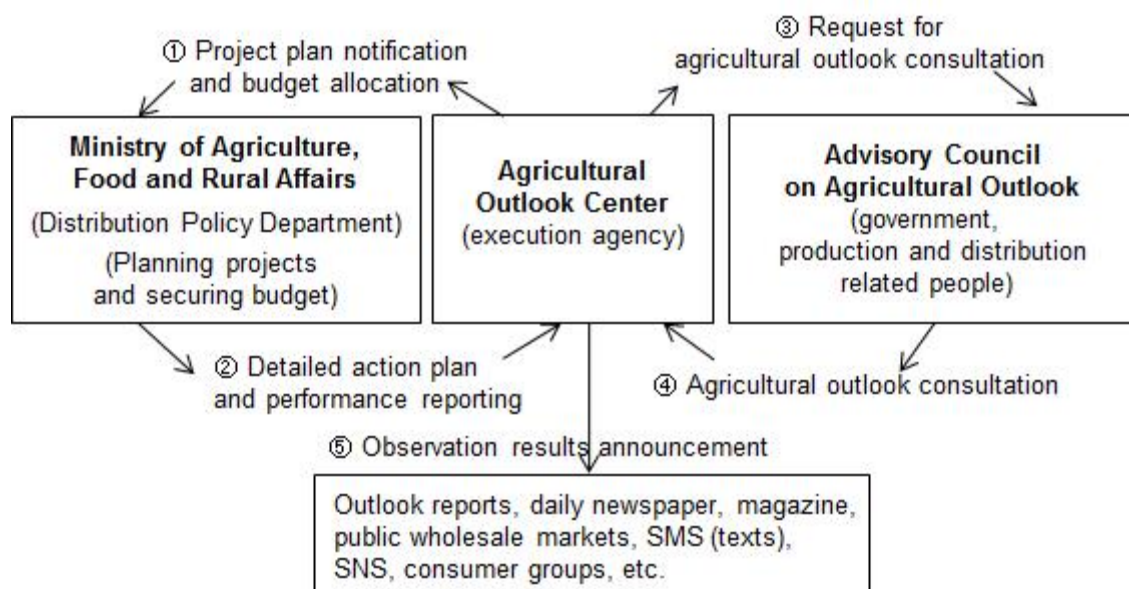
The government-commissioned tasks are the tasks entrusted by the government by the law, and the government pays the expenses for them. KREI conducts the tasks entrusted by the government such as the agricultural outlook service, tasks as a professional support organization for the Committee for Improving the Quality of Rural Life, and tasks of operating the FTA Implementation Support Center for Farmers.

First, the **agricultural outlook service** (Figure 2) is for stable supply and demand of agricultural and livestock products by predicting the mid- and long-term supply and demand, and the price of main agricultural products; and is operated by KREI's Agricultural Outlook Center, founded in 1999. In 2013, the Center forecasted 35 items

including domestic vegetables, fruits, fruit vegetables, livestock, and grains, and the outlook project was expanded to international grains (wheat, corn, soybeans, and rice) for food security. Due to the increase in demand for agricultural outlook items, the agricultural outlook budget, which was only 1.5 billion won at the Center's initial stage, increased up to 8 billion won in 2013.

Stable demand and supply of the agricultural and livestock products is essential for the stabilization of farm incomes and consumers' purchasing price. Therefore, the Agricultural Outlook Center forecasted the unstable demand and supply of agricultural products through the analysis of various short- and long-term supply and demand models and surveys on sample farmers and suggested appropriate government policy directions of supply and demand. The pan-governmental committee for agricultural and livestock products supply and demand control discusses the Center's supply and demand forecasting results. In particular, the Center contributes to reducing the price volatility of agricultural products by constant cooperation with the relevant agencies such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and Korea Agro-Fisheries Trade Corp.

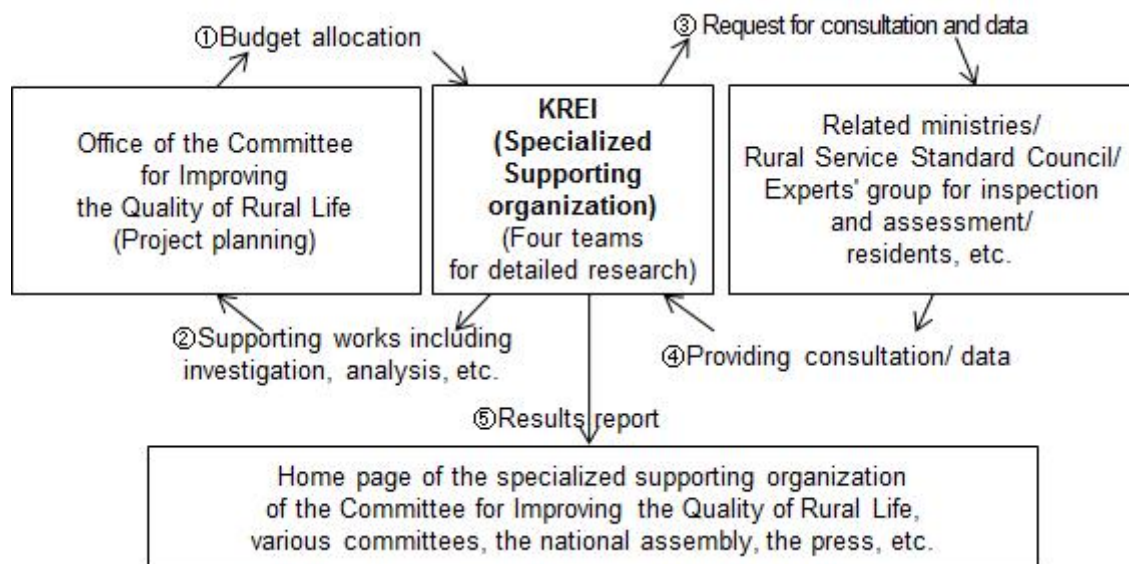
Figure 2. Agricultural outlook service system



Second, the institute is also a specialized supporting organization of **the Committee for Improving the Quality of Rural Life** (Figure 3). Until now, a rural exodus has been prominent, and the critical opinions that rural welfare is less sufficient than urban welfare arose, so the government needed new alternatives to

improve farmers' quality of life, rural welfare, and regional development. For this reason, the government designated KREI as the specialized supporting organization of the Committee for Improving the Quality of Rural Life, based on the Special Act on Improving the Quality of Life. Through this, KREI reviewed the current issues related to rural welfare (policy formation, policy implementation processes, and policy results), and comprehensively examined the policy relevant to the quality of rural life. Moreover, KREI investigated whether a certain policy or system may have differential effects on urban and rural areas. In case that it had adverse effects on rural areas, the institute prepared the material which can prove that fact, and strived to find the policy improvement tasks.

Figure 3. The Committee for Improving the Quality of Rural Life's system



Third, KREI operates the FTA Implementation Support Center for Farmers. Over the last decade, the Republic of Korea signed FTAs with 11 countries including the United States and the EU. This led the government to revise the Special Act on Supporting Farmers and Fishers According to Signing FTAs for the purpose of compensating damage and enhancing competitiveness in agriculture. In accordance with this, the government designated KREI as the Implementation Support Center for Farmers (hereafter "the Implementation Support Center") and entrusted investigation and analysis of the import quantity and its effects on the price of agricultural products, and consultation related to FTAs.

The Implementation Support Center analyzed damages from import due to FTAs

through various researches, and assessed the effects on domestic agriculture. Through this, KREI conducts the government-commissioned tasks by searching the methods to support compensation measures for domestic damages, checking the results of FTAs and the implementation of the relevant measures, improving systems, and planning investment and loan for farmers.

Fourth, through international rural development cooperation (ODA), the institute contributes to spreading Korea's rapid economic and agricultural growth experience abroad. KREI has held international agricultural cooperation seminars based on Korean agricultural development experience, and has promoted regular exchange with local experts of Laos, Cambodia, Ethiopia and other countries. The institute especially researched the ways to apply the Saemaeul (New Village) Movement to developing countries for their rural development strategies, and tried to share the results at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs-UNDP Expert Meeting, the New Village Globalization Forum, etc. In addition, KREI established the Center for International Agricultural Partnership in 2013 for more professional international cooperation.

As a result of these efforts, the institute introduced Korean agricultural policy to 113 government officials in the agricultural sector from four developing countries through local and invitational training as the task's agent, and helped them to establish action plans for each country's agricultural development. Moreover, KREI shares the cooperation cases with the domestic relevant organizations, and prepares a place for discussion for continuous collaboration.

Finally, KREI conducts investigation and analysis to collect and form the public opinion regularly. In 2013, the institute carried out 15 monitoring surveys regarding management and education including the surveys on KREI staff's demand for the institute's own research projects and for self-improvement training. Also, KREI conducted eight field surveys such as the surveys on rural residents' consumption and on the present state of the lack of rural labor force. Moreover, the institute commissioned the Public Opinion Survey on Agriculture and Rural Villages that was difficult for KREI to conduct by itself to the professional survey institution, and presented the national discourse on agriculture.

Since its founding, KREI has operated the system of "Local Correspondents" and "KREI Reporters" to identify rural villages' problems, to collect and analyze farmers' demands more systematically, and to increase the central government's and farmers' understanding of policy issues.

The Local Correspondents system is a system to survey farm households in rural villages by phone or mail about opinions on major agricultural policies, farmers'

awareness, the rural economy's current situation, and so on. KREI has about 3,000 local correspondents as for 2013, and they provide their region's opinions about agricultural policy for the institute regularly.

The KREI Reporters system aims to establish the field information network between rural communities and the institute, to create the basis for cooperation, and to strengthen research services for the people. This system that started in April 2009 is centered on opinion leaders of cities and counties. With 189 reporters as of 2014, it is used to collect the public opinion on agricultural policy regularly. Since 2009, through KREI Reporters, the institute could conduct about 140 research activities including *Agricultural Policy Focus*, various forums and media activities. Also, KREI led the formation of the public opinion by providing the research for about 40,000 policy makers through various media.

Policy discussion and academic exchange at home and abroad

In response to the continued growth of the national economy and rapid progress in liberalization and internationalization, the agricultural and forestry economy and rural society also changed. In this process, our institute has prepared the places for continuous discussion about current policy issues. KREI, as a hub in agricultural and rural policy research, holds about 20 times of policy discussion and hearings a year, and leads policy development responding to domestic and international circumstance changes and the national consensus formation.

We reviewed agricultural policy and its key structure and suggested alternatives, holding the public hearing for the enactment of the Rural and Agricultural Basic Act and the Forum on Agricultural Policy Tasks and Directions of the New Government that the Presidential Transition Committee ran. Since 2000, KREI has held policy forums related to new issues such as policy debates on agricultural trade and farm income stabilization, consumer demand for safe agri-food, and rural welfare and housing. The Agricultural Outlook Conference, which has been held annually since 1998, became one of the key events in the agricultural sector, where Korea's agricultural and rural officials gather, think over the future of agriculture together, and exchange their opinions.

Our institute holds around five international conferences every year, focused on agricultural and rural relevant issues for international academic exchanges, mutual understanding between the related countries, understanding of the latest international trends, and information exchange. In the 80's, the main issues were rural development and cooperation, the agricultural trade negotiations due to the UR negotiations,

improvement of the agricultural structure, and agricultural trade, whereas the WTO negotiations and environment-friendly agriculture were the key issues from the 90's. Since 2000, many international conferences between Korea and Japan have been held, and the results of the conferences provided the foundation for activation of joint research between the two countries. Besides these, the international conferences on various themes, including agricultural cooperation plans between South and North Korea, understanding of East Asian agriculture, the value of agriculture, and small farmers, were held, which increased domestic and foreign understanding of Korean agriculture and provided chances to identify the current situation in foreign countries.

In particular, the Forum for Agricultural Policy Research in North East Asia (FANEA) is the annual academic forum that was founded by KREI; Japan's Policy Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; and the Institute of Agricultural Economics and Development of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in 2003 for Northeast Asian agricultural and rural policy research, information exchange, and academic activities promotion. This forum provides an important chance for understanding of the three countries' agriculture and researchers' exchange. Each country holds an annual joint symposium in turn, and the Forum's home page was also built.

In addition, KREI continuously seeks sisterhood relationships and research agreements for the purpose of research collaboration and exchange with domestic and foreign relevant organizations and major universities. In the 2000s, KREI signed research cooperation agreements (MOUs) more actively for mutual cooperation and regular exchange with the organizations. As of 2013, the institute signed MOUs with 48 domestic and foreign organizations.

Internationally, KREI signed research cooperation agreements with major universities such as the University of Kansas, the University of Missouri, Washington State University in the USA, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology in Japan; and with policy research institutes such as the Food and Fertilizer Technology Center for the Asian and Pacific Region (FFTC), Japan's Policy Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Resource Economics and Sciences. In particular, since 2000 as China's importance increased, KREI has established an active cooperation system with the Institute of Agricultural Economics and Development of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Information Center of China's Ministry of Agriculture.

Domestically, KREI seeks research cooperation with the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, other relevant government

agencies; academic organizations such as the Korea Agricultural Economics Association and Korea Agri-food Policy Society; and national research institutes including the Korea Development Institute and Korea Environment Institute. In addition, KREI has signed MOUs with the major universities including Seoul National University, Korea University, Yeungnam University, and Chonnam National University; has conducted commissioned research on present issues; and has formed a policy network across the public and private sectors.

Various committee activities related to agricultural policy

Since its foundation, KREI managed important government committees in the leading position including the Rural Development Committee which is a presidential advisory body.

Among the important governmental committees related to agriculture, the Rural Development Committee is the representative committee in which KREI ran an office and played a leading role in the committee activities. As the Committee's office, KREI actively participated in all processes of meetings, contents arrangement, and report materials. The government accepted most proposals of the Committee to vitalize rural villages and used them to make a new agricultural policy framework.

At the Cabinet meeting at the beginning of 2001, the President instructed to establish the government financial department-led, pan-governmental measures for agriculture and fisheries responding to the WTO new round. At the end of the year, the related bill was passed, and at the beginning of 2002, the Presidential Committee on Agriculture, Fishery and Rural Policies was created. Since then, the president of KREI has taken the position of executive director of the Committee and KREI's researchers have worked as expert members.

After the new government was launched in 2003, the Presidential Committee on Balanced National Development was established and carried out various projects for regional distribution of administrative bodies and the activation of underdeveloped areas for balanced regional development. KREI participated in this process as the member of the Expert Committee for Regional Development.

At the conference of farmers, fishers, and livestock workers, hosted by the President last year, our institute presented the export strategy toward China related to the Korea-China FTA, and the President directed to found the export promotion council. KREI took an active part in this council as the governmental member and actively responded to current policy issues. In addition, taking part in the economic ministers' meeting and the Agricultural Policy Committee for the People as a member,

KREI spreaded its research results and continuously proposed policy alternatives.

To spread research results (media/PR)

KREI's key role is achieved through research projects. Thus, the institute has made an effort to reflect various clients' demands in finding research topics, performing research, and producing and disseminating the results. When the institute publishes research reports, it provides the press releases summarizing the key findings. By contributions to newspapers, forums and interviews, TV and radio, KREI also leads the spreading of its research results and the formation of public opinion.

In addition, KREI publishes the magazine, *Agricultural Policy Focus*, which presents an analysis of major policy issues and tasks and response directions in a timely manner, raising the institute's status. *Agricultural Policy Focus* began to be published in 2011, and as of 2014, No. 87 was published.

At the KREI homepage, the means of PR, the year-round project proposal system is operated, and the Research Advisory Committee and the Research Planning Committee, which producers and consumer groups, government officials, journalists, and experts attend, are held to collect the feedback to the proposed projects.

Until the mid-1990s, research results were presented mainly through reports and papers. When the reports were published, KREI invited reporters to the institute and hold a briefing for publication, but by building the homepage (www.krei.re.kr) in 1997, a qualitative leap in the spreading of research results has been made. After that, the information search system, information on North Korean agriculture, and agricultural outlook data were added, and diverse and timely information has been available. As various contents and the user-friendly web design were continuously developed, about 100,000 people per month visited the KREI web site. It has been developed into one of the main economic research institutes'sites. In addition, as smartphone use increases recently, KREI also provides SNSs so that agents related to agriculture and policy can get research information anywhere and anytime.

Assessment and Tasks

Over the past 36 years, KREI has developed responding to changes in domestic and international agricultural conditions actively. Until 2013, the institute published about 3,100 reports and source books and provided the research results which the government, academia, producers, and consumers needed. The Rural Economy (a journal that was founded in 1978) and the Journal of Rural Development (JRD) were listed as registered academic journals of the Korea Research Foundation in 2005, and

have contributed to developing agricultural economics. KREI has also conducted interdisciplinary research on business administration, regional development, rural sociology, forest economics, and other related fields; and has trained talents for the related organizations and universities.

On the past research results, it can be judged that our institute has been a think tank in the field of agricultural policy according to the changes of the times, researching the directions of agricultural policy in the transitional period from the end of the 1970s to the beginning of the 1980s; strategies responding to opening domestic markets from the end of the 1980s to the beginning of the 1990s; structural improvement and competitiveness enhancement plans after the opening of domestic markets in the middle of the 1990s; and food safety, balanced regional development, and eco-friendly agriculture recently.

In addition, based on the New Village Movement and the rural development experiences, the institute actively takes part in planning, consultation, and training for rural poverty eradication and regional development in Asian countries, along with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and UNESCAP.

KREI has strengthened the network with the nation's leading research institutions and universities through research collaboration agreements (MOUs) to carry out more efficient researches. In particular, since 2003, the institute has operated the Forum for Agricultural Policy Research in North East Asia (FANEA) with Japan's Policy Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and China's Institute of Agricultural Economics and Development, and opened an office in Beijing, China in October 2007, preparing for the research on Chinese agriculture and for the agenda of the Korea-China FTA.

Through effective research and continuous efforts for management innovation, KREI has carried out its duties faithfully, identifying current issues of agricultural policy and presenting policy alternatives. Moreover, looking into the future, KREI actively responds to the new research demands and enhances innovation competence through the education and training of its staff. Consequently, it has been in the high ranks in the innovation and management assessment of government-funded research institutions.

On the other hand, excessive workload and individualistic tendencies owing to the strengthening of the evaluation and incentive system, and insufficient basic research because of concentration on projects of current issues are tasks that KREI has to address. In addition, in the decline of the rural economy due to the rapid expansion of opening, researchers' sense of responsibility is the valuable motive for

research but also has to be dealt with properly to boost morale.

In consideration of the number of research projects and the proportion of entrusted research projects, due to the diversified role of the institute and active information exchange through not only publications but also the internet, the researchers' workload is growing. In particular, as the proportion of entrusted research projects becomes high, the researchers focus their efforts on the commercial researches, and the quality control of research and the original role of the policy research organization can be neglected. Moreover the bias relatively favorable to government policy and insufficient connection with the economy as a whole because of being concentrated in the internal affairs of agriculture are considered as regrettable.

The Korea Rural Economic Institute is still struggling for the development of the rural economy and racing to seek a more affordable and new alternatives. However, changes in the environment surrounding agriculture, unlike in the past, are arising at a faster rate, and it is expected that the tasks Republic of Korea's agriculture and agricultural policy should solve will be deployed quickly and in complexity. Thus, not being proud of current fulfillment, our institute will strive to find future growth engine for agriculture in Korea, perform more intense research, and suggest alternative policy for the realization of livable agriculture and rural districts.