

**MULTILATERAL TRADE  
NEGOTIATIONS  
THE URUGUAY ROUND**

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Group of Negotiations on Goods (GATT)  
Negotiating Group on Agriculture

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NEGOTIATING GROUP ON AGRICULTURE

(25-26 September 1989)

Consideration on Strengthened and More Operationally  
Effective GATT Rules and Disciplines

Statement by the Republic of Korea

In accordance with the position it has adopted since the outset in the Negotiating Group on Agriculture, the Republic of Korea as a net food-importing developing country, states once again as a preliminary viewpoint of the Korean proposal to be submitted in the near future that the re-establishment of GATT Rules and Disciplines should take into account the following points:

Firstly, the result of this negotiation should be well-balanced and functionally practical so that each participant may benefit. If new GATT rules cannot cover all agricultural policies, (that are proceeded naturally and reasonable) it will lead to a new source of dispute in agricultural trade.

Secondly, the new rule should reflect in a balanced way the rights and responsibilities of agricultural exporting and importing countries. It also should be considered that importing countries have contributed to the liberalization of the world agricultural market and the elimination of export subsidies can reduce some financial difficulties for exporters and ultimately may contribute to elevate export competitiveness and to rationalize the utilization of world agricultural resources.

Thirdly, it should take into account that in the case of developing countries for both the exporting and importing of their agricultural resources, in general, they are not fully utilized, and, as a result, it cannot be said that the present overall agricultural production structure is rationally settled.

In this respect, the agricultural development and agricultural exports of developing countries should be supported. Also, special difficulties in net food-importing developing countries should be duly taken in these negotiations.

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Fourthly, credits to contribute to the agricultural market liberalization of exporting and importing countries should be considered multilaterally and bilaterally.

Fifthly, some requesting points regarded as so called non-trade concerns are matters of the utmost importance to these countries. In this context the rights of maintenance of minimum agricultural policy should be recognized as covering both border measures and agricultural subsidy, on the ground that countries applying may commit gradually the implementation of their agricultural policies by market-oriented principles and contribute to the world market expansion.

Sixthly, in addition to well-balanced re-establishment of GATT rules, I would like to emphasize that GATT articles or other forms to be written and some procedures to settle disputes within GATT should be clear-cut and transparent.