

출 장 보 고 서

1. 출장 개요

1. 출장건명: 동북아농정연구포럼 제6회 국제심포지엄 참석
2. 출장목적
 - 동북아농정연구포럼(FANEA) 제6회 국제심포지엄 발표 및 토론 등
 - 제7차 국제심포지엄 개최 계획 논의
 - 일본 채소 생산 및 판매 관련 현지시찰, FOOD EX JAPAN 2009 참관 등
3. 출장지역: 일본 동경, 치바시(千葉市) 일원
4. 출장기간: 2009. 3. 3(화)~3.6(금), 3박 4일
5. 출 장 자

부서명(기관명)	직 급	성 명
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기획조정실	부연구위원	박 기 환
농식품정책연구본부	선임연구위원	최 지 현
농업농촌정책연구본부	선임연구위원	이 동 필
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6. 주요 출장일정

일 자	방 문 기 관	조 사 내 용
3월 3일 (화)	○김포공항 출발 ○일본 농림수산정책연구소 관계자 면담	○일본 농림수산정책연구소 주재 환영 만찬 참석
3월 4일 (수)	○FANEA 제6회 국제심포지엄 참석	○국제심포지엄 참석(좌장, 발표, 토론 등) ○일본 농림수산정책연구소 주재 리셉션 참석
3월 5일 (목)	○築地市場 견학 및 지역 농산물 판매점, 도시근교 농가 시찰 ○FOOD EX JAPAN 2009 참관	○일본 최대 규모의 수산물 도매시장 견학 -銀座 인근 백화점의 농산물 판매점 및 동경 인근 채소 생산 농가 방문 ○아시아·환태평양지역 최대, 세계 3번째 규모의 식품·음료 전문전시회 참관
3월 6일 (금)	○한중일 기관장 간담회 ○중국측 참가자와 오찬 ○김포공항 입국	○차기 심포지엄 개최 관련 기관장 협의 ○제7회 FANEA 국제심포지엄 및 세계농업 경제학대회 관련 협조사항 등 논의

7. 주요 방문기관 및 면담자

소속기관	직 급	성 명
일본 농림수산정책연구소	소장 차장 교류정보과장 총괄상석연구관 총괄상석연구관 상석주임연구관 상석주임연구관 정책연구조사관 주임연구관 총무부장 서무과장 회계과장	齊藤 登 渡部靖夫 遠藤芳英 増田敏明 香月敏孝 上野武男 會田陽久 小野智昭 山下憲博 稻垣 隆 浜田耕次 酒井地博
일본중앙금고	감사	小西孝藏
중국농업과학원 농업경제발전연구소	소장 처장 연구원 연구원 부연구원 부연구원	秦 富 李 銷 平 李 先 德 李 濟 民 李 文 王 明 利

II. 출장 결과

1. 동북아농정연구포럼(FANEA) 제6회 국제심포지엄

- 일 시: 2009.3.4(수) 10:00~18:00
- 장 소: 일본 농림수산정책연구소 회의실
- 주 제
 - 의제 1: 농촌지역진흥과 농업
 - 의제 2: 국제농산물 수급 동향
- 참석자: 한국농촌경제연구원(KREI) 참석자, 일본 농림수산정책연구소(PRIMAFF) 관계자 및 직원, 중국농업과학원 농업경제발전연구소(IAED/CAAS) 참석자, 일본 농림수산성 공무원, 학계 등

<사진 1> 국제심포지엄 개최 전경



- 의제 1 발표 요지
 - 한국농촌경제연구원 성주인 박사
 - ▷ 제목: 한국의 농촌지역과 농촌정책
 - ▷ 영문 요약
 - Rural population in Korea has continued to decrease over the years.

However, its rate in decline has started to slow down and the size of rural population has reached a marginal level. Rural population has decreased from 25.6% of total population in 1990 to 18.5% in 2005, falling significantly over the past 15 years.

Aging population is rapidly expanding in Korea's rural areas. The percentage of aging population of 65 or older in total population increased around 2.7 times over the past 30 years from 3.5% in 1975 to 9.3% in 2005. International marriages were very rare in Korea prior to the 1990s. According to the Korean National Statistical Office data, the number of marriages between male Koreans and female foreigners in 2005 increased 21.8% from 2004 with international marriages in rural areas also rising 8.5%. There exist still infrastructure gaps (education, medical, culture, etc) between urban and rural areas. Rural development in Korea originated from regional society development projects, developing into the New Village(Saemaul) Movement by the 1970s. Rural development projects in the 1980s and 1990s focused on achieving quantitative-oriented results. During the 2000s, over 10 central government agencies pursued a wide variety of rural development projects to fit to their respective characteristics to facilitate such activities as rural community hardware maintenance, basic service improvement and urban-rural exchange promotion. Korea's rural industrialization policies have been implemented to increase non-farming income. Initial policies are rooted in the government's rural avocation complex development plan pursue in the late 1960s during the initial stages of industrialization. During the 1973~1982 period, the new village ("Saemaul") factory construction program was extensively implemented in the rural areas. In 1983, the *Farming & Fishing Village Income Source Development Promotion Act* was enacted to establish the framework for rural area industrialization policies centering on the objective of increasing non-farming income. Coming into the 1990s, policy concerns on non-farming income declined as discussions on restructuring of agricultural industry became imminent amidst controversy surrounding market liberalization. Subsequent to 2002, the Korean economy entered into a soft-landing phase, having undergone an adjustment period since the financial crisis. The current period is an era in which industrialization in rural areas needs to be approached from a new perspective in line with the emergence of views that attempt to promote active exchanges between urban and rural areas. Recent issues in rural policy are new government's New Town Projects in rural areas, promotion of rural tourism, and local resource-based industry development.

- 일본 농림수산정책연구소 鈴木源太郎 박사

▷ 제목: 일본의 소중학생을 대상으로 한 체험교육여행

▷ 영문 요약

There are various kinds of soft approaches to developing rural communities and revitalizing local areas, and one of the most representative examples of these approaches is Green Tourism. Some farming communities in Japan have been supporting the local revitalization efforts by accepting elementary and junior high students, etc. as part of an Education Tour¹⁾. Education tours are one of the main forms of GT. Also, the government is currently promoting the “Children & Agricultural Farm/Forestry/Fishing Communities Interaction Project²⁾”, which aims to provide the students of approximately 23,000 elementary schools nationwide(1.2 million students per grade) with an opportunity to experience a 1-week stay/interaction in one of approximately 500 farm, forestry, and fishing communities in Japan within 5 years from the year 2008.

In this report, the series of farming/forestry/fishing experience programs(including home stays) for students has been named “Experience-based Education Tour”, and actual impact of these trips on the agricultural management and rural coordinating organization, the economic and social benefits to the participating rural communities, as well as the challenges and prospects for the future will be reviewed and examined.

Japan has an education tour system called the “School Trip”. The main destinations of School Trips in the past have been historical places, landmarks and museums. However, “experience-based tours” are becoming more and more prevalent as the purpose of trips themselves change, i.e. the shift to more personalized, downsized, and specialized trips. In particular, for the “Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing Experience”, which includes a home-stay at the farm household, there is a demand for a “real-life experience” that takes into consideration the educational aspects of the trip. Rural communities are trying various approaches to identify the best method to meet this demand.

In this report, examples of the Experience-based Education Tour in Iida, located in Nagano prefecture, and Kitakata, located in Fukushima prefecture, are provided. Kitakata mainly focuses on one-day farm experience programs, and it responds proactively to the students’ pre & post-study for the School Trip. On the other hand, Iida focuses on

experience programs that include an overnight home-stay with the farmer. Their programs are supported by 500 farm households located in the city and surrounding towns and villages.

Looking at the ripple effect on the farm households and communities, both economic and non-economic benefits can be observed. Regarding the economic benefits, farm households can make up to 500,000 yen of extra income for participating in experience programs that include an overnight stay(s). Also, an improvement in farm labor efficiency and an increase in direct sales of their products can also be observed in some cases. Regarding the non-economic benefits, many households say that they “received a present called energy” from the children, through the relationships established during the work in the fields, exchange of letters, and subsequent visits by the children after the trip. Some secondary effects can also be observed such as a sense of togetherness and increased vitality within the community through the exchange of information.

This being said, the current model for Experience-based Education Tours still faces many issues and challenges, such as seasonal bunching, cooperation within the host family, and the necessary review of the costs of providing food and accommodations for the participants. In terms of the business style of the host farmers, most seem to be engaged in relatively small scale compound farm operations. Therefore the experience programs might have to be provided as a side business along with their main business activities taking advantage of their extra time. The most important thing is for host farmers to create a good mechanism for allowing sustainable agricultural production, which is necessary for providing “real” experiences to the students.

- 중국농업과학원 농업경제발전연구소 李先德 박사

▷ 제목: 중국의 농업과 농촌 진흥: 현황, 과제, 정책

▷ 영문 요약

Although the shares of agriculture in national GDP and employment are decreasing with the economic development, China's agriculture contributes still 11% of total GDP and employs 41% of the total labor forces. The development of rural enterprises has profoundly changed China's rural economy. In 2006, TVEs employ almost one-fifth of total labors, produces nearly half of national industrial production and contribute 28% of national GDP. After years of decline,

grain production was recovered gradually due to a series of policy measures introduced in 2004, China realizes 5 consecutive years of bumper harvest with current grain output more than 500 million tons. In the past three decades, the farmers' income grew at six percent. The income sources become more and more diversified, income from agricultural activities is less than half of farmers' total income.

At present, China's agriculture and rural development faces many challenges: firstly, the urban-rural income gap is widening over time. The urban-rural income ratio increased from 2.6:1 in 1978 to 3.3:1 in 2007. Secondly, the tight supply of major agricultural products. Due to limited land and water resources constraints, China is facing increasing difficulties in achieving grain self-sufficiency. Thirdly, farmers and rural enterprise development has been constrained by financial and credit provision, lots of capital is flowed out of country side to cities through financial and taxation means. Fourthly, massive imports of certain agricultural products lower the domestic prices, which produce negative impacts on the farmers' income. Fifthly, low level of support to agriculture. On the per unit of arable land and labor basis, support for agriculture in EU were respectively 4.4 times and 92 times than in China in 2005.

In order to ensure national grain security and to increase farmers' income, the Chinese government adopted a series of policy measures in recent years, including mainly: the abolition of agricultural taxations in 2006; the implementation of income support policy measures, such as direct subsidies to grain producers, seed subsidies, farm machinery purchase subsidy, and comprehensive subsidies on the purchase of the means of agricultural production; the implementation of minimum procurement price for paddy rice and wheat; substantial increases in the government budget for agriculture and reform of foreign trade policy.

○ 의제 2 발표 요지

- 한국농촌경제연구원 김태훈 박사

▷ 제목: 국제곡물가격 급등이 한국에 미친 영향

▷ 영문 요약

Korea's self-sufficiency rate of grains dropped to under 30% in the 2000s to remain at 26.2% in 2006/07. In terms of self-sufficiency rate by commodity, soybean was 9.8%, corn 0.7%, wheat 0.2% and rice 95.5% based on 2006/07. Coming into the 2000s, grain imports in Korea were

maintained at stable levels on the basis of volume. However, total import values have been increased in line with rising import prices. In terms of the share of grain import value by commodity in 2007, corn accounted for the highest at 56.3%, followed by 26.3% for wheat and 13.2% for soybeans. Accordingly, Korea's grain markets are structurally very sensitive to changes in international grain prices with the exception of rice.

The rise in international grain price may affect rice market, food industry and livestock industry in Korea. Despite the rise in international rice prices, Korea in the rice market has not been directly affected because it maintains self-sufficiency on rice. As rice is imported by MMA quotas, there were hardly impacts of surge in the prices of international rice because rice import volumes this year had been already contracted in the previous year. Substitution demand for rice has recently started to arise within creasing price of processed grains stemming from rising international grain prices. Per capita consumption of rice fell 2.4% in the previous year and is estimated to drop by 1.5% in 2008. However, the impacts of the rise in international grain prices do not seem to have a significant impact on Korea's rice markets. The rise in rice price in 2008 can be attributable to the 5.8% fall in domestic rice production, regardless of rising international grain prices.

Rising international grain prices also affect domestic food prices. However, the increase rates of domestic grain food for 2007.1~2008.11 were higher than the corresponding figures in the analysis. The differences between the actual price changes and analysis figures can be attributed to the time lag of international grain price changes being reflected in actual consumer prices. According to Kim(2009), the change in international wheat price is reflected to domestic wheat flour price with the time lags of 5~6months. There are time lags of 3~4months between international soybean price and cooking oil price. As a result, there are rooms for further decreases in such domestic prices in the future.

Impacts of rising international grain prices on total producer and consumer prices are relatively low because the weights of agricultural products in consumer or producer price index are small. Despite the low weight of processed grain products in the indices, appropriate measures need to be taken as they are consumed mainly by people in the low income class.

Rises in international grain prices are acting as a direct factor in increasing feed prices. As feed costs account for a high portion of livestock operating costs, rising feed prices are deteriorating the profitability of livestock farm households.

Therefore, several measures are needed, and in fact are being reviewed, to prepare against rising international grain prices. First, an early warning system must be introduced to secure a stable supply of needed grains. Second, food security reserve stock should be implemented for other grains. Third, as expansion of domestic grain production can only be limited due to excessively high labor and land capital service costs, arrangements with other countries should be instituted through overseas agriculture development so as to secure a stable supply of grain in emergencies. Fourth, income support measures are needed for people with low incomes as food price hikes stemming from rising international grain prices affect these people significantly. Finally, feed cost support measures are needed in the short-term, while efforts should be focused on developing alternative sources of animal feeds in the mid-term to lower the dependency on feed grain imports.

However, as rises in international grain prices are brought about by external factors, such measure will only be partial and passive actions. In order to resolve the problems related to increasing international grain prices, global grain production must be expanded at the international organization level, while grain trade and reserves should also be coordinated internationally.

- 일본 농림수산정책연구소 古橋元 박사

▷ 제목: 2018년의 세계 식료수급 전망

▷ 영문 요약

Key Points on World Food Supply and Demand Projections for 2018

The tight world food supply-demand gap looks set to continue over the medium to long term with prices likely to remain at high levels.

Globally, tight food supplies are expected to continue over the medium and long term. Grain stock levels will remain low as population increases and rising income levels accelerate demand for food and animal fodder, primarily in Asia, and the demand for biofuel raw materials continues to grow. Food prices, meanwhile, will remain higher than their pre-2006 levels and are forecast to continue rising.

Features of the World Food Model for Predicting Supply and Demand

The newly developed World Food Supply and Demand Model is a restructured version of the model used by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in making world food supply and demand projection estimates following the exhaustive revisions detailed hereunder, which have been made in light of the rapid changes in global agricultural market realities of recent years.

1 Since the analysis should be performed from a net food importer's standpoint, the emphasis is placed on countries within Asia that, like Japan, are net food importers. The data and information gathered by the MAFF Policy Research Institute was fed into models simulating the food supply-demand situations of the major Asian countries.

The predicted increases in Asian net imports of meat, for example, are found to be considerably higher than the OECD-FAO projections when changes in the dietary habits of the respective countries of Asia are reflected on the model.

1 The impact on food supply and demand of demand for biomass fuel crops is reflected on the model as an exogenous value, and projections were made using the latest findings from MAFF Policy Research Institute research.

For example, projections for net North American (primarily US) corn exports reveal a decrease, versus the increase predicted by US Department of Agriculture (USDA), when the impact on the supply and demand of corn for US bioethanol production is reflected on the model and bioethanol consumption is set at the target figure of 15 billion gallons (per year).

The current world food supply and demand projection estimates are natural (i.e. baseline) predictions that give no consideration to shifts in national policy or future climate variations. For future projections, baseline predictions will be updated from year to year and attempts will be made to forecast several possible scenarios, including climate-triggered tight supply-demand scenarios and the impact of the policies of major world nations. (For details, see page 9 of the Digest)

Key Points on World Food Supply and Demand Projections

1 Grain consumption is expected to increase by 500 million tons in the twelve years to 2018, to reach 2.6 billion tons.

Consumption of wheat and rice will increase primarily as the result of growth in demand for food.

Consumption of corn will increase primarily as the result of growth in demand for biofuel raw materials.

1 Growth in consumption will outstrip production of the various crops, lowering term-end inventories.

1 Grain prices will rise by 34-36% in nominal terms and by 7-17% in real terms over 2006 levels.

1 The trend towards maldistribution in grain trade will become increasingly marked.

Consumption growth will outstrip production in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, resulting in increases in net imports.

Net exports will increase in Europe, South America and Oceania in response to the growth in net imports.

Net exports in North America will continue to decline, while Latin America will switch from being net importer to net exporters.

1 Meat consumption will increase as the result of growth in annual per capita consumption. Meat prices are expected to increase by 31-41% in nominal terms or 5-13% in real terms.

[Ref.] Future Developments in World Food Supply and Demand Projections

Accurately reflecting the impact of expanding demand for biofuels

Growth in the demand for biofuel crops is one factor that cannot be negated in projecting world food supply and demand. This factor was thus fed into this World Food Supply and Demand Model as an exogenous value and the latest findings from MAFF Policy Research Institute research were utilized in making world food supply and demand projections for 2018. For future projections, equations relating to biofuel supply and demand will be incorporated into the model, which is to be developed using this factor as an endogenous variable.

Scenario analysis

- 중국농업과학원 농업경제발전연구소 李先德 박사

▷ 제목: 육제품 가격상승이 중국 식료안전보장에 미치는 영향

▷ 영문 요약

Since the reform and opening-up, China's meat production has been growing rapidly and the per capita availability of meat started to surpass that of the world average level from the mid-1990s which make the significant contribution to improving people's living standard. It also has been playing the leading role in increasing the farmers' income, optimizing agriculture structure and improving the structure of meals. Since the year of 2007, the price of meat product kept going up rapidly, which become the leading factor that result in the rise of CPI. This cause many people

concern on the food security of China even more. This thesis analyzed the reasons of meat price rising rapidly, the Great Potential Of China's Consumption of Meat in Future, and the main factors of restricting the future supply of meat products in China. Finally, it gave the viewpoints of taking into account the policy of food security, and of small influence to international meat market.

2. 현지시찰 결과보고(2009.3.5)

○ 築地 수산물도매시장

- 1935년 개장한 일본 최대의 수산물도매시장으로서 하루 2,400톤 규모의 수산물을 처리하고 있음(세계 최대 규모)
- 여기서 거래되는 수산물 가격이 일본 전역의 수산물 가격을 결정하는 기준
- 築地 수산물도매시장은 동경 북부의 아다찌(足立) 도매시장, 남부의 오타(大田) 도매시장과 함께 동경권 수산물의 92%를 거래하고 있음.
- 당초 설립 당시에 비해 도매시장 주변이 도심으로 변화되어 향후 부지가 넓고 교통 여건이 양호한 다른 장소로 이전하는 계획을 추진 중

<사진 2> 築地 수산물도매시장 전경 및 내부



○ 이와테현 안테나숍(Antenna Shop)

- 동경 중심가인 긴자 거리에 소재한 이와테현의 지역특산물 판매점
- 지역 제품 판매 및 관광 안내와 함께 지역 정보를 제공하여 귀농·귀촌 희망자들을 유치하는 활동까지 진행하고 있음
- 주요 시설: 특산물 판매장, 방문객 안내소(이와테현 관광협회에서 운영), 비즈니스지원센터, 귀농·귀촌지원센터, 기업유치사무소
- 이와테현 안테나숍은 전국 30여 개 현들이 개설한 다른 안테나숍들에 비해 가장 큰 규모로서 1층 매장 넓이만 200여 평

- 현에서 생산되는 1,800여 종의 제품을 판매
- 운영은 제3섹터 방식

<사진 3> 동경 시내에 위치한 이와테현 안테나숍



○ 동경 근교 시설원에 농가

- 동경도 에도가와구(江戸川区)에 소재한 시설원에 종사 농가
- 600평 규모의 하우스 4개를 가지고 있으며, 고마츠나(小松菜)를 생산하고 있음
- 하우스 시설을 이용하여 연 7회 생산하여 집약적으로 토지를 이용하는 도시농업의 특성을 나타내고 있음.
- 주변 학교와 계약을 하여 생산한 채소의 90%를 급식 재료로 판매하고 있음
- 농가가 소재한 곳은 동경도에 속하여 주변은 농업지역의 경관이 아닌 근교 주거단지 모습에 가까움

<사진 4> 에도가와구 시설원에 농가의 주변 주택가 전경



- 그러나 이 지역의 하우스 시설에는 도시계획 상 “자연녹지지구”에 해당한다는 안내판을 세워두어 도시농업의 중요성을 알리려는 지자체의 의도를 알 수 있음.
- 도시지역으로서 농업의 비중은 낮지만 에도가와구 차원에서 이 지역의 선도 농가들을 도시농업을 대표하는 캐릭터로 홍보물에 소개하고 있음.
- 구민농장을 조성하여 농사를 짓고 농업을 체험하는 시설을 지자체에서 지원하고 있으며, 농산물 직매사업도 벌이고 있음.

<사진 5> 생산녹지 안내판 및 하우스 내부



3. FOOD EX JAPAN 2009 참관(2009.3.5) 결과

○ 개요

- 개최기간: 2009.3.3(화)~3.6(금)
- 명칭: FOOD EX JAPAN 2009
- 개최장소: 치바시 마쿠하리 멧세(1~8홀)
- 주최: (사)일본농물협회, (사)일본호텔협회, (사)국제관광여관연맹, (사)일본관광여관연맹, (사)국제관광일본레스토랑협회, (사)국제관광시설협회
- 후원: 외무성, 후생노동성, 농림수산성, 국토교통성, 치바현 치바시, 일본무역진흥기공(JETRO)

○ 『FOOD EX JAPAN 2009/국제식품·음료전』은 아시아·환태평양 지역에서 최대 규모이며, 세계적으로도 3번째 규모를 자랑하는 식품·음료의 전문전시회임.

- 전체 전시관을 대략 둘러보는데만 6시간 정도가 소요될 정도로 대규모

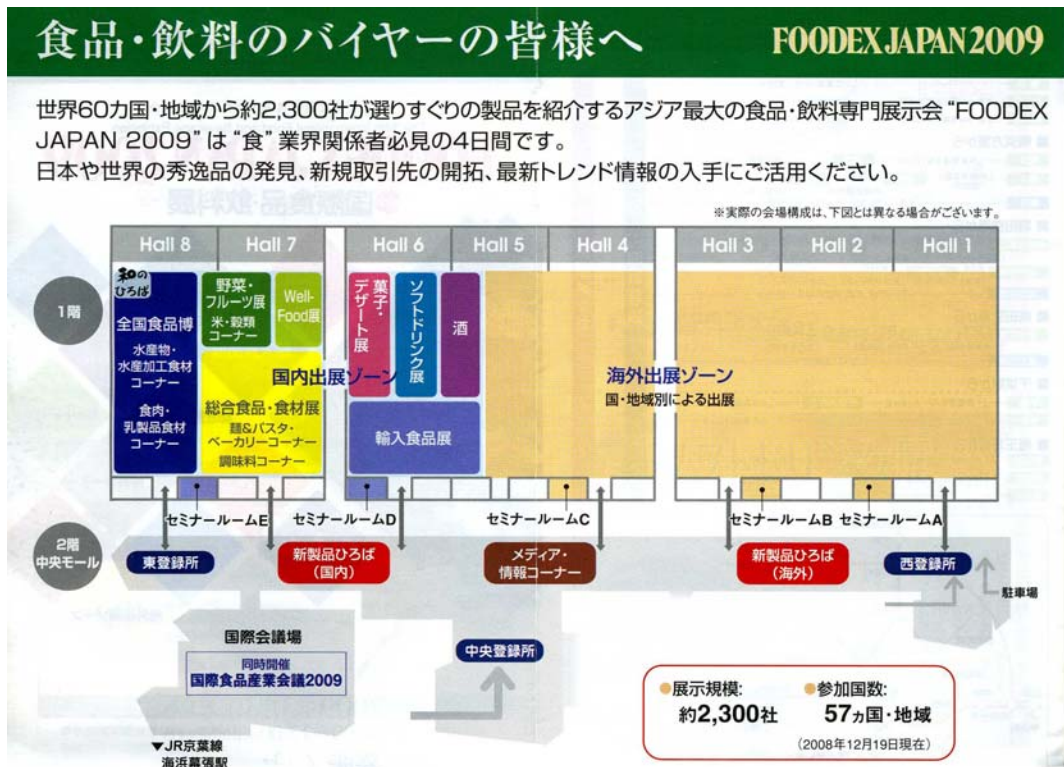
○ 1976년부터 매년 개최되고 있으며, 2009년이 제34회를 맞이하고 있음.

○ 전시에 참가한 회사는 2,400여개사이며, 약 9만여명 이상이 관람할 것으로 추정

○ 출전 대상

- 식품: 농산물(신선·냉동·건조), 농산가공품, 곡물, 축산물(냉동·건조), 유제품, 수산물(신선·냉동·건조), 육가공품, 조리제식품, 수산가공품, 건강지향식품, 조미료·향신료, 각종 면류, 디저트 등
- 음료: 알콜 음료(일본술·소주, 맥주, 와인 등), 소프트 드링크, 커피·홍차, 미네랄 워터, 건강지향음료 등

<사진 6> 전시장 배치도



○ 해외 출전 코너를 별도 마련

- 유럽: 이탈리아, 영국, 호주, 네덜란드, 그루지아, 크로아티아, 스페인, 세르비아, 체코, 독일, 헝가리, 프랑스, 벨기에, 폴란드, 포르투갈 등
- 중동: 이란, 시리아, 터키 등
- 아프리카: 우간다, 이집트, 가나, 마다가스카르, 모로코 등
- 아시아·오세아니아: 한국, 인도, 인도네시아, 싱가포르, 스리랑카, 태국, 대만, 중국, 홍콩, 네팔, 필리핀, 베트남, 말레이시아, 호주, 뉴질랜드 등
- 북중남미: 미국, 아르헨티나, 우루과이, 에콰도르, 캐나다, 브라질, 멕시코 등

- 해외 출전 코너 가운데 한국관 규모가 가장 크고, 관람인수도 많아 '한류' 영향의 효과가 아직 지속되고 있는 것으로 판단
- 한국 코너에는 조미김, 김치, 즉석 가공식품(과전, 비빔밥, 냉면 등), 소금, 음료, 주류 등이 주로 출품되었으며, aT센터와 농협중앙회가 별도의 부스를 운영하고 있었음.

<사진 7> FOODEX JAPAN 2009 전시관 입구



※ 내부 촬영 금지

4. 제7회 FANEA 국제심포지엄 관련 기관장 논의 결과

- 일 시: 2009. 3. 5(목) 19:00~21:30
- 참석자
 - 한국측: 원장, 심포지엄 참가자
 - 일본측: 일본 농림수산정책연구소 소장, 교류정보과장
 - 중국측: 중국농업과학원 농업경제발전연구소 소장, 처장 등
- 논의 내용
 - 다양한 부분을 볼 수 있도록 현지시찰 계획을 알차게 준비해준 일본측 관계자들에게 감사의 말씀 전달
 - 아울러 'FOODEX JAPAN 2009' 참관에 대한 소감을 간략히 피력
 - 3개국 연구협력 방안 모색 논의
 - 공동연구 추진
 - 3개국 기관장이 국제수급모형 특히, 동아시아 관련 모형 개발의 필요성에

동의하였으며, 이에 대한 공동연구 추진 합의

- 인적교류 확대
 - 유사 연구를 수행하는 3개국 연구자 교류를 통해 연구의 효율성 및 전문성 제고
 - 미래 공동연구 가능 분야를 발굴하여 인적교류 추진
- 제7차 국제심포지엄 개최 계획
 - 제7차 심포지엄은 한국 서울에서 개최
 - 당초 제7차 심포지엄은 2009년에 개최되어야 하나, 전년도 심포지엄 연기에 따라 1년에 두 번 개최하는 것이 부담이 될 뿐만 아니라 중국 금년 8월에 세계농업경제학대회의 주관기관이므로 내년 개최가 바람직하다는 의견 합의
 - 개최일은 2010년 5월 중으로 잠정 확정
 - 제7차 심포지엄은 주제
 - ① 한국측 제안: “농업분야의 저탄소 녹색성장(친환경 농업, 바이오매스, 바이오연료, 저탄소 등 포함)”
 - ② 중국측 제안: “경제위기가 농업부문에 미치는 영향”
 - ③ 중국측 제안: “세계농산물 수급모형”
 - 3개국 실무진의 연락을 통해 향후 구체화
- 제7차 국제심포지엄이 성공적으로 개최될 수 있도록 일본과 중국측의 적극적인 협조 부탁

5. 국제심포지엄 중국측 참가자와의 간담회 결과

- 일 시: 2009. 3. 6(금) 12:00~13:30
- 참석자
 - 한국측: 원장 및 심포지엄 참석자
 - 중국측: 중국농업과학원 농업경제발전연구소 소장 등
- 논의 내용
 - 중국 북경에서 개최되는 “세계농업경제학대회” 진행 상황에 대해 중국측 설명
 - 세계농업경제학대회에서 한·중·일 섹션을 별도로 구성할 예정이므로 한국

측의 발표 및 토론 요청

- 연구원에서 1명의 발표자, 1명의 토론자가 한중일 섹션에 참석할 것을 논의
 - 발표자: 최세균 박사, 토론자: 어명근 박사 예정
- 세계농업경제학대회가 성공적으로 종료될 수 있도록 연구원에서의 다양한 형태의 지원 요청
 - 가능한 범위 내에서 지원해 줄 것을 약속
- 2010년 5월에 개최될 FANEA 제7회 국제심포지엄에서 다시 만날 것을 약속하고 종료