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KOREA INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



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제목 [금융] HOW EUROPE'S RISK-FREE REGULATORY AGENDA THREATENS AMERICAN FREE ENTERPRISE

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출처 WASHINGTON LEGAL FOUNDATION

mother sold two of her children so that she could provide food for her remaining children. This occurred while a ship, laden with free corn from the United States was docked in the harbor. The same year, Indian farmers were denied access to seeds by government regulators; seeds that would increase their productivity of their farms and help them to feed an ever growing population. The following year in India, soldiers destroyed cases of soft drinks on military bases and university campuses; beverages that are enjoyed globally. Today, breakfast cereals consumed by millions of Americans daily cannot be sold in the same form in Canada, our neighbor and largest trading partner.

These outrages and tragedies and many more like them globally occur in the name of the most dangerous export in international trade: The misapplication of the precautionary principle by officials of the European Union.

The precautionary principle is part of customary international law. However, the unwillingness to use sound science and risk analysis sets this doctrine on its head, threatening economic growth, exports and most importantly human lives. In this Washington Legal Foundation Monograph, Lawrence Kogan explores and details the spread of the European Unions application of precaution in a quest for a risk free world.

As a scholar and former policy maker, I share Mr. Kogan's views of the danger of the interpretation of precaution by Brussels bureaucrats. Fueled by Green Party activists and embraced by DG Environment, this other members of the European Commission and attacks innovation in rich and poor countries alike.

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For example the REACH initiative, Brussels' attempt to further regulate chemicals, threatens \$200 billion of U.S. exports to Europe. European industry estimates potential job losses in the millions, all due to an approach largely devoid of risk analysis. In 2002 at a meeting with European Union Commissioner for Enterprise Erkki Liikanen and Commissioner for Trade Pascal Lamy, I learned that DG Environment had created REACH without senior consultations regarding the economic and trade impacts of the proposal. Similar directives covering everything from energy drinks to wood pallets would impose costs on consumers with no appreciable gain in safety. The World Trade Organization is host to cases regarding exports of American genetically enhanced foods.

Mr. **Kogan** recognizes the perils of further exports of this dangerous misinterpretation of the precautionary principle are far more lethal than any of the products attempted to be regulated.

In a world dominated by fear of manufactured goods and foods alike, consumers pay higher prices, and workers and innovators are denied creative new expressions. Newer accession states in the European Union, states with first rate scientific communities, lose investment opportunities as multinationals select friendlier locations for new operations.

But the greatest tragedy is the coercive and confusing nature of the European approach. Developing states are forced to choose between biotechnology which would increase their ability to feed their population and the risk of the denial of access to one of the worlds most lucrative markets. Additionally, policy makers in the developing world, lacking the financial resources and scientific capacity of their wealthier brethren, rely on the unsound science of Brussels.

This comprehensive Monograph does a fine job of addressing the problems. We do not live in a risk free world. Precaution, under the prevailing European Union approach would have denied us the internal combustion engine, electricity and the ability to feed our own people. I hope that policy makers in Brussels and in the capitals of member states have the courage to read it and make require sound science and risk based analysis in their decision making.

이전글 : [] 더 이상 등록된 자료가 없습니다.

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GREETING FROM THE PRESIDENT

The **Korea Institute of Public Administration (KIPA)** is a government-funded research institute that belongs to the **Korea Research Council for Humanities and Social Sciences(KRCHS)** under the Office of the Prime Minister.

KIPA has been our nation's mecca for research on public administration since 1991, and has greatly contributed to its development.

Since its founding, **KIPA** has systematically studied public policy issues and striven to present a vision and direction for the development of **Korea's public administration**. Thanks to the leadership of our former presidents and the dedication of our researchers and staff, the institute has become a primary think tank for the development of Korean public administration and policy. Recently, the institute has become a major center for assessing how faithfully public policies are realizing their intended purposes.

Unlike in the past, **Korea's** environment for public administration in the 21st century is rapidly changing, concurrent with the changes the nation as a whole is undergoing. The society is becoming increasingly knowledge-based; it is experiencing globalization as well as localization in the wake of democratization; and the variety of the activities of non-governmental organizations is growing. Consequently, a new paradigm for public administration is necessary for the government to be able to meet the demands of this rapidly changing society.

In an effort to meet these demands, **KIPA** has played a vital role in bridging the gap between theory and practice in public administration. The institute has analyzed current problems facing the government and explored various potential solutions. The institute has not only published policy reports but also administered academic seminars and debates in order to make a favorable impact on the policy-making process. Moreover, **KIPA's** publications - **Korea Public Administration Journal**(a quarterly) and **Administration Focus**(a bi-monthly) - have provided an opportunity to apply theoretical findings to current policy problems and offer possible solutions.

As a primary research institution for public administration issues, **KIPA** pledges to diligently carry out its mission without betraying the fruits of past research. For that, the institute asks for your support and cooperation.

Thank you.

Kim, Joong-Yang, Ph. D.
President

Key Function

•As a headquarter for knowledge management

- To construct integrated knowledge management systems for public administration
- To provide knowledge through the administrative web portal and digital library
- To function as a knowledge hub that represents **Korea**
- To globalize the knowledge management system
- To construct a knowledge providing system qualified and optimized for each and every demand
- To construct a knowledge distributing center of global standards and a ubiquitous computer network for administration

•As a center for international administration networking

- To set up a network among domestic and overseas administrative organizations
- To host seminars in cooperation with domestic and overseas institutions
- To invite internationally renowned scholars and organize open lectures and seminars
- To reinforce public relations internationally
- To be a central body of administration networking
- To expand international cooperation programs

• As a core organization for professional training

- To create optimized human resource models for each field
- To develop programs and courses for training qualified specialists consistent with the effective management of government-commissioned projects at each center
- To construct a knowledge providing system for administrators
- To establish an organization specifically geared to strengthening the capability of administrators
- To develop training programs and courses for new administrative specialists based on predictions about future demands

- **As a center for research**

- To explore ways of developing administrative systems that can adjust to political and social changes
- To improve administrative and management systems through computerizing and employing the various methods mentioned above
- To develop policy frameworks and evaluations in collaboration with relevant government agencies
- To organize forums and symposiums to obtain professional opinions on current issues in public administration
- To perform joint research with domestic and overseas institutes
- To conduct research services for government organizations, government-funded organizations, and private organizations

- **As a center for information**

- To collect, manage, and provide information on administration
- To publish **Korea** Public Administration Journal and Administration Focus
- To exchange and share information with other information centers
- To poll public opinion related to political and administrative issues

- **As a center for international exchange and cooperation**

- To exchange information with foreign institutes
- To perform joint research with overseas institutes and host seminars
- To invite eminent foreign scholars and organize open lectures and conferences

- **As a center for training high ranking administrators**

- To develop programs and courses for high-ranking administrators in order to enhance their professional skills
- To develop educational materials relevant to those programs and courses
- To host workshops designed to raise the administrators' expertise level

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