

**THE IMPACT OF WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
ON MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

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PENGAKUAN

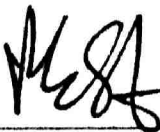
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this research is of my own except for quotations and summaries that have been acknowledged.

27 March 2001

(Date)



(Mohd Safri Bin Saiman)

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In the name Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menyorot bagaimana faktor-faktor yang bersifat dalaman dan luaran yang berupaya memberikan impak terhadap skop dan arah pembangunan sektor pertanian negara. Sektor pertanian memainkan peranan yang penting dalam menjana arus pembangunan ekonomi negara menerusi sumbangannya sebagai sumber pendapatan negara, gunatenaga kepada majoriti komuniti luar bandar dan sebagai sektor strategik yang menyediakan keperluan makanan negara. Selaras dengan kemajuan dan pencapaian ekonomi negara yang memberangsangkan, sektor ini telah mempamerkan kemerosotan dalam arah aliran sumbangannya terhadap Keluaran Negara Kasar, gunatenaga dan nilai ditambah bagi sektor ini. Faktor kemerosotan yang berkaitan dengan kelemahan dan kekurangan dalam sektor ini telah menarik perhatian serius kerajaan dan para penggubal polisi menerusi penggubalan dasar-dasar pertanian negara. Terbaru adalah Dasar Pertanian Negara III (1998-2010) yang telah dilancarkan selepas pertengahan alaf baru ini untuk memberikan dimensi baru kepada sektor tradisional tersebut. Dalam pada itu, sektor ini bukan sahaja menghadapi fenomena kemerosotan yang ketara, malah ianya juga terdedah kepada satu lagi 'ancaman' luaran selain daripada fenomena turun-naik harga komoditi-komoditi dunia, iaitu Pertubuhan Perdagangan Dunia dan persetujuan rundingan-rundingan dagangan berat sebelah yang berkaitan dengan sektor pertanian. Inisiatif rundingan yang diadakan bertujuan untuk memenuhi pergelutan Amerika Syarikat-Kesatuan Eropah untuk menguasai pasaran barangan pertanian dunia di kalangan negara-negara Dunia Ketiga. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk cuba mengajukan satu pertimbangan yang penting bagi pembangunan sektor pertanian dalam usaha negara ini untuk maju ke hadapan mengharungi arus globalisasi dan mengejar kesejajaran dalam pembangunan ekonomi negara.

ABSTRACT

This study viewed how internally and externally induced factors could give impact towards the scope and direction of the national agricultural sector development. The agricultural sector played a vital role in generating national economic development via its contributions as a source of national income, employment for the majority community of rural areas and as a strategic sector that provides the national foods needs. In line with the tremendous development and achievement of the national economy particularly since the 1980s, the sector had shown deterioration in terms of its contribution to the GDP, employment and value-added of the sector. The deterioration factors which were linked to the weaknesses and deficiencies in the sector had caught serious attention of the government and policymakers manifested through the creation of national agricultural policies. The latest development is the National Agricultural Policy III (1998-2010), which was launched after the second half of this new millennium aimed at creating new dimensions into the traditional sector. Apart from external factor of world commodities price fluctuations, the sector is currently exposed to another 'threat', namely, the WTO and its unfair agricultural-related regulations. Negotiations were initiated to fulfill the US-EU dispute to monopolize world agricultural markets among Third World countries. This study attempts to put forward a crucial consideration for the development of the agricultural sector as the country progresses in the wave of globalization and in pursuit of justifiable economic development in the country.

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GLOSSARY

AMS	Aggregate Measurement of Support
AOA	Agreement on Agriculture
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nation
BERNAS	Beras Nasional
BHA	Blair House Accord
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DDA	Dunkel Draft Agreement
ERP	Effective Rate of Protection
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HC	Havana Charter
HPAEs	High-Performing Asian Economies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization
MP	Malaysia Plan
MTNs	Multilateral Trade Negotiations
NAP	National Agricultural Policy
NRP	Nominal Rate of Protection
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
R&D	Research and Development
SAPs	Structural Adjustment Programmes
SCM	Subsidies and Countervailing Measure
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
TNCs	Transnational Corporations
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UR	Uruguay Round
US	United States
WTO	World Trade Organization

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