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Korea, Republic of

Citrus

Semi-Annual

2002

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Report Highlights: Market Year (MY) 2000/2001 Unshu orange outdoor production is estimated at 624,000 metric tons (MT), 12-percent lower than the initial forecast, due to strong measures undertake by the Cheju citrus industry to reduce volume entering the fresh market. MY 2002 citrus production is forecast at 630,000 MT, including 27,000 MT of greenhouse production. In CY 2002, imports are projected in the 100,000 - 120,000 MT range based on a favorable market environment; and several major events -- FIFA World Cup games and Asian games plus local and national elections. In 2002, Cheju was designated as a "Free Trade Zone." The draft development plan issued includes initiatives to enhance the citrus industry's competitiveness in coming years.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Citrus Situation

Local Citrus

Market Year (MY) 2000/2001 Unshu orange outdoor production is estimated at 624,000 metric tons (MT), 12-percent lower than the initial-forecast amount of 713,000 MT. The Cheju citrus industry undertook strong measures to reduce volume and improve quality, such as sorting, an orchard-site fruit pick-up, orchard set-aside program, etc. Through such efforts they were able to reduce total volume entering the fresh market and sustain high market prices. The Cheju provincial government assisted the industry's cause, purchasing and processing 8,197 MT of citrus for North Korean Aid and collecting 23,692 MT of discarded fruit off farms.

MY 2002 Cheju forecast Unshu orange production at 630,000 MT, including 27,000 MT of greenhouse production. Based on historical patterns, MY 2002 should be an off year product wise. However, favorable weather in recent months and resumption of citrus harvest from orchards set aside from production last year are leading industry observers to expect a larger than an anticipated crop. The Cheju citrus industry's optimum production target is 600,000 MT. Cheju industry officials will continue to encourage farmers to reduce production and to produce quality fruits to generate higher market returns for the sector.

In 2002, Cheju was designated as a "Free Trade Zone." The draft development plan issued soon after this special tax designation including a segment involving the citrus industry. In the draft plan, Cheju sets the following targets to achieve by 2011:

1) to reduce citrus production area to 22,000 hectares (HA),
2) to reduce outdoor Unshu production by 38 percent,
3) to increase heated greenhouse production by 10 percent,
4) to increase non-heated greenhouse production area to 1,500-HA (from 248 HA in 2001),
5) to increase production area of late season varieties to 2,500-hectare (from 859 HA in 2001),
6) to export 30,000 MT under the stabilized production/supply system (re: contracted production),
7) to consolidate small packing houses into 110 large scale packing houses, etc.

Further details are to be determined. The draft plan is projected to be finalized before January 2003.

The National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF) initiated the process to introduce a citrus check off program. NACF has established a "Citrus Committee," consisting of member cooperatives, to develop the checkoff program system. According to the Law on Establishment of Check-Off Programs, two-thirds of the farmers in the industry should participate. NACF proposes to fund the program based on a 1-percent surcharge on the farm gate price given at time of sale. In addition, the government proposes to support the program with funds if limits are set on resources to be used for market promotion, export support, price stabilization, citrus industry development projects, etc. Details on the program and level of government support are still under discussion.
CY 2002 Unshu greenhouse production area is projected at 515 HA, and a three HA increase over the previous year. High costs associated to maintaining greenhouse operations seem to be discouraging farmers from wanting to expand production area significantly. This may be changing as citrus under greenhouse production is shifting to late varieties,

such as Hallabong, which do not need additional heating and are generating higher return for farmers. In MY 2002, marketed "late varieties" totaled 11,130 MT whereas for MY 2001 only 1,856 MT was reported.

Export

Cheju has almost achieved its MY 2001 export targets of 7,000 MT, exclusive of greenhouse production, with 6,328 MT exported as of March 12. Exports to the U.S. total 1,434 MT followed by 3,584 MT to Canada, Korea's top foreign market. Cheju's MY 2002 export goal is set at 8,000 MT, inclusive of 1,000 MT of greenhouse production.

Cheju's request for the U.S. to lift the ban on exporting Korean citrus to the five U.S. citrus producing states remains under review. Lifting of the ban, in place due to the presence of citrus canker on Cheju, is not expected to lead to a large jump in exports from Korea as current control measures limit fruit export eligibility to designated canker-free zones and a pre-clearance inspection by U.S. quarantine officials would remain in effect. Cheju is keenly interested in developing a market targeting the large Asian population residing in Southern California.

Import

In CY 2001, fresh orange imports totaled 92,483 MT, of which 32,041 MT entered under Korea's Minimum Market Access (MMA) quota. CY 2001 was the second consecutive year that fresh orange non-quota imports exceeded quota imports. Despite some quality complaints U.S. oranges dominated the market capturing 97 percent of the total market share.

As of April 26, CY 2002, orange import volume totaled 63,716 MT (including 38,293 MT of MMA quota imports. The CY 2002 MMA quota is 45,052 MT, all of U.S. origin.

The Cheju Citrus Grower's Agricultural Cooperative (CCGAC) continues to manage Korea's MMA citrus quota for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). This year CCGAC auctioned the full MMA quota amount. In past years it would import all MMA quota oranges then retail the fruit at the going market price which typically generated a nice profit for the organization. CCGAC was encouraged to shift its approach to MMA quota administration after Korea had not fulfilled its quota commitment for three consecutive years and after it recognized profit margins would continue to diminish as the quota phases out in 2004.

When CCGAC auctioned the MMA quota on February 20, 21 companies participated with thirteen awarded the 43,740 MT quota. CCGAC set one major tender criteria. Deliveries are to be completed prior to September 30, 2002. CCGAC's criterion objective is to have quota citrus enter and clear the market prior to the primary domestic crop's arrival. With 87 percent of the quota filled by April 27, meeting this delivery criteria should not present a problem for the trade. Auction bids ranged from 4-6 percent which would be in addition to the 50 percent tariff applied to in-quota citrus imports. In CY 2002 out-of-quota citrus imports command a 59.8 percent tariff. While in CY 2003, the rate declines to 54.9 percent.

Market optimism is high as Korea will host several large international events in 2002 -- FIFA World Cup games and Asian games, and hold local and national elections including a Presidential election. Imports are projected in the 100,000 - 120,000 MT range considering the favorable market environment and the quality of oranges.

Earlier this year trade optimism was more subdued due to higher U.S. prices (10-20 percent higher than last year). However, market demand is extremely strong despite higher fruit prices. The market for the navel orange variety is projected in the 80,000 - 90,000 MT range. The market for the Valencia orange variety needs to be further developed. Korean consumers will consume Valencia oranges fresh whereas in the U.S. this variety is typically processed into juice. With appropriate marketing Valencia demand for fresh consumption and for juice production can be expanded.

Competitors

Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and South Africa, competitors with the U.S. in the fresh orange import market, captured 3 percent of the trade in CY 2001. Their collective market share is down slightly from CY 2000 due to a steep price increase for Australian navels and quality problems with the South African navels. U.S. navels dominate the import market because of consistently good quality and appearance, and consumer familiarity.

Korea is negotiating phytosanitary protocols for an oranges with Spain, Israel, and Italy and on a variety of citrus fruits with Argentina and Egypt. Korean quarantine officials assume phytosanitary protocols are complex to develop and take time to negotiate because of scientific data requirements.

The Korean-Chilean and Korean-Chinese free trade agreement (FTA) discussions are creating, among domestic producers, concern over additional competition and oversupply situations. It should be noted that even if the FTA is achieved, with each country the parties must still negotiate separate phytosanitary protocols for fruit to be traded. To date, it is understood that neither FTA discussion has included a segment involving establishment of phytosanitary protocols.

Phytosanitary Issues

The MAF still applies a 100-percent fumigation policy for U.S. oranges imported from California due to the ongoing problem with red scale. Another problem pest affecting some U.S. oranges is Septoria citri. This fungus is visible when damp weather conditions last at harvest. In Korea, it is a quarantine-regulated pest. To avoid problems with Septoria citri, U.S. packing houses need to be cautious with fruit selected at packing as findings of this pest in a shipment will lead to its rejection (the shipment is defined by the bill of lading).

FOJC Market Situation

In 2002, domestic processors are forecasting a marginal increase in orange juice (OJ) consumption. Strong competition for consumer attention is being generated by new drinks perceived to be healthy, such as the Japanese apricot drink, by fruit flavored drinks, by coffee flavored drinks, etc. Further augmenting this view is the recognition that the Korean OJ market is mature.

Since 2000, total OJ consumption has increased only marginally. During this period, however, the market for premium OJ has expanded rapidly, growing 30 percent in 2001 and projected to grow another 20 percent in 2002. Although premium cold chain OJ accounts for 10 percent of the total juice market, it holds strong upside growth potential as Korean consumers favor products having a premium or healthy image. Focusing on this consumer preference traders, in early 2002, run television commercials for premium OJ made from Florida citrus. While Brazilian FOJC still dominates the Korean juice market because of its price advantage, processors see the juice market moving toward premium juices, which should facilitate greater use of U.S. origin FOJC.

In MY 2001, the Cheju provincial government opened its first processing facility, in eastern Cheju, to provide an alternative use for fruit diverted from the fresh market and destined for the discard pile. Discarded fruit provides no return to the producer. In 2001, the plant processed 27,000 MT of citrus and produced 1,860 MT of frozen OJ concentrate. The plant can process annually 50,000 MT. Because of high transportation cost and logistical problems, the Cheju government discarded rather than processed fruit purchased from farmers located on the island’s western side. To overcome these constraints, the Cheju provincial government plans to construct a second processing facility, on the west coast, having an annual processing capacity of 30,000MT. The government hopes to utilize 15-20 percent of citrus diverted from the fresh market for alternative use so that fresh market prices would remain stable. Besides the Cheju government, in 2001 local processors used 22,126 MT of citrus for processing.

In 2002, the government processing facility began marketing "Cheju Citrus Juice," a fresh juice made of local citrus. Pre-market surveys are favorable as the product’s image is that of freshness. During this first year, the marketing efforts will focus on devoting to the Cheju island market. Next year, promotional efforts should broaden to include large metropolitan areas such as Seoul.

FOJC exports remain off as weak economic conditions in Asian markets constrain demand in those markets.

PS&D

PS&D for Fresh Tangerines

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	25823	25823	25741	25741	25700	25600
Area Harvested	22982	23499	22909	23424	22745	23296
Bearing Trees	28728	29374	28636	29280	28912	29120
Non-Bearing Trees	10007	9361	9976	9332	9638	9280
TOTAL No. Of Trees	38735	38735	38612	38612	38550	38400
Production	635	635	563	563	640	651
Imports	1	1	1	0	2	1
TOTAL SUPPLY	636	636	564	563	642	652
Exports	6	6	8	7	10	10
Fresh Dom. Consumption	597	597	529	529	562	586
Processing	33	33	27	27	70	56
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	636	636	564	563	642	652

PS&D for FOJC

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of			65	Degrees Brix	
Commodity	Juice, Orange				(MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Deliv. To Processors	0	33	0	27	0	56
Beginning Stocks	2096	2096	2534	2465	2577	2786
Production	3533	2287	2812	1895	7462	3864
Imports	39990	39990	41036	45792	43000	48000
TOTAL SUPPLY	45619	44373	46382	50152	53039	54650
Exports	232	232	217	217	230	220
Domestic Consumption	42853	41676	43588	47149	49862	51394
Ending Stocks	2534	2465	2577	2786	2947	3036
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	45619	44373	46382	50152	53039	54650

Production

Korea: Citrus Production Situation 1/

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Farm Household	Gross Income (Mil.won)
1993	21,479	619,000	26,571	394,829
1994	22,800	548,945	26,596	552,120
1995	24,150	614,770	26,589	433,447
1996	25,802	480,000	36,055	607,900
1997	25,781	693,200	36,050	400,862
1998	25,860	543,980	36,212	515,800
1999	25,823	638,740	36,073	325,709
2000	25,796	563,341	36,590	370,811
2001	25,796	651,158	36,580	N/A
2002 2/	25,600	630,000	36,296	N/A

1/ Greenhouse production is included.
2/ Preliminary
Source: Cheju Provincial Government & Cheju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

Korea: Citrus Utilization
(Unit: MT)

Year	Total	Fresh	Processing	Other 1/
1995	614,770	553,683	47,227	13,860
1996	480,000	438,000	12,000	30,000
1997	693,200	617,747	13,785	61,668
1998	543,980	512,586	5,012	26,382
1999	638,740	567,041	33,142	38,557 2/
2000	563,430	502,838	26,526	33,124
2001	651,158	516,158	56,000	79,000 3/

1/ Other - composed of self consumption, loss and discarded citrus
2/ Other - including purchase by Cheju Provincial Government

3/ Other - including purchase by Central Government for Aid to North Korea
Source: Cheju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

Korea: Citrus Greenhouse Production Situation

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Gross Income (Million Won)	Household	Price (Won/kg)
1993	295.6	9,112	24,010	1,035	2,635
1994	376	13,220	39,858	1,278	3,015
1995	425	15,851	46,500	1,537	2,800
1996	497.7	23,093	74,659	1,601	3,233
1997	554.2	27,461	85,077	1,762	3,098
1998	554	26,812	61,900	1,763	2,309
1999	545	28,129	64,700	1,646	2,300
2000	567	27,655	68,200	1,777	2,466
2001	512	27,158	N/A	1,546	2,550
2002 1/	515	27,045	N/A	1,574	N/A

1/ Preliminary
Source: Cheju Provincial Government & Cheju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

Korea: 1999/2000 Citrus Varietal Production Situation
(Unit: HA, MT)

Year / Variety	Acreage		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
Very early	2,228	1,868	44,792	33,340
Early	20,598	20,884	521,611	470,164
Normal	2,352	2,379	65,020	49,220
Late	645	665	7,317	10,617
Total	25,823	25,796	638,740	563,341

Source: Cheju Provincial Government & Cheju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

Korea: Purchasing Price of Processing Tangerine Orange
(Korean Won/kg)

Year	Price
1995	220
1996	220
1997	100
1998	100
1999	100
2000	80
2001	80 / 180 1/

1/ 80 Korean Won for compensation for discarding fruits at farms and for purchase by private processors
180 Korean Won for government purchase for North Korea Aid and processing
Source: Cheju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

Korea: Citrus Production as Ratio to Total Fruit Production
(Unit: 1,000 MT, Ratio: Percent)

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus	Ratio
1980	833	187	22.4
1985	1,463	394	27.5
1990	1,765	493	30.4
1995	2,150	615	28.6
1996	2,003	480	24.0
1997	2,330	693	29.7
1998	2,022	544	26.9
1999	2,229	639	28.0
2000	2,429	564	23.0
2001	2,488	645	25.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Korea: Total Fruits and Citrus Per Capita Consumption

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus
1996	52.3 Kg	11.9 Kg
1997	57.9 Kg	14.9 Kg
1998	49.2 Kg	11.9 Kg
1999	55.7 Kg	13.8 Kg
2000	58.4 Kg	14.0 Kg
2001	59.2 Kg	15.5 Kg

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Tariff

On July 1, 1997, Korea liberalized the fresh orange market. Applied tariffs for in-quota and out-of quota imported oranges and other citrus in Korea's Uruguay Round Country Schedule follow;

Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Fresh Orange
(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2001	40,046	50	64.7
2002	45,052	50	59.8
2003	50,684	50	54.9
2004	57,020	50	50

Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Other Citrus 1/
(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2001	1,816	50	148.8
2002	1,909	50	147.2
2003	2,002	50	145.6
2004	2,097	50	144

1/ HS 0805.20.1000, HS 0805.20.9000, HS 0805.90.0000

Note: On February 20, 2002, the total MMA quota for oranges was auctioned off. 43,751 MT out of 45,052 MT (including 1,300 MT allocated for imports for tourist hotel use) were awarded to 13 companies.

Korea: Monthly Orange Imports

(Unit: Metric Tons)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
‘02	4688	11017	26201	21810								
‘01	5140	11895	17378	32655	14450	2671	1474	1087	1510	1685	588	446
‘00	2389	13041	14524	23407	20861	5230	6846	2284	2297	3167	1351	3742
‘99	792	633	2076	2943	7269	3261	94	337	1044	426	115	11863
‘98	179	2664	1367	12308	8739	4700	3349	737	1086	252	225	1052

Source: Korea Customs Service & National Plant Quarantine Service

Trade Matrix

Import Matrix for Oranges

Import Trade Matrix						
Country: Korea						
Commodity: Orange (HS 0805.10)			**Unit: MT & U$1,000**			
Imports for	**MY 1999/00**		**MY 2000/01**		**Oct.01 - Feb.02**	
Country	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**
U.S.	103,088	64,542	92,474	76,523	16,326	15,877
Others						
South Africa	2,153	1,619	680	408	415	263
New Zealand	79	79	253	247	253	240
Australia	505	584	1,054	1,094	702	654
PRC	0	0	37	35	0	0
Syria	0	0	17	13	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	10	11
Total for Others	2,737	2,282	2,041	1,797	1,380	1,168
Grand Total	105,825	66,824	94,515	78,320	17,706	17,045

Source: Korea Customs Service

Import Matrix for Lemon

Import Trade Matrix						
Country: Korea						
Commodity: Lemon			**Unit: MT & U$1,000**			
Imports for	**MY 1999/00**		**MY 2000/01**		**Oct.01 - Feb.02**	
Country	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**
U.S.	3,117	4,119	3,721	4,056	990	1,509
Others						
New Zealand	70	77	113	123	33	35
Australia	0	0	23	21	0	0
Other	0	1	-	1	0	0
Total for Others	70	78	136	145	33	35
Grand Total	3,187	4,197	3,857	4,201	1.023	1,544

Source: Korea Customs Service

Import Matrix for Grapefruit

Import Trade Matrix						
Country: Korea						
Commodity: Grapefruit				**Unit: MT & U$1,000**		
Imports for	**MY 1999/00**		**MY 2000/01**		**Oct.01 - Feb.02**	
Country	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**
U.S.	1,630	1,373	1,409	1,176	722	650
Others						
Israel	107	102	352	322	88	67
Total for Others	107	102	352	322	88	67
Grand Total	1,737	1,475	1,761	1,498	810	717

Source: Korea Customs Service

Export Matrix for Korean Tangerine

Export Trade Matrix						
Country: Korea						
Commodity: Tangerine (HS 0805.10/20)				**Unit: MT & U$1,000**		
Exports for	**MY 1999/00**		**MY 2000/01**		**Oct.01 - Feb.02**	
Country	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**
U.S.	377	298	252	205	1,452	986
Others						
Russia	76	33	130	77	662	187
Canada	4,751	3,359	2,367	1,536	108	53
Japan	1,049	3,281	3,638	4,882	110	117
Singapore	29	24	16	14	136	79
Hong Kong	76	48	78	80	7	3
Guam	44	178	37	177	33	122
Indonesia	54	24	69	59	65	44
Malaysia	0	0	19	9	113	73
PRC	0	0	0	0	11	6
Philippines	0	0	0	0	12	8
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	39	30
Others	20	14	15	19	15	18
Total for Others	6,099	6,961	6,369	6,853	1,311	740
Grand Total	6,476	7,259	6,621	7,058	2,763	1,726

Source: Korea Customs Service

Import Matrix for FOJC

Import Trade Matrix						
Country: Korea						
Commodity: FOJC			**Unit: MT & U$1,000**			
Imports for	**MY 1999/00**		**MY 2000/01**		**Oct.01 - Feb.02**	
Country	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**
U.S.	7,277	12,176	8,674	12,447	1,408	2,014
Others						
Brazil	32,371	39,628	36,454	34,690	6,407	5,541
Australia	73	120	154	144	15	15
Israel	47	92	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	19	11	0	0	0	0
Swiss	23	284	26	322	5	64
Belgium	50	65	251	233	84	73
PRC	19	31	12	10	0	0
Netherlands	98	107	198	182	0	0
Canada	0	0	15	28	0	0
Germany	0	0	-	2	-	1
Other	13	32	8	28	2	7
Total for Others	32,713	40,370	37,118	35,639	6,513	5,701
Grand Total	39,990	52,546	45,792	48,086	7,921	7,715

Source: Korea Customs Service

Export Matrix for FOJC

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FOJC			**Unit: MT & U$1,000**	
Exports for	**MY 1999/00**		**MY 2000/01**	
Country	**Vol**	**Val**	**Vol**	**Val**
U.S.	90	114	193	229
Others				
PRC	2	21	0	0
Japan	10	56	2	2
Banglad	12	8	0	0
Guam	16	20	0	0
Canada	47	122	0	0
India	25	14	0	0
Other	30	115	22	62
Total for Others	142	356	24	64
Grand Total	232	470	217	293

Source: Korea Customs Service

Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate

(Unit: Korean Won / 1U$)

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002
January	1176.94	1131.07	1272.82	1313.60
February	1186.81	1128.80	1252.44	1318.72
March	1229.16	1117.19	1288.43	1322.51
April	1208.94	1109.76	1325.55	1308.30 1/
May	1197.00	1120.01	1298.46	
June	1169.63	1118.73	1293.83	
July	1186.04	1114.86	1302.60	
August	1199.79	1114.57	1285.39	
September	1196.97	1116.50	1293.70	
October	1206.38	1127.31	1302.60	
November	1177.22	1151.15	1284.00	
December	1138.39	1214.40	1289.66	

Source: Korea Financial Telecommunication & Clearings Institute

1/ April 25 spot rate

Price Table

Korea: Monthly Average Tangerine Wholesale Auction Price
(Unit: Korean Won per 1Kg)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Jan.	955	984	696	727
Feb.	1,013	1,235	764	931
Mar.	1,416	1,240	1,127	1,018
Apr.	1,400	1,420 1/	1,067	1,100 1/
May - September: N/A				
Oct.	1,129	n/a	815	n/a
Nov.	717	n/a	540	n/a
Dec.	750	n/a	556	n/a

Source: Garak Wholesale Market
1/ April 25 spot price

Korea: Average Greenhouse Tangerine Auction Price at Garak Wholesale Market
(Unit: Korean Won per Kg)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Mar.	2,483	2,084	2,029	1,660
Apr.	3,705	2,750	2,657	1,991
May	4,741	n/a	3,312	n/a
Jun.	4,381	n/a	3,519	n/a
Jul.	2,888	n/a	2,381	n/a
Aug.	3,244	n/a	2,667	n/a
Sep.	3,204	n/a	2,538	n/a
Oct.	2,226	n/a	1,722	n/a
Nov.	1,867	n/a	1,400	n/a

Source: Garak Wholesale Market
Note: Price on a 5-kg box basis

Korea: Average Retail Price Nationwide for Tangerine
(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits, Approximately 100g per fruit)

Year / Month	2000	2001	2002	% Changes of 2001/02
Jan	1,213	1,622	1,300	-19
Feb	1,182	1,404	1,545	10
Mar	1,176	1,949	1,980	1
Apr	1,196	2,841	2,000 1/	-29
May	1,160	2,960	n/a	n/a
June - September: N/A				
Oct	2,080	2,076	n/a	n/a
Nov	1,694	1,635	n/a	n/a
Dec	1,622	1,352	n/a	n/a

Prices for medium quality
1/ April 24 spot price
Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Average Retail Price Nationwide for Imported Oranges
(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits)

Year / Month	2000	2001	2002	% Changes of 2001/02
Jan	9,478	5,588	7,878	40
Feb	9,161	5,773	8,179	41
Mar	8,287	6,432	8,285	28
Apr	7,510	6,579	9,400 1/	42
May	7,514	7,165	n/a	n/a
Jun	7,054	6,995	n/a	n/a
Jul	6,413	6,523	n/a	n/a
Aug	5,952	6,223	n/a	n/a
Sep	6,050	6,340	n/a	n/a
Oct	6,050	6,805	n/a	n/a
Nov	5,719	6,872	n/a	n/a
Dec	6,155	6,932	n/a	n/a

Prices for high quality
1/ April 24 spot price
Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Average Imported Valencia Auction Price at Garak Wholesale Market
(Unit: Korean Won per Kg)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2000	**2001**	**2000**	**2001**
May	1,259	1,947	1,278	1,757
Jun.	1,750	1,856	1,778	1,580
Jul.	1,348	1,788	1,209	1,551
Aug.	1,300	1,871	1,155	1,677
Sep.	1,461	2,245	1,336	1,921
Oct.	1,334	2,030	1,196	1,250
Nov.	1,371	1,546	1,249	1,328
Dec.	n/a	1,750	n/a	1,523

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Korea: Wholesale Prices for Domestic & Imported Oranges
(Unit: Korean Won per 1kg)

Month	Imported Navel		Korean Orange	
	High	Medium	High	Medium
Jan. 01	1,766	1,647	2,885	2,085
Feb. 01	1,892	1,792	2,538	1,885
Mar. 01	2,130	1,974	2,800	2,300
Apr. 01	2,198	2,071	2,908	2,244
May 01	2,296	1,999	3,600	2,700
Jun. 01	2,238	1,964		
Jul. 01	-	-		
Aug. 01	2,593	-		
Sep. 01	3,136	2,778		
Oct. 01	3,290	-		
Nov. 01	2,790	-		
Dec. 01	3,184	-		
Jan. 02	2,751	2,473		
Feb. 02	2,446	2,161	6,976	5,333
Mar. 02	2,325	2,137	7,372	5,356
Apr. 02	2,610 1/	2,366 1/	3,289	2,600

1/ April 24 spot price
Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Korea: Average Imported Lemon Auction Price at Garak Wholesale Market
(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kg Box)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Jan.	54,304	54,740	48,870	49,760
Feb.	48,417	52,000	39,542	46,881
Mar.	31,500	49,962	28,981	45,462
Apr.	36,380	53,000 1/	33,960	49,000
May	41,611	n/a	34,389	n/a
Jun.	45,000	n/a	35,000	n/a
Jul.	57,115	n/a	48,269	n/a
Aug.	78,241	n/a	73,241	n/a
Sep.	79,615	n/a	74,231	n/a
Oct.	85,543	n/a	80,543	n/a
Nov.	66,923	n/a	61,923	n/a
Dec.	58,846	n/a	52,077	n/a

1/ April 24 spot price
Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Korea: Average Imported Grapefruit Auction Price at Garak Wholesale Market
(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kg Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2000	2001	2002
Jan.	35,460	34,478	32,100
Feb.	32,773	33,625	30,452
Mar.	27,942	34,500	31,019
Apr.	25,136	38,100	31,614 1/
May	26,625	36,630	n/a
Jun.	31,080	27,365	n/a
Jul.	34,308	26,231	n/a
Aug.	24,463	27,000	n/a
Sep.	22,625	32,077	n/a
Oct.	22,077	32,696	n/a
Nov.	25,192	27,000	n/a
Dec.	36,500	33,846	n/a

1/ April 24 spot price
Source: Garak Wholesale Market