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## Korea, Republic of

### Poultry and Products

### Annual

### 2004

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**Report Highlights:**

Korea remains one of the few countries that maintain a nationwide ban on imports of U.S. fresh and frozen poultry meat due to avian influenza-related concerns. Korea is considering lifting the ban on U.S. poultry meat now that the United States is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza. Although Brazil may soon be eligible to export limited quantities of poultry meat to Korea, bans on other suppliers will encourage importers to turn to the United States when the ban is lifted.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
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## I. Situation and Outlook

### Local Situation

In 2005, broiler production is expected to increase compared to the 2004 level. Farm gate prices of broilers in 2004 reached record highs encouraging more broiler production in 2005. However, high production costs caused by a 20 percent increase in 2004 feed prices and higher chick prices will limit the expansion in broiler product.

The Korean poultry industry was rocked by an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the first quarter of 2004. Approximately 4 million birds, mostly layers and ducks, were depopulated. In response to the HPAI outbreak, consumers avoided consumption of chicken meat resulting in plummeting market prices for chicken. Prices eventually fell roughly 40 percent prompting strong pleas from the domestic poultry industry for government assistance. Through an effective promotion and educational campaign conducted jointly by the Korea government and the poultry industry, consumer confidence in chicken meat consumption was restored. Like Korea, major poultry meat exporting countries including the United States, Thailand, and China also had HPAI outbreaks. As a result, an import ban on non-heat treated poultry products from those countries has been imposed and is still in effect as of September 1, 2004.

On July 29, 2004, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) announced a plan to improve the sanitary condition and safety of livestock products. This plan is in response to a growing concern about meat safety among the public. The intent is to ensure the safety of the entire livestock production and supply chain from farm to table. Measures to be applied to the poultry industry include 1) extension of HACCP from the farm through retail points, 2) reduction of the number of animal drugs that are allowed in feed and increase of penalties for violation of maximum residues of animal drugs, and 3) mandatory requirements for packaging of poultry meat. Currently, slaughter plants, beginning July 1, 2003, are required to comply with the mandatory HACCP. All feed plants will be subject to mandatory HACCP from 2007 and a pilot program for HACCP in broiler farms will be initiated in 2010.

In order to prevent microorganism contamination, all poultry meat to be sold at slaughter and processing plants, meat retail shops, etc. shall be in a package with the name of the slaughter or processing plant indicated in the package. The packaging requirement will be mandatory for large-scale slaughter plants (plants whose daily slaughter numbers exceed 80,000 birds) from 2007. Small-scale slaughter plants, processing plants, and meat sales shops will be required to comply with the new packaging rules from 2008. The sanitary surveillance program for all livestock products will be tightened under MAF plans to increase the number of monitoring samples from 100,000 to 120,000 annually. Details about each measure and how to achieve goals will be prepared shortly.

After a BSE case was detected in the United States and HPAI was detected in Korea, consumers turned from beef and chicken to pork and fish. Consumer education and extensive promotion efforts made by the Korean government and poultry associations allayed consumer concerns and enticed consumers to consume chicken again. However, sluggish economic conditions dampened demand for chicken meat. To date, consumers do not appear to differentiate between domestic and imported chicken meat with respect to HPAI concerns.

## Exports

Korean exports of chicken meat except for heat-treated products have been blocked since the outbreak of HPAI in December 2003. The last outbreak was reported in March 2004 and Korea completed depopulation of affected birds from the last outbreak on March 21, 2004. Following OIE regulations, Korea can declare itself free of HPAI and regain the HPAI-free country status six months after eradication of the last outbreak which will be on September 21, 2004 if there is no further outbreak of HPAI. In the meantime, Korea is currently seeking a way to resume its chicken meat exports to Japan. Since Japan allows imports of poultry meat from HPAI-outbreak countries three months after the last outbreak, Korea will work with the Japanese government to resume chicken meat exports as soon as possible.

The total export volume is not significant (around 1,900 MT in 2003 and 252 MT until June 2004). However, the government and the Korea Chicken Council have high hopes that Korean chicken meat may replace exports from China and Thailand in Japan and other Asian countries while their exports are blocked due to the outbreak of HPAI.

## Imports and Competitors

2005 poultry imports will depend on whether Korea continues to impose the import ban on major exporting countries. Based upon the latest HPAI outbreak situations in Asian countries, the United States would be the first country allowed to resume exports. If this happens in the latter part of 2004 or early part of 2005, the United States will regain the top supplier position in the poultry import market as no other country can compete with the United States in terms of quality and prices. Even under the scenario that Brazil will join the Korean poultry meat import market before 2005, the United States is expected to retain the leading position as Brazilian imports will be limited to a couple of designated poultry plants only. Imported chicken cuts will continue to be competitive with domestic chicken cuts reflecting the higher domestic production cost. Price comparison and production cost tables are included in this report for additional detail.

The Korean economic situation in 2005 will be an underlying factor determining total Korea poultry meat imports. Assuming the Korean economy hit the bottom in 2004, it is expected that consumers will increase spending on foods (especially restaurant consumption) and, in turn, this will lead to a recovery in poultry imports to the level prior to the outbreak of HPAI. Since imported chicken meat is widely used at restaurants, fast food chains, and western franchise restaurants, a positive economic outlook will spur import demand.

In 2004, the total volume of imports is expected to decrease to 30,000 MT from 89,000 MT assuming that the import ban imposed on major exporting countries including the United States is not lifted. Poultry imports from Thailand, the biggest supplier of chicken meat to Korea in 2003, were banned on January 23, 2004 and Chinese poultry exports were banned on January 27, 2004 because of HPAI outbreaks. Bans were imposed on all poultry products including heat-treated chicken products at first. After revision of health requirements for importation of heat-treated poultry products and designation of poultry plants eligible to export to Korea, Thailand and China were allowed to ship heat-treated poultry products to Korea from July 2004. It is known that around 10 plants are designated for Korean exports in Thailand and China.

Poultry products that have not been heat-treated will remain banned from Thailand and China until outbreaks of HPAI cease. It is expected that resumption of non-heated poultry product imports from Thailand and China is unlikely to be realized until the first half of 2005. Owing to reports on continuing outbreaks of HPAI in Thailand and China, Korean poultry

farmers and industry associations requested rigorous inspection of heat-treated products imported from those countries. In response, the Korean quarantine authorities are conducting 100 percent testing of all shipments for Avian Influenza. Samples are taken not only from products but also from containers, boxes and product packages. Testing usually takes one month to complete. With extended inspection and high prices of heat-treated products from both countries, traders are looking forward to importing U.S. frozen poultry meat when the import ban is lifted.

With Thailand, China, and the United States out of the market, Korean importers switched to European poultry meat suppliers. Denmark, France, and the United Kingdom have been the primary suppliers with total imports from all European countries reaching 7,600 metric tons as of early August. However, traders criticize the irregular quality and high prices of poultry meat from Europe.

On August 4, 2004, MAF announced health requirements for importation of poultry meat from Brazil. The new requirements mandate that MAF will visit poultry meat plants in Brazil and designate plants allowed to export poultry meat to Korea. After Brazilian plants have been designated, the Korean government and the Brazilian government will discuss details about the health certificate. Once both governments agree on the health certificate, Brazil can begin supplying the Korean market with their poultry meat. According to traders, two or three Brazilian plants will be designated for Korean exports and actual exports will begin in October or November 2004 at the earliest.

Despite new competition from Brazil, traders see U.S. chicken meat as the preferred option when imports are resumed. They anticipate that Brazilian chicken meat will replace chicken meat imports from Thailand and China as both countries will not return to the Korean market for at least six months due to continued sporadic outbreaks of HPAI. Thailand and China supplied well-trimmed boneless meat products similar to Brazilian product, while U.S. chicken meat is sold as bone-in leg and wing parts. Therefore, the impact of Brazilian chicken meat imports into Korea is not expected to be significant.

Countries that are currently allowed to export to Korea are as follows:

| Items  | Approved Poultry Meat Suppliers  |
|--|--|
| Poultry birds, hatching eggs, day old chicks | United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Australia, New Zealand, and Taiwan                    |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen poultry meat       | Denmark, United Kingdom, Taiwan, France, and Australia                                 |
| Heat-treated poultry meat                    | Denmark, United Kingdom, Taiwan, France, Australia, Thailand, China, and United States |

### Distribution

All imported chicken meat is frozen meat (predominantly leg and wing parts). Korea consumes imported chicken cuts in the food service sector (e.g. seasoned chicken dishes, chicken nuggets, patties, etc.) and in the processed food sector producing further processed products for retail distribution. Domestic chicken is usually marketed as chilled whole birds and cuts for the food service sectors (e.g. fried chicken) and retail markets for home use. Chicken meat derived from layers is mostly used as a raw ingredient in further processed products such as sausages, hams, etc. According to the poultry association, 20 million layers are used for further processed products annually. The domestic chicken industry also uses imported chicken cuts for further processed products taking advantage of the lower prices for imported product and constant supply compared to domestic cuts.

## Sanitary and Phytosanitary Issues

### Export Health Certification

Korea suspended import inspection of U.S. poultry and poultry products, except for Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) hatching eggs and heat-treated products, on February 7, 2004 in response to the report of an Avian Influenza (AI) outbreak in Delaware. The suspension placed on import inspection of U.S. poultry products was shifted to a ban on February 24, 2004 after confirmation that an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) had occurred in Texas.

Since the outbreak of HPAI in the United States, exports of heat-treated poultry products and products containing eggs as ingredients must comply with heat treatment requirements established by the Korean government. Heat treatment requirements are as follows:

(1) Heat treatment for poultry products:

70° C (158° F) for a minimum of 30 minutes; or, 75° C (167° F) for a minimum of 5 minutes; or, 80° C (176° F) for a minimum of 1 minute or equivalent treatment.

(2) Heat treatment for products containing eggs, including dairy products such as ice cream: 55° C (131° F) for a minimum of 15 minute, 60° C (140° F) for a minimum of 5 minutes; or 64° C (147° F) for a minimum of 4.5 minutes; or equivalent treatment.

(3) A heat treatment statement shall be provided on a form of the certificate issued by the U.S. government agency, including FSIS, APHIS, etc.

On August 19, USDA notified the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) that the United States was free of HPAI according to the definition of OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Accordingly, USDA has requested that the ban on U.S. fresh and frozen poultry meat exports to Korea be lifted.

Current information on which U.S. poultry products are eligible for export to the Korean market can be found on the website of the USDA, FSIS at <http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Frame/FrameRedirect.asp?main=http://www.fsis.usda.gov/OFO/export/KOREASO.htm>. This website also provides guidance in what documents need to accompany poultry product shipments destined for Korea.

### Exotic Newcastle Disease

In addition to avian influenza outbreaks, the United States suffered outbreaks of Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) in 2002 and 2003, which resulted in import restrictions on certain regions of the United States. To date, however, all import restrictions imposed due to END outbreaks have been lifted.

### Useful websites for Korean statistical information:

For animal statistics, [www.maf.go.kr](http://www.maf.go.kr)

For price information, [www.nacf.co.kr](http://www.nacf.co.kr)

For production forecast, [www.krei.or.kr](http://www.krei.or.kr)

For production cost, [www.naqs.go.kr](http://www.naqs.go.kr)

For broiler market situation, [www.chicken.or.kr](http://www.chicken.or.kr)

## II. PS&amp;D for Broilers

**PSD Table**

| Country<br>Commodity     | Korea, Republic of<br>Poultry, Meat, Broiler |                       |                          |                        |                          |                | UOM        |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
|                          | 2003   |                       | 2004                     | Estimate               | 2005                     | Forecast       |            |
| Market Year Begin        | USDA Official [Estimate]                     | Revised [DA Official] | 2004 Official [Estimate] | Estimate [DA Official] | 2005 Official [Estimate] | Forecast [New] |            |
|                          | 01-2003                                      |                       | 01-2004                  |                        |                          | 01-2005        | MM/YYYY    |
| Inventory (Reference)    | 52   | 50                    | 53                       | 48                     | 0                        | 50             | (MIL HEAD) |
| Slaughter (Reference)    | 482  | 487                   | 492                      | 477                    | 0                        | 487            | (MIL HEAD) |
| Beginning Stocks         | 0  | 0                     | 0                        | 0                      | 0                        | 0              | (1000 MT)  |
| Production               | 425  | 429                   | 434                      | 420                    | 0                        | 429            | (1000 MT)  |
| Whole, Imports           | 0  | 0                     | 0                        | 0                      | 0                        | 0              | (1000 MT)  |
| Parts, Imports           | 90   | 89                    | 97                       | 30                     | 0                        | 40             | (1000 MT)  |
| Intra EC Imports         | 0  | 0                     | 0                        | 13                     | 0                        | 13             | (1000 MT)  |
| Other Imports            | 90   | 89                    | 100                      | 17                     | 0                        | 27             | (1000 MT)  |
| TOTAL Imports            | 90   | 89                    | 97                       | 30                     | 0                        | 40             | (1000 MT)  |
| TOTAL SUPPLY             | 515  | 518                   | 531                      | 450                    | 0                        | 469            | (1000 MT)  |
| Whole, Exports           | 0  | 0                     | 0                        | 0                      | 0                        | 0              | (1000 MT)  |
| Parts, Exports           | 2  | 2                     | 3                        | 0                      | 0                        | 1              | (1000 MT)  |
| Intra EC Exports         | 0  | 0                     | 0                        | 0                      | 0                        | 0              | (1000 MT)  |
| Other Exports            | 2  | 2                     | 3                        | 0                      | 0                        | 1              | (1000 MT)  |
| TOTAL Exports            | 2  | 2                     | 3                        | 0                      | 0                        | 1              | (1000 MT)  |
| Human Consumption        | 513  | 516                   | 528                      | 450                    | 0                        | 468            | (1000 MT)  |
| Other Use, Losses        | 0  | 0                     | 0                        | 0                      | 0                        | 0              | (1000 MT)  |
| Total Dom. Consumption   | 513  | 516                   | 528                      | 450                    | 0                        | 468            | (1000 MT)  |
| TOTAL Use                | 515  | 518                   | 531                      | 450                    | 0                        | 469            | (1000 MT)  |
| Ending Stocks            | 0  | 0                     | 0                        | 0                      | 0                        | 0              | (1000 MT)  |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION       | 515  | 518                   | 531                      | 450                    | 0                        | 469            | (1000 MT)  |
| Calendar Yr. Imp. from U | 45   | 44                    | 47                       | 8                      | 0                        | 8              | (1000 MT)  |

\* Imports forecasts for 2004 and 2005 do not reflect any assumptions about changes to the current import ban situation. PS&D tables will be adjusted accordingly when the import ban situation is changed.

**III. Production and Consumption Tables****Korea: Broiler Inventories 1/**

(Unit: 1,000 birds)

| Year | Farms | Birds  |
|------|-------|--------|
| 1990 | 3,589 | 26,719 |
| 1995 | 3,601 | 43,412 |
| 2000 | 2,859 | 59,910 |
| 2001 | 3,016 | 66,742 |
| 2002 | 3,126 | 72,193 |
| 2003 | 2,226 | 66,756 |
| 2004 | 2,237 | 68,526 |

1/ June Inventories

Source: National Agriculture Quality Service, Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Forestry

**Korea: Broiler Productivity 1/**

| Year | Daily Gain | Feeding Days | Average Weight (Kilogram) |
|------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1985 | 33.3       | 55.5         | N/A                       |
| 1990 | 38.0       | 48.2         | N/A                       |
| 1995 | 38.4       | 44.3         | N/A                       |
| 2000 | 39.4       | 38.8         | 1.53                      |
| 2001 | 40.5       | 36.8         | 1.49                      |
| 2002 | 39.4       | 38.8         | 1.55                      |
| 2003 | 38.30      | 36.97        | 1.40                      |

Source: National Agriculture Quality Service, Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Forestry

**Korea: Production Costs of Broilers 1/**

(Korean Won per Kilogram in Live Weight)

| Year | Operating Cost | Production Cost | Farm Price |
|------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1980 | 741            | 829             | 834        |
| 1985 | 831            | 907             | 961        |
| 1990 | 850            | 968             | 1,018      |
| 1995 | 919            | 1,046           | 1,242      |
| 2000 | 890            | 959             | 1,187      |
| 2001 | 988            | 1,052           | 1,397      |
| 2002 | 951            | 1,010           | 1,155      |
| 2003 | 943            | 1,003           | 938        |

Source: National Agriculture Quality Service, Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Forestry

**Korea: Production Cost of Broilers**

(Korean Won per Kilogram in Live Weight)

| Item               | CY 2002      |                 | CY 2003      |                 |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
|                    | Average Cost | Component Ratio | Average Cost | Component Ratio |
| Feed               | 510          | 50              | 551          | 55              |
| Chicks             | 275          | 27              | 195          | 19              |
| Family Labor       | 49           | 5               | 49           | 5               |
| Vet & Medicine     | 34           | 3               | 36           | 4               |
| Water, Power, etc. | 38           | 4               | 39           | 4               |
| Other              | 109          | 11              | 135          | 13              |
| Total              | 1,015        | 100             | 1,005        | 100             |
| By Product         | 5            | -               | 2            | -               |
| Cost Total         | 1,010        | -               | 1,003        | -               |

Source: National Agriculture Quality Service, Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Forestry

**Korea: Per Capita Consumption of Livestock Products**

(Unit: Kilogram, boneless basis)

| Year | Total Meat | Beef | Pork | Chicken | Egg  |
|------|------------|------|------|---------|------|
| 1995 | 27.5       | 6.7  | 14.8 | 6.0     | 10.1 |
| 1997 | 29.3       | 7.9  | 15.3 | 6.1     | 10.4 |
| 1999 | 30.5       | 8.4  | 16.1 | 6.0     | 9.9  |
| 2000 | 31.9       | 8.5  | 16.5 | 6.9     | 10.3 |
| 2001 | 32.2       | 8.1  | 16.8 | 7.3     | 11.1 |
| 2002 | 33.5       | 8.5  | 17.0 | 8.0     | 11.3 |
| 2003 | 33.4       | 8.1  | 17.4 | 7.9     | 10.5 |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Forestry

## IV. Price Tables

**Korea: Year Average Broiler Prices**

(Korean Won/Kg, boneless basis)

| Year            | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004 1/ |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Farm Price      | 1,397 | 1,155 | 938   | 1,324   |
| Wholesale Price | 2,528 | 2,149 | 1,850 | 2,386   |
| Consumer Price  | 3,220 | 2,705 | 2,490 | 2,924   |

1/ Average price, January through July 20043

Source: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation and Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Korea: Farm Price for Chicken Meat**

| Commodity | Chicken Meat, Farm Price<br>Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram |       |       |      |   |
|-----------|---|-------|-------|------|---|
|           | Year  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004 | % Change<br>comparing to<br>previous year |
| Month     |   |       |       |      |   |
| Jan.      | 1,534   | 999   | 659   | -34  |   |
| Feb.      | 1,331   | 742   | 1,029 | 38   |   |
| Mar.      | 1,610   | 1,172 | 1,704 | 45   |   |
| Apr.      | 1,511   | 938   | 1,608 | 71   |   |
| May       | 1,371   | 930   | 1,432 | 53   |   |
| Jun.      | 993   | 693   | 1,286 | 85   |   |
| Jul.      | 946   | 753   | 1,548 | 105  |   |
| Aug.      | 812   | 1,246 |       |      |   |
| Sep.      | 768   | 1,042 |       |      |   |
| Oct.      | 941   | 973   |       |      |   |
| Nov.      | 997   | 938   |       |      |   |
| Dec.      | 976   | 833   |       |      |   |

Source: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation

**Korea: Wholesale Price for Chicken Meat**

| Commodity | Chicken Meat, Wholesale Price<br>Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram |       |       |          |   |
|-----------|--|-------|-------|----------|---|
|           | Year   | 2002  | 2003  | 2004     | % Change<br>comparing to<br>previous year |
| Month     |  |       |       |          |   |
| Jan.      |  | 2,726 | 1,930 | 1,444    | -25                                       |
| Feb.      |  | 2,416 | 1,532 | 1,988    | 29  |
| Mar.      |  | 2,826 | 2,134 | 2,950    | 38  |
| Apr.      |  | 2,659 | 1,869 | 2,824    | 51  |
| May       |  | 2,504 | 1,862 | 2,537    | 36  |
| Jun.      |  | 1,930 | 1,550 | 2,331    | 50  |
| Jul.      |  | 1,814 | 1,673 | 2,631    | 57  |
| Aug.      |  | 1,722 | 2,253 | 2,803 1/ | 24  |
| Sep.      |  | 1,589 | 2,011 |          |   |
| Oct.      |  | 1,765 | 1,899 |          |   |
| Nov.      |  | 1,872 | 1,845 |          |   |
| Dec.      |  | 1,933 | 1,673 |          |   |

1/ Price on August 24, 2004

Source: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation

**Korea: Consumer Price for Chicken Meat**

| Commodity | Chicken Meat, Consumer Price<br>Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram |       |       |          |   |
|-----------|---|-------|-------|----------|---|
|           | Year  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004     | % Change<br>comparing to<br>previous year |
| Month     |   |       |       |          |   |
| Jan.      |   | 3,213 | 2,590 | 2,120    | -18                                       |
| Feb.      |   | 3,114 | 2,537 | 2,257    | -11                                       |
| Mar.      |   | 3,125 | 2,720 | 3,320    | 22  |
| Apr.      |   | 3,073 | 2,455 | 3,148    | 28  |
| May       |   | 2,960 | 2,462 | 3,223    | 30  |
| Jun.      |   | 2,484 | 2,200 | 3,026    | 37  |
| Jul.      |   | 2,522 | 2,209 | 3,376    | 52  |
| Aug.      |   | 2,484 | 2,634 | 3,938 1/ | 49  |
| Sep.      |   | 2,292 | 2,658 |          |   |
| Oct.      |   | 2,467 | 2,565 |          |   |
| Nov.      |   | 2,618 | 2,456 |          |   |
| Dec.      |   | 2,428 | 2,408 |          |   |

1/ Price on August 24, 2004

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Korea: Price Comparison**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

| Cuts   | Domestic<br>1/ | Imports 2/ |             |
|--------|----------------|------------|-------------|
|        |                | U.S. 3/    | Thailand 4/ |
| Leg    | 5,050          | 1,047      | 1,829       |
| Wing   | 6,430          | 1,484      | 1,898       |
| Breast | 4,570          | -          | 1,955       |

1/ Chilled products, retail prices on August 25, 2004

2/ Average prices between Jan. through June, 2004

3/ Frozen Bone-in products, CIF basis, average price of June 2003

4/ Frozen Bone-less products, CIF basis, average price of June 2003

Source: Korea Chicken Council & Korea Customs Service

**Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate**

(Unit: Korean Won / 1U\$)

| Month | 2003    | 2004       |
|-------|---------|------------|
| Jan.  | 1179.46 | 1184.64    |
| Feb.  | 1191.27 | 1166.96    |
| Mar.  | 1233.68 | 1166.33    |
| Apr.  | 1231.51 | 1150.81    |
| May   | 1200.14 | 1177.01    |
| Jun.  | 1194.07 | 1158.54    |
| Jul.  | 1181.55 | 1158.12    |
| Aug.  | 1178.32 | 1156.00 1/ |
| Sep.  | 1166.03 |            |
| Oct.  | 1166.04 |            |
| Nov.  | 1185.21 |            |
| Dec.  | 1192.85 |            |

1/ August 25, 2004 Spot Rate

Source: Industrial Bank of Korea

## V. Trade Matrix

## Korea: Import Matrix for Chicken Meat 1/

| Import Trade Matrix            |         |         |         |        |                                |        |                  |        |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Country: Korea                 |         |         |         |        |                                |        |                  |        |
| <b>Commodity: Chicken Meat</b> |         |         |         |        | Unit: MT & U\$1,000, RTC Basis |        |                  |        |
| Imports for                    | CY 2002 |         | CY 2003 |        | Jan. - Jun. 2003               |        | Jan. - Jun. 2004 |        |
| Country                        | Vol     | Val     | Vol     | Val    | Vol                            | Val    | Vol              | Val    |
| <b>U.S.</b>                    | 61,612  | 51,839  | 43,706  | 31,720 | 21,208                         | 13,832 | 3,922            | 3,704  |
| <b>Others</b>                  |         |         |         |        |                                |        |                  |        |
| Thailand                       | 30,475  | 47,608  | 43,943  | 61,228 | 24,593                         | 30,555 | 6,746            | 11,415 |
| P.R.C.                         | 554     | 875     | 870     | 1,600  | 271                            | 488    | 113              | 168    |
| Canada                         | 565     | 455     | 98      | 49     | 98                             | 49     | 0                | 0      |
| Denmark                        | 405     | 504     | 146     | 181    | 72                             | 84     | 24,99            | 4,404  |
| France                         | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0      | 0                              | 0      | 64               | 190    |
| U.K.                           | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0      | 0                              | 0      | 962              | 1,369  |
| Other                          | 255     | 661     | 74      | 173    | 0                              | 0      | 66               | 99     |
|                                |         |         |         |        |                                |        |                  |        |
|                                |         |         |         |        |                                |        |                  |        |
| <b>Total for Others</b>        | 32,254  | 50,103  | 45,131  | 63,231 | 24,169                         | 31,218 | 10,450           | 17,645 |
| <b>Grand Total</b>             | 93,866  | 101,942 | 88,837  | 94,951 | 46,253                         | 45,050 | 14,372           | 21,349 |

1/ HS 0207.1X.XXXX plus HS 1602.32.XXXX

Source: Korea Customs Service