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Report Highlights:
Korea is on track to officially lift its ban on deboned skeletal muscle meat from U.S. cattle under 30 months of age possibly as soon as the end of March 2006. Slaughter of U.S. cattle to supply beef to Korea must occur after Korea officially lifts its ban. Resumption of U.S. beef imports is expected to result in patterns of trade, consumption and production of beef and alternatives such as pork that existed prior to the imposition of ban on U.S. beef in December 2003.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Semi-Annual Report
Seoul [KS1]
[KS]

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Section I: Situation and Outlook

Korea currently maintains bans on both U.S. and Canadian beef. In January 2006, Korean officials met with U.S. officials and agreed on a procedure to lift the ban on deboned skeletal muscle meat from the United States from animals under 30 months of age. The Korean government released draft health requirements for U.S. beef imports on February 2, 2006 with a 20-day comment period. After gathering comments, Korea will send its inspectors to the United States to conduct an audit of a representative sample of plants approved by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) as meeting the criteria necessary to export under a Beef Export Verification (BEV) program for Korea. Given the time that it will take to publish the final health requirements, perform audit of a representative sample of U.S. plants, etc., officials at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) have publicly stated that they anticipate that the Korean market will reopen to U.S. beef in late-March 2006. As new information becomes available, Korea and the United States may discuss the possibility of enlarging the range of import-permitted products to include other cuts, such as bone-in ribs, a very popular cut in Korea. Forecasts in this report assume a continuation of policies in place as of February 13, 2004. Post will adjust the estimates in this report when lifting of the ban on U.S. beef imports becomes final.

The Korean government announced a plan to support Hanwoo cattle farmers on January 23, 2006 to alleviate their anxiety about the reopening of the Korean market to U.S. beef. The focus of the plan is to enhance the quality of Hanwoo beef to help it to compete against U.S. beef. Hanwoo brand development activities will receive 75 billion won (US$ 77.5 million) in 2006 under the plan. The goal is to consolidate Hanwoo beef marketing so that 50 percent of total beef production is marketed under 50 major brand names by the end of 2006. Another element of the plan is to implement mandatory country-of-origin labeling of beef menus in large-scale (over 300 seats) restaurants effective January 1, 2007. The Korean government will also advance the date of the full implementation of the traceability system that it introduced in October 2004 so that it will be fully operational by 2008. It will also provide a matching fund for the beef check-off program that was introduced in 2005. The Hanwoo industry plans to collect 6.5 billion won in 2006 (US$ 6.7 million). The regional elections in May 2006 will also help boost beef consumption due to their campaign activities.

The announcement in January 2006 that U.S. beef imports would resume in 2006 prompted a sell-off of lower quality Hanwoo beef cattle. However, wholesale prices for high quality Hanwoo beef remain stable High-quality Hanwoo beef targets a segment of the market that is relatively unaffected by price or availability of alternatives. Accordingly, demand for high-quality Hanwoo beef is expected to remain relatively stable despite the reopening of the market to U.S. beef. In contrast, demand for lower-quality Hanwoo beef and Holstein steer beef, which has seen a strong upsurge in demand during the U.S. beef ban, will be significantly reduced.

Despite significant increases in the Hanwoo inventory, Hanwoo beef retail prices remain twice as high as imported Australian beef. Hanwoo products target the high-income consumer market. However, the majority of Korean beef consumers, who focused formerly on reasonably priced but high quality imported beef, have now shifted to other substitute products, such as pork and fish. Because most Koreans prefer highly marbled beef over lean meat, many consumers have opted to switch to pork rather than Australian beef, which is leaner than Hanwoo or U.S. beef. This shift has caused pork prices to rise. When U.S. beef imports resume, these consumers are expected to eventually shift back to U.S. beef and reduce pork demand

The Korean government's efforts to resume fresh/chilled/frozen pork exports to Japan has been hampered by Japan's prohibition on imports for one year after the last vaccination against classical swine fever. Korea continued to vaccinate its swine in 2005. An agreement was reached with Japan in August 2005 to export heat-treated pork. However, the domestic pork industry is unlikely to view the prospect of exporting under the agreement as attractive at present given the lucrative domestic pork prices. As pork prices adjust to the availability of U.S. beef, there may be some export of heat-treated pork to Japan in 2006. Hog production continued to evolve toward larger scale operations in 2005 because new environmental restrictions meant that farms that could not afford to invest in required pollution control equipment had to close. High sow inventories will ensure a relatively strong supply of pork in 2006, despite the anticipated drop in pork prices.

Korea has a positive list of approved veterinary drugs (antibiotics, growth hormones, feed additives, etc.). Veterinary drugs that are not on Korea's positive list should not be detected in any meat product. Some of the approved veterinary drugs are allowed to be administered through compound feed. However, the total number of veterinary drugs approved for use in compound feed was reduced from 53 to 25 on December 10, 2004. This measure went into effect on May 1, 2005.

The maximum residue level of antibiotics and pesticides permitted in meat products can be found by visiting the Korea Food & Drug website at www.kfda.go.kr.

Section II: Cattle, Beef, and Veal

Korean Hanwoo cattle inventory continued to increase in 2005, as Hanwoo producers increased their herds in anticipation of continued strong demand for domestic beef caused by the exclusion of North American beef from the market. Reduced availabilities of imported beef, stronger preferences for domestic beef and ebbing BSE fears all contributed to record level farm gate prices for Hanwoo cattle and calves in 2005.

High farm gate prices for calves caused Hanwoo producers to retain heifers and minimize cow culling in 2005. However, the announcement that an agreement had been reached to reopening the market to U.S. beef is expected to precipitate increased marketing of fed cattle and cull cows. Accordingly, the overall slaughter number is expected to increase in 2006. Despite the expected restructuring in the Hanwoo cattle industry, overall cattle inventories are expected to increase in 2006 as farmers shift production toward the high-quality Hanwoo beef segment of the market.

According to a survey conducted by the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) in December 2005, 70.5 percent of all consumers said that the safety of Hanwoo beef was superior whereas only 3.2 percent replied that it was inferior to imported beef. The same survey showed that 71.7 percent of all consumers preferred Hanwoo beef over imported beef in taste while only 2.9 percent liked imported beef more than Hanwoo beef. Another survey in January 2006 by KREI showed that the primary factors consumers consider when purchasing beef are; production area (35.7%), quality (28.9%), safety (18.1%), price (14.0%), and brand name (3.4%).

Demand for lower-quality beef, such as meat from Holstein steers, dairy cows and lower-grade Hanwoo beef, is expected to contract substantially after imports of comparably-priced high-quality U.S. beef resumes in 2006. However, demand for higher-grade Hanwoo beef will continue to increase, as income levels increase, and more consumers are able to afford it. The ratio of #1 grade beef production out of total Hanwoo beef production has continued to increase, from 29.9 percent in 2001, to 35.2 percent in 2002, to 33.3 percent in 2003, to 35.9 percent in 2004 and to 48.5 percent in mid-2005.

Overall consumption of beef is expected to increase due to increased income levels, westernized dietary pattern, etc. The emphasis on nutrition and overall health promoted in the so-called "well-being" trend in Korea may have a negative impact on overall meat consumption. However, the negative effect on beef consumption could be offset by a shift from pork to beef.

Organic beef was first marketed in Korea at the end of 2005. Prices for organic beef were twice the average Hanwoo beef prices and 1.5 times higher than prime grade Hanwoo beef prices. Limited supplies of organic beef and its high price will limit sales to a small fraction of the market.

Forecasts in this report assume a continuation of policies in place as of February 13, 2004. Post will adjust the estimates in this report when lifting of the ban on U.S. beef imports becomes final. Although the beef import estimate in this report does not reflect the anticipated reopening of the market to U.S. beef, it is projected to increase. The expected increase in imports reflects increased buying power due to exchange rates and Australian marketing efforts for their grain-fed beef. However, it remains to be seen if grain-fed beef from Australia will be competitive when U.S. beef imports resume. Short ribs, which used to account for two-thirds of the beef imported from the United States, will continue to be sourced from Australia because the currently proposed health protocol allows only de-boned skeletal muscle meat from the United States. When the import ban on U.S. beef is removed imports are expected to amount to 266,000 MT despite the constraints imposed under the new health protocol for U.S. beef imports. Although U.S. beef is expected to displace some imports from Australia and New Zealand overall beef consumption is expected to increase to 468,000 MT after the ban on U.S. beef is lifted.

If the process for import resumption of U.S. beef goes as planned, the market will reopen in late-March 2006. U.S. beef processors should note, however, that cattle must be slaughtered after official reopening of the market is announced. Beef from cattle slaughtered prior to official reopening of the market and any cuts other than deboned skeletal muscle meat will not be allowed under the terms of the health protocol for U.S. beef imports. The Korean government plans to publicize the list of cuts that will be eligible for import from the United States prior to reopening of the market. Also, it should be noted that only beef produced from cattle that were born and raised in the United States or from cattle born in Mexico and raised in the United States for over 100 days shall be allowed be imported. Therefore, beef produced from cattle that were born in Canada will not be allowed.

Negotiations to resume beef imports from Canada have halted after the finding of a BSE case in cattle that was born after the feed ban went into effect.

The Korean government introduced a pilot beef traceability system in some of the discount stores to increase consumer confidence in the authenticity of Hanwoo beef. Based on preliminary indications, the traceability system is expected to increase beef consumption in 2006. In its first year of implementation in 2005, a total of 57,000 head from 9 brands participated in the program. The Korean government plans to enlarge this to 100,000 head from 14 brands in 2006 and to apply the system to all Hanwoo cattle by 2008.

In general, the basic policy for the beef industry is aimed at providing higher-quality, safe livestock products that will meet consumer demand in contrast to past emphasis on production-related support.

Australia exported another shipment of around 800 head of feeder calves to Korea in late December 2005 after sending a shipment (851 head) in May 2005. Korean farmers are now scrutinizing the marketing of the beef produced from such cattle rather than their past strategy of blocking imports of cattle. Korean farmers hope to prevent fraudulent labeling of beef from imported cattle as Hanwoo beef.

MAF has implemented the following initiatives to provide higher-quality, safe livestock products that will meet the demand of consumers in 2006:

Cash Incentives for Quality Improvement: Castrated Hanwoo steers that receive a classification of “Grade A++” after slaughter qualify for a cash premium of 200,000 won/head; those that receive “Grade A+” receive 150,000 won/head and those that receive “Grade A” receive 100,000 won/head. Only cattle that were born in Korea are eligible for the incentive payment. Castrated Holstein steers that receive “Grade A+” receive 100,000 won/head and those that receive “Grade A” receive 70,000 won/head.

Mandatory Livestock Registration: The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry is implementing its plan to require livestock farmers to register with their respective municipal/provincial governments. To comply with registration requirements, farmers must maintain a minimum farm space per animal and undergo education on environmentally friendly agriculture once a year. Hanwoo farms larger than 300 square meters and swine farms larger than 50 square meters were required to register by the end of 2005. Registration of smaller farms is voluntary. The goal of the program is to provide the government with a better database for controlling livestock diseases, targeting support and enforcing prerequisites for obtaining support. The following is the status of registration:

	Hatching farm	Breeding farm	Hanwoo	Dairy	Swine	Poultry
Eligible farms	198	475	20,197	8,427	9,284	6,131
Actual register	198	475	20,630	8,616	9,324	6,205

Improvement of BSE Monitoring System: All cattle in Korea exhibiting suspicious signs are required to undergo testing for BSE. Animals subject to mandatory testing are not allowed to enter the market until the test result becomes available. In addition to testing of suspect cattle, Korea randomly tested enough cattle to ensure that at least 1,000 head of cattle were tested per year under the BSE monitoring program through 2005. A plan is in place to expand the BSE monitoring system to encompass at least 5,050 head in 2006. Cattle selected on a random basis for testing under the monitoring program are allowed to move into the market before the test results become available.

Beef Traceability System: Korea plans to introduce a beef traceability system on a trial basis from October 2004 to 2008. When implemented, it will trace beef through each stage of production, from the cattle farm, slaughter plant, processing facility to marketing channels. In its first year of implementation in 2005, a total of 57,000 head from 9 brands participated in the program. The Korean government plans to enlarge this to 100,000 head from 14 brands in 2006 and to apply the system to all Hanwoo cattle by 2008.

Hanwoo Cattle Check-Off Program: Hanwoo producers have agreed to implement a mandatory check-off program to secure funding for promotion of Hanwoo beef. As of May 1, 2005, slaughter plants began collecting 20,000 won/head (US$20.7) when Hanwoo cattle are delivered at the slaughter plant. The check-off funds, less 3 percent provided as an administrative fee for slaughter plants, will be deposited in a central fund. The government provides matching funds up to the amount contributed by the producers. The check-off funds and the government's matching funds are expected to amount to a total of 6.4 billion won (US$6.6 million) in 2006.

Facilitation of Livestock Packing Centers (LPC): On August 24, 2005, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry announced a plan to facilitate improvement of the LPCs. The program is intended to enhance operations and competitiveness of the seven LPCs that are currently in operation by providing incentives to produce more sanitary meat. The loan for modernizing the plants are charged a rate of interest of 4 percent and are repaid in 10 yearly installments after a 5-year grace period. The government provides 70 percent of the amount under such conditions and the LPC finances the remaining 30 percent. The Ministry will also extend the loan period for existing government loans for 2 years. The government hopes to expand LPC marketing opportunities by allowing the LPCs to conduct wholesale business and also to promote the marketing of boxed meat. Currently, most of the meat that is slaughtered in 108 slaughter plants is marketed in the form of whole and half carcasses. The government will also stop giving business permits for new slaughter plants.

The government passed a law that would mandate country of origin labeling for beef on restaurant menus effective in 2007. Such efforts are designed to address complaints from Hanwoo beef producers that roughly 30 percent of restaurants market dishes made from imported beef as Hanwoo beef dishes. Restaurants that can seat over 300 people will be required to label the country of origin of beef on their menus as of January 1, 2007.

Currently there are 552 restaurants that seat over 300 people in Korea. In 2008, the government will expand the program to the 2,011 restaurants that have over 200 seats.

The U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) continues to conduct promotional activities to educate consumers and restore consumer confidence in beef. Such activities have served a vital role in providing factual information about BSE to the public to counter inaccurate information reported in the media. USMEF will launch a promotional campaign for U.S. beef when the market reopens.

Australia has been aggressively promoting "Clean and Safe" Australian beef in the Korean market during the absence of U.S. beef. It held promotions in over 70 discount stores and department stores in January 2006. It also plans to hold a seminar in February for beef importers.

Canada, whose beef imports are also currently banned, continues to promote the safety of its beef in Korea, under the slogan of "Beef at its Best from Canada." Canada is focusing on the safety of Canadian beef, emphasizing that it has had a traceability program since 2001, separate control of cattle older than 30 months, SRM removal, a feed ban, and that Canadian beef originate largely from cattle that were born after the feed ban went into effect.

Korean language web sites of interest (some contain limited information in English):

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry:	www.maf.go.kr
National Agricultural Products Quality Service:	www.naqs.go.kr
National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation:	www.nacf.co.kr
Korea Rural Economic Institute	www.krei.re.kr
Korea Swine Association:	www.koreapork.or.kr

The conversion factor used for converting carcass to boneless weight is 1.25 for pork and 1.36 for beef.

Section III: Swine and Pork

The swine industry continued to enjoy historically high swine prices in 2005, due to a decline in swine inventory and increased pork consumption since cases of BSE were detected in North America in 2003. However, the blessing turned into a misfortune as high swine prices raised pork prices and eventually caused pork consumption to drop slightly in 2005. As beef consumption also suffered a drop in 2005, most of the beef and pork consumption was substituted by a 20 percent increase in poultry consumption, whose prices had dropped from 1,901 won/kg in April 2005 to 801 won/kg in November 2005 (Exchange rate is US$1=968 won). If U.S. beef imports resume in 2006, it will drive down the pork prices and help boost the pork consumption slightly. Due to the current high beef prices in the United States and a separate market for high quality Hanwoo beef, imported beef from the United States will compete with the beef from other nations, lower quality domestic beef and pork. Increased swine inventory in 2006 will also help soften the pork prices, resulting in increased pork consumption.

As farmers tried to capture more profits from high swine prices in 2005, sow numbers increased throughout 2005. This will cause inventory levels to rise in 2006. However, the projected increase in year-end inventory for 2006 may be hampered if U.S. beef imports resumes in 2006 and further drops the swine prices as farmers try to contract out their stocks to reduce their losses coming from low swine prices. Other factors that may hamper increases in domestic swine inventories are continuing problems with swine disease outbreaks in Korea and implementation of strict environmental regulations. Various environmental restrictions will continue to tighten the supply of swine production in 2006.

Low inventory resulted in lower slaughter numbers in 2005, which increase pork prices. Thus, despite strong promotional activities to boost pork consumption, the overall consumption of pork dropped in 2005. On the other side, due to appreciation of the Korean currency against U.S. dollars, 2005 pork imports were at record high of 349,000 MT. However, imports are expected to drop further in 2006 as domestic pork supply increases, coming from increased sow inventory. Meat processors that use imported pork to a large extent are very price-sensitive and will likely switch over to domestic pork if prices drop.

The Korean swine industry has suffered from three major porcine diseases that have caused the overall inventory to drop. The so-called "four P's," are Post-weaning Multi-systemic Wasting Syndrome (PMWS), Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS), Porcine Respiratory Diseases Complex (PRDC) and Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED). The disease problems have resulted in high losses of weaning pigs, some as high as 30 percent death rate in weaning pigs. A survey showed that nearly 70 percent of all swine farms had experienced outbreaks of one of the four P's.

The Korean government's requirement to register all swine farms that have over 50 square meters of livestock growing facilities by the end of 2005 has been completed. (See cattle section for registration data.) However, it is another factor limiting herd expansion. Farms subject to registration must be equipped with pollution control facilities and meet certain minimum space requirements per animal. The increased fee for disposal of swine excrements is another negative factor that is limiting increases in swine inventories. The fee increased from 16,000 won/MT (US$15.5) in 2004 to 20,000 won/MT (US$19.4) in 2005. The fee went up another 15 percent in 2006. In fact, 36.3 percent of the swine producers picked the disposal of swine excrements as the biggest issue. This problem will become a bigger issue when Korea bans to disposal of swine excrements in far sea, which accounts for 25.4 percent of disposal method, in 2008. The total amount that was disposed in the sea was 2.35 million MT in 2004.

Another environmental-related law that went into effect as of February 2005 is called the Act on Prevention of Offensive Odor. This Act requires the control of 12 different types of odor, including ammonia in 2005. In 2006, 5 other types of odor, including toluene will be added onto the list and 5 more types of odor, including propionic acid, will be added to the list again in 2007. The Korean government distributed 11,000 copies of handbook on controlling odor in swine farms. If the government receives a complaint from a neighbor about odor, it will conduct an investigation and will give out a warning notice for the first violation. The second violation will be subject to a fine and the third violation will mean the closure of the farm. Such strict measures have forced smaller farms that cannot afford to purchase pollution control equipment to exit from swine production. Large farms that have more than 1,000 head accounted for 77.9 percent of swine production in Korea as of December 2005. The decision by the Korean government on when to lift the import ban placed on U.S. beef will also influence pork consumption production levels.

According to a survey conducted by the National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation (NACF) in 2005, consumers cited their reasons for eating pork as:

- because of its good taste (54.3 percent);
- because other family members like pork (21.2 percent);
- because of the low price (10.7 percent).

The same survey showed that 60.6 percent of people consumed pork at home and 39.3 percent in restaurants. When NACF marketed the first organic pork on August 12, 2005, it was quickly sold out despite prices that were three times higher than non-organic pork. Organic pork bellies, the most popular cut, sold for 42,900/kg (US$41.55/kg). Organic Boston butts sold for 32,100 won/kg (US$31.1/kg). The prices for organic pork exceeded prices for low-priced Hanwoo beef cuts such as rounds, which sold for 25,800 won/kg (US$24.99/kg).

The Japanese government requires exporting countries to be free from classical swine fever (CSF) for one year from the last vaccination. Therefore, as Korea continued to vaccinate against CSF in 2005, prospects for exporting fresh/chilled/frozen pork to Japan, once Korea's largest export market, seem unlikely for the near future. Korea and Japan reached an agreement in August 2005 to allow for Korean heat-treated pork to be exported to Japan. However, because of high pork prices in Korea, there is not much incentive to export heat-treated pork to Japan at the moment. Small amounts of Korean pork continue to be exported to the Philippines but exports to Russia have ceased because domestic prices are more attractive.

Breeding hog exports to the Philippines are also not progressing as expected. Korea breeding farms are not eager to export hogs to the Philippines because there is a high demand in the local swine industry. Thus, the Korean government began to promote the export of Korean breeding hogs by sending experts to Thailand and Vietnam in December 2005. Korean exporters are looking forward to the FTA agreement with ASEAN, which is composed of ten South East Asian nations. The Korean government hopes to sign an agreement by 2006 with implementation in 2007.

The Korean Swine Association plans to spend 8.1 billion won (about US$8.36 million) in 2006 on promotional activities to increase the consumption of unpopular cuts by airing ads on television and radio programs. This is a 6.7 percent increase from the 7.6 billion won (about US$7.85 million) spent on such activities in 2005. Over 81.5 percent of the consumers were aware of the promotion and 55 percent of the surveyed consumers replied that their perception towards unpopular lean pork cuts had improved favorably. As with beef promotion, pork exporters are also focusing on food safety as a major component in promotional activities. France has become more aggressive in this market and held French pork seminar on January 24, 2006, focusing on "sanitation and safety." The U.S. Meat Export Federation has actively promoted U.S. pork in major discount stores in Korea along with private U.S. pork export companies who have featured promotions of 'chilled' U.S. pork.

Selected support programs for the swine sector in 2006, some of which also encompass the cattle sector, follow:

<u>Support for Check-off Program:</u> The government plans to provide 4.8 billion won (about US$5 million) as a matching fund for the swine check-off program in 2006. This is an increase from the 4.5 billion won supported in 2005. The swine industry will also come up with the same amount of fund through the check-off program. Given that the swine industry collected 4.94 billion won in 2005, which is 91.2% of the amount notified to its members, coming up with 4.8 billion won in 2006 is not expected to be difficult.

<u>Support for Branded Pork:</u> The government plans to provide 163 billion won ($158 million) to enhance the total amount of pork marketed under brand names. It will provide loans under the program at an interest rate of 3 percent per annum, with a 3-year grace period and full repayment at the end of the loan period. In 2005, there were 207 registered brands (including beef and chicken). The Korean government's goal is to focus the program on active brand names and reduce the total number of brands participating in the program to 80 or 90 by 2007.

<u>Mandatory Livestock Registration</u>: See details in Section II.

The Korea Chile Free Trade Agreement (FTA) went into effect April 1, 2004. One result of the FTA has been that Korea has reduced duties on pork imports from Chile. Pork imports from Chile rose from 23,203 MT in 2004 to 28,468 MT during the first eleven month of 2005. Chilean pork exporters will have tariff-free access to Korea for most cuts after the Chile-Korea FTA has been in effect for 10 years. Korea and Chile also provided a 400 MT quota for beef imports under the FTA agreement. Duties for in-quota-duty is zero percent but all imports beyond the quota will be subject to the 40 percent duty that is applied for all WTO members.

Customs duties on imports into Korea originating in Chile under category "Year 10" shall be eliminated in accordance with the following timetable.

Korea-Chile Free Trade Agreement: Tariff Staging for Product in Year 10 Category

		Tariffs applied under Korea – Chile FTA for pork										
Product	HS number	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fresh/chilled pork	0203.1	21.1	19	16.9	14.8	12.6	10.6	8.4	6.3	4.2	2.1	0
Frozen pork carcass/half carcass 1/	0203.21.0000	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Bone-in hams, shoulders and cuts thereof	0203.22.0000	23.8	21.4	19	16.7	14.3	11.9	9.5	7.2	4.8	2.4	0
Other frozen pork	0203.29	23.8	21.4	19	16.7	14.3	11.9	9.5	7.2	4.8	2.4	0

1/ This product was excluded from the FTA, and therefore will be subject to the same tariff that all other WTO members are subject to paying.
2/ There is no quota tariff established for pork under the FTA agreement between ROK-Chile.

Korean language web sites of interest (some contain limited information in English):

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry:	www.maf.go.kr
National Agricultural Products Quality Service:	www.naqs.go.kr
National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation:	www.nacf.co.kr
Korea Rural Economic Institute	www.krei.re.kr
Korea Swine Association:	www.koreapork.or.kr

The conversion factors used for converting a carcass to a boneless weight are 1.25 for pork, 1.36 for beef.

Section IV: Statistical Tables: Cattle and Beef

PS&D Table for Cattle

Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle			(1000 HEAD)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [	Estimate[N	DA Official [	Estimate[N	DA Official [	Estimate[N
Market Year Begin		01-2004		01-2005		01-2006
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	1999	1999	2163	2163	2302	2298
Dairy Cows Beg. Stks	296	296	286	286	285	274
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	543	543	617	617	600	675
Production (Calf Crop)	742	742	764	750	700	811
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL Imports	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	2743	2743	2929	2915	3004	3111
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter	255	255	270	258	304	304
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	320	320	352	354	395	395
Total Slaughter	575	575	622	612	699	699
Loss	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ending Inventories	2163	2163	2302	2298	2300	2407
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2743	2743	2929	2915	3004	3111
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PS&D Table for Beef

Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal			(1000 MT CWE)(1000		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [	Estimate[N	DA Official [	Estimate[N	DA Official [	Estimate[N
Market Year Begin		01-2004		01-2005		01-2006
Slaughter (Reference)	575	575	622	612	699	699
Beginning Stocks	61	61	1	1	1	1
Production	186	186	204	195	229	216
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	218	197	235	212	250	220
TOTAL Imports	218	197	235	212	250	220
TOTAL SUPPLY	465	444	440	408	480	437
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumptio	464	443	439	405	475	422
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumptio	464	443	439	405	475	422
Ending Stocks	1	1	1	3	5	15
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	465	444	440	408	480	437
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.	29	29	1	1	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cattle and Beef Tables

Korea: Beef Imports (2004 – 2005)

Country	2004	2005
	Revised	Preliminary
	(In metric tons, product weight equivalent)	
U.S.A.	25,427	722
Australia	88,719	124,100
New Zealand	44,881	48,600
Mexico	769	2,700
Canada	261	33
Others	69	345
TOTAL	160,126	176,500

Source: Korea Customs Service, Office of Ag. Affairs
Product Weight Equivalent

Korea: Beef Imports (Annual 2004, First Eleven Months of 2004 and 2005)
(Unit: Metric tons and $000)

Country	Annual 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2005	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	25,427	95,403	25,129	93,870	722	3,805
Australia	88,719	315,794	78,014	277,151	113,730	438,386
New Zealand	44,881	130,486	41,677	120,281	44,585	155,691
Mexico	769	1,976	696	1,756	2,511	8,398
Canada	261	209	261	209	33	92
Others	69	402	77	433	202	613
TOTAL	160,126	544,270	145,854	493,700	161,783	606,985

Source: Korea Customs Service, Office of Ag. Affairs
Product Weight Equivalent

Korea: Processed Beef Imports (Annual 2004, First Eleven Months of 2004 and 2005)
(Unit: Metric tons and $000)

Country	Annual 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2005	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	1	12	1	12	0	0
Mongolia	29	32	29	32	27	18
Brazil	18	17	18	17	18	21
PRC	17	7	17	7	31	46
Australia	16	175	16	175	7	138
Philippines	12	25	9	10	10	20
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	93	268	90	263	94	244

Source: Korea Customs Service, Office of Ag. Affairs
Product Weight Equivalent (HS 021020 and 160250)

Korea: Processed Beef Exports: Exports of processed beef products were minimal. Korea exported a total of 4.8 MT in 2004, compared to 7 MT in 2003. There were no exports during the first eleven months of 2005.

Korea: Cattle Slaughter Trend

Month	Total	Cows	Steers
	(Heads Slaughtered)		
Total 1997	1,125,281	573,954	551,327
Total 1998	1,282,290	643,266	639,024
Total 1999	1,096,207	614,325	481,882
Total 2000	997,331	547,745	449,586
Total 2001	729,245	369,039	360,206
Total 2002	633,024	313,466	319,558
Total 2003	583,799	268,986	314,813
Total 2004	574,426	254,761	319,665
Total 2005 1/	612,431	258,091	354,340
January, 2005	73,666	29,417	44,249
February, 2005	51,342	23,818	27,524
March, 2005	43,620	16,538	27,082
April, 2005	43,115	18,484	24,631
May, 2005	44,449	19,157	25,292
June, 2005	41,423	18,093	23,330
July, 2005	39,324	17,941	21,383
August, 2005	52,665	22,174	30,491
September, 2005	69,512	29,868	39,644
October, 2005	43,712	18,511	25,201
November, 2005	50,944	20,888	30,056
December, 2005	58,138	23,212	34,926

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

1/ Preliminary data. Total may not match the accumulated monthly data.

Korea: Live Hanwoo Beef Cattle Prices

(Won per head, Exchange rate is US$1=968 won)

Month/Year	Calf		500 Kg.	
	Female	Male	Female	Male *
1999 Average	774,000	1,024,000	2,401,000	2,488,000
2000 Average	1,103,000	1,294,000	2,872,000	2,752,000
2001 Average	1,729,000	1,785,000	3,514,000	3,245,000
2002 Average	2,306,000	2,288,000	4,236,000	3,927,000
2003 Average	3,242,000	2,610,000	4,849,000	3,907,000
2004 Average	3,226,000	2,246,000	4,339,000	3,512,000
2005 Average 1/	3,266,000	2,344,000	4,450,000	3,876,000
January, 2004	3,792,000	2,731,000	5,119,000	3,955,000
February, 2004	3,601,000	2,573,000	4,858,000	3,625,000
March, 2004	3,487,000	2,427,000	4,690,000	3,452,000
April, 2004	3,264,000	2,250,000	4,445,000	3,177,000
May, 2004	2,751,000	1,998,000	4,087,000	2,925,000
June, 2004	2,874,000	2,068,000	3,944,000	2,917,000
July, 2004	3,168,000	2,205,000	4,114,000	3,374,000
August, 2004	3,192,000	2,165,000	4,181,000	3,567,000
September, 2004	3,202,000	2,167,000	4,155,000	3,659,000
October, 2004	3,181,000	2,178,000	4,198,000	3,872,000
November, 2004	3,165,000	2,133,000	4,169,000	3,877,000
December, 2004	3,033,000	2,059,000	4,106,000	3,740,000
January, 2005	2,877,000	2,037,000	4,022,000	3,520,000
February, 2005	2,920,000	2,131,000	4,036,000	3,563,000
March, 2005	3,037,000	2,216,000	4,175,000	3,605,000
April, 2005	3,219,000	2,316,000	4,215,000	3,634,000
May, 2005	3,294,000	2,343,000	4,220,000	3,648,000
June, 2005	3,372,000	2,409,000	4,223,000	3,695,000
July, 2005	3,414,000	2,410,000	4,259,000	3,799,000
August, 2005	3,492,000	2,461,000	4,435,000	4,055,000
September, 2005	3,543,000	2,524,000	4,669,000	4,274,000
October, 2005	3,539,000	2,518,000	4,992,000	4,462,000
November, 2005	3,234,000	2,319,000	4,949,000	4,135,000
December, 2005	2,883,000	2,125,000	4,857,000	3,838,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation

* These are average prices of non-castrated steers, which are very price elastic with respect to demand. Castrated steers are less price elastic with respect to demand but as they go directly to slaughter plants without going through the livestock market, they are not included in these figures. After the New Year, demand for beef, especially beef that is highly price elastic, drops significantly.

Korea: Monthly Beef Import Prices (CIF)
Unit: Dollars per Metric Ton

Month	2004	2005
January	3,399	3,682
February	3,010	3,888
March	3,128	3,837
April	3,274	3,974
May	3,389	3,727
June	3,364	3,756
July	3,564	3,670
August	3,514	3,798
September	3,597	3,775
October	3,383	3,679
November	3,541	3,580
December	3,543	N/A

Source: Korea International Trade Association
Note: Prices are average of all cuts, regardless of country of origin, whether chilled/frozen or bone-in or boneless.

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	30.6	8.4	16.1	6.1	9.9
2000	32.0	8.5	16.5	7.0	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	33.3	8.1	17.3	7.9	10.5
2004	31.3	6.8	17.9	6.6	10.6
2005 1/	31.9	6.6	17.3	8.0	11.1

1/ Preliminary
Source: National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation
Korea Rural Economic Institute
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Korea: Hanwoo Cattle Inventory
(1,000 Household, 1,000 Head)

Month / Year	House-hold	Total Stock	By Age			Cow	
			Under 1 year old	1-2 year old	Over 2 year old	1-2 year old	Over 2 year old
Mar., 1998	474	2,762	1,043	580	1,139	300	1,118
Jun., 1998	466	2,750	1,058	588	1,104	305	1,082
Sep., 1998	450	2,633	1,015	585	1,033	306	1,013
Dec., 1998	427	2,383	895	556	932	296	913
Mar., 1999	413	2,198	812	503	883	276	862
Jun., 1999	399	2,167	801	512	854	280	834
Sep., 1999	372	2,094	758	520	816	272	794
Dec., 1999	350	1,952	717	489	746	256	726
Mar., 2000	336	1,819	646	461	712	239	690
Jun., 2000	326	1,801	666	434	701	215	678
Sep., 2000	305	1,713	642	412	659	199	639
Dec., 2000	290	1,590	589	390	611	188	593
Mar., 2001	267	1,476	540	361	575	172	556
Jun., 2001	260	1,507	544	383	580	178	562
Sep., 2001	247	1,485	544	370	571	171	552
Dec., 2001	235	1,406	506	351	549	163	532
Mar., 2002	227	1,371	499	328	544	149	525
Jun., 2002	224	1,448	558	324	566	146	546
Sep., 2002	218	1,461	557	335	569	144	546
Dec., 2002	212	1,410	521	335	554	146	532
Mar., 2003	191	1,337	484	325	528	141	504
Jun., 2003	190	1,423	529	349	545	152	521
Sep., 2003	189	1,464	551	355	558	156	533
Dec., 2003	188	1,480	546	366	568	157	543
Mar., 2004	189	1,521	536	389	596	163	569
Jun., 2004	189	1,627	586	409	632	172	600
Sep., 2004	189	1,667	602	416	649	176	617
Dec., 2004	189	1,666	609	409	648	177	617
Mar., 2005	191	1,654	603	397	654	184	622
Jun., 2005	192	1,757	646	427	684	192	647
Sep., 2005	193	1,825	671	448	706	198	670
Dec., 2005	192	1,819	657	452	710	203	675

Source: National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service
Note: Total animal numbers may not add up, due to rounding.

Korea: Hanwoo Cattle – Cow/Calf Ratio
(1,000 Head)

Month/Year	Calf (Under 1 year)	Cow (Over 1 year)	Ratio (%)
Sep., 1997	1,191	1,423	83.7
Dec., 1997	1,102	1,357	81.2
Mar., 1998	1,043	1,418	73.6
Jun., 1998	1,058	1,387	76.3
Sep., 1998	1,015	1,319	77.0
Dec., 1998	895	1,209	74.0
Mar., 1999	812	1,138	71.4
Jun., 1999	801	1,114	71.9
Sep., 1999	758	1,066	71.1
Dec., 1999	717	982	73.0
Mar., 2000	646	929	69.5
Jun., 2000	666	893	74.6
Sep., 2000	642	838	76.6
Dec., 2000	589	781	75.4
Mar., 2001	540	728	74.2
Jun., 2001	544	740	73.5
Sep., 2001	544	723	75.2
Dec., 2001	506	695	72.8
Mar., 2002	499	674	74.0
Jun., 2002	558	692	80.6
Sep., 2002	557	690	80.7
Dec., 2002	521	678	76.8
Mar., 2003	484	645	75.0
Jun., 2003	529	673	78.6
Sep., 2003	551	689	80.0
Dec., 2003	546	700	78.0
Mar., 2004	536	732	73.2
Jun., 2004	586	772	75.9
Sep., 2004	602	793	75.9
Dec., 2004	609	794	76.7
Mar., 2005	603	806	74.8
Jun., 2005	646	839	77.0
Sep., 2005	671	868	77.3
Dec., 2005	657	878	74.8

Source: National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service

Korea: Cattle/Beef Tariff Table for CY2006

(N: In-quota / M: Out-of-quota)

Tariff Number	Product Description	WTO Bound Rate	Current Applied Rate	Other Information
0102.10.1000	Pure-bred breeding milk cow	N: 0 M: 89.1%	N: 0 M: 89.1%	Total in-quota amounts for these three HS numbers are 1,067 heads.
0102.10.2000	Pure-bred breeding beef cattle	N: 0 M: 89.1%	N: 0 M: 89.1%	
0102.10.9000	Pure-bred breeding - other	N: 0 M: 89.1%	N: 0 M: 89.1%	
0102.90.1000	Other milk cow	40.0%	40.0%	Import was liberalized on Jan. 1, 2001.
0102.90.2000	Other beef cattle	40.0%	40.0%	
0102.90.9000	Other	0	0	
0201.00.0000	Beef (fresh or chilled)			
0201.10.0000	Carcass and half-carcass	40.0%	40.0%	Import was liberalized on Jan. 1, 2001.
0201.20.0000	Other cuts with bone-in	40.0%	40.0%	
0201.30.0000	Boneless	40.0%	40.0%	
0202.00.0000	Beef (Frozen)			
0202.10.0000	Carcass and half-carcass	40.0%	40.0%	Import was liberalized on Jan. 1, 2001.
0202.20.0000	Other cuts with bone-in	40.0%	40.0%	
0202.30.0000	Boneless	40.0%	40.0%	
0206.10.0000	Beef offal (fresh or chilled)	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.20.0000	Beef offal (frozen)			
0206.21.0000	Tongues	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.22.0000	Livers	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.29.0000	Other			
0206.29.1000	Tails	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.29.2000	Feet	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.29.9000	Other	18.0%	18.0%	
0210.20.0000	Meat and edible meat offal of bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal of bovine animals.			
0210.20.1000	Dried or smoked	27.0%	27.0%	
0210.20.9000	Other	27.0%	27.0%	
1602.50.0000	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, of bovine animals			
1602.50.1000	In airtight containers	72.0%	72.0%	
1602.50.9000	Other	72.0%	72.0%	

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Institute
N: in-quota rate; M: out-of-quota rate

Section V: Statistical Tables: Swine and Pork

PS&D Table for Swine

Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine				(1000 HEAD)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [	Estimate[N	DA Official [	Estimate[N	DA Official [	Estimate[N
Market Year Begin		01-2004		01-2005		01-2006
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	8367	8367	8044	8044	7960	8098
Sow Beginning Stocks	975	975	935	935	935	966
Production (Pig Crop)	14796	14796	14215	13817	13739	14096
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL Imports	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL SUPPLY	23164	23164	22260	21862	21700	22195
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER SLAUGHTER	14620	14620	14000	13464	13500	13700
Total Slaughter	14620	14620	14000	13464	13500	13700
Loss	500	500	300	300	300	300
Ending Inventories	8044	8044	7960	8098	7900	8195
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	23164	23164	22260	21862	21700	22195
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PS&D Table for Pork

Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Meat, Swine					(1000 MT CWE)(100(
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [	Estimate[N	USDA Official [	Estimate[N	USDA Official [	Estimate[N
Market Year Begin		01-2004		01-2005		01-2006
Slaughter (Reference)	14620	14620	14000	13464	13500	13700
Beginning Stocks	204	204	183	183	200	260
Production	1100	1100	1050	1036	1010	1055
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	220	219	300	349	351	252
TOTAL Imports	220	219	300	349	351	252
TOTAL SUPPLY	1524	1523	1533	1568	1561	1567
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	10	8	5	5	10	10
TOTAL Exports	10	8	5	5	10	10
Human Dom. Consumptio	1331	1332	1328	1303	1351	1314
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumptio	1331	1332	1328	1303	1351	1314
Ending Stocks	183	183	200	260	200	243
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1524	1523	1533	1568	1561	1567
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.	26	26	38	84	50	60
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Swine and Pork Tables

Korea: Pork Imports (2004 – 2005)

Country	2004	2005
	Revised	Preliminary
	(In metric tons, product weight equivalent)	
U.S.A.	20,931	58,100
Canada	39,609	56,100
Chile	23,203	31,100
Denmark	22,345	20,500
Belgium	19,649	17,100
France	13,781	19,200
Netherlands	8,748	10,000
Hungary	7,951	8,500
Austria	6,470	9,800
Poland	4,442	7,100
Spain	2,054	9,100
Sweden	1,689	2,000
Finland	1,581	1,500
Australia	1,506	2,500
Mexico	285	2,000
United Kingdom	185	2,800
Other	854	10
TOTAL	175,283	258,400

Source: Korea Customs Service, Office of Ag. Affairs
Product Weight Equivalent

Korea: Pork Imports (Annual 2004, First Eleven Months of 2004 and 2005)

(Unit: MT & $000)

Country	Annual 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2005	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	20,931	38,347	18,013	32,567	53,224	120,207
Canada	39,609	37,970	35,550	33,472	51,469	75,291
Chile	23,203	54,625	21,148	49,434	28,468	72,553
Denmark	22,345	27,661	20,327	24,497	18,811	31,824
Belgium	19,649	51,913	18,432	48,115	15,663	48,689
France	13,781	39,003	12,781	35,790	17,557	56,739
Netherlands	8,748	23,888	8,416	22,764	9,174	30,526
Hungary	7,951	16,780	7,261	14,972	7,755	21,227
Austria	6,470	17,104	6,035	15,939	9,016	24,885
Poland	4,442	9,259	3,932	7,994	6,519	16,343
Spain	2,054	4,768	1,694	3,852	8,368	16,202
Sweden	1,689	2,666	1,548	2,521	1,790	2,991
Finland	1,581	2,953	1,375	2,631	1,390	2,796
Australia	1,506	3,601	1,352	3,216	2,258	4,727
Mexico	285	910	177	583	1,868	6,059
United Kingdom	185	584	161	514	2,580	4,459
Other	854	1,579	689	966	974	1,781
TOTAL	175,283	333,611	158,891	299,827	236,884	537,299

Source: Korea Customs Service
Product Weight Equivalent (HS Code: 0203)

Korea: Pork Exports (2004 – 2005)

Country	2004	2005
	Revised	Preliminary
	(In metric tons, product weight equivalent)	
U.S.A.	0	0
Philippines	4,440	3,000
Russia	1,683	400
Japan	811	10
Mongolia	114	0
Others	42	190
TOTAL	7,090	3,600

Source: Korea Customs Service, Office of Agricultural Affairs

Korea: Processed Pork Imports (Annual 2004, First Eleven Months of 2004 and 2005)

(Unit: (MT & $000)

Country	Annual 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2005	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	432	1,888	368	1,617	508	2,368
PRC	151	229	134	203	166	233
Denmark	24	87	15	53	16	60
Spain	4	44	3	32	4	38
Australia	3	59	3	59	4	73
Poland	3	19	2	12	38	157
Canada	1	17	1	17	1	13
Other	1	8	2	7	2	3
TOTAL	619	2,351	528	2,000	739	2,945

Source: Korea Customs Service
Product Weight Equivalent (HS 0210.1, 1602.41, 1602.42)

Korea: Processed Pork Exports (Annual 2004, First Eleven Months of 2004 and 2005)

(Unit: MT & $000)

Country	Annual 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2005	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	312	801	312	801	21	94
Philippines	168	64	168	64	0	0
Japan	72	655	71	649	4	33
PRC	0	0	0	0	14	96
TOTAL	552	1,520	551	1,514	39	223

Source: Korea Customs Service
Product Weight Equivalent (HS 0210.1, 1602.41, 1602.42)

Korea: Pork Exports (Annual 2004, First Eleven of 2004 and 2005)

(Unit: MT & $000)

Country	Annual 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2004		Jan. – Nov., 2005	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	4,440	3,986	4,066	3,675	2,734	1,871
Russia	1,683	2,471	1,683	2,471	378	237
Japan	811	3,659	811	3,656	8	83
Mongolia	114	42	114	41	0	0
Other	42	120	25	57	153	491
Total	7,090	10,278	6,699	9,900	3,273	2,682

Source: Korea Customs Service
Product Weight Equivalent (HS 0203)

Korea: Swine Slaughter Trend

(Heads slaughtered)

Month	2003	2004	2005
January	1,396,954	1,242,284	1,204,480
February	1,177,307	1,169,628	1,021,101
March	1,277,202	1,293,279	1,206,810
April	1,287,346	1,254,620	1,150,498
May	1,224,233	1,157,302	1,060,529
June	1,146,264	1,119,480	1,025,568
July	1,192,283	1,122,453	980,309
August	1,233,340	1,124,036	1,125,131
September	1,214,569	1,135,975	1,099,372
October	1,412,825	1,347,396	1,161,294
November	1,273,525	1,347,639	1,250,229
December	1,450,768	1,306,154	1,179,126
TOTAL 1/	15,286,616	14,620,246	13,464,447

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
1/ Preliminary data for 2005. Therefore, it may not match with accumulated monthly data.

Korea: Live Swine Prices

(Won per head, Exchange rate is US$1=968 won)

Annual Live Swine Prices		
Year	Piglet	Swine (100 Kg)
1995	49,000	155,000
1996	48,000	171,000
1997	53,000	171,000
1998	50,000	179,000
1999	59,000	199,000
2000	54,000	166,000
2001	55,000	174,000
2002	59,000	178,000
2003	53,000	164,000
2004	64,000	235,000
2005	92,000	253,000

Monthly Live Swine Prices				
Month / Year	Piglet		Swine (100 Kg)	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
January	57,000	68,000	189,000	258,000
February	61,000	87,000	214,000	261,000
March	65,000	93,000	228,000	254,000
April	66,000	94,000	234,000	247,000
May	68,000	94,000	252,000	269,000
June	68,000	100,000	261,000	294,000
July	67,000	100,000	259,000	277,000
August	65,000	96,000	265,000	261,000
September	64,000	95,000	249,000	247,000
October	62,000	91,000	196,000	208,000
November	62,000	89,000	216,000	212,000
December	65,000	92,000	251,000	246,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation

Korea: Swine / Pork Tariff Table for CY2006

Tariff Number	Product Description	WTO Bound Rate	Current Applied Rate	Other Information
0103.10.0000	Pure-bred breeding swine	N: 0 M: 18.0%	N: 0 M: 18.0%	In-quota amount is 1,850 heads.
0103.90.0000	Other swine			
0103.91.0000	Weighing, less than 50 Kg.	18.0%	18.0%	
0103.92.0000	Weighing, 50 Kg. or more	18.0%	18.0%	
0203.10.0000	Pork (Fresh or chilled)			
0203.11.0000	Carcass and half-carcass	22.5%	22.5%	
0203.12.0000	Hams, shoulder and cuts, with bone-in	22.5%	22.5%	
0203.19.1000	Belly	22.5%	22.5%	
0203.19.9000	Others	22.5%	22.5%	
0203.20.0000	Pork (Frozen)			
0203.21.0000	Carcass and half-carcass	25.0%	25.0%	
0203.22.0000	Hams, shoulder and cuts, with bone-in	25.0%	25.0%	
0203.29.1000	Belly	25.0%	25.0%	
0203.29.9000	Others	25.0%	25.0%	
0206.30.0000	Pork offal (Fresh or chilled)	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.40.0000	Pork offal (Frozen)			
0206.41.0000	Liver	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.49.1000	Feet	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.49.9000	Others	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.80.0000	Other offal (Fresh /chilled)	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.90.0000	Other offal (Frozen)	18.0%	18.0%	
0210.10.0000	Meat & edible meat offal of swine, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal of swine			
0210.11.0000	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone-in	25.0%	25.0%	
0210.12.0000	Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof	31.5%	31.5%	
0210.19.0000	Other	25.0%	25.0%	
1602.40.0000	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, of swine			
1602.41.1000	Hams and cuts thereof in airtight containers	54.0%	54.0%	
1602.41.9000	Hams and cuts thereof, other	27.0%	27.0%	
1602.42.1000	Shoulders and cuts thereof in airtight containers	54.0%	54.0%	
1602.42.9000	Shoulders and cuts thereof, other	27.0%	27.0%	

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Institute
N: in-quota rate; M: out-of-quota rate.