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## Korea, Republic of

### Citrus

### Annual

### 2007

**Approved by:**

Lloyd S. Harbert  
U.S. Embassy

**Prepared by:**

Susan Phillips / Seung Ah Chung

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**Report Highlights:**

MY 2007/08 orange imports are expected to increase between 120,000 MT and 130,000 MT due to favorable production conditions in California with strong foreign exchange rates. Korean local citrus production in MY 2007/08 is estimated to be around 660,000 MT. As wholesale market prices plummeted starting November, the Jeju government and citrus producer groups are undertaking an aggressive nationwide marketing campaign to encourage consumption of domestic citrus. They have also tightened monitoring over the marketing order program in order to prevent disqualified fruit from being released into the market. Due to a constant demand for orange juice, FOJC imports are not expected to drop in MY 2007/08 despite strong international FOJC prices.

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

## Table of Contents

<b>Situation and Outlook</b> .....	<b>3</b>
Imports .....	3
Local Production .....	3
Exports .....	5
Competitors .....	5
Phytosanitary Issues .....	5
FOJC Market Situation .....	6
<b>PS&amp;D</b> .....	<b>7</b>
PS&D for Oranges .....	7
PS&D for Tangerines .....	8
PS&D for FOJC .....	9
<b>Statistical Tables</b> .....	<b>10</b>
Production .....	10
Korea: Citrus Production Situation 1/ .....	10
Korea: Citrus Utilization .....	10
Korea: Citrus Summer Greenhouse Production Situation .....	11
Korea: Purchasing Price of Processing Tangerine Oranges .....	11
Korea: Citrus Production as Ratio to Total Fruit Production .....	12
Korea: Total Fruits and Citrus Per Capita Consumption .....	13
Tariff .....	13
Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Fresh Orange .....	13
Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Other Citrus .....	13
Korea: Monthly Orange Imports .....	14
Trade Matrix .....	15
Import Matrix for Oranges .....	15
Import Matrix for Lemon .....	16
Import Matrix for Grapefruit .....	17
Export Matrix for Korean Tangerines .....	18
Import Matrix for FOJC .....	19
Export Matrix for FOJC .....	20
Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate .....	21
Price Table .....	22
Korea: Average Wholesale Auction Prices for Tangerines .....	22
Korea: Average Wholesale Prices for Greenhouse Tangerine, Nationwide .....	23
Korea: Average Retail Prices for Tangerine, Nationwide .....	23
Korea: Average Retail Prices for Imported Oranges, Nationwide .....	24
Korea: Average Wholesale Prices for Imported Oranges .....	25
Korea: Wholesale Prices for Domestic & Imported Navel .....	26
Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Lemon .....	27
Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Grapefruit .....	28

## Situation and Outlook

### Imports

As of October 31, 2007, fresh orange imports reached 70,304 MT, a 41 percent decrease from last year at this time due to the freeze in California. Still over 91 percent of all imports originated from the United States (64,115 MT) and the remainder from Chile, Australia, South Africa and Spain. It is expected that U.S. oranges will continue to dominate the Korean market in MY 2007/08 thanks to familiarity and quality.

MY 2007/08 imports are expected to increase between 120,000 MT to 130,000 MT, a 48 to 67 percent increase from the previous season. With strong foreign exchange rates and favorable production conditions in California, U.S. oranges will be more price competitive than last year. Traders expect that U.S. oranges will re-gain its past reputation as good and tasteful fruit available at affordable prices in the Korean market. There is, however, some concern about the possibility of excessive supply. Orange importers are desperate to make a profit this year to offset losses in past years and are expected to undertake more aggressive marketing. In addition, super chain stores will begin importing oranges directly for the first time this year. The production of domestic fruit, such as citrus, apples, pears, and strawberries has reportedly increased this year and the prices are reasonable; however the quality may have suffered from too much rain during the summer growing season.

### Local Production

MY 2007/08 Unshu orange (tangerines) crop production is estimated to be around 660,000 MT<sup>1</sup>. Warm weather conditions last winter resulted in copious spring blooming and less natural droppings of fruit. In addition, abundant rainfall in the summer helped to produce a larger number of fruit. Unshu orange prices in October were much higher than the previous October, but starting in November, wholesale market prices have dropped sharply by 30 percent, the lowest level since 2003. The fruit this year is rather sour and not as sweet. As a result, the Jeju Provincial government and producer groups have decided to start an aggressive nationwide marketing campaign to encourage consumption of domestic citrus. They will conduct tastings and use mass media, such as television advertisements to emphasize the health benefits of Jeju citrus. They will also tighten their packing house monitoring system in order to prevent disqualified fruit from being released into the market. By controlling the total volume of fruit released into the market, they hope to keep the prices and quality high. Details about these programs are explained below:

#### Fruit Sorting Campaign

The Jeju provincial government completed a "Fruit Sorting Campaign" in 2007 to remove 70,000 MT of fruit that does not qualify for the commercial market.

#### Top Fruit Project

The Rural Development Administration (RDA) initiated a "Top Fruit Project" for apples, pears, table grapes, persimmons, and citrus fruit in order to produce high quality fruit that will be competitive against imports. This project will designate a particular production area as a model and will provide support, such as soil management, water improvement, and fruit management. Citrus to be selected as Top Fruit should meet the following quality specifications; 80 grams per fruit, 12 or higher Brix, and 100 percent chromaticity. Once the fruit meets these specifications, a "Top Fruit" will be attached to the fruit.

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<sup>1</sup> Greenhouse production and late varieties are excluded from these estimates.

### Small Packaged Product

Recently, the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation Jeju headquarters (NACF Jeju) introduced a small package design for a 1.7-kilogram net bag. This small package was popular with consumers as it was considered more convenient than larger packaged products. Building on the success of the smaller package, NACF Jeju will introduce 4, 5 and 7.5 kilogram packaged products as they believe these smaller packaging sizes than regular 10 kilogram package will meet the needs of a small Korean family.

### KORUS FTA Support Program

As part of the government support prepared for the KORUS FTA, the government proposed the following measures for citrus industry.

- To develop and support three to five representative brands for citrus
- To establish seven Agriculture Product Processing Centers (APC) and two plants to process citrus by-products
- To increase the central government's financial support for APC run by producer groups from 30 percent to 40 percent
- To set up systems to produce and supply quality seedlings

### Marketing Orders

In order to stabilize market prices, the Jeju government requested the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) to reinstate the marketing order in MY 2007/08 for the fifth year in row. Since excessive supply of regular Unshu citrus is expected, MAF announced the implementation of a countrywide marketing order effective October 24, 2007 until March 31, 2008. The marketing order will supply high quality fruit to the market by removing small, oversized, and inferior fruit from the commercial market.

### Check Off Program

In MY 2007/08, Jeju will continue to operate a check-off program for citrus. The program size is 1.8 billion won (approximately 1.9 million dollars), a 10 percent decrease from the previous season. Half of the funds are from the central government and half are collected through a check-off fee of 0.5 percent assessed on all fruit sold through auctions in combination with funds collected from producer groups. Funds will be used for marketing activities to promote consumption and to advertise the health functional claim "Citrus is good to relieve stress." Funds will be also used to provide a consulting service to farmers, to educate farmers on the importance of high quality fruit, how to counter inevitable market opening, and to expand export markets.

In 2007, total production of greenhouse citrus was 21,360 MT on 359 hectares, almost the same level as the previous season of 21,341 MT in 2006. It is expected that greenhouse production will not substantially increase in the near future due to the cost of fuel for heating. The Jeju Provincial government is encouraging farmers to produce late varieties that do not require heated greenhouse production. Production of late varieties is expected to continuously increase MY 2007/08 although at a decreasing rate due to concerns of over supply of the most popular late variety, Hallabong. The Jeju provincial government plans to increase the production area of late varieties to 2,000 hectares by 2017 from approximately 1,450 hectares in 2007.

## Exports

Jeju authorities initially set an export goal of 5,000 MT of Unshu oranges for MY 2007/08. However, due to excessive citrus production, Jeju has recently changed its export goal to 8,000 MT, mainly to Russia. To promote Russian exports, the Agricultural Fishery Marketing Corporation is jointly working with the Jeju Citrus Grower's Cooperative Federation to provide support for marketing activities such as the development of new packaging and in-store promotional activities. Anticipated excessive citrus production will strongly drive Jeju to find opportunities in other export markets.

Exports of Jeju citrus to the United States has been prohibited since 2002 due to the presence of citrus canker. This prohibition was partially lifted on November 26, 2007. Korea can now export Jeju citrus to the State of Alaska. See "Phytosanitary Issues" for details.

## Competitors

Orange imports from Egypt will enter the Korean market for the first time in the upcoming season as Korea completed a phytosanitary agreement for Egyptian oranges on October 9, 2007. It is expected that Egyptian oranges will appear in the Korean market in February but that the total import volume will not be significant due to Korea's stringent phytosanitary conditions, such as cold treatment and pre-clearance requirements.

Navel oranges from Chile, which first entered the Korean market in 2006, have replaced imports from South Africa and Australia due to their price competitiveness. As the major export season for Chilean oranges ends before December, they are not competing with U.S. navel oranges. It is expected that Chilean orange imports will continuously meet the market demand for navel oranges during the U.S. off season.

Phytosanitary related discussions between Korea and countries such as Argentina for oranges, Mexico for limes, and Chile for mandarins are still pending.

## Phytosanitary Issues

In response to the detection of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Santa Clara and LA County, California in October 2007 and Solano County, California in September 2007, the National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS) imposed an import ban on citrus including oranges from quarantine areas designated by the Animal Plant & Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The import ban was also imposed on citrus in response to the detection of the Mexican fruit fly in San Diego County, California in November 2007.

NPQS applies a 100 percent fumigation policy for imported California oranges due to red scale.

The export ban imposed on Jeju citrus to the United States since 2002 due to the presence of citrus canker has been partially lifted. Korean citrus exports are permitted to the State of Alaska effective November 26, 2007 if the following three conditions are met; 1) fruit infected with citrus canker are sorted out, 2) fruit is washed with high pressure air or water, and 3) the boxes indicate export to the State of Alaska only.

## FOJC Market Situation

In MY 2007/08, total FOJC imports are expected to increase only slightly compared to the previous season. Although the orange juice industry is suffering from continued strong international FOJC prices, no drastic decrease of consumption of FOJC is expected. According to the industry, juice manufacturers are trying to absorb a price hike on their own and not pass it on to their customers through higher retail prices. Retail prices have increased about five percent; however consumers can still afford to purchase orange juice. Unless there is a big jump in international FOJC prices, juice manufacturers will continue to try to maintain the current retail price, which will in turn help to maintain the current demand for orange juice. In MY 2007/08, Brazilian FOJC, followed by the United States, will continue to dominate the Korean juice market with a roughly 70 percent market share due to its strong price competitiveness.

In MY 2007/08, local production of tangerine concentrate will slightly increase compared to the previous season. The Jeju set its processing volume at 110,000 MT tangerines (Unshu oranges) although it is expected that more fruit will be available for juice processing due to increased capacity of processing facilities. The price has been set at 80 Korean won per kilogram for tangerines, which is a 20 percent decrease from the previous season. Farmers wanted to keep the price of tangerines used for processing at 100 Korean won per kilogram while the Jeju Provincial Development Corporation (JPDC) insisted that 50 Korean won per kilogram is a breakeven point for their business. JPDC will purchase 42,000 MT of tangerines this season and the remainder will be purchased by private juice producers. Despite strong international FOJC prices, limited capacity volume of processing facilities and a limited seasonal timeframe, Jeju juice producers can not increase its production level easily.

Korea's OJ exports are not significant. MY 2007/08, Jeju tangerine concentrate exports are expected to remain insignificant. Since Korea has to import FOJC to export OJ, strong international FOJC prices make Korea less price competitive in the international juice market.

## PS&amp;D

## PS&amp;D for Oranges

Market Year Begin	USDA	Post	Post	USDA	Post	Post	USDA	Post	Post	MM/YYYY
	Official	Estimate	Estimate New	Official	Estimate	Estimate New	Official	Estimate	Estimate New	
		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007	
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Imports	123	123	123	78	78	78	0	0	125	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	123	123	123	78	78	78	0	0	125	(1000 MT)
Exports, Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom.										
Consumption	123	123	123	78	78	78	0	0	125	(1000 MT)
For Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	123	123	123	78	78	78	0	0	125	(1000 MT)

## PS&amp;D for Tangerines

## PSD Table

Country Korea, Republic of

Commodity Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh

Year Begin	2005			2006			2007			UOM
	USDA Official	Revised Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Estimate Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Forecast Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007	
Area Plante	21431	21431	21373	21431	21431	21390	0	0	21380	(HECTARE)
Area Harve	20145	20145	19022	19943	19943	20107	0	0	20097	(HECTARE)
Bearing Tre	25181	25181	23778	24426	24426	25134	0	0	25121	(1000 TREE)
Non-Bearin	6966	6966	8282	7721	7721	6951	0	0	6949	(1000 TREE)
Total No. O	32147	32147	32060	32147	32147	32085	0	0	32070	(1000 TREE)
Production	658	658	658	618	618	632	0	0	634	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Suppl	658	658	658	618	618	632	0	0	634	(1000 MT)
Exports, Fr	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	5	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom	529	529	529	505	505	519	0	0	519	(1000 MT)
For Proces	125	125	125	109	109	109	0	0	110	(1000 MT)
Total Distri	658	658	658	618	618	632	0	0	634	(1000 MT)

PS&D for FOJC

PSD Table

Country Korea, Republic of

  Degrees Brix

Commodity Orange Juice

(MT)

Year Begin	2005			2006			2007			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
	10/2005	10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007	MM/YYYY
Deliv. To Pl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (MT)
Beginning S	2717	2717	2717	2763	2763	2773	0	0	2476	(MT)
Production	10027	10027	10027	8400	8400	8760	0	0	8800	(MT)
Imports	37000	37000	37175	36000	36000	33040	0	0	34000	(MT)
Total Suppl	49744	49744	49919	47163	47163	44573	0	0	45276	(MT)
Exports	420	420	414	700	700	200	0	0	200	(MT)
Domestic C	46561	46561	46732	43843	43843	41897	0	0	42561	(MT)
Ending Stor	2763	2763	2773	2620	2620	2476	0	0	2515	(MT)
Total Distri	49744	49744	49919	47163	47163	44573	0	0	45276	(MT)

## Statistical Tables

## Production

## Korea: Citrus Production Situation 1/

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Farm Household	Gross Income (Mil.won)
1999	25,823	638,740	36,073	325,709
2000	25,796	563,341	36,590	370,811
2001	25,408	646,023	36,580	361,667
2002	25,207	788,679	35,078	316,494
2003	24,560	645,587	33,957	459,700
2004	22,048	595,591	31,233	610,400
2005	21,430	661,992	31,233	600,639
2006	21,382	631,324	30,659	660,288
2007 2/	21,382	634,000	N/A	N/A

1/ Calendar year basis including greenhouse

2/ Preliminary

Source: Jeju Provincial Government & Korea Rural Economic Institute

## Korea: Citrus Utilization (Unit: MT)

Year	Total	Fresh	Processing	Other 1/
1999	638,740	567,041	33,142	38,557 2/
2000	563,430	502,838	26,526	33,124
2001	646,023	527,326	47,445	71,252 3/
2002	788,679	531,081	112,359	145,239 4/
2003	645,587	477,523	120,333	47,731 5/
2004	595,591	415,338	100,517	79,736 5/
2005	661,992	491,260	125,343	45,389 5/
2006	631,324	450,087	109,496	71,747 5/

1/ Other - composed of self consumption, loss and discarded citrus

2/ Other - including purchase by Jeju Provincial Government

3/ Other - including purchase by Central Government for Aid to North Korea

4/ Other - including 1/, 2/, 3/, exports, and military consumption

5/ Other - including exports, military consumption, North Korea Aid, and consumption within Jeju island

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

**Korea: Citrus Summer Greenhouse Production Situation**

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Gross Income (Mil. Won)	Household	Price (Won/Kg)
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	69,300	1,546	2,550
2002	516	27,046	64,639	1,573	2,390
2003	462	26,620	73,600	1,422	2,767
2004	430	25,903	68,640	1,323	2,648
2005	408	23,751	6,590	1,227	2,775
2006	351	20,341	6,320	1,057	3,107
2007 1/	359	21,360	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Preliminary

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

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

Year	Price
2000	100
2001 1/	220
2002 2/	100
2003	100
2004	100
2005	100
2006	100
2007	80

1/ 100 Korean Won for compensation for discarding fruits at farms and for purchase for processing

180 Korean Won for government purchase for North Korea Aid and processing

2/ 100 Korean Won for purchase for processing

200 Korean Won for government purchase of 97,000 MT to remove fruits from fresh market

Source: Jeju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

**Korea: Citrus Production as Ratio to Total Fruit Production**

(Unit: 1,000 MT, Ratio: Percent)

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus	Ratio
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	2,249	564	23.0
2001	2,284	646	28.0
2002	2,418	789	32.0
2003	2,275	632	27.0
2004	2,411	584	24.0
2005	2,593	638	24.0
2006	2,500	620	24.0

Source: National Agricultural Quality Service

**Korea: Total Fruits and Citrus Per Capita Consumption**

Year	Total Fruits	Total Citrus 1/	Local Citrus Only
2000	58.4 Kg	14.0 Kg	11.9 Kg
2001	59.2 Kg	15.5 Kg	13.5 Kg
2002	58.8 Kg	15.5 Kg	13.3 Kg
2003	55.8 Kg	16.0 Kg	13.0 Kg
2004	58.8 Kg	15.2 Kg	12.0 Kg
2005	62.6 Kg	15.7 Kg	13.1 Kg
2006	62.2 Kg	15.2 Kg	12.7 Kg

1/ Including imported oranges

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

**Tariff**

On July 1, 1997, Korea liberalized the fresh orange market. Since then, Korea has applied tariffs for in-quota and out-of quota imported oranges and other citrus in Korea's Uruguay Round Country Schedule. In 2004, tariffs for in-quota and out-of quota for fresh oranges have become equal at 50 percent. The same tariffs set for 2004 will continue to be applied until any new tariff agreement is made at Doha Development Agenda or the on-going Korea-US Free Trade Agreement.

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

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	57,020	50	50
2005	N/A	50	50
2006	N/A	50	50
2007	N/A	50	50

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

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	2,097	50	144
2005	2,097	50	144
2006	2,097	50	144
2007	2,097	50	144

1/ HS 0805.20.1000, HS 0805.20.9000, HS 0805.90.0000

**Korea: Monthly Orange Imports**

(Unit: MT)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
'07	13463	9537	17717	19139	5120	486	1788	1714	1557	889		
'06	8431	21787	38637	29765	10714	3660	1268	521	1280	2764	358	5310
'05	7277	15050	34432	31727	21189	1671	1301	1971	1670	1851	306	4354
'04	14077	24752	49159	43148	14479	1147	575	1466	1652	2339	1384	3266
'03	13231	16006	36442	34161	20644	7371	3710	3208	2238	2621	802	4481

Source: Korea Customs Service and National Plant Quarantine Service

## Trade Matrix

## Import Matrix for Oranges

Import Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: Orange (HS 0805.10)</b>			<b>Unit: MT &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
<b>Imports for</b>	<b>MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 - Sep. 06)</b>		<b>MY 2006/07 (Oct. 06 - Jul. 07)</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	117,478	115,492	69,488	98,776
<b>Others</b>				
South Africa	2,779	2,760	1,922	1,946
Australia	1,594	1,893	425	532
Spain	202	181	1,148	1,320
PRC	37	42	0	0
Chile	482	503	1,595	1,737
<b>Total for Others</b>	5,094	5,379	5,090	5,535
<b>Grand Total</b>	122,572	120,871	74,578	104,311

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for Lemon

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Lemon (0805.50.10)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 – Sep. 06)		MY 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Jul. 07)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	4,156	4,712	3,763	6,320
<b>Others</b>				
Chile	357	436	390	510
Japan	6	5	0	0
<b>Total for Others</b>	363	441	390	510
<b>Grand Total</b>	4,519	5,153	4,153	6,830

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for Grapefruit

Import Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: Grapefruit (0805.40)</b>			<b>Unit: MT &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
<b>Imports for</b>	<b>MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 – Sep. 06)</b>		<b>MY 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Jul. 07)</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	2,120	2,671	4,846	5,164
<b>Others</b>				
<b>Total for Others</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	2,120	2,671	4,846	5,164

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Export Matrix for Korean Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Tangerine (HS 0805.20.10/20/90) Unit: MT & U\$1,000				
Exports for	MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 – Sep. 06)		MY 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Jul. 07)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	9	8	9	10
Others				
Russia	409	270	1,430	1,559
Canada	2,489	2,541	688	853
Japan	255	687	127	179
Hong Kong	80	81	49	60
Guam	77	175	69	138
Indonesia	67	67	186	241
Malaysia	112	110	80	78
Vietnam	0	0	18	23
Taiwan	3	12	20	0
Singapore	9	12	134	175
Philippines	127	92	0	0
Others	25	37	10	18
<b>Total for Others</b>	3,653	4,084	2,811	3,324
<b>Grand Total</b>	3,662	4,092	2,820	3,334

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for FOJC

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 – Sep. 06)		MY 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Jul. 07)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	8,374	11,513	5,100	13,761
Others				
Brazil	27,950	32,470	18,730	33,459
Australia	293	317	525	676
Israel	217	374	2,898	5,523
South Africa	11	6	0	0
Swiss	2	23	4	66
Netherlands	206	403	126	379
Canada	25	48	14	45
Germany	4	31	10	46
Colombia	36	115	0	0
Taiwan	33	39	53	63
Italy	0	0	70	295
Other	24	118	4	14
<b>Total for Others</b>	28,801	33,944	22,434	40,567
<b>Grand Total</b>	37,175	45,457	27,534	54,328

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Export Matrix for FOJC

Export Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)</b>			<b>Unit: MT &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
Exports for	MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 – Sep. 06)		MY 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Jul. 07)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
<b>U.S.</b>	12	11	24	20
<b>Others</b>				
Japan	163	148	67	65
Iran	155	122	0	0
PRC	5	20	1	4
Surinam	62	50	0	0
Canada	9	6	2	1
Hong Kong	0	0	5	6
Australia	0	0	32	43
Other	8	7	8	14
<b>Total for Others</b>	402	353	115	133
<b>Grand Total</b>	414	364	139	153

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate**

(Unit: Korean Won/1U\$)

Month	2005	2006	2007
January	1038.32	987.07	936.36
February	1022.69	970.18	937.02
March	1007.28	975.09	943.26
April	1011.00	954.44	931.50
May	1002.13	941.40	927.91
June	1010.68	955.16	928.32
July	1036.79	950.15	918.85
August	1020.96	960.72	933.80
September	1029.23	953.68	932.41
October	1045.89	954.23	915.86
November	1041.51	936.22	933.50
December	1024.42	925.75	

1/ November 28 spot rate

Source: Korea Industrial Bank

## Price Table

## Korea: Average Wholesale Auction Prices for Tangerines

(Unit: Korean Won per 15 Kilogram)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Jan.	29,618	27,909	25,145	23,282
Feb.	20,900	38,137	16,510	32,505
Mar.	19,377	33,333	14,927	28,517
Apr.	20,000	-	16,000	-
May	-	-	-	-
Jun.	-	-	-	-
July - August: N/A				
Oct.	23,800	16,800	19,500	13,700
Nov.	22,514	17,200 1/	18,400	13,600 1/
Dec.	25,290		21,160	

1/ November 23 spot price

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Korea: Average Wholesale Prices for Greenhouse Tangerine, Nationwide**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	2006	2007
Apr.	6,374	9,073
May	5,923	6,836
Jun.	4,938	4,841
Jul.	3,736	4,369
Aug.	3,960	4,009
Sep.	3,581	4,068
Oct.	3,157	3,342
Nov.	1,859	2,219 1/

Note: Price on a 5-kilogram box

1/ Average Price from November 1 through 22

Source: Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Citrus Marketing &amp; Shipping Association

**Korea: Average Retail Prices for Tangerine, Nationwide**

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits, Approximately 100 gram per fruit)

Year Month	2005	2006	2007	% Changes to the previous year
Jan	2,333	2,840	2,471	-13
Feb	2,874	2,501	3,120	25
Mar	3,579	2,383	3,756	58
Apr	5,097	2,248	5,931	164
May	5,728	-	6,280	-
Jun	6,731	-		-
Jul	6,202	-		-
Aug	5,932	-		-
Sep	5,841	-		-
Oct	5,289	3,008	2,324	-23
Nov	3,067	2,259	1,725 1/	-24
Dec	2,548	2,301		-10

Prices for high quality

1/ November 23 spot price

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Korea: Average Retail Prices for Imported Oranges, Nationwide**

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits)

Year Month	2005	2006	2007	% Changes to the previous year
Jan	7,429	7,208	7,394	3
Feb	7,432	6,598	8,671	31
Mar	7,919	6,515	8,272	27
Apr	8,545	6,870	8,239	20
May	8,690	8,040	9,038	12
Jun	7,159	8,110	9,686	19
Jul	7,020	7,599	10,440	37
Aug	7,310	7,431	9,173	23
Sep	7,637	8,319	8,420	1
Oct	7,480	8,484	8,192	-3
Nov	7,706	8,770	8,110 1/	-8
Dec	7,724	7,819		-

Prices for high quality

1/ November 23 spot price

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Korea: Average Wholesale Prices for Imported Oranges**

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilogram box)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Jan.	36,691	42,045	31,891	37000
Feb.	34,230	50,558	29,810	45484
Mar.	33,691	46,810	29,145	41524
Apr.	38,740	47,314	34,140	42390
May	47,400	48,638	41,990	43790
Jun.	42,171	53,680	37,019	48860
Jul.	35,460	51,314	30,930	46810
Aug.	36,200	41,964	31,573	37300
Sep.	44,955	39,247	40,227	34647
Oct.	40,642	41,782	35,768	37136
Nov.	33,352	50,600 1/	28,581	45,400 1/
Dec.	37,280		32,100	

1/ November 23 spot price

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Korea: Wholesale Prices for Domestic & Imported Navel**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	Imported Navel	Korean Orange
Jan. 06	1,925	6,726
Feb. 06	1,817	5,431
Mar. 06	1,753	5,154
Apr. 06	1,936	4,757
May. 06	2,378	4,320
Jun. 06	2,197	3,907
Jul. 06	1,760	-
Aug. 06	1,935	-
Sep. 06	2,454	-
Oct. 06	2,382	-
Nov. 06	1,972	-
Dec. 06	2,216	5,278
Jan. 07	2,208	5,117
Feb. 07	2,317	6,027
Mar. 07	2,335	5,222
Apr. 07	2,358	6,363
May 07	2,319	6,738
Jun. 07	2,620	-
Jul. 07	2,723	-
Aug.07	2,204	-

1/ Hallabong variety

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Lemon**

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2005	2006	2007
Jan.	42,600	40,000	49,220
Feb.	40,524	36,250	75,886
Mar.	30,963	35,667	51,778
Apr.	37,192	35,660	45,020
May	40,192	42,574	47,556
Jun.	41,577	49,788	49,000
Jul.	42,885	36,077	42,365
Aug.	39,963	28,593	38,519
Sep.	42,188	28,808	39,000
Oct.	35,808	37,500	
Nov.	42,269	47,115	
Dec.	40,481	37038	

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Grapefruit**  
(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2005	2006	2007
Jan.	49,220	41,438	33,740
Feb.	44,381	38,375	32,864
Mar.	40,352	36,463	27,889
Apr.	39,462	39,860	23,920
May	41,192	40,491	36,389
Jun.	40,731	38,904	43,500
Jul.	40,962	33,204	29,308
Aug.	38,389	33,741	23,963
Sep.	44,000	33,712	23,000
Oct.	70,577	32,208	
Nov.	70,538	29,615	
Dec.	50,296	33,346	

Source: Garak Wholesale Market