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Report Highlights:

MY 2008/09 Unshu orange (tangerines) production is forecast at 515,000 metric tons, down more than 162,000 metric tons from last year's bumper crop. Lower production and improved quality has led to higher prices compared to the previous year. MY 2008/09 imports are expected to decrease slightly, leveling out at 100,000 metric tons as importers are expected to play it cautious in light of the weakening Korean won and the ongoing economic turmoil. U.S. oranges will continue to dominate the Korean market in MY 2008/09 thanks to familiarity and quality. FOJC imports for MY 2008/09 are expected to increase slightly to 31,000 metric tons as local FOJC production will soften resulting from reduced domestic Unshu orange production. FOJC imports from the United States are becoming less competitive due to higher prices.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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Situation and Outlook

Local Production¹

MY 2008/09 Unshu orange (tangerines) production is forecast at 515,000 metric tons, down more than 162,000 metric tons from last year's bumper crop. The drop in the MY 2008/09 production is partly due to colder weather earlier this past spring, which reduced the number of blossoms. However, the fruit is said to be much sweeter and larger than last year due to drier weather and high temperatures during the summer and fall.

Lower production and improved quality has led to higher prices compared to the previous year. November wholesale market prices are up 50 percent from last year. Retail prices for this same period are up 30 percent. Prices are expected to soften over the coming months due to larger than expected crops of locally grown pears, apples and persimmons.

The Jeju citrus industry receives support from both the provincial and central government. The industry also conducts a variety of programs to limit production for price stabilization purposes. Several of these government and industry support programs are discussed below.

Korea-Chile FTA Transition Fund

The Jeju government expects to receive 18.8 billion won (\$14.5 million), 39 percent more than last year, from the central government's 2009 Korea-Chile FTA transition fund. These funds will be used to upgrade the country's citrus production infrastructure in the hopes of further improving crop quality. In addition to this FTA transition fund, the Jeju government plans to use 47.5 billion won (\$36.5 million) of its own resources to support programs to increase the competitiveness of Jeju citrus.

Direct Payment Program

MY 2009/10 production is expected to rebound reaching 700,000 metric tons. In anticipation of this bumper crop, the Jeju government is planning to introduce a direct payment program to stabilize citrus prices in 2009.

The Jeju government will pay growers 3.6 billion won (\$2.8 million) to take 2,000 hectares out of production thereby reducing production by an estimated 36,000 metric tons. The payments will be distributed to growers participating in a biennial harvesting program.

Jeju will also have a fruit reduction policy including tree removal, tree thinning, farm closure, etc. the program will remove 84,000 metric tons of Unshu oranges from the commercial market.

Marketing Orders

After five consecutive years, the Jeju government will not request the central government for a marketing order for MY 2008/09 since citrus production was smaller than the optimal level, which is 580,000 metric tons.

A marketing order is requested through the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MIFAFF) when one of the two following conditions is met: (1) total production increases by 10 percent or more above the optimal production level; or (2) the citrus price is expected to decrease by 20 percent or more. Since neither condition was met, no request will be made to extend the marketing order in MY2008/09.

Although a marketing order is not officially in place, the Jeju government and citrus producer groups are strongly encouraging growers to supply only the highest quality fruit as has been

¹ Greenhouse production and late varieties are excluded from these estimates.

done under previous marketing orders. Lower quality fruit - small, oversized or inferior oranges - removed from commercial channels will be used for OJ production and private consumption.

Check Off Program

Jeju will continue its citrus check-off program in MY 2008/09. Program funding this year remains unchanged from last year at 1.8 billion won (\$1.4 million). The central government provides half of the funding. The other half is collected through a check-off fee of 0.5 percent for all fruit sold through auctions as well as funds collected from individual producer groups.

Check-off funds are used to support marketing activities, including a recently initiated campaign to encourage consumption of domestic citrus. The campaign includes television commercials, citrus festivals across major Korean cities, and advertisements in large apartment buildings.

Greenhouse Production

In 2008, total production of greenhouse citrus is forecast at 21,000 metric tons, down 8 percent from the previous season due rising fuel costs. Greenhouse production is not expected to grow in the future given increasing production costs.

Instead of greenhouse production requiring heating, farmers are switching to late varieties that do not require heating. With this preference, production of late varieties is expected to continuously increase.

Exports

Jeju authorities have set a goal to export 5,500 metric tons of Unshu oranges during MY 2008/09. The primary markets targeted will be Russia and to a lesser extent Canada. Exports to the United States are currently restricted to the State of Alaska due to citrus canker and are expected to be minimal.

After conducting a thorough pest risk analysis, USDA determined that mandarin exports to the State of Alaska would be permissible effective November 26, 2007. Additional details regarding the phytosanitary requirements for Korean mandarin exports to the United States are available in the final rule at <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2007/E7-21007.htm>

The Jeju Citrus Grower's Cooperative Federation will continue to work jointly with the Agricultural Fishery Marketing Corporation to support marketing activities overseas, such as the development of new packaging and in-store promotional events. However, suppliers are expected to focus most of their attention on the domestic market given the expected decline in MY 2008/09 production.

Imports

Imports of fresh oranges in 2008 January through October have reached 106,594 metric tons, a 52 percent increase from last year.

As imports were rather unusually low in 2007 due to the freeze in California, this year imports are showing signs of returning to normal. Over 96 percent of all imports originated from the United States (100,167 metric tons) and the remainder from Chile, Australia, South Africa, Spain, and Ukraine. There is no doubt that that U.S. oranges will continue to dominate the Korean market in MY 2008/09 thanks to familiarity and quality.

MY 2008/09 imports are expected to decrease slightly, leveling out at 100,000 metric tons as importers are expected to play it cautious in light of the weakening Korean won and the ongoing economic turmoil. Furthermore, the abundant supply of domestic fruit, such as apples and pears, is also expected to put downward pressure on imports. Importers are expected to watch the domestic and international market conditions very closely before finalizing contracts early next year.

The U.S. orange industry plans to hold direct consumer promotion activities such as in-store tasting promotions to encourage consumption. As U.S. navel oranges are reportedly good of quality this year, it is expected that U.S. oranges will attract more consumers.

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 according to Korea's Uruguay Round commitments. Both the in-quota and the out-of quota tariff for fresh oranges are set at 50 percent and will remain unchanged until either the Doha Development Round or the Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is concluded. More information on the benefits the FTA will have for U.S. orange suppliers is available at: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/info/factsheets/Korea/commodity-citrus.asp>

Competitors

The United States is the dominant supplier of oranges in the Korean market, controlling more than 95 percent of the market share in terms of volume. The remainder is divided between South Africa, Chile, Australia and Spain. Imports of Egyptian oranges were approved late last year, but there still has not been any commercial shipment to date. Phytosanitary discussions with Argentina (oranges), Mexico (limes) and Chile (mandarins) are still pending.

These countries will compete amongst themselves during the offseason in the United States for a limited market share. However, supplies of these products are not expected to undermine the strong foothold that U.S. suppliers currently have in the Korean market.

Phytosanitary Issues

In response to the detection of the Oriental fruit fly in LA County and Orange County, California in August 2008, 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).

As part of the existing import protocol, NPQS applies a 100 percent fumigation policy for imported California oranges due to red scale. The current import protocol is available at <http://www.sunkist.com/growers/korean.asp>.

FOJC Market Situation

The Korean orange juice market has shown little growth in recent years and consumption is expected to remain steady in MY 2008/09.

FOJC imports for MY 2008/09 are expected to increase slightly from the previous year to 31,000 metric tons as local FOJC production will soften resulting from reduced domestic Unshu orange production.

Brazil is the largest supplier of FOJC to Korea, and accounted for about 50 percent of total market share by volume in MY 2007/08. Brazilian market share, however, was down from 70

percent the previous year due to increased price competitiveness from Israel. U.S. suppliers suffered a similar predicament as their market share fell nearly 20 percent over the same period. Israel has displaced the United States to become the second largest FOJC supplier and is expected to retain its competitive edge in large part due to lower prices.

In MY 2008/09, local production of tangerine concentrate is projected to decline compared to the previous year due to reduced citrus production. The Jeju industry set its processing volume at 100,000 metric tons tangerines (Unshu oranges).

Growers are paid 80 won per kilogram for tangerines for processing, which is the same price as last year. Growers were pressing earlier in the year to increase the purchase price to a minimum of 100 won per kilogram. However, after negotiations with the Jeju Provincial Development Corporation, citrus farmers agreed to accept 80 won taking in light of the financial difficulties the processing industry is currently facing.

Korea's OJ exports and Jeju tangerine concentrate exports are expected to remain insignificant in MY 2008/09 in part due to depressed demand in key export markets such as Indonesia resulting from the ongoing economic crisis.

PS&D

PS&D for Oranges

Oranges, Fresh Korea, Republic of	2006			2007			2008			
	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2006			Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data		New Post Data	
Area Planted	0	0		0	0				(HECTARES)	
Area Harvested	0	0		0	0				(HECTARES)	
Bearing Trees	0	0		0	0				(1000 TREES)	
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0		0	0				(1000 TREES)	
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 TREES)	
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)	
Imports	78	78	78	125	125	112		100	(1000 MT)	
Total Supply	78	78	78	125	125	112		100	(1000 MT)	
Exports, Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)	
Fresh Dom. Consumption	78	78	78	125	125	112		100	(1000 MT)	
For Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)	
Total Distribution	78	78	78	125	125	112		100	(1000 MT)	

PS&D for Tangerines

Tangerines /Mandarins, Fresh Korea, Republic of	2006			2007			2008			
	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2006			Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	
Area Planted	21390	21390	21360	21380	21380	21358			20965	(HECTARE S)
Area Harvested	20107	20107	20078	20097	20097	20077			19707	(HECTARE S)
Bearing Trees	25134	25134	25098	25121	25121	25096			24634	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	6951	6951	6942	6949	6949	6941			6814	(1000 TREES)
Total No. Of Trees	32085	32085	32040	32070	32070	32037			31448	(1000 TREES)
Production	632	632	634	634	634	745			565	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	632	632	634	634	634	745			565	(1000 MT)
Exports, Fresh	4	4	3	5	5	4			6	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	519	519	522	519	519	602			459	(1000 MT)
For Processing	109	109	109	110	110	139			100	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	632	632	634	634	634	745			565	(1000 MT)

PS& D for FOJC

Orange Juice Korea, Republic of	2006			2007			2008			
	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2006			Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	
			Data			Data			Data	
Deliv. To Processors	0	0	109496	0	0	138782			100000	(MT)
Beginning Stocks	2773	2773	2773	2476	2476	2494			2314	(MT)
Production	8760	8760	8760	8800	8800	11103			8000	(MT)
Imports	33040	33040	33362	34000	34000	28053			31000	(MT)
Total Supply	44573	44573	44895	45276	45276	41650			41314	(MT)
Exports	200	200	154	200	200	489			500	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	41897	41897	42247	42561	42561	38847			38574	(MT)
Ending Stocks	2476	2476	2494	2515	2515	2314			2240	(MT)
Total Distribution	44573	44573	44895	45276	45276	41650			41314	(MT)

Statistical Tables

Production

Korea: Citrus Production Situation¹

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Farm Household	Gross Income (Mil.won)
1998	25,860	543,980	36,212	515,800
1999	25,823	638,740	36,073	325,709
2000	25,796	563,341	36,590	370,811
2001	25,408	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	21,339	747,376	31,005	431,883
2008 ²	20,965	570,000	31,005	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
2001	646,023	527,326	47,445	71,252 ²
2002	788,679	531,081	112,359	145,239 ³
2003	645,587	477,523	120,333	47,731 ³
2004	595,591	415,338	100,517	79,736 ³
2005	661,992	491,260	125,343	45,389 ³
2006	631,324	450,087	109,496	71,747 ³
2007	747,376	513,746	138,782	94,948 ³

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

² Other - including purchase by Central Government for Aid to North Korea

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

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

Korea: Citrus Summer Greenhouse Production Situation

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Gross Income (Mil. Won)	Household	Price (Won/Kg)
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	329	22,895	7,801	1,049	3,407
2008 ¹	348	21,000	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Preliminary

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

Korea: Purchasing Price of Processing Tangerine Oranges

(Korean Won/kg)

Year	Price
2002 ¹	100
2003	100
2004	100
2005	100
2006	100
2007	80
2008	80

¹ 100 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	2,504	620	24.0
2007	2,750	777	28.0

Source: Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

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
2007	67.9 Kg	16.8 Kg	N/A

¹ Including imported oranges

Source: Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Tariff**Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Fresh Orange**

(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	57,020	50	50
2007	N/A	50	50
2008	N/A	50	50
2009	N/A	50	50

Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Other Citrus¹

(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	2,097	50	144
2007	2,097	50	144
2008	2,097	50	144
2009	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
'08	9266	14334	34660	30565	8416	1974	1438	1067	2281	2593		
'07	12020	9768	15867	21076	5120	486	1788	1714	1557	889	1201	6166
'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

Trade Matrix

Import Matrix for Oranges

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Orange (HS 0805.10)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Sep. 07)		MY 2007/08 (Oct. 07 – Sep. 08)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	69,586	99,024	107,537	110,440
Others				
South Africa	3,373	3,419	2,435	2,577
Australia	890	1,187	218	346
Spain	1,148	1,320	245	360
Chile	2,852	3,173	1,300	1,540
Total for Others	8,263	9,099	4,198	4,823
Grand Total	77,849	108,123	111,735	115,263

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 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Sep. 07)		MY 2007/08 (Oct. 07 – Sep. 08)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	4,306	7,119	4,671	9,396
Others				
Chile	558	724	388	607
Total for Others	558	724	388	607
Grand Total	4,864	7,843	5,059	9,976

Source: Korea Customs Service

Import Matrix for Grapefruit

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Grapefruit (0805.40)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Sep. 07)		MY 2007/08 (Oct. 07 – Sep. 08)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	5,421	5,735	4,864	5,447
Israel	0	0	299	306
India	0	0	22	26
Others				
Total for Others	0	0	321	332
Grand Total	5,421	5,735	5,185	5,779

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 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Sep. 07)		MY 2007/08 (Oct. 07 – Sep. 08)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	9	10	10	13
Others				
Russia	1,430	1,559	3,466	2,208
Canada	688	853	415	652
Japan	127	179	13	98
Hong Kong	49	60	6	14
Guam	75	167	56	112
Indonesia	187	243	116	150
Malaysia	80	78	43	50
Vietnam	18	23	9	11
Taiwan	20	0	0	0
Singapore	134	175	68	97
Others	10	18	7	21
Total for Others	2,818	3,355	4,199	3,413
Grand Total	2,827	3,365	4,209	3,426

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 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Sep. 07)		MY 2007/08 (Oct. 06 – Sep. 08)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	6,388	16,782	5,265	13,572
Others				
Brazil	22,734	43,173	14,705	33,881
Australia	606	793	408	559
Israel	3,269	6,240	7,120	12,743
South Africa	19	38	0	0
Swiss	4	66	0	0
Netherlands	159	502	170	584
Canada	16	53	18	69
Germany	10	46	0	0
Taiwan	64	76	112	132
Italy	88	371	178	252
Other	5	16	77	326
Total for Others	26,974	51,374	22,788	48,546
Grand Total	33,362	68,156	28,053	62,118

Source: Korea Customs Service

Export Matrix for FOJC

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Exports for	MY 2006/07 (Oct. 06 – Sep. 07)		MY 2007/08 (Oct. 07 – Sep. 08)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	24	20	74	147
Others				
Japan	79	77	69	79
Indonesia	0	0	153	123
Israel	0	0	55	101
PRC	1	4	4	6
UAE	0	0	86	73
Canada	2	1	0	0
Hong Kong	7	9	5	7
Australia	32	43	0	0
Oman	0	0	17	14
Qatar	0	0	17	14
Mongo	0	0	9	8
Other	9	15	0	0
Total for Others	130	149	415	425
Grand Total	154	169	489	572

Source: Korea Customs Service

Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate

(Unit: Korean Won/1U\$)

Month	2006	2007	2008
January	987.07	936.36	942.39
February	970.18	937.02	944.69
March	975.09	943.26	979.86
April	954.44	931.50	986.66
May	941.40	927.91	1036.73
June	955.16	928.32	1029.27
July	950.15	918.85	1019.12
August	960.72	933.80	1041.54
September	953.68	932.41	1130.40
October	954.23	915.86	1326.92
November	936.22	916.98	1322.00 ¹
December	925.75	930.24	

¹ November 7 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	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Jan.	27,909	14,700	23,282	11,473
Feb.	38,137	17,389	32,505	13,778
Mar.	33,332	16,906	28,517	13,094
Apr.	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-
Jun.	-	-	-	-
July - August: N/A				
Oct.	16,800	-	13,700	-
Nov.	17,582	26,800 ¹	14,091	22,000 ¹
Dec.	15,189	-	11,947	-

¹ November 6 spot price

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Average Wholesale Prices for Greenhouse Tangerine, Nationwide

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	2007	2008
Apr.	9,073	-
May	6,836	6,129
Jun.	4,841	4,447
Jul.	4,369	4,080
Aug.	4,009	4,113
Sep.	4,068	3,633
Oct.	3,342	3,620
Nov.	2,360	1,940 ¹

¹ November 10 spot price

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

Korea: Average Retail Prices for Tangerine, Nationwide¹

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

Year Month	2006	2007	2008	% Changes to the previous year
Jan	2,840	2,471	1,449	-41
Feb	2,501	3,120	1,684	-46
Mar	2,383	3,756	2,111	-44
Apr	2,248	5,931		
May	-	6,280		-
Jun	-			-
Jul	-			-
Aug	-			-
Sep	-			-
Oct	3,008	2,324		-
Nov	2,259	1,992	2,594 ²	30
Dec	2,301	1,701		-

¹ Prices for high quality² November 6 spot price

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Average Retail Prices for Imported Oranges, Nationwide

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits)

Year Month	2006	2007	2008	% Changes to the previous year
Jan	7,208	7,394	6,345	-14
Feb	6,598	8,671	6,695	-23
Mar	6,515	8,272	6,508	-21
Apr	6,870	8,239	6,682	-19
May	8,040	9,038	7,985	-12
Jun	8,110	9,686	8,022	-17
Jul	7,599	10,440	7,708	-26
Aug	7,431	9,173	7,558	-18
Sep	8,319	8,420	8,511	1
Oct	8,484	8,192	8,560	4
Nov	8,770	8,754	8,425 ¹	-4
Dec	7,819	7,559		-

Prices for high quality

¹ November 7 spot price

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Average Wholesale Prices for Imported Oranges

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilogram box)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Jan.	42,045	28,418	37,000	23,882
Feb.	50,558	31,011	45,484	25,878
Mar.	46,810	34,771	41,524	29,886
Apr.	47,314	38,362	42,390	33,438
May	48,638	47,158	43,790	42,095
Jun.	53,680	39,620	48,860	34,940
Jul.	51,314	39,470	46,810	34,670
Aug.	41,964	38,080	37,300	33,440
Sep.	39,247	38,610	34,647	34,210
Oct.	41,782	43,555	37,136	38,527
Nov.	50,600	46,000 ¹	45,400	40,800 ¹
Dec.				

¹ November 7 spot price

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Wholesale Prices for Domestic & Imported Navel

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	Imported Navel ¹	Korean Orange ²
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	-
Sep. 07	1,667	
Oct. 07	1,928	
Nov. 07	2,555	7,596
Dec. 07	1,964	7,630
Jan. 08	1,293	5,395
Feb. 08	1,444	5,396
Mar. 08	1,728	5,821
Apr. 08	1,897	6,435
May 08	2,369	6,257
Jun. 08	2,105	6,217
Jul. 08		
Aug.08		

¹ High quality navel oranges² Hallabong variety

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Lemon

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2006	2007	2008
Jan.	40,000	49,220	54,400
Feb.	36,250	75,886	50,000
Mar.	35,667	51,778	53,788
Apr.	35,660	45,020	53,981
May	42,574	47,556	55,000
Jun.	49,788	49,000	55,000
Jul.	36,077	42,365	54,630
Aug.	28,593	38,519	53,462
Sep.	28,808	39,000	47,500
Oct.	37,500	41,222	53,259
Nov.	47,115	46,346	60,500 ¹
Dec.	37038	59,231	

¹ November 11 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Grapefruit

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2006	2007	2008
Jan.	41,438	33,740	31,500
Feb.	38,375	32,864	31,500
Mar.	36,463	27,889	30,020
Apr.	39,860	23,920	34,788
May	40,491	36,389	34,185
Jun.	38,904	43,500	37,340
Jul.	33,204	29,308	35,796
Aug.	33,741	23,963	36,346
Sep.	33,712	23,000	34,521
Oct.	32,208	33,130	34,241
Nov.	29,615	45,962	38,000 ¹
Dec.	33,346	34,120	

¹ November 11 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market