



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 9/8/2004

GAIN Report Number: KS4048

Korea, Republic of

Livestock and Products

Annual

2004

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Report Highlights:

U.S. and Canadian beef have been banned from Korea since BSE cases were detected in each country. Beef and poultry consumption in Korea has been undermined in recent months by consumer food safety concerns. Accordingly, consumers have shifted to more pork and fish consumption. The Korean pork industry and pork importers are positioned to prosper from the current situation. Korean pork imports in 2004 and 2005 are expected to exceed 2003 levels by roughly 50,000 tons.

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

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Section I: Situation and Outlook

Korea is currently maintaining bans on both U.S. and Canadian beef. It is unclear when the Korean government will lift either of the BSE-related bans. Korea dispatched a technical team to the United States to review and validate the findings of the International Review Commission in May 2004. Results of discussion between the United States and Japan on lifting Japan's ban on U.S. beef will have a strong influence on when the Korean ban is lifted. Post will adjust the estimates in this report if Korea changes its policy and allows beef to enter from the United States.

Korean beef demand plummeted after U.S. beef was banned by Korean authorities in response to detection of one BSE case in Washington State on December 23, 2003. Although beef demand also dropped after Korea banned European beef in 2001, the fact that Korea did not import beef from Europe allowed consumption to return to normal 5 months after the ban. In contrast, the United States supplied 68 percent of all beef exported to Korea prior to the ban. Accordingly, the effects of the ban on U.S. beef are expected to take longer to overcome although consumption is anticipated to pick up slightly in 2005. Higher production and lower retail prices of Hanwoo beef cattle in 2004 will also help boost the consumption in 2005.

Lucrative Hanwoo live cattle prices prior to the ban on U.S. beef continued into January 2004 as producers and processors anticipated higher demand for Hanwoo beef caused by the import ban on U.S. beef. In turn, farmers continued to expand herds through the first half of 2004. However, as the overall beef consumption dropped and the economy failed to pick up, Hanwoo cattle prices have begun to decline in 2004. Hanwoo steer prices peaked in December 2003 at US\$ 4,400 per 500 Kg (live weight) but dropped to US\$ 3,400 in June 2004.

The focus of Government policies has been to focus less on stimulating Hanwoo production and, instead, emphasize enhancements to the food safety system covering beef. Among other aspects, the new focus includes development of a traceability program and environment friendly livestock policies.

Despite significant reduction in cattle prices and a sluggish economy, Hanwoo beef prices remain 3.5 times higher than imported 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. The fact that imported (Australia and New Zealand) beef prices have increased from 13,000 won/kg (US\$ 11) in December 2003 to 15,000 won/kg (US\$ 13) in June 2004 has pressed lower income consumers to substitute cheaper products not associated with food scares such as pork. Hanwoo beef prices increased slightly up to April 2004 but returned to December 2003 levels in June 2004 at 52,700 won/kg (US\$ 46). Hanwoo beef prices are expected to drop in 2005 as increased calf production that took place in the first quarter of 2003 comes into the market for slaughtering.

On indication that consumers are gaining confidence in beef consumption came out of a seminar conducted in late August 2004. During the seminar, consumer representatives complained about the high cost of Hanwoo beef and requested that Korean government resume trade with the United States. Unfortunately, the requesters suggest that Korea adopt the scientifically unsound approach of requiring 100 percent testing of cattle for BSE as a condition for resuming trade. Nevertheless, if consumer pressure to restore lower priced beef to the Korean market continues to grow, it will influence the Korean government's stance on lifting the ban.

Korea began to export pork from a Korea island free from classical swine fever to Japan on May 14, 2004. However, the trade volume is limited. Mainland Korea has vaccinated 96 percent of the swine herd against classical swine fever as of July 2004. In the meantime, Korean swine producers enjoy a prosperous market in 2004 as a result of BSE and avian influenza situations that have reduced consumption of beef and poultry products.

Section II: Cattle, Beef, and Veal**Production**

The Korean Hanwoo cattle herd increased in 2004 after reaching its lowest level in March 2003. Record level farm gate prices for Hanwoo cattle in 2003 and anticipated higher demand for Hanwoo beef after the December, 2003 import ban on U.S. beef encouraged farmers to continue herd expansion in 2004. Reflecting Hanwoo producers' optimism, 30 percent more Hanwoo cows were artificially inseminated during the first quarter of 2004 than during the first quarter of 2003. However, Hanwoo producers are now realizing they are not immune to the effects of the decline in consumer confidence resulting from the ban on North American beef.

Although BSE has never been detected in Korea, it appears that the expected switch from imported beef to Hanwoo beef, which remains a luxury item for many Koreans, was largely offset by general consumer concerns about beef consumption after BSE cases were detected in North America. The general lack of Korean consumer confidence in beef extended to Hanwoo beef because of consumer doubts about the reliability of country of origin labeling for beef in Korea. With anemic retail demand for Hanwoo beef and growing Hanwoo cattle inventories, the Hanwoo industry, in cooperation with the Korean government and the retail sector, lowered retail prices to increase consumption of Hanwoo beef. Reduced retail prices have failed to provide much stimulation of consumption. In the meantime, the herd expansion continues to result in additional Hanwoo cattle supplies which have resulted in decreasing prices for slaughter cattle. In the face of declining cattle prices, some farmers have held off marketing cattle in the hopes that prices would rebound. The carried over inventory is expected to be absorbed in 2005 as consumers gain more confidence in Hanwoo beef.

Depending on when the ban on U.S. beef is lifted, there is a possibility of another round of herd contraction if Hanwoo beef prices plunge after U.S. beef returns to the market. However, the fact that Hanwoo continues to be consumed even though Hanwoo beef retail prices are 3.5 times higher than imported beef indicates that demand for Hanwoo beef is relatively unresponsive to changes in price.

Thirty-nine percent of consumers surveyed in July 2004 thought Hanwoo beef was safe, a drop from fifty-four percent in January 2004. This may have been caused by lower consumer confidence coming from various food safety issues that broke out in 2004 that are not relevant to beef but had impacted the consumers' confidence of food safety in general. Meanwhile, as the consumers begin to forget about the BSE case, seventy-eight percent replied that imported beef was unsafe in July 2004, compared to 87.4 percent in January 2004. Although concerns about eating imported beef remains high, it is decreasing. Although lifting the ban on U.S. beef is likely to boost consumer confidence in beef consumption, the U.S. beef industry will have to work hard to restore demand for U.S. beef. In one survey, 65 percent of the respondents said they would not consume U.S. beef after BSE was detected in the United States.

Despite an expected gradual recovery in Hanwoo beef consumption, cattle prices are expected to continue to decline in 2005 as cattle producers help back from the market in 2004 enter the slaughter houses. Joint efforts to promote beef consumption by the U.S. Meat Export Federation and the Korean Hanwoo Association for the first time provide some indication of how desperate Korean farmer are to stimulate consumption are restore the market.

Government programs continue to encourage more beef production. The basic policy for the livestock industry in 2004 is aimed at providing higher-quality, safe livestock products that will meet the consumer demand. Also, efforts are being targeted at stabilizing the market to cope with the import ban put on place after the BSE case in the United States.

Ten months have passed since the first shipment of U.S. feeder calves (762 head) in over a decade arrived in Korea. The cattle are now ready to be slaughtered. All of the animals tested negative against blue tongue diseases. However, the importer who fed the animals is now having severe difficulty in finding a retail outlet that will handle meat produced from these animals. Activist farm groups pressured the retailers to not sell the products by storming the retail outlet in massive numbers. One tactic the activists used was to stand in large number in front of retail display cases with beef from imported cattle to block access. The activists also parked farm trucks and other vehicles in the parking areas of stores marketing beef from imported cattle to drive away business. Retailers have bowed to the activists' pressure and are now refusing to handle meat from the imported cattle products in fear of losing consumers to other competing stores. Importers that have fed Australian beef cattle are also experiencing the same difficulty. Unless this problem with retailing the meat produced from imported cattle is resolved, it is unlikely that the importers will import more live cattle.

MAF has implemented the following initiatives to provide higher-quality, safe livestock products that will meet the demand of consumers in 2004:

Cash Incentives for Quality Improvement: As of July 1, 2004, castrated Hanwoo steers that receive "Grade A" after slaughter receive a cash incentive amounting to 200,000 – 300,000 won per head (\$170 – \$255). The cash amount for 'Class A' grade dairy and crossbred steers that were castrated will be 100,000 won per head (\$85). Only cattle that were born in Korea are eligible for the incentive payment.

Direct Payments for Environment Friendly Livestock Farming: This program is being enforced on a trial basis in 2004. It provides support of 10 million won (\$8,500) per farm for a total of 1,000 farms. In order to receive the payment, farms must participate in environment friendly livestock farming such as securing land for feedstuffs, returning manure to the land, etc.

Mandatory Livestock Registration: The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry is implementing its plan to require livestock farmers to register with the municipal/provincial government. To register, farmers are required to 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 are required to register by the end of 2005. When the registration is completed, the government will have a better database for controlling livestock diseases, targeting support and enforcing prerequisites for obtaining support.

Mandatory Record Keeping of Livestock Sales: Farmers will be required to maintain records of livestock purchase/sales from the first half of 2004.

Improvement of BSE Monitoring System: Korea randomly tests 1000 head of cattle per year under a BSE monitoring program. Cattle tested under the monitoring program are allowed to move into the market before the test results become available. In addition to the animals tested for BSE on a monitoring basis, all cattle exhibiting suspicious signs are required to undergo testing for BSE. The animals subject to the mandatory test are not allowed to enter the market until the test result becomes available.

Beef Traceability System: Korea plans to enforce this on a trial basis from October 2004 to 2006. When implemented, it will provide information for beef by each stage of its production, from the cattle farm, slaughter plant, processing facility to marketing channels. It will begin by receiving applications for 8 brands of beef and will provide support for procurement of ear tags, setting up the computer system, purchase of reading machines, printer, etc.

Beef Imports

The official trade statistics used in this report are based on customs clearance basis. Therefore, the 2004 import numbers in the PS&D from United States are actually products that had cleared quarantine inspection prior to December 23, 2003 but cleared customs in 2004.

The drop in demand for imported beef and beef in general has allowed the domestic beef market to overcome any sudden shortfall of beef supply caused by the import ban imposed on beef from the United States, which had accounted for 68 percent of the total imported beef market. Although Australia and New Zealand have increased exports to Korea in 2004 to fill the gap, the total import volume for the first half of 2004 has dropped to half of what it was during the same period in 2003. U.S. beef in storage in Korea prior to the ban in preparation for the lunar New Year has been gradually released over time. Beef imports are expected to increase in 2005 as the imported U.S. beef in the warehouses (currently estimated to be around 10,000 MT) is used up and demand improves. Korean's preference for high marbled grain-fed beef is also a constraint on Australia and New Zealand's promotional efforts to capture the market that the United States had supplied.

The result of the ongoing talks between the United States and Japan on trade resumption is expected to be the turning point for Korea position on maintaining its ban on U.S. beef. The U.S. Meat Export Federation is continuing promotional activities to restore consumer confidence in consumption of beef as well as provide factual information about BSE to the public. Favorable risk analysis by the Japanese government on the safety of U.S. beef, increased demand for beef and thus increased retail prices, public awareness of factual information on BSE, etc., will all play a favorable role in pushing the Korean government to be more forthcoming in technical consultations for resuming beef trade from the United States. PS&D numbers for 2004 and 2005 does not include any projection for U.S. beef imports.

Consumption/Utilization/Stocks

The Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) conducted a survey in July 2004, to see why consumers decreased their beef consumption. According to the survey, concerns over safety of animal diseases (35.7 percent) was the dominant reason for decreasing beef consumption, followed by decreased income (23.0 percent), high prices (22.3 percent), health concerns (13.4 percent), low confidence in the marketing process (5.2 percent: fake labeling, etc.) and other (0.3 percent). A new life style/marketing trend that has become popular in Korea this year is called "well-being." One of the key points with this new life style trend is eating food that is good for your health. According to the same survey conducted by KREI, 42.9 percent replied that they would decrease meat consumption due to health concerns while 48.7 percent replied that they would not change the amount of meat consumption level. Only 8.4 percent replied that they would increase their meat consumption.

During the major BSE outbreak in the United Kingdom in 2001, it took 5 months for Korean consumers to return to normal consumption patterns. However, consumer confidence level

after the BSE case in the United States is still not returning to normal level. Korea did not import beef from Europe countries while the majority of imported beef was from the United States. Imported stocks of U.S. beef stock are projected to run out by the end of 2004. Imports from Australia and New Zealand are expected to increase slightly to meet the increase in consumption left uncovered by domestic beef.

Major international suppliers continued to carry out market promotion activities in 2004. After the BSE case in the United States, the Australian Meat & Livestock Corporation began a promotional campaign for "Clean & Safe Australian Beef – Raised Fully through Grazing" at the retail level. New Zealand is emphasizing similar promotional approaches. Despite the ban on U.S. beef imports, USMEF continues to promote frozen U.S. beef products that are in the stocks as well as a joint generic promotion to increase overall beef consumption and restore consumer confidence.

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 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 has been enjoying historically high swine prices since cases of BSE were detected in North America and outbreaks of avian influenza occurred in the countries that were major poultry meat suppliers to Korea. Due to high domestic beef prices and low confidence in country of origin labeling, consumers have substituted pork and fish for beef. The Korean government's efforts to vaccinate swine against classical swine fever (CSF) are showing positive signs with 96 percent of the nation's swine herd vaccinated as of July 2004. Despite progress in battling CSF, Korean pork producers will not be able to resume exports to Japan from the mainland anytime in the near future because the Japanese government requires exporting countries to be free from CSF for one year from the last vaccination. However, Japan has accepted Korea's request to regionalize the ban on Korean pork exports by allowing shipments from Jeju Island where no CSF outbreaks have been detected and no CSF vaccination program has been conducted. As a result of the protocol, Jeju began to ship small amounts of pork to Japan on May 14, 2004. Due to the small amount of production in Jeju Island, significant exports to Japan will not take place until mainland producers are allowed to export to Japan. Small amounts of Korean pork continue to be exported to Russia and the Philippines.

The Korean Swine Association plans to spend 2.6 billion won (about US\$ 2.25 million) in 2004 on promotional activities to increase the consumption of unpopular cuts by airing ads on television and radio programs. Consumer substitution of pork for beef along with aggressive promotion have increased pork consumption and reduced stocks. A survey conducted by the Korea Meat Import and Export Association in August 2004 revealed that 64 percent of consumers order pork when dining out, which is higher than beef (25 percent), poultry (9 percent) or fish (7 percent). However, when eating at home, the proportion of pork consumption dropped to 43 percent, which is still higher than beef (26 percent), fish (22 percent) or poultry (9 percent). This is probably due to the preference for grilling pork which is difficult to do indoors at home. The same survey showed that the favorite pork cut was bellies (55 percent) followed by bulgoggi (seasoned and marinated pork made mostly from picnic or ham: 24 percent), collar butt (14 percent) and short ribs (6 percent).

Outbreaks of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) and Post-weaning Multi-systemic Wasting Syndrome (PMWS) during the period March-May, 2004 has caused a high loss of young weaner pigs. PED and PMWS losses were much higher than the losses caused from CSF in 2003. Such losses, coupled with increased compound feed prices (9 percent increase in January, 2004 followed by another increase of 9 percent in March, 2004) are offsetting the incentive to increase the herd size caused by high swine prices. The Korean government's requirement to register all swine farms that have over 50 square meters of livestock growing facilities by the end of 2004 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. Due to the costs associated with such facilities, only 3.9 percent of the 8,970 farms subject to the registration had registered as of mid-July. The decision by the Korean government on when to lift the import ban placed on U.S. beef will also influence pork consumption levels in 2004.

The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) plans to assist swine farmers by providing support for 4 promotions in Japan. It has secured 120 million won (around US\$ 100,000) for this purpose in 2004. It has also set aside 45 million won (around US\$ 39,000) for inviting buyers from Japan, the Philippines, Mongolia and Russia. MAF will also provide low interest loans for procuring swine for export purposes. A total of 37,590 million won (US\$ 32.6 million) is budgeted for 2004 and will be used in procuring 300,000 head of hogs for the export market. The loan conditions include an annual interest rate of 4 percent with full

repayment to be made after a one-year grace period. Other assistance to the swine sector in 2004 includes the following programs some of which also encompass the cattle sector:

Support for Branded Pork: The government plans to increase the total amount of pork that is marketed under a brand name from the current level of 52 percent to 70 percent.

Direct Payments for Environment Friendly Livestock Farming: See details in Section II.

Mandatory Livestock Registration: See details in Section II.

Mandatory Record Keeping of Livestock Sales: 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 increased duty-free quota access for Chilean pork and reduced duties on out-of-quota pork imports from Chile. Pork imports from Chile are projected to rise from 3,387 MT in 2002 to 20,800 MT in 2004. 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 will negotiate the tariff treatment for carcasses and half-carcasses under the FTA after the end of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations.

Korea-Chile Free Trade Agreement: Impact on Pork Trade		
HS Heading	Description	Category 1/
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen.	
02031	Fresh or chilled:	
0203110000	Carcasses and half-carcasses	Year 10
0203120000	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in	Year 10
020319	Other	
0203191000	Belly	Year 10
0203199000	Other	Year 10
02032	Frozen:	
0203210000	Carcasses and half-carcasses	Doha Development Agenda 2/
0203220000	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in	Year 10
020329	Other	
0203291000	Belly	Year 10
0203299000	Other	Year 10
1/ 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.		
2/ Korea and Chile will negotiate the tariff treatment for carcasses and half-carcasses under the FTA after the end of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations.		

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												
"Year 10" Category	2004		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Before Apr 1	After Apr 1										
Percentages of annual tariff reduction	0	9.1	18.2	27.3	36.4	45.5	54.5	63.6	72.7	81.8	90.9	100
Example: Tariffs (%) for Frzn Bellies From Chile 0203.29.1000	25	22.7	20.5	18.2	15.9	13.6	11.4	9.1	6.8	4.6	2.3	0

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 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**PSD Table**

Country	Korea, Republic of						
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle						(1000 HEAD)
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	01-2003		01-2004		01-2005		MM/YYYY
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	1954	1954	1999	1999	1944	2096	(1000 HEAD)
Dairy Cows Beg. Stks	308	308	296	296	0	290	(1000 HEAD)
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	532	532	543	543	0	600	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Calf Crop)	631	631	635	700	0	600	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	3	3	5	2	0	2	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Imports	3	3	5	2	0	2	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL SUPPLY	2588	2588	2639	2701	1944	2698	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Cow Slaughter	269	269	285	270	0	290	(1000 HEAD)
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	315	315	405	330	0	360	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	584	584	690	600	0	650	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	5	5	5	5	0	6	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	1999	1999	1944	2096	0	2042	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2588	2588	2639	2701	0	2698	(1000 HEAD)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U	1	1	2	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)

PS&D Table for Beef**PSD Table**

Country	Korea, Republic of						
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal						
	(1000 MT CWE)			(1000 HEAD)			
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	01-2003		01-2004		01-2005		MM/YYYY
Slaughter (Reference)	584	584	690	600	0	650	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	40	40	46	61	6	5	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	182	182	215	187	0	200	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	444	382	200	200	0	290	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Imports	444	382	200	200	0	290	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL SUPPLY	666	604	461	448	6	495	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumpti	620	543	455	443	0	490	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Dom. Consumpti	620	543	455	443	0	490	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	46	61	6	5	0	5	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	666	604	461	448	0	495	(1000 MT CWE)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U	240	257	50	21	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)

Tables for Cattle & Beef**Korea: Beef Imports (2002 - 2004)**

Country	2002	2003	2004
	Final	Revised	Preliminary
	(In metric tons, product weight equivalent)		
U.S.A.	201,128	224,037	15,700
Australia	83,166	68,989	98,900
New Zealand	17,458	26,108	54,900
Canada	13,974	6,594	190
Others	104	138	910
TOTAL	315,830	325,866	170,600

Source: Korea Customs Service, Office of Ag. Affairs

Product Weight Equivalent

Note: Imports from United States & Canada in 2004 are products that cleared quarantine inspection prior to the import ban put in place due to BSE but did not clear customs until 2004.

Korea: Beef Imports (Annual 2002 and 2003, First Six Months of 2003 and 2004)

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Annual 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2004	
	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.
U.S.A.	201,128	591,854	224,037	813,238	106,539	364,947	18,405	65,948
Australia	83,166	185,433	68,989	175,045	36,491	87,264	38,435	131,424
Canada	13,974	32,226	6,594	17,429	5,622	15,024	285	226
New Zealand	17,458	38,306	26,108	65,242	11,726	29,783	21,326	59,219
Others	104	298	138	373	59	171	298	705
TOTAL	315,830	848,117	325,866	1,071,327	160,437	497,189	78,749	257,522

Source: Korea Customs Service

Product Weight Equivalent

Note: Imports from United States & Canada in 2004 are products that cleared quarantine inspection prior to the import ban put in place due to BSE but did not clear customs until 2004.

Korea: Processed Beef Imports (Annual 2002 and 2003, First Six Months of 2003 and 2004)

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Annual 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2004	
	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.
U.S.A.	16	163	76	393	44	182	1	12
Australia	5	13	33	318	12	137	9	84
PRC	102	44	98	45	47	21	17	7
Canada	6	44	4	36	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	2	4	0	0	0	0	29	32
Other	6	17	19	38	9	53	6	13
TOTAL	137	285	230	830	112	393	62	148

Source: Korea Customs Service

Product Weight Equivalent (HS 0210.20 and 1602.50)

Note: Imports from United States & Canada in 2004 are products that cleared quarantine inspection prior to the import ban put in place due to BSE but did not clear customs until 2004.

Korea: Processed Beef Exports: Exports of processed beef products were minimal. Korea exported a total of 7 MT in 2003, compared to 18 metric tons in 2002. Exports during the first six months of 2004 reached 4.5 metric tons.

Korea: Cattle Slaughter Trend

Month/Year	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	584,201	268,989	315,212
January, 2003	85,870	37,848	48,022
February, 2003	31,869	16,569	15,300
March, 2003	43,461	21,316	22,145
April, 2003	46,105	20,937	25,168
May, 2003	44,025	20,548	23,477
June, 2003	40,719	18,375	22,344
July, 2003	44,183	20,997	23,186
August, 2003	52,854	23,514	29,340
September, 2003	56,360	26,287	30,073
October, 2003	42,785	20,260	22,525
November, 2003	42,772	19,743	23,029
December, 2003	53,198	22,595	30,603
January, 2004	51,816	21,663	30,153
February, 2004	21,959	11,160	10,799
March, 2004	34,822	16,904	17,918
April, 2004	45,710	20,959	24,751
May, 2004	47,576	21,673	25,903
June, 2004	49,165	20,781	28,384

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Korea: Live Hanwoo Beef Cattle Prices

(Won per head, Exchange rate is US\$1=1,153 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
January, 2003	2,567,000	2,466,000	4,604,000	3,879,000
February, 2003	2,686,000	2,506,000	4,647,000	3,798,000
March, 2003	2,864,000	2,582,000	4,716,000	3,697,000
April, 2003	2,990,000	2,591,000	4,774,000	3,422,000
May, 2003	3,211,000	2,630,000	4,880,000	3,627,000
June, 2003	3,343,000	2,651,000	4,898,000	3,666,000
July, 2003	3,365,000	2,607,000	4,886,000	3,934,000
August, 2003	3,370,000	2,616,000	4,900,000	4,120,000
September, 2003	3,402,000	2,630,000	4,911,000	4,129,000
October, 2003	3,453,000	2,631,000	4,949,000	4,145,000
November, 2003	3,594,000	2,661,000	5,011,000	4,122,000
December, 2003	3,667,000	2,659,000	5,076,000	4,041,000
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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation

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

Korea: Monthly Beef Import Prices (CIF)

Unit: Dollars per Metric Ton

Month	2003	2004
January	2,878	3,399
February	3,526	3,010
March	2,974	3,128
April	3,164	3,274
May	3,343	3,389
June	3,619	3,364
July	3,506	3,564
August	3,571	
September	3,272	
October	3,317	
November	3,574	
December	3,592	

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Note: Prices are average of all cuts, regardless 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	30.5	8.4	16.1	6.0	9.9
2000	31.9	8.5	16.5	6.9	10.3
2001	32.2	8.1	16.8	7.3	11.1
2002	33.5	8.5	17.0	8.0	11.3
2003	33.4	8.1	17.4	7.9	10.5

Source: National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation

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
Sep., 1997	482	2,880	1,191	528	1,161	277	1,146
Dec., 1997	465	2,735	1,102	535	1,098	275	1,082
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

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

Source: National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service

Korea: Cattle/Beef Tariff Table for CY2004

(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 & 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-quota rate.

Section V: Statistical Tables: Swine and Pork

PS&D for Swine**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Korea, Republic of Animal Numbers, Swine (1000 HEAD)						UOM
	2003 USDA Official [	Revised Estimate [	2004 DA Official [	Estimate [	2005 DA Official [	Forecast Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	01-2003		01-2004		01-2005		MM/YYYY
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	8110	8110	8367	8367	8500	8274	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Beginning Stocks	955	955	975	975	0	950	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Pig Crop)	15856	15856	16100	15046	0	15700	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	1	1	1	1	0	1	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Imports	1	1	1	1	0	1	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL SUPPLY	23967	23967	24468	23414	8500	23975	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
OTHER SLAUGHTER	15286	15287	15650	14640	0	15535	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	15286	15287	15650	14640	0	15535	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	314	313	318	500	0	310	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	8367	8367	8500	8274	0	8130	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	23967	23967	24468	23414	0	23975	(1000 HEAD)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U	1	1	1	1	0	1	(1000 HEAD)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)

PS&D for Pork**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Korea, Republic of					
	Meat, Swine					
	(1000 MT CWE)			(1000 HEAD)		
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official	Estimate [New]	USDA Official	Estimate [New]	USDA Official	Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin	01-2003		01-2004		01-2005	MM/YYYY
Slaughter (Reference)	15286	15287	15650	14640	0	15535 (1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	213	213	202	204	177	163 (1000 MT CWE)
Production	1149	1149	1175	1100	0	1170 (1000 MT CWE)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	153	152	175	200	0	208 (1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Imports	153	152	175	200	0	208 (1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1515	1514	1552	1504	177	1541 (1000 MT CWE)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	17	15	20	11	0	15 (1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Exports	17	15	20	11	0	15 (1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	1296	1295	1355	1330	0	1360 (1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1296	1295	1355	1330	0	1360 (1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	202	204	177	163	0	166 (1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1515	1514	1552	1504	0	1541 (1000 MT CWE)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U	15	16	20	23	0	25 (1000 MT CWE)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT CWE)

Tables for Swine and Pork**Korea: Pork Imports (2002- 2004)**

Country	2002	2003	2004
	Final	Revised	Preliminary
	(In metric tons, product weight equivalent)		
U.S.A.	14,361	12,494	18,400
Canada	38,161	34,855	36,000
Belgium	19,669	14,948	21,600
Denmark	18,299	15,345	21,200
Hungary	14,190	8,770	7,500
Austria	4,466	2,235	4,900
Chile	3,387	15,261	20,800
Australia	2,723	1,827	1,300
Netherlands	2,576	5,680	8,500
Finland	2,152	1,741	1,600
Poland	1,458	1,577	3,000
Sweden	1,232	951	1,200
France	111	5,900	12,800
Other	487	194	1,400
TOTAL	123,272	121,778	160,200

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

Korea: Pork Imports (Annual 2002 and 2003, First Six Months of 2003 and 2004)

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Annual 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2004	
	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.
U.S.A.	14,361	14,903	12,494	13,776	6,610	7,350	9,638	16,241
Canada	38,161	30,367	34,855	23,217	18,043	12,355	18,863	14,941
Denmark	18,299	33,573	15,345	18,944	7,178	9,068	11,122	12,814
Hungary	14,190	32,596	8,770	16,610	5,137	10,018	3,947	6,901
Belgium	19,669	52,223	14,948	35,151	8,009	18,955	11,322	27,012
Nether-lands	2,576	6,908	5,680	14,132	2,774	7,057	4,476	10,967
France	111	314	5,900	15,738	2,413	6,387	6,698	16,986
Austria	4,466	11,273	2,235	4,870	1,105	2,405	2,579	6,181
Australia	2,723	4,704	1,827	3,552	1,143	1,972	676	1,493
Finland	2,152	6,253	1,741	4,296	810	2,144	819	1,516
Poland	1,458	3,417	1,577	2,472	706	1,060	1,591	2,922
Sweden	1,232	2,209	951	794	617	494	636	834
Chile	3,387	6,328	15,261	30,147	6,749	12,715	10,925	24,321
Other	487	845	194	238	59	81	679	1,013
TOTAL	123,272	205,913	121,778	183,937	61,353	92,061	83,971	144,142

Source: Korea Customs Service

Product Weight Equivalent (HS Code: 0203)

Korea: Pork Exports (2002 – 2004)

Country	2002	2003	2004
	Final	Revised	Preliminary
	(In metric tons, product weight equivalent)		
U.S.A.	0	0	0
Russia	6,306	5,525	3,200
Philippine	5,841	6,263	5,250
Thailand	272	0	0
Japan	0	0	300
Mongolia	0	188	200
Others	85	373	50
TOTAL	12,504	12,349	9,000

Source: Korea Customs Service, Office of Agricultural Affairs

Korea: Processed Pork Imports (Annual 2002 & 2003, First Six Months of 2003 and 2004)

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Annual 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2004	
	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.
U.S.A.	312	1,079	373	1,412	180	612	220	894
PRC	171	219	84	115	34	44	83	126
Australia	1	15	3	41	1	14	2	36
Canada	4	35	3	46	1	20	1	8
Netherlands	36	67	1	4	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	22	73	0	0	15	53
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	23
TOTAL	525	1,416	487	1,692	217	691	323	1,140

Source: Korea Customs Service

Product Weight Equivalent (HS 0210.1, 1602.41, 1602.42)

Korea: Processed Pork Exports (Annual 2002 and 2003, First Six Months of 2003 and 2004)

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Annual 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2004	
	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippine	261	84	744	268	360	119	168	64
Japan	73	587	96	864	42	362	59	527
Germany	0	0	61	90	0	0	208	380
Congo	7	46	3	23	3	23	0	0
Georgia	44	78	22	39	22	39	0	0
Other	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	385	795	928	1,286	427	543	435	971

Source: Korea Customs Service

Product Weight Equivalent (HS 0210.1, 1602.41, 1602.42)

Korea: Pork Exports (Annual 2002 and 2003, First Six Months of 2003 and 2004)

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Annual 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2003		Jan. – Jun., 2004	
	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	6,306	9,721	5,525	5,836	2,933	3,038	1,515	2,008
Philippine	5,841	4,363	6,263	6,647	2,921	2,974	2,522	2,564
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	624
Thailand	272	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	0	188	101	21	21	114	42
Other	85	215	373	498	0	0	24	56
TOTAL	12,504	14,341	12,349	13,082	5,875	6,033	4,320	5,294

Source: Korea Customs Service

Product Weight Equivalent (HS 0203)

Korea: Swine Slaughter Trend

Month	2002	2003	2004
	(Heads Slaughtered)		
January	1,288,045	1,396,954	1,242,284
February	1,141,435	1,177,307	1,169,628
March	1,284,482	1,277,202	1,293,279
April	1,273,950	1,287,346	1,254,620
May	1,170,900	1,224,233	1,157,302
June	1,138,994	1,146,264	1,119,480
July	1,228,207	1,192,283	
August	1,319,857	1,233,340	
September	1,251,483	1,214,569	
October	1,459,689	1,400,025	
November	1,423,719	1,273,525	
December	1,357,671	1,463,568	
TOTAL	15,338,432	15,286,616	7,236,593

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Korea: Live Swine Prices

(Won per head, Exchange rate is US\$1=1,153 won)

(Won per head, Exchange rate is 1000 = 1,100 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		

Monthly Live Swine Prices						
Month / Year	Piglet			Swine (100 Kg)		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
January	60,000	52,000	57,000	188,000	152,000	189,000
February	61,000	52,000	61,000	187,000	148,000	214,000
March	62,000	52,000	65,000	189,000	154,000	228,000
April	65,000	53,000	66,000	206,000	162,000	234,000
May	68,000	56,000	68,000	209,000	189,000	252,000
June	69,000	59,000	68,000	217,000	205,000	261,000
July	65,000	57,000		187,000	186,000	
August	57,000	56,000		157,000	173,000	
September	51,000	52,000		139,000	150,000	
October	49,000	48,000		137,000	134,000	
November	50,000	50,000		153,000	153,000	
December	52,000	52,000		155,000	166,000	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation

Korea: Monthly Pork Import Prices (CIF)

Unit: Dollars per Metric Ton

Month	2003	2004
January	1,415	1,560
February	1,463	1,601
March	1,425	1,533
April	1,444	1,704
May	1,571	1,773
June	1,689	2,023
July	1,641	2,069
August	1,569	
September	1,417	
October	1,574	
November	1,441	
December	1,453	

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Note: Prices are average of all cuts, regardless whether chilled/frozen or bone-in or boneless

Korea: Monthly Pork Export Prices (FOB)

Unit: Dollars per Metric Ton

Month	2003	2004
January	827	1,267
February	1,051	1,019
March	1,113	1,125
April	1,159	1,004
May	836	1,334
June	1,048	1,587
July	1,046	1,762
August	1,168	
September	1,163	
October	1,058	
November	1,171	
December	997	

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Note: Prices are average of all cuts, regardless whether chilled/frozen or bone-in or boneless

Korea: Swine/Pork Tariff Table for CY2004

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-quota rate.