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Report Highlights:

Breaking with historical practice, Korean soybean crushers began operating below full capacity in mid-2023 and are forecast to further reduce crush volume into marketing year (MY) 2024/25. Soybean imports are forecast to recover slightly from MY 2023/24, but will still remain below average levels on sluggish crushing demand. Post forecasts MY 2024/25 soybean production will increase to 142,000 MT, a 10-year high, on increased planted area in response to subsidies for substituting away from rice planting. Palm oil will continue as Korea's primary vegetable oil, especially to supply growing instant noodle exports and biofuel production. Soybean meal is expected to remain the dominant protein source in Korea's compound feed production, though new climate policies to reduce protein levels in feed have somewhat lowered consumption. Competitively priced U.S. soybean meal increased market share to 4 percent in MY 2022/23 and has potential to continue growing in popularity.

2024 Oilseeds and Products Annual Report

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Executive Summary

Oilseeds

Marketing year (MY) 2024/25 and MY 2023/24 soybean production is forecast to reach above 140,000 MT for the first time in the past decade, benefited by government production subsidies to farmers for substituting rice acreage to other crops. Following the success of direct payments for planting substitute grains and legumes to relieve rice overproduction in MY 2023/24, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) decided to double direct payments for MY 2024/25. While MY 2023/24 soybean planted area increased about 6 percent compared to the previous year, farmers' planting intentions for MY 2024/25 reveal only a 1.5-percent increase in soybean planted area under the strengthened subsidies.

Soybean crush is forecast to remain below Korea's full crush capacity of 1 million MT (MMT) in MY 2024/25, marking the third straight year that the local industry will deviate from the historical average of crushing at full capacity. Since mid-2023, the high cost of importing and crushing soybeans compared to the prices of imported soybean byproducts (soybean oil and soybean meal) has decreased interest in crushing soybeans domestically. Soybean imports in MY 2024/25 are projected to recover somewhat from a decline in MY 2023/24 but will remain below average. Currently, with high ending stocks of soybeans and byproducts, especially soybean oil, crushers are not expected to resume historic import or crush levels even into MY 2024/25.

Oilseed Meals

Soybean meal from domestic crush and imports is expected to remain the dominant protein source in Korea's total compound feed production due to its nutritional benefits, ready availability, and competitive prices. To meet greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets, the Korean government has encouraged farmers to reduce the protein level in local compound feed formulas, which dampened demand for soybean meal compared to other feedstocks.

Soybean meal imports in MY 2024/25 are forecast to remain the same as MY 2023/24, but slightly below average on the relative price competitiveness of rapeseed meal, along with new climate mitigation policies. Rapeseed meal sourced primarily from India is forecast to grow as the number four protein source in compound feed, after soybean meal, DDGS, and palm kernel meal. Korea's imports of palm kernel meal and copra meal are also expected to continue their steady climb, as both will enjoy zero tariff in 2024 under Korea's Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Oilseed Oil

Palm oil is expected to continue eating into soybean oil's share of food use consumption through MY 2024/25, due to its price competitiveness over soybean oil in Korea and rising demand. Palm oil is a key ingredient in Korea's famous instant noodles, which posted record exports in calendar year (CY) 2023. Additionally, palm oil and its byproducts are the primary feedstock for biodiesel, which will benefit from the government's increased blending mandate.

Oilseeds

Oilseeds Production

Soybeans

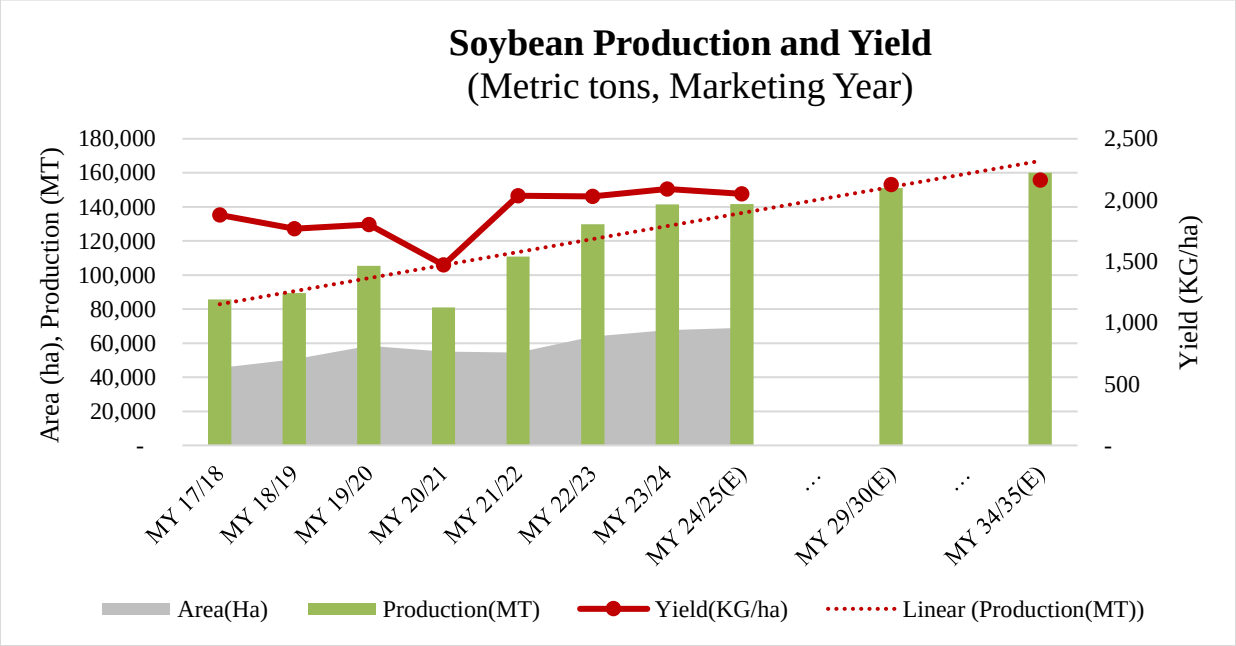
Domestic soybean production in MY 2024/25 (October 1-September 30) is forecast up to 142,000 MT from planted area of 69,000 hectares, based on a nationwide farm survey of soybean planting intentions by the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) during December 2023. The production level is similar to MY 2023/24, but about 9 percent higher than in MY 2022/23.

Soybean is featured as one of the targeted crops under the government's alternative crop planting incentives aimed at relieving overproduction of rice. The recent production increase is attributed to government direct payments to farmers who shifted their rice acreage to soybean, along with government commitments to purchase the increased amount produced at guaranteed prices (Table 2). Due to the nature of the soybean crop, which is vulnerable to flooding, stakeholders had expected a significant decrease in planting intentions after heavy rainfall in summer 2023 caused serious damage to crops. Fortunately, final MY 2023/24 production recovered to normal levels thanks to favorable weather during the rest of the growing season. Accordingly, MY 2024/25 planting intentions turned out to be slightly above MY2023/24, supported by increased production incentives from the Korean government. Direct payments were doubled from 1 million Korean won (KRW) to 2 million KRW ($1,538) per hectare planted to rice substitute crops. According to KREI, long-term production is forecast to increase about 1 percent annually, assuming that the government's production incentives will continue.

Cottonseed

Korea does not produce cottonseed.

Figure 1
Projections of Korean Soybean Production and Yield



Source: Statistics Korea (KOSTAT); Long-term production is based on the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI)

Table 1
Domestic Production of Oilseeds

Oilseed Area and Production (1,000 Hectares, 1,000 Metric Tons)								
Crops	**MY 2020/21**		**MY 2021/22**		**MY 2022/23**		**MY 2023/24**	
	Area	**Production**	**Area**	**Production**	**Area**	**Production**	**Area**	**Production**
Soybean	55	81	54	111	64	130	68	141
Peanuts[1/]	4	10	4	11	4	11	N/A[2/]	N/A[2/]
Sesame	23	7	19	10	22	12	N/A	N/A
Perilla seed	36	39	37	42	40	48	N/A[2/]	N/A[2/]
Rapeseed	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	N/A[2/]	N/A[2/]
Total	**118**	**136**	**115**	**174**	**131**	**200**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Source: Statistics Korea (KOSTAT); Ministry for Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (MAFRA); Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI)
1/ In-shell
2/ Data will become available in May 2024

Table 2
Government Purchases of Domestic Soybeans by Year

Government Purchases of Domestic Soybeans (Metric Tons, As of December 31, 2023)							
Crop Year	Planned Quantity	Contracted Quantity	Actual Quantity Purchased	Actual Purchasing Rate vs. Contracted (%)	Purchasing Price (KRW/Kg)[1/]	Wholesale Market Price (KRW/Kg)[2/]	Wholesale Market Price Rate vs. Purchased (%)
2017	30,000	25,917	10,728	41%	4,011	4,692	117%
2018	55,000	37,190	547	1%	4,200	5,331	127%
2019	60,000	43,080	16,769	39%	4,500	5,218	116%
2020	60,000	44,130	557	1%	4,500	6,062	135%
2021	60,000	27,799	2,248	8%	4,700	6,183	132%
2022	60,000	35,250	18,697	53%	4,700	5,591	119%
2023	60,000	51,841	N/A	N/A	4,800	5,504	115%

Sources: Korea Agro-Fisheries & Food Trade Corporation (aT); National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF)
1/ Price based on No. 1 grade of large-sized kernel
2/ National average wholesale price for November - January

Oilseeds Consumption

Soybeans

Soybeans are the most heavily consumed oilseed in Korea. Post Seoul forecasts that total soybean consumption in MY 2024/25 will be similar to average years at 1,378,000 MT. Of this total, about 970,000 MT will be used for crushing and 360,000 MT will be used for food use in products like tofu, soymilk, and soy sauce, with the remaining 48,000 MT for feed, seed and waste (FSW).

Post Seoul forecasts that soybean consumption for crushing will remain below the historical average of full crush capacity (1.0 MMT) in both MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25 due to low crushing demand in Korea. For the past 10 years, Korea's crush has been consistently above 1.0 MMT, but since the middle of MY 2022/23, industry began crushing below capacity. From October 2023 to January 2024, the crushing volume was down 8 percent from the prior year and 5-year average.

The low interest in crushing reflects multiple trends, but especially the relative cost of crushing imported soybeans versus directly importing soybean byproducts. For example, from MY 2020/21 to MY 2022/23, the price of imported soybean oil fell 5 percent, while the price of imported soybeans rose 6 percent (Table 5). Additionally, ample stocks of both soybeans and soybean oil have made crushers hesitate to pile up additional stocks. On the consumption side,

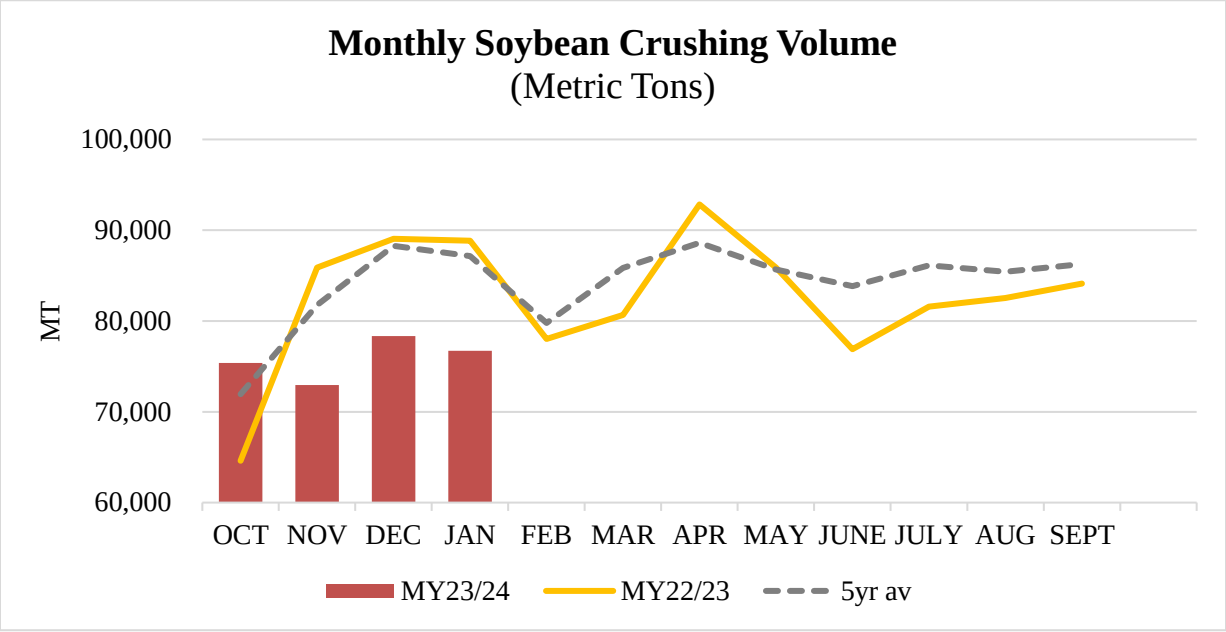
quantities of soybean oil demanded by Korean consumers have decreased amid recent spikes in the consumer price index (CPI) of edible oils (Figure 3). Meanwhile, in the food processing sector, palm oil is gaining market share over soybean oil due to the popularity of K-foods for export, especially instant noodles. Soybean crushers report that despite incurring some losses from operating below capacity, their decision to reduce crush volume makes the most economical sense for the foreseeable future.

Edible oils are one of the highest CPI categories in Korea, exceeding 160 as of January 2024 compared to the base year of 2020. The total CPI remains at 113 and processed foods at 119 for the same period. Soybean oil has contributed to the overall increase in the CPI for edible oils, along with increased prices for other imported edible oils, such as rapeseed oil and olive oil.

Soybean consumption for food is expected to remain at normal levels of 360,000 MT in both MY 2024/25 and MY 2023/24 due to tariff rate quota (TRQ) limitations on imports of food-grade soybeans. There is a possibility that consumption of soy food could increase slightly as domestic production of soybeans expands in coming years. All domestic soybean production goes to food use in Korea unless it does not meet quality specifications.

Feed, seed, and waste (FSW) consumption is forecast to remain at 48,000 MT in MY 2024/25, unchanged from the previous year. Feed soybean consumption includes mostly the byproducts of imported food-grade soybeans that are converted to feed use due to quality defects.

Figure 2
Korea's Soybean Crushing Volumes Below Capacity

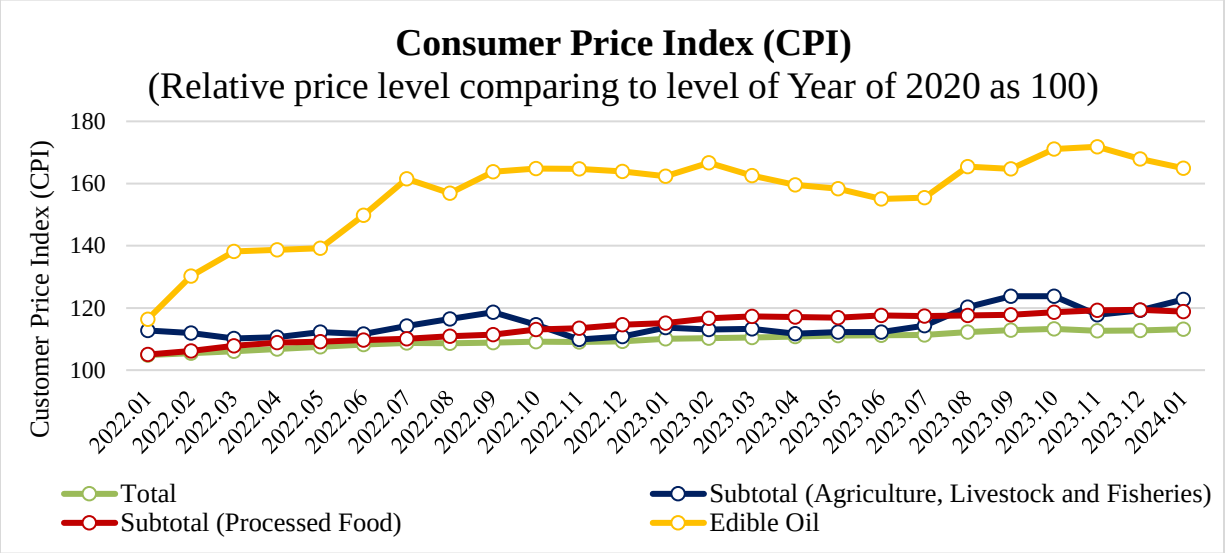


Source: Korea Soybean Processing Association

Cottonseed

Nearly all cottonseed supplies are used directly as feed, and there are no active cottonseed crushing operations nor crushing capacity in Korea.

Figure 3
Edible Oils a Driver of Food Price Inflation



Source: Korean Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)
Note: The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in consumer prices of goods and services, and shows relative price levels from month to month, compared to the annual average in the base year (2020). A CPI of 110 means that the price of that item is 10 percent higher than the 2020 annual average.

Table 3
Distribution of Imported Soybeans by Each Industry

Distribution of Imported Soybeans (Metric Tons of cleaned soybeans, Calendar Year)			
Item/Year	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
(A) Distribution by aT			
Soybean Curd (Tofu)	100,454	105,990	93,974
Soy Paste	23,480	28,779	23,887
Soy Paste/Soy Flour[1/]	3,667	4,837	5,651
Soymilk	21,449	24,139	20,345
Soy Sprout	12,753	13,581	7,182
Others[2/]	151	149	111
Byproducts for feed	38,286	40,529	30,062
Total (A)	**200,240**	**218,004**	**181,212**
(B) Distribution by Traders who Obtained TRQ Allocations from aT			
Soybean Curd	20,240	14,925	23,660
Soy Paste			
Soy Paste/Red Pepper Paste[1/]			
Soy Sprout	12,000	13,500	17,430
Total (B)	**32,240**	**28,425**	**41,090**
Grand Total (A+B)	**228,402**	**232,480**	**222,302**

Source: Korea Agro-Fisheries & Food Trade Corporation (aT), categorized by processing company
1/ Single company produces both products, but does not report disaggregated usage data
2/ Government, military, and others

Oilseeds Trade

Soybeans for Crushing

With all domestic soybean production directed to food use, Korea relies entirely on imports of soybeans for crushing. Post Seoul forecasts that MY 2024/25 soybean imports will recover to 1,250,000 MT, slightly up from 1,210,000 MT in MY 2023/24, but still below normal levels on account of high ending stocks of both soybeans and soybean oil.

In MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25, U.S. market share of imported soybeans is expected to fall back to normal levels of 40-45 percent. Normally, deliveries from October through March to Korea are from the United States, and during the remaining months Korea primarily sources from Brazil. In MY 2022/23, total soybean imports increased to 1,337,000 MT, 5 percent above the previous year, due to a speculative surge in imports from the United States. Local crushers temporarily increased purchases from October to December 2022 due to fear of potential logistical challenges on the Mississippi River, leading to a significant increase in soybean imports from the United States in MY 2022/23. As a result, U.S. market share spiked temporarily from 32 percent in MY 2021/22 to 53 percent in MY 2022/23.

Table 4
Soybean Imports by Year and Country of Origin

Total Soybean Imports (Metric Tons)				
By Purpose	**By Country**	**MY 2021/22**	**MY 2022/23**	**Change**
Soybeans for Crushing	United States (Percent of total crushing)	320,782 (32%)	534,241 (53%)	+ 213,459 (+21%p)
	Brazil	673,869	472,745	- 201,124
	Others	400	75	- 325
	Sub Total	**995,051**	**1,007,061**	**+ 12,010**
Food Grade Soybeans	United States	200,656	212,240	+ 11,584
	China	42,541	73,624	+ 31,083
	Canada	18,470	38,191	+ 19,721
	Others	10,844	6,046	4,798
	Sub Total	**272,511**	**330,101**	**+ 57,590**
Total		**1,267,562**	**1,337,162**	**+ 69,600**

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

Table 5
Soybean and Soybean Oil Import Prices

Soybean and Soybean Oil Import Price (U.S. Dollar per Metric Ton)				
Item	**MY 2020/21**	**MY 2021/22**	**MY 2022/23**	
				Change (Percent)
Soybean (for crushing)	542	694	734	+ 6
Soybean Oil	1,171	1,548	1,465	- 5
- Crude Oil	1,176	1,533	1,460	- 5
- Refined Oil	1,109	1,664	1,483	- 11

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)
Note: Price is based on cost, insurance and freight (CIF) at destination ports in Korea

Soybeans for Food Use

To meet annual demand of food use soybeans, projected at 360,000 MT for both MY 2024/25 and MY 2023/24, Korea supplements domestically produced soybeans with imports of food-grade soybeans, which are identity preserved (IP) as non-genetically engineered (non-GE). The United States accounted for 64 percent of food-grade soybeans that Korea imported in MY 2022/23, with the remaining shares filled by China, Canada, and Australia. The United States is expected to retain about 65-70 percent market share for food-grade soybean imports into Korea in MY 2024/25, as Korean buyers recognize the value and quality of U.S. soybeans. Food-grade soybeans from the United States are primarily used in consumer-oriented products like tofu, soybean paste, sauces, and soymilk, while China mainly supplies soybeans for sprouting.

Under the U.S.-Korea FTA (KORUS), Korea established a zero-duty TRQ of 10,000 MT for U.S. food-grade IP soybeans in the first year of the agreement (2012), increasing to 20,000 MT in 2013 and 25,000 MT in 2014. Starting in 2015, the TRQ volume grows 3 percent annually in perpetuity. Accordingly, 33,599 MT of food-grade soybeans under the KORUS FTA were allocated for import in CY 2024, and the CY 2023 allocation of 32,620 MT was entirely filled.

The KORUS FTA TRQ is administered by eleven industry organizations of soy food processors, which gives U.S. suppliers direct market access to these buyers. The KORUS FTA TRQ is allocated to the soybean processors a year in advance so that they can make forward contracts with U.S. producers. In April 2024, the next KORUS TRQ of 34,607 MT will be allocated for import in CY 2025.

For other origins, as well as U.S. export volumes beyond the KORUS quota, there is a WTO TRQ for food-grade soybeans of 223,987 MT in 2024, with an applicable in-quota tariff rate of 5 percent. The out-of-quota tariff rate is a prohibitive 487 percent, or 956 Korean won ($0.74) per kg, whichever is greater (Table 7). Therefore, Korea generally does not import quantities of food-grade soybeans above the combined WTO and KORUS TRQ volumes.

Table 6
Annual Imports of U.S. Food-Grade Soybeans to Korea

Food-Grade Soybean Quota Allocations under KORUS FTA (Metric Tons)			
Calendar Year	Allocation	Imported	Fill Rate (%)
2012	10,000	3,453	35
2013	20,000	12,046	60
2014	25,000	23,832	95
2015	25,750	25,293	98
2016	26,523	26,510	100
2017	27,319	27,284	100
2018	28,138	28,135	100
2019	28,982	28,848	100
2020	29,851	29,840	100
2021	30,747	30,720	100
2022	31,607	30,965	98
2023	32,620	32,568	100
2024	33,599	N/A	N/A
2025	34,607	N/A	N/A

Source: Korea Agro-Fisheries & Food Trade Corporation (aT)

Cottonseed

Korea relies entirely on imports to meet limited domestic cottonseed demand. Cottonseed imports are forecast to stay around 145,000 MT in MY 2024/25 and MY 2023/24, reflecting stable but mature demand for livestock feed. Korea imported 140,000 MT of cottonseed in MY 2022/23. Imports from the United States accounted for 46 percent of total volume, following Australia with 47 percent.

Table 7
Tariff Schedule and Applied Tariff Rate for Selected Oilseeds

Base Tariff and Applied Tariff Rate for Oilseeds (Percent, As of CY 2024)						
Commodity	H.S. Code	Base	Autonomous TRQ	WTO TRQ		KORUS FTA
				In-quota	Out-of-quota	
Soybean, Crushing	1201.90.1000	3	0 (1.2 MMT)	5 (846,365 MT)	487 percent or 956 KRW/kg, whichever is greater	0
Soybean, Seed	1201.10.xxxx	3	N/A	5 (223,987 MT)	487 percent or 956 KRW/kg, whichever is greater	0 (33,599 MT)
Soybean, Sprouting	1201.90.3000					
Soybean, Food Grade	1201.90.9000					
Rapeseed, Crushing	1205.xx.9000	10	N/A	20		0
Cottonseed, Feed	1207.29.1000	2	N/A	6.6		0
Sesame Seed	1207.40.0000	40	N/A	40 (70,000 MT)	630 percent or 6,660 KRW/kg, whichever is greater	0 (6,612 MT)
Perilla Seed	1207.99.1000	40 percent or 410 KRW/kg, whichever is greater	N/A	54		0
Others	1207.99.9000	3	N/A	36		0

Source: Customs Law Information Portal (CLIP) under Korea Customs
Note: If separate in-quota/ out-of-quota duty rates are specified for an item under the WTO TRQ, then they take precedence over other duty rates except the autonomous TRQ and FTA preferential duty rates. Otherwise, the lowest tariff rate will be prioritized. Only designated government entities for each item have authorization to apply in-quota rates under WTO TRQs. Autonomous rate tariffs are flexibly determined by the government based on domestic market conditions, such as the need to facilitate imports to ensure supplies, to stabilize domestic prices, or to correct imbalances in tax rates among similar products. Autonomous TRQs take precedence over WTO TRQs.

Table 8
Production, Supply and Distribution: Soybean Oilseed

Oilseed, Soybean	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
Korea, Republic of	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	60	64	60	68	0	69
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	64	64	68	68	0	69
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	96	96	98	182	0	175
Production (1000 MT)	130	130	141	141	0	142
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1337	1337	1400	1210	0	1250
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1563	1563	1639	1533	0	1567
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	1075	991	1100	950	0	970
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	340	350	345	360	0	360
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	50	40	75	48	0	48
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1465	1381	1520	1358	0	1378
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	98	182	119	175	0	189
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1563	1563	1639	1533	0	1567
Yield (MT/HA)	2.0313	2.0313	2.0735	2.0735	0	2.058
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

USDA Official Data are based on February 2024 WASDE

Table 9
Production, Supply and Distribution: Cottonseed Oilseed

Oilseed, Cottonseed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
Korea, Republic of	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (Cotton) (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (Cotton) (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed to Lint Ratio (RATIO)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	4	0	7
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	140	140	165	145	0	145
Total Supply (1000 MT)	140	140	165	149	0	152
MY Exports (1000 MT)	2	1	2	2	0	2
Crush (1000 MT)	125	0	143	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	13	135	20	140	0	140
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	138	135	163	140	0	140
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	4	0	7	0	10
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	140	140	165	149	0	152
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA) ,(RATIO) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

USDA Official Data are based on February 2024 WASDE

Oilseed Meal

Oilseed Meal Production

Nearly all vegetable meal produced in Korea is made from imported soybeans. Local production of soybean meal is done entirely by two local crushers (CJ CheilJedang and Sajo Daerim Corporation), which usually crush a total of 1.0 MMT of soybeans annually with a combined 3,200 MT per day crushing capacity. Post Seoul forecasts that in-country soybean meal production in MY 2024/25 will be slightly down at 0.7 MMT on lower crush volumes, with an extraction rate of 0.72.

Post has updated soybean meal production estimates for MY 2022/23 based on actual data provided by the Korea Soybean Processing Association (KSPA). Production estimates for MY 2023/24 and forecasts for MY 2024/25 similarly use the industry-reported soybean meal extraction rate of 0.72 rather than the historical rate of 0.80. Since approximately MY 2016/17, KSPA production data show a stable extraction rate of 0.72, which was preceded by a gradual increase in high-protein soybean meal production since the early 2000s. Currently, high-protein soybean meals (containing 46 percent protein or more) represent about 38 percent of the market.

Soybean meal stocks have also been adjusted starting in MY 2022/23 to reflect industry standard practice. Korea does not have official data on soybean meal stocks, but according to industry sources, approximately 1.5-2 months' worth of total consumption is kept as stocks to reflect the shipping time needed from South America.

Table 10
Soybean Meal Production by Domestic Crushing by Month

Soybean Meal Production[1/] (Metric Tons)			
Month	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
October	56,000	48,379	46,368
November	60,000	55,484	62,046
December	62,000	65,014	63,894
January	63,572	64,962	64,124
February	55,225	60,766	56,756
March	60,645	62,907	58,425
April	69,922	65,539	67,865
May	68,365	60,965	62,001
June	57,908	63,118	54,951
July	58,355	66,153	58,177
August	64,148	62,733	59,107
September	56,827	63,144	60,058
Total	**732,967**	**739,165**	**713,771**
Extraction Rate (Percent)	71.62	71.82	72.03

Source: Korea Soybean Processing Association
1/ based on crushers' actual extraction rate

Oilseed Meal Consumption

The Korean oilseed meal market is mature with stable demand as a key ingredient in compound feed production. Korea produces around 21 MMT of compound feed annually. Soybean meal has dominated as the preferred protein ingredient in compound feed production, with approximately 10 percent share, following corn as the largest feedstock with above 40 percent. In MY 2024/25, soybean meal demand is projected to remain at a similar level to MY 2023/24, but slightly down by around 0.4 percent year-over-year. In MY 2022/23, soybean meal imports declined rapidly by 13.5 percent from the prior year because of high global soybean meal prices. Rapeseed meal picked up the majority of this reduced soybean meal demand due to its competitive price relative to soybean meal.

Under Korea's carbon neutralization goals, the government set a greenhouse gas (GHG) emission target of 7.73 million tons of CO_2 equivalent for the livestock sector by 2030, an 18-percent reduction from 2018 emissions. Korea has also committed to lowering methane emissions by 30 percent below 2020 levels by 2030 through the Global Methane Pledge.

Table 11
Vegetable Protein Meal Rate for Compound Feed

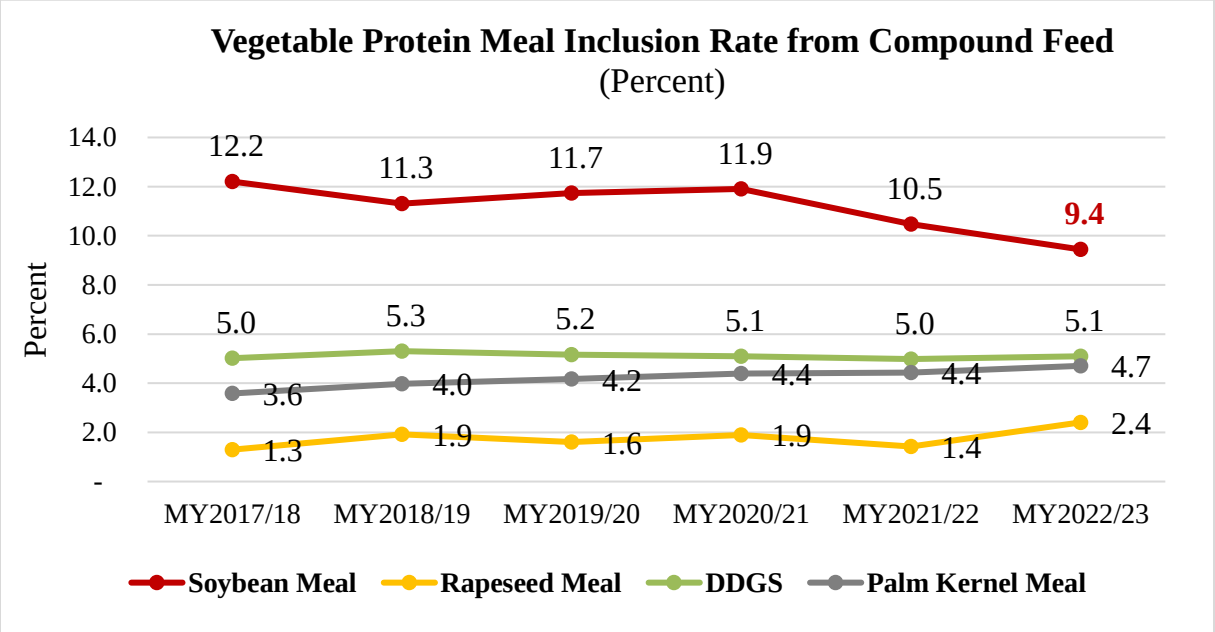
Feed Ingredients Use for Compound Feed Production (1,000 Metric Tons)						
Items	**MY 2020/21**		**MY 2021/22**		**MY 2022/23**	
	Quantity	**Percent**	**Quantity**	**Percent**	**Quantity**	**Percent**
Total Grains and Grain Substitution	**13,364**	**64.2**	**13,725**	**63.9**	**13,512**	**63.1**
- Wheat	1,351	6.5	2,189	10.2	1,797	8.4
- Corn	9,432	45.3	8,989	41.9	9,279	43.3
- Others	2,581	12.4	2,547	11.9	2,435	11.4
Total Vegetable Protein	**5,211**	**25.1**	**5,779**	**26.9**	**5,479**	**25.6**
- Soybean Meal [1/]	2,310	11.1	2,249	10.5	2,023	9.4
- Rapeseed Meal	401	1.9	306	1.4	515	2.4
- Palm Kernel Meal	912	4.4	953	4.4	1,008	4.7
- Sesame Meal	44	0.2	48	0.2	44	0.2
- Perilla seed Meal	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
- DDGS	1,056	5.1	1,070	5.0	1,093	5.1
- Others	487	2.3	1,151	5.4	794	3.7
Total Animal Protein	**214**	**1.0**	**217**	**1.0**	**211**	**1.0**
- Fish meal	9	0.0	9	0.0	9	0.0
- Others	204	1.0	208	1.0	202	0.9
Total Others	**2,013**	**9.7**	**1,749**	**8.1**	**2,216**	**10.3**
Grand Total	**20,803**	**100.0**	**21,470**	**100.0**	**21,418**	**100.0**

Source: Korea Feed Association (KFA)
Note: MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 data were revised from preliminary data in the 2023 Oilseeds Annual report.
1/ Includes locally processed de-hulled soybean meal

To meet the above GHG and methane reduction targets, two new feed categories were introduced in Korea: low-methane feed and low-protein feed. Low-methane feed refers to feed that reduces the amount of fermented methane in the intestines of ruminant livestock by 10 percent or more by adding methane-reducing substances as a supplement, adjusting nutrients in the feed, or through processing. Low-protein feed refers to feed that suppresses GHG emissions from overfeeding by providing only as much protein as necessary for livestock growth. The resulting product suppresses nitrogen production in manure by reducing the crude protein content of compound feed by 1-2 percent across the swine lifecycle. Soybean meal is directly impacted by these two new categories of compound feed. With the announcement of the legislation, reductions in soybean meal demand have already been observed in the market.

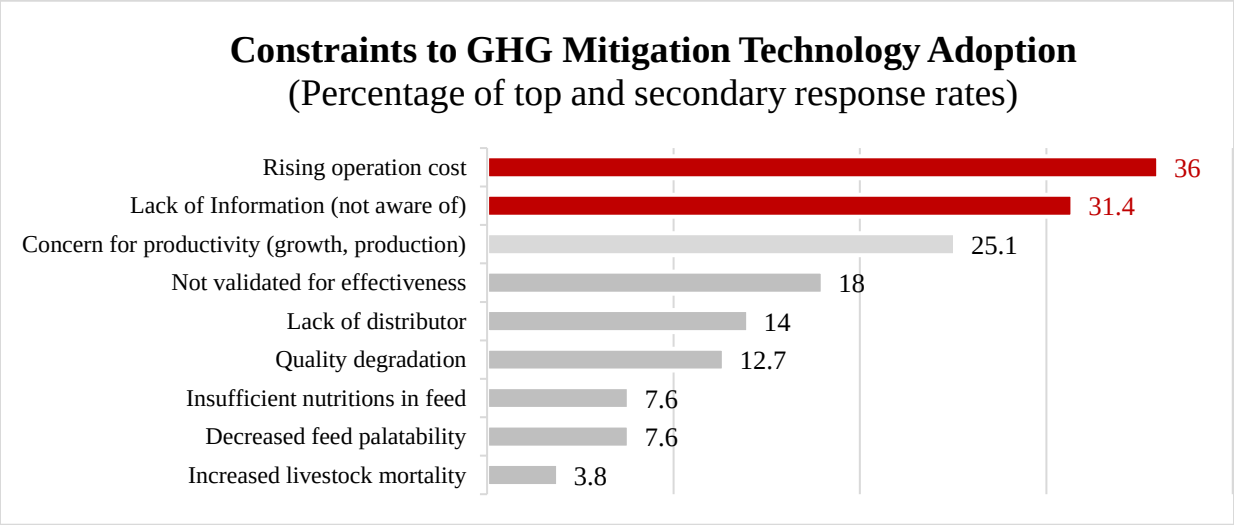
Despite the government's recent efforts to reduce GHG emissions in the livestock sector, KREI's 2023 farmer survey revealed many constraints to switching to low-methane or low-protein feed. About one third of farms cited rising management costs and lack of information as barriers to adopting GHG mitigation technologies (Figure 5). A survey of market players similarly expressed concern about insufficient support for the new government policy. Therefore, despite the potential downtrend in consumption, FAS/Seoul expects soybean meal to maintain its position as the second largest feedstock among total compound feed ingredients, favored by its ready availability as an important source of protein.

Figure 4



Source: Korea Feed Association (KFA)

Figure 5



Source: Livestock farmer survey by Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI), 2023. Average across all species.

Oilseed Meal Trade

Soybean Meal

Korea relies on soybean meal imports for about two thirds of total supply due to limited domestic production. Post Seoul forecasts MY 2024/25 and MY 2023/24 total soybean meal imports will be up to 1.6 MMT, a modest increase from MY 2022/23. Soybean meal is expected to remain the most important source of protein in compound feed, with around 30-35 percent market share of total oilseed meal imports.

While not a main supplier of soybean meal exports to Korea, the United States increased market share in MY 2022/23 to 4 percent, up from 1 percent in average years, primarily due to temporary supply shortages from Argentina, along with price competitiveness and ample export availability from the United States. Argentina is usually the second largest supplier of soybean meal to Korea after Brazil. Considering that the United States plans to increase domestic soybean crushing capacity going forward, the United States will be poised to increase its share of soybean meal exports to Korea. From October 2023 through January 2024, soybean meal imports from the United States already reached 58,000 MT, which was the same level as total imports of U.S. soybean meal in MY 2022/23. With Korean feed buyers currently planning to purchase deliveries for August to September 2024, there is potential to import additional volumes of U.S. soybean meal in MY 2023/24 depending on the price available at tender.

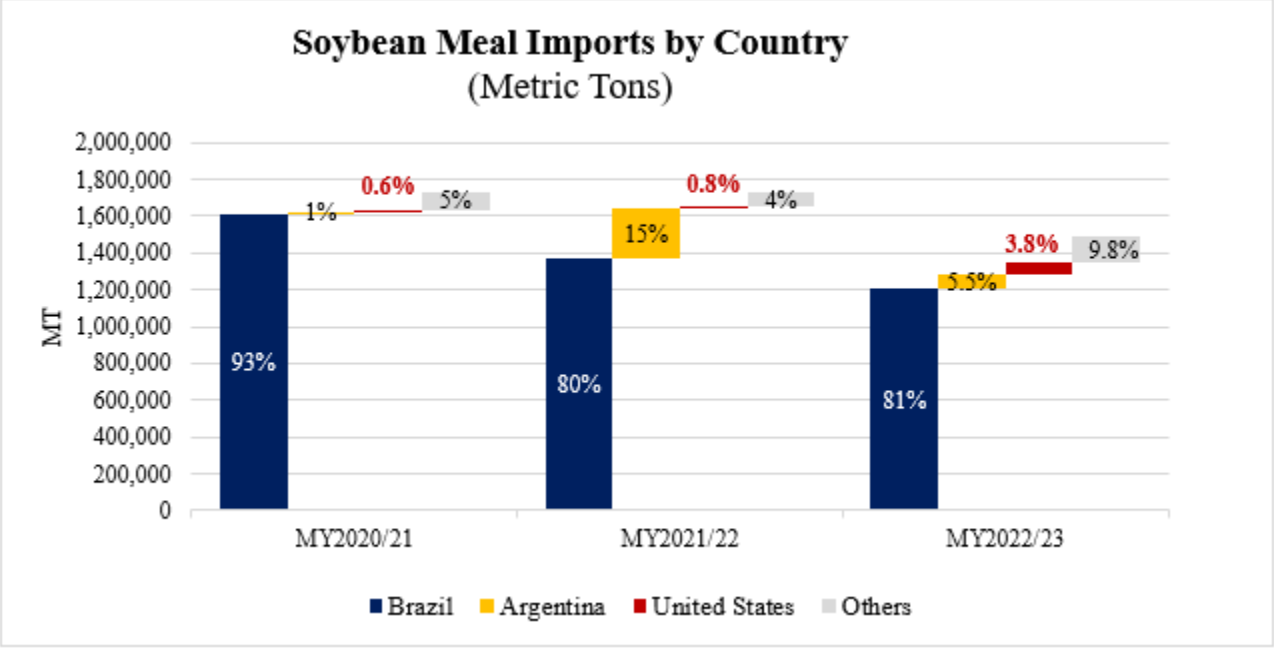
The 2024 autonomous soybean meal WTO TRQ is set at 2.0 MMT with a zero percent in-quota import duty, unchanged from the previous year. To support the livestock industry, Korea also maintains an autonomous zero duty TRQ and preferential FTA duties for other vegetable protein meals such as palm kernel meal and cottonseed hulls. The TRQ volumes for copra meal and palm kernel meal were discontinued when the zero duty under the ASEAN-Korea FTA was implemented.

Table 12
Oilseed Meal Imports

Oilseed Meal Imports (Millions USD, 1,000 Metric Tons, USD per Metric Ton)									
Commodity	MY 2020/21			MY 2021/22			MY 2022/23		
	Value	Quantity	Unit price	Value	Quantity	Unit price	Value	Quantity	Unit price
Soybean Meal	747	1,727	432	924	1,726	535	838	1,492	561
(From USA)	7	11	638	11	14	781	33	57	569
(Percent of)	1%	1%	N/A	1%	1%	N/A	4%	4%	N/A
Rapeseed Meal	122	423	288	136	380	359	158	519	304
Palm Kernel Meal	192	1,025	187	256	1,061	54	226	1,111	203
Copra Meal	40	164	245	73	264	276	73	264	278
DDGS	305	1,110	275	404	1,205	335	402	1,180	341
(From USA)	296	1,072	276	392	1,159	338	380	1,113	342
(Percent of)	97%	97%	N/A	97%	96%	N/A	95%	94%	N/A
Others 1/	128	76	2	125	71	2	120	69	2
Total	**1,534**	**4,525**	**339**	**1,918**	**4,707**	**407**	**1,817**	**4,635**	**392**

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)
Note: Price is based on CIF destination ports in Korea
1/ includes cottonseed meal, peanut meal, sunflower seed meal and fish meal

Figure 6
Changing Composition of Soybean Meal Suppliers



Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

Table 13
Applied Tariff Schedule

Base Tariff and Applied Tariff Rate for Oilseed Meals (Percent, As of CY 2024)					
Commodity	H.S. Code	Base	Autonomous TRQ	WTO TRQ	KORUS FTA
Soybean Meal	2304.00.0000	1.8	0 (2 MMT)	1.8	0
DDGS	2303.30.1000	2	0 (70,000 MT)	6.6	0
Cottonseed Meal	2306.10.0000	2	N/A	6.6	0
Rapeseed Meal	2306.41.0000, 2306.49.0000	0		0	0
Copra Meal	2306.50.0000	2		5	0
Palm Kernel Meal	2306.60.0000	2	0 (25,000 MT[1/])	5	0

Source: Customs Law Information Portal (CLIP) under Korea Customs
1/ applied for imports by the end of June 30, 2024.

Korea exports some locally crushed soybean meal, especially high-protein content meals. Soybean meal exports for MY 2024/25 are forecast at 50,000 MT, unchanged from the current marketing year's estimate. The main market for Korean soybean meal exports is Japan.

Table 14
Soybean Meal Exports

Soybean Meal Exports (Metric Tons)			
Country	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
Japan	42,519	50,600	60,590
Others	524	26	9
Total	**43,043**	**50,626**	**60,599**

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

Table 15
Production, Supply and Distribution: Soybean Meal

Meal, Soybean	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
Korea, Republic of	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	1075	991	1100	950	0	970
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.7879	0.720	0.782	0.720	0	0.720
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	76	283 1/	79	165	0	157
Production (1000 MT)	847	714	860	684	0	698
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1492	1492	1650	1600	0	1600
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2415	2489	2589	2449	0	2415
MY Exports (1000 MT)	61	61	55	50	0	50
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	25	40	25	40	0	40
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2250	2223	2400	2202	0	2192
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2275	2263	2425	2242	0	2232
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	79	165	109	157	0	173
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2415	2489	2589	2449	0	2455
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

1/ Revised based on industry interviews about the practical level of stocks on hand. Considering the lead time of 45 to 50 days from the primary sourcing region (South America), Korean buyers generally try to have about 1.5 months of stocks. For example, soybean as of MY 2024/25 is expected to have about 1.3 months of ending stocks.
USDA Official Data are based on February 2024 WASDE

Rapeseed Meal

Total rapeseed meal imports in MY 2024/25 are forecast to increase to about 560,000 MT, continuing the gradual long-term trend of substituting away from soybean meal to rapeseed meal because of its price competitiveness and lower protein content. Recent government climate policies aiming to reduce the crude protein content in compound feed production have favored alternative vegetable protein meals such as rapeseed meal, which has a 10-percent lower protein content than soybean meal. Based on the pace of rapeseed meal imports in October through December 2023, which are slightly up from MY 2022/23, MY 2023/24 imports of rapeseed meal are projected to reach 560,000 and continue increasing into MY 2024/25. These levels represent a significant increase from the prior 3-year average of 440,000 MT. India supplies nearly all of Korea's rapeseed meal.

Table 16
Production, Supply and Distribution: Rapeseed Meal

Meal, Rapeseed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
Korea, Republic of	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	3	2	6	3	0	3
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.6667	0.5	0.3333	0.6667	0	0.6667
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT) [1/]	8	41	24	16	0	23
Production (1000 MT)	2	1	2	2	0	2
MY Imports (1000 MT)	519	519	450	560	0	561
Total Supply (1000 MT)	529	561	476	578	0	586
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	50	20	50	20	0	20
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	455	525	415	535	0	535
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	505	545	465	555	0	555
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	24	16	11	23	0	31
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	529	561	476	578	0	586
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

1/ Based on the FAS/Seoul estimates from the industry's stock level.
Note: Due to rounding, extraction rates for rapeseed meal may appear irregular at low production volumes.
USDA Official Data are based on February 2024 WASDE

Oilseed Oil

Oilseed Oil Production

Post Seoul forecasts that MY 2024/25 and MY 2023/24 soybean oil production will be slightly down to 180,500 MT from the average level of 196,000 MT, primarily due to reduced crushing demand from high crushing costs relative to soybean oil import prices. As mentioned earlier in this report, these global price trends, along with the high CPI of edible oils and dampened consumer demand, have led domestic crushers to lower their soybean crush volume below Korea's already limited total capacity.

As mentioned in the soybean meal production section, the domestic soybean crushing in MY 2022/23 declined slightly. However, the decline in domestic consumption was not fully reflected in the decline in domestic crushing due to the nature of the soybean processing industry. Because capacity utilization directly impacts production costs, local crushers must continuously maintain a stable crushing volume. As a result, soybean oil stocks have been accumulating.

Table 17
Soybean Oil Production by Domestic Crushing by Month

Soybean Oil Production (Metric Tons)			
Month	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
October	15,000	13,051	12,555
November	17,000	15,063	16,717
December	17,000	17,794	17,367
January	17,287	17,455	17,342
February	15,469	16,209	15,146
March	16,159	16,717	15,744
April	16,536	17,416	18,147
May	17,046	16,535	16,847
June	15,146	17,139	15,316
July	16,755	17,892	16,185
August	16,525	16,751	16,407
September	16,597	16,893	16,769
Total	**196,520**	**198,914**	**194,542**
Extraction Rate	19.20	19.33	19.63

Source: Korea Soybean Processing Association (KSPA)

Oilseed Oil Consumption

Total consumption of oils for food use in Korea remains at around 1.0 MMT annually. Palm oil is the cheapest available oil, and it is estimated that about half of palm oil is used for food, and the other half for biofuels. Koreans rely heavily on soybean and palm oil as cooking oils, together covering 65-80 percent market share of total oil consumption for food use.

Table 18
Food Use Domestic Consumption by Oils

Oil Consumption for Food Use (Metric Tons, Calendar Year)					
Item	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	Compound Annual Growth Rate (%)
Palm Oil [1/]	195,745	196,166	226,908	234,677	6
Soy Oil	600,107	452,338	541,483	521,226	- 5
(Palm + Soy Share)	(59%)	(48%)	(54%)	(54%)	(N/A)
Rapeseed Oil	96,815	94,076	95,150	87,390	- 3
Coconut Oil	6,617	6,313	8,328	8,037	7
Sunflower Oil	20,203	19,943	24,359	21,865	3
Olive Oil	7,944	31,323	12,021	11,108	12
Rice Bran Oil	9,973	11,309	11,411	11,041	3
Palm Kernel Oil	-	-	1	-	N/A
Corn Oil	46,271	94,531	47,459	39,567	- 5
Perilla Oil	3,720	3,963	4,255	3,243	- 4
Sesame Oil	26,501	26,025	28,947	29,799	4
Others [2/]	5,976	13,118	5,531	3,854	- 14
Total	**1,019,871**	**949,105**	**1,005,852**	**971,807**	**- 2**

Source: Korean Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)
Note: KOSIS data are based on deliveries from food manufacturers only and exclude processed products that do not contain edible oil in the final products (e.g. noodles/snacks). Imports of final goods are included. As of CY 2022, mixed oil consisting of soybean oil (70 percent), rapeseed oil (10 percent) and palm oil (10 percent) was included in each oil category, and mainly used for food service in 18L containers.
1/ Includes palm oil in cooking oil as a final product (reported by KOSIS), plus FAS/Seoul estimate of palm oil used in food manufacturing based on industry interviews
2/ Includes grapeseed oil, avocado oil, hemp oil and others

Vegetable oil consumption in households has a somewhat different composition, with soybean oil and rapeseed oil accounting for the majority of home cooking, along with quantities of olive oil occupying a significant share by sales value. Palm oil for food is used only in food manufacturing, especially for noodles and snacks, and in the food service sector as part of a mixed oil blend for frying.

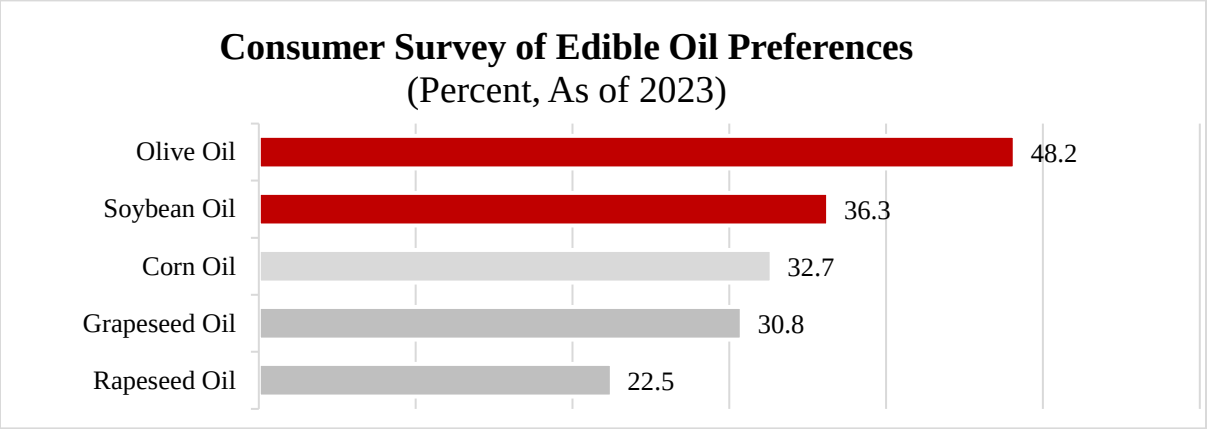
According to a nationwide food consumption behavior survey conducted by KREI in 2023 (Figure 7), olive oil and soybean oil remained the most preferred vegetable oils by households. However, in CY 2022, high soybean oil prices reduced the volume demanded, and consumption of soybean oil for food in both MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25 is expected to remain at around 490,000 MT. This level is similar to MY 2022/23, when soybean oil demand dipped below average due to palm oil's relative price competitiveness.

Palm oil consumption for food use is projected to increase moderately, benefited by the growth of Korean ramen exports to the global market. In CY 2023, local news outlets reported that

exports of Korean ramen reached a record $952 million, benefited by increased global awareness of Korean food through the popularity of Korean dramas. As of CY 2023, the main destination of Korean ramen exports was China, and the United States ranked as the second largest importer at $126 million.

For further details on edible oil consumption trends, see the Vegetable Oil Market Overview.

Figure 7
Edible Oil Preferences for Household Consumption



Source: Food consumption behavior nationwide survey results in 2023 conducted by KREI

Consumption of Oil for Biofuels

Korea consumes an estimated 22 MMT of petroleum-based fuels annually. Korea's mandated percentage of biofuels in petroleum-based diesel will rise moderately over the next few years, from its current 4.0 percent in 2024 and 3.5 percent last year.

According to the Korea Bio-energy Association (KBEA), the main feedstocks of biodiesel are RBD (Refined, Bleached, and Deodorized) palm oil, and oil palm byproducts, totaling about 55-65 percent, followed by used cooking oil (UCO) with 25-35 percent. According to KBEA, the current refining capacity of biodiesel in Korea is estimated at around 1.2 MMT. In September 2023, some news outlets reported that the city of Ulsan signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with a local tank terminal to establish a new biodiesel plant with 90,000 MT of refining capacity annually. In line with the government's policy to increase its biofuel blending mandate, Korea is expected to continue increasing its refining capacity in the next several years.

Table 19
Types of Feedstock for Biodiesel in Korea

Biodiesel Feedstock by Type and by Year (Thousands of Metric Tons, Calendar Year)							
By Type		**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Domestic Supplies	Used Cooking oil	151	163	161	175	174	172
	Animal Fat	21	17	16	9	4	46
	Others [2/]	3	1	1	-	0	27
	Sub Total	175	181	178	184	178	244
Imports	Soybean Oil	8	5	1	16	48	14
	Palm Byproducts [1/]	242	250	337	337	333	398
	Palm Oil (RBD)	44	159	97	151	143	141
	Used Cooking oil	14	11	5	65	133	59
	Others [2/]	16	8	25	16	38	18
	Sub Total	324	433	465	585	695	629
Total		**499**	**614**	**643**	**769**	**873**	**873**
Portion (Percent)	Palm-related products	57	67	67	63	55	62
	UCO	33	28	26	31	35	26
Mandate (Percent)		2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5

Source: Korea Bio-energy Association
Note: The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) plans to increase the blending rate to 8 percent by 2030.
1/ All palm-related products except RBD Palm Oil, including PFAD (Palm Fatty Acids Distillate), Palm Acid Oil, Palm Kernel Oil, Palm Stearin. PFAD is the primary source of byproducts with the annual imports of 300,000 MT.
2/ Includes fish and dark oil (domestically supplied); and rapeseed/coconut/cottonseed oil and tallow (imported)

Oilseed Oil Trade

Post Seoul forecasts Korea's palm oil imports will continue to increase steadily in MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25 to meet rising demand from the biofuel and food manufacturing sectors, while soybean oil import volume will remain at around 350,000 MT in MY 2024/25 and MY 2023/24. Ample domestic stocks and reduced food use demand for soybean oil in Korea are expected to offset the demands from reduced domestic production. Therefore, soybean oil import levels are forecast to remain similar to MY 2022/23. Korean vegetable oil imports reached 1.3 MMT in MY 2020/21, but declined moderately through MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 as increased overall global prices for oils, including palm oil and soybean oil, reduced purchase interest from Korean buyers. Soybean oil imports in MY 2022/23 were down to 353,000 MT from 400,000 MT in past years, with palm oil capturing the reduced share of soybean oil.

Even with lower global prices of soybean oil, the price spread between soybean oil and palm oil based on CIF prices in Korea has remained high (Figure 8). From 2017 to 2020, the spread had been relatively stable at below $200 per MT. Since late 2022, the price spread spiked and has remained above $300 into Q1 2024. The primary driver of the price spread is the difference in shipping costs to Korea for South American origins (soybean oil), versus Southeast Asian origins (palm oil). Currently, the Panama Canal water level issue has led shippers from South America to divert their routes around the Cape of Good Hope, which adds approximately two weeks.

As shown in Table 20, the U.S. market share of imported soybean oil dramatically dropped due to the increased demand for soybean oil in the United States as a biofuel feedstock in the U.S. domestic market. Soybean oil from the United States used to be recognized for its superior quality with lower refining costs, along with import tariff benefits: zero percent under KORUS compared to the general rate of 5 percent. Now, however, Korean buyers have sought alternative suppliers due to the lack of availability from the United States. Temporary tariff exemptions by the Korean government for both crude and refined soybean oils from 2022 through the end of 2023 encouraged importers to diversify to other countries of origin, especially Southeast Asian countries. However, now that the tariff exemptions have ended, local importers are once again seeking alternate suppliers to fulfill domestic demand.

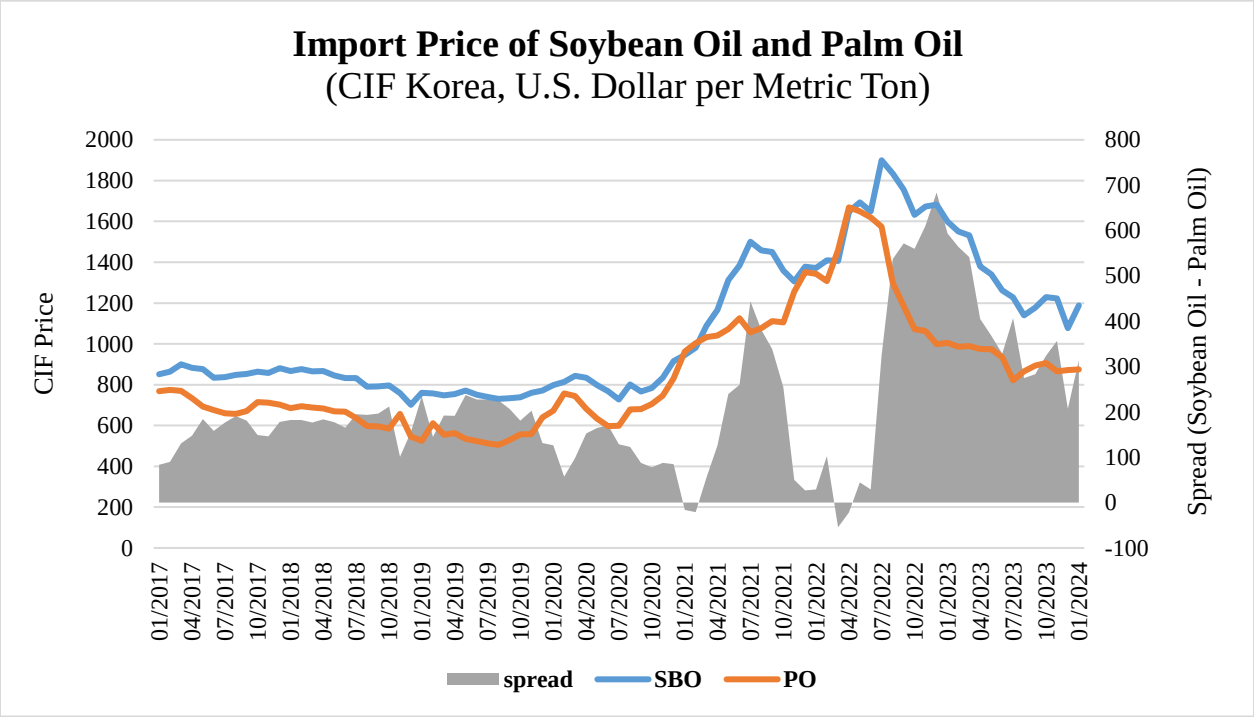
Korea exports small quantities of soybean oil to a diverse range of destinations including Japan, Australia, China, Philippines and Indonesia. In MY 2024/25 and MY 2023/24, exports are expected to remain flat at 2,000 MT.

Table 20
Oil imports by Commodity

Oils Imports (1,000 Metric Tons, USD per Metric Tons)								
Commodity	MY 2020/21		MY 2021/22		MY 2022/23			
	Quantity	Unit price	Quantity	Unit price	Quantity	YoY(%)	Unit price	YoY(%)
Palm Oil	591	1,007	590	1,429	637	8	954	- 33
Soy Oil	407	1,171	392	1,548	353	- 10	1,465	- 5
(From USA)	276	1,106	111	1,622	0	N/A	2,787	72
(USA share of total soybean oil)	68	N/A	28	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rapeseed Oil	161	1,266	129	1,699	136	5	1,572	- 7
Coconut Oil	53	1,487	57	1,990	48	- 16	1,256	- 37
Sunflower Oil	44	1,449	42	2,105	28	- 34	2,386	13
Olive Oil	24	4,484	29	4,867	17	- 40	6,320	30
Rice Bran Oil	11	1,582	12	1,709	11	- 10	1,847	8
Palm Kernel Oil	11	1,412	11	2,183	8	- 27	1,143	- 48
Corn Oil	7	1,335	2	1,825	2	4	1,421	- 22
Perilla Oil	1	4,608	1	4,358	1	27	3,472	- 20
Sesame Oil	1	3,479	1	3,689	1	- 19	4,039	9
Others	15	4,708	15	5,284	12	- 17	5,563	5
Total	**1,324**	**1,239**	**1,279**	**1,676**	**1,255**	**- 2**	**1,342**	**- 20**

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)
Note: Price is based on CIF destination ports in Korea
Note: Decimal places are truncated. The sum of individual items in the table may differ from the overall total

Figure 8
Soybean Oil Import Price and Spread over Palm Oil



Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

Table 21
Soybean Oil Supply to Korea with Significant Changes in MY 2022/23

Soybean Oil Imports by Country and by Type (1,000 Metric Tons, Marketing Year)			
Item	**MY 2020/21**	**MY 2021/22**	**MY 2022/23**
Total	**407**	**392**	**353**
By Country			
United States	276	111	0
(Percent of total)	(68%)	(28%)	(0%)
Argentina	56	175	202
Brazil	8	11	39
From Asian Countries [1/]	42	73	95
(Percent of total)	(10%)	(19%)	(27%)
Others	25	21	17
By Type			
Crude Oil	373	348	277
Refined Oil	34	44	76

Source: Korea Statistics (KOSTAT)
1/ Sum of Vietnam, Taiwan, China, and Thailand

Table 22
Tariff Schedule and Applied Tariff Rate for Selected Oils

Base Tariff and Applied Tariff Rate for Oils (Percent, As of CY 2024)						
Commodity	H.S. Code	Base	Autonomous TRQ	WTO TRQ		KORUS FTA
				In-quota	Out-of-quota	
Soybean Oil for Food, Crude	1507.10.1000	5	N/A	5.4		0
Soybean Oil for Biodiesel, Crude	1507.10.2000					
Soybean Oil for Other, Crude	1507.10.9000					
Soybean Oil for Food, Refined	1507.90.1010					
Soybean Oil for Biodiesel, Refined	1507.90.1020					
Soybean Oil for Other, Refined	1507.90.1090					
Soybean Oil, Other	1507.90.9000					
Olive Oil	1509.xx.xxxx	5	N/A	27		0
Palm Crude Oil	1511.10.0000	3				
Palm Oil	1511.90.xxxx	2				
Sunflower Oil 1/	1512.1x.xxxx	5	0	18		
Coconut Oil	1513.1x.xxxx	3	N/A	27		
Palm Kernel Oil 2/	1513.21.xxxx 1513.29.1010 1513.29.9000	8		27		
Rapeseed Oil, Refined	1514.19/1514.99.xxxx	5		36		
Rapeseed Oil, Others/Crude	1514.11/1514.91.xxxx	5		36		
Corn Oil	1515.2x.xxxx	5		22.5		
Sesame Oil	1515.50.0000	40		40	630 or 12,060 KRW/kg, whichever is greater	630 (56.6 MT)
Perilla Seed Oil	1515.90.1000	36		36		0
Rice Bran Oil	1515.90.9010	5		22.5		0

Source: Customs Law Information Portal (CLIP) under Korea Customs
1/ Import tariff of sunflower seed oil is for refined oil under HS code 1512.19.1010, which accounts for over 99 percent of total imports within HS code 1512.1x.xxxx
2/ Applicable import duty of palm kernel oil is 5 percent of preferential rate ("international cooperation duty")

Table 23
Soybean Oil Exports by Commodity

Soybean Oil Exports by Country (Metric Tons)			
Country	**MY 2020/21**	**MY 2021/22**	**MY 2022/23**
Russia	570	328	105
Japan	450	584	417
Australia	379	417	313
China	245	284	267
Philippines	40	133	233
Indonesia	219	331	113
Others	292	424	346
Total	**2,195**	**2,501**	**1,794**

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

Table 24
Production, Supply and Distribution: Soybean Oil

Oil, Soybean	**2022/2023**		**2023/2024**		**2024/2025**	
Market Year Begins	**Oct 2022**		**Oct 2023**		**Oct 2024**	
Korea, Republic of	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Crush (1000 MT)	1075	991	1100	950	0	970
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.1758	0.1968	0.1755	0.1905	0	0.1897
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	69	69	64	107	0	118
Production (1000 MT)	189	195	193	181	0	184
MY Imports (1000 MT)	353	353	350	350	0	355
Total Supply (1000 MT)	611	617	607	638	0	657
MY Exports (1000 MT)	2	2	2	2	0	2
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	30	25	40	30	0	32
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	515	483	500	488	0	490
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	545	508	540	518	0	522
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	64	107	65	118	0	133
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	611	617	607	638	0	657
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

USDA Official Data are based on February 2024 WASDE

Table 25
Production, Supply and Distribution: Palm Oil

Oil, Palm	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
Korea, Republic of	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	65	65	62	50	0	30
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	637	637	700	655	0	700
Total Supply (1000 MT)	702	702	762	705	0	730
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	390	370	425	385	0	395
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	250	282	265	290	0	300
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	640	652	690	675	0	695
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	62	50	72	30	0	35
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	702	702	762	705	0	730
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

USDA Official Data are based on February 2024 WASDE

Attachments:

No Attachments