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# Korea, Republic of

# Poultry

# Poultry Annual

# 1998

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**Report Highlights:**

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Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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## Executive Summary

Korea's economic difficulty in CY 1998 is resulting in a sharp decline in production and consumption of poultry and poultry products. Producers across the spectrum are confronted by rising input costs, diminishing credit facilities and shrinking consumer demand as vegetarian diets become an economic necessity in many households. Poultry operations of every size are experiencing financial difficulty. The latest government forecast for the economy is not promising. The outlook now is for a multi year recovery period.

Per capita consumption is down in 1998 as consumers have reacted to the economic turmoil by reducing discretionary expenditures on luxury activities, such as dining at restaurants. The vast majority of poultry meat is consumed in restaurants. Consumption of competitor meats has dropped dramatically during the first half of 1998. The outlook for poultry meat consumption during the remainder of 1998 and through 1999 is guarded. How consumers react to the economic restructuring currently underway will determine whether the nation's per capita consumption level increases or not. Though the Korean government has taken a more active role supporting consumption of beef, it does not plan to initiate a similar promotion effort for poultry.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's (MAF) efforts to spur development of the poultry industry's infrastructure were starting to bear results before the country's economic slowdown commenced last fall. Cooperative and private company brands labeled products were starting to become readily available on the market. Consumers were willing and able to sample new products. Further development in this area has not occurred since the public onset of the country's economic difficulties. Given the lucrative return generated by branded products, when the economic situation settles, this sector is expected to regenerate itself more quickly than other sectors.

Trade has been curtailed since the fall 1997. Continued low consumer demand coupled with a general lack of affordable capital for importers should dampen trade for the remainder of 1998 and into 1999. Normally, a fall in domestic production of the magnitude experienced this year would generate a rapid expansion in trade to fill the void. However, weak consumer demand and high import prices due to the devalued currency effectively have neutralized thoughts to expand import trade now.

On December 20, 1997, Korean government passed the Livestock Processing Control Act. The act, effective as of June 14, 1998, transferred inspection authority for meat, dairy and egg products from the Ministry of Health & Welfare (MHW) to the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF).

The next two years are expected to bring a period of contraction in the poultry industry in reaction to the country's economic downturn. Once the economy has settled, over the next 3-5 years, the industry is expected to resume its modernization program resulting in an expansion in production and increased supply availability. Further, the industry is expected to adopt a more aggressive marketing strategy to capitalize on consumer awareness of the healthy properties of poultry meat. Domestic production during this period is not expected to be sufficient to meet rising consumer demand, necessitating imports to fill the supply void.

| PSD Table | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country: | Korea, Republic of | | | | | |
| Commodity: | Poultry, Meat, Total | | | | | |
| | | 1997 | | 1998 | | 1999 |
| | Old | New | Old | New | Old | New |
| Calendar Year Begin | | 01/1997 | | 01/1998 | | 01/1999 |
| Inventory (Reference) | 0 | 38 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 37 |
| Slaughter (Reference) | 0 | 364 | 0 | 335 | 0 | 354 |
| Beginning Stocks | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Production | 473 | 450 | 492 | 405 | 0 | 425 |
| Whole, Imports | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Parts, Imports | 38 | 40 | 39 | 29 | 0 | 34 |
| Intra EC Imports | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Other Imports | 0 | 38 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 33 |
| TOTAL Imports | 39 | 41 | 40 | 29 | 0 | 35 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 520 | 499 | 537 | 439 | 5 | 465 |
| Whole, Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parts, Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intra EC Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Consumption | 515 | 494 | 532 | 434 | 0 | 460 |
| Other Use, Losses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Consumption | 515 | 494 | 532 | 434 | 0 | 460 |
| TOTAL Use | 515 | 494 | 532 | 434 | 0 | 460 |
| Ending Stocks | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 520 | 499 | 537 | 439 | 0 | 465 |
| Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 21 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 20 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PSD Table | | | | | | |
| Country: | Korea, Republic of | | | | | |
| Commodity: | Poultry, Eggs | | | | | |
| | | 1997 | | 1998 | | 1999 |
| | Old | New | Old | New | Old | New |
| Calendar Year Begin | | 01/1997 | | 01/1998 | | 01/1999 |
| Layers | 53 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 0 | 52 |
| Beginning Stocks | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Production | 8806 | 8790 | 8718 | 8458 | 0 | 8624 |
| Hatch Eggs, Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shell Eggs, Imports | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Other Imports | 108 | 59 | 113 | 40 | 0 | 50 |
| Intra EC Imports | 7 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| TOTAL Imports | 113 | 65 | 118 | 43 | 0 | 54 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 8959 | 8895 | 8876 | 8541 | 40 | 8718 |
| Hatch Eggs, Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shell Eggs, Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intra EC Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hatch Eggs,Consumption | 450 | 450 | 450 | 422 | 0 | 435 |
| Shell Eggs, Human | 8351 | 8336 | 8263 | 8029 | 0 | 8183 |
| Shell Eggs,OT.Use/Loss | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Other Dom. Consumption | 108 | 59 | 113 | 40 | 0 | 50 |
| Total Dom. Consumption | 8919 | 8855 | 8836 | 8501 | 0 | 8678 |
| TOTAL Use | 8919 | 8855 | 8836 | 8501 | 0 | 8678 |
| Ending Stocks | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 8959 | 8895 | 8876 | 8541 | 0 | 8718 |
| Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 30 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 30 |

## Production

Korea's economic difficulty in CY 1998 is resulting in a sharp decline in production of poultry and poultry products. Producers across the spectrum are confronted by rising input costs, diminishing credit facilities and shrinking consumer demand as vegetarian diets become an economic necessity in many households. Poultry operations of every size are experiencing financial difficulty, such that a growing number are now technically bankrupt. The latest government forecast for the economy is not promising. The outlook now is for a multi-year recovery period. The Ministry of Agriculture and the country's largest farmers cooperative share this view for the poultry and products sectors.

Given this forecast, producers are anticipating weak demand for poultry and products through 1999 and are attempting to adjust production accordingly. Earlier this spring the broiler industry attempted to coordinate production to nudge-upward sagging farm-gate prices. The effort failed. Individual's financial interests came into play. Too many producers of broilers and layers have built state-of-the art facilities in recent years which carry high overhead costs. The layer industry, on the other hand, adhered to a resolution not to produce replacement chicks for a month. Estimates are the effort should drop CY 1998 egg production by 6 percent. A non-factor in the planning process is poultry feed supply. When feed grain imports effectively stopped during the December - February period, users of compound feeds panicked. As it turned out domestic stocks were, and still remain, sufficient to meet demand. Turkey production remains insignificant (7,600 birds in CY 1997) as there is no current market for large-size birds. Competitor meats, both beef and pork, even with government support programs in place, are experiencing more significant declines in production and consumption than has poultry. Those sectors will take longer to recover as they are considered by consumers to be "luxury" meats.

The outlook for CY 1999 is somewhat more optimistic. The government forecasts positive growth next year. Production of poultry should show signs of recovery in advance of the two major competitor meats as flock sizes can easily be expanded. Producer's optimism for CY 1999 is precarious though. The country's economic restructuring program could lead to significantly higher unemployment over the next six months. If unemployment exceeds 2 million people, roughly 8 percent of the workforce, by year's end as several private forecasts now predict, the market would not justify expanding production until the end of CY 1999, at the earliest.

Historically, the summer season brings the highest demand and highest price for poultry and products. This year is no different, except that the highest current price remains below the break-even point for the average producer. Reportedly, some broiler integrators are sacrificing employee salaries to meet fixed cost commitments as returns decline. Such reports are causing consternation within the industry. Fears are the financial crisis is now eroding the industry's infrastructure. If too many companies fold due to cash flow problems, the infrastructure will become inadequate for supporting the industry when consumer demand rebounds.

Domestic egg producers, as poultry meat producers, are suffering from low farm-gate prices resulting from weak end-user demand. Production is declining as producers scale back in this environment. Production data for CY 1997 was officially adjusted downward. The economic downturn in the fourth quarter 1997 were noted as for why production did not achieve expectations.

Import of shell eggs for human consumption are down slightly in CY 1998, though data reflected in the Poultry, Eggs PS&D table would indicate otherwise. Previous data calculations aggregated both liquid products and dried egg products without converting the former to its later equivalence. The new figures reflect the aggregate converted products. Note: For CY 1996, the revised “other imports of egg” total is 73 million eggs. Demand for imported eggs for human consumption is expected to increase in line with the baking industry’s recovery. The baking industry, the major consumer of imported eggs, is experiencing significant ongoing difficulties with the country’s recession.

## Consumption and Stocks

Per capita consumption is down in 1998 as consumers have reacted to the economic turmoil by reducing discretionary expenditures on luxury activities, such as dining at restaurants. The vast majority of poultry meat is consumed in restaurants. Consumption of competitor meats has dropped dramatically during the first half of 1998. Oddly enough, consumption of some high quality beef and pork has actually increased during this period on account of drastically falling prices for those products. In terms of total meat consumed and impact on poultry consumption, this represents a very small part of the market. The overall shift in meat consumption patterns is away from meats all together, and not towards the red meats. The outlook for 1999 is for a slight recovery in poultry consumption in line with a recovery in the economy.

Poultry prices at retail and restaurants have maintained a constant level, despite the economic downturn and producer price declines. Some restaurants have actually raised prices for poultry dishes, to cover rising operating costs. Though the Korean government has taken a more active role supporting consumption of beef, it does not plan to initiate a similar promotion program for poultry. Poultry meat does have a distinct advantage over its red meat competitors, as it is viewed as a healthier meat. Because of its image, demand for it should recover sooner when the economy strengthens.

**Per Capita Consumption of Livestock Products**

Unit: g, boneless basis

| Year | Total Meat | Beef | Pork | Chicken | Egg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 27,447 | 6,720 | 14,750 | 5,977 | 10,130 |
| 1996 | 28,800 | 7,136 | 15,402 | 6,262 | 10,384 |
| 1997 | 29,297 | 7,930 | 15,300 | 6,067 | 10,375 |

Source: National Livestock Cooperative Federation

**Price Table: Wholesale Price for Chicken Meat**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prices Table | | | | | |
| Country: | | | | | |
| Commodity: | | | | | |
| Year: | CY 1997 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Prices in (currency) | KRW | per (uom) | 1 KG | | |
| | | | | | |
| Year | -1 | | % Change | | |
| Jan | 2294 | 2449 | 6.8% | | |
| Feb | 2774 | 2674 | -3.6% | | |
| Mar | 2909 | 2394 | -17.7% | | |
| Apr | 2844 | 2324 | -18.3% | | |
| May | 2119 | 1921 | -9.3% | | |
| Jun | 1940 | 1886 | -2.8% | | |
| Jul | 2127 | 2163 | 1.7% | | |
| Aug | 2122 | 2221 | 4.7% | | |
| Sep | 1564 | 2187 | 39.8% | | |
| Oct | 1727 | 2390 | 38.4% | | |
| Nov | 1710 | 2002 | 17.1% | | |
| Dec | 1730 | 2387 | 38.0% | | |

Source: National Livestock Cooperative Federation

**Price Table: Farm Price for Egg**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prices Table | | | | | |
| Country: | | | | | |
| Commodity: | | | | | |
| Year: | CY 1997 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Prices in (currency) | Krw | per (uom) | 10 eggs, large size | | |
| | | | | | |
| Year | -1 | | % Change | | |
| Jan | 650 | 743 | 14.3% | | |
| Feb | 744 | 738 | -0.8% | | |
| Mar | 718 | 758 | 5.6% | | |
| Apr | 732 | 742 | 1.4% | | |
| May | 675 | 698 | 3.4% | | |
| Jun | 545 | 608 | 11.6% | | |
| Jul | 617 | 579 | -6.2% | | |
| Aug | 629 | 653 | 3.8% | | |
| Sep | 788 | 767 | -2.7% | | |
| Oct | 685 | 759 | 10.8% | | |
| Nov | 657 | 796 | 21.2% | | |
| Dec | 712 | 729 | 2.4% | | |

Source: National Livestock Cooperative Federation

**Price Table: Farm Price for Chicken Meat**

| Commodity | Chicken Meat, Farm Price | | Unit: Krw/Kg | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % Change |
| Month | | | | comparing to previous year |
| Jan. | 1329 | 1243 | 1248 | 0.4 |
| Feb. | 1663 | 1434 | 1441 | 0.5 |
| Mar. | 1861 | 1277 | 1662 | 30.0 |
| Apr. | 1632 | 1210 | 1363 | 12.6 |
| May | 1147 | 982 | 1294 | 31.2 |
| Jun. | 974 | 870 | 1167 | 34.1 |
| Jul. | 1086 | 1100 | | 1.3 |
| Aug. | 1095 | 1146 | | 4.7 |
| Sep. | 791 | 1028 | | 30.0 |
| Oct. | 809 | 1242 | | 53.5 |
| Nov. | 841 | 969 | | 15.2 |
| Dec. | 865 | 1158 | | 33.9 |

Source: National Livestock Cooperative Federation

**Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate**

Unit: Krw / 1U$

| Month | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 787.27 | 849.88 | 1706.80 |
| February | 780.28 | 866.85 | 1623.06 |
| March | 781.25 | 879.41 | 1505.28 |
| April | 780.43 | 893.56 | 1391.97 |
| May | 780.16 | 892.05 | 1394.62 |
| June | 797.96 | 889.49 | 1397.18 |
| July | 812.76 | 890.50 | 1300.77 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| August | 816.81 | 895.90 | |
| September | 821.76 | 909.53 | |
| October | 827.61 | 921.85 | |
| November | 828.18 | 1025.58 | |
| December | 831.51 | 1484.08 | |

## Marketing

To develop the poultry industry's infrastructure, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) has been encouraging producer cooperatives and integrated companies to develop brand name products and to diversify into processed poultry products. MAF's efforts were starting to bear results before the country's economic slowdown commenced last fall. Cooperative and private company brands labeled products, for whole birds to further processed products, were becoming readily available on the market. Consumers were willing and able to sample new products. The infrastructure was developing. Producer cooperatives were establishing retail outlets for marketing of their membership's products. Larger integrated companies controlled production and distribution from farm to retail. And, because of the higher quality of their products, those companies were capturing a larger share of the high-return branded market. Further development in this area has not occurred since the public onset of the country's economic difficulties. Given the lucrative return generated by these products when the economic situation settles, this sector is expected to regenerate itself more quickly than other sectors.

During this period of economic depression consumers have reverted to window shopper status. Interest in new-to-market products exists, but because of uncertainty with the economic situation, consumers are refraining from extending beyond that status. Last fall, the market for further processed products was expanding at the highest rate. When the economy recovers, such products should, again, drive the market.

Market access for imported poultry and poultry products is not a problem. However, access to capital resources is. Firms across the spectrum still are having difficulty accessing to affordable capital. The problem stems from new capital reserve requirements imposed by Korea's Financial Supervisory Committee, a regulatory body created in response to the country's financial crisis. Creative financial arrangements between importer and exporter will be necessary to facilitate large volume trade over the near-term.

Competition between domestic and imported poultry and poultry products for the consumer purse are being guided mostly by the economy these days. Until consumers attain some level of confidence in the near-term economic situation, price will determine the origin of purchases. Note: Imported poultry meat usually is consumed as a further processed product or as fast food in Western-style restaurants. Of imported poultry meat, the U.S. product holds the reputation for being both safe and of high quality, but typically requires further manual processing. China and Thailand, the main competitors, have been eroding the U.S. retail market share in recent years. Their success is attributed to their willingness to supply smaller birds and well-trimmed parts, characteristics highly sought for by the Korean household where storage space is a premium. To counteract competitor inroads, U.S. producers will need to tailor their products more for this market, meaning address better consumer preference for a smaller bird and well-trimmed parts. An active promotional campaign will need to be undertaken to convey the message to Korean consumers that the U.S. product has been revamped.

## Trade

The economic and financial problems gripping Korea since fall 1997 have had the biggest impact on trade. Continued low consumer demand coupled with a general lack of affordable capital for importers should dampen trade for the remainder of 1998 and into 1999. Normally, a fall in domestic production of the magnitude experienced this year would generate a rapid expansion in trade to fill the void. Weak consumer demand and high import prices vis-a-vis the devalued currency effectively have neutralized thoughts to expand imports now.

The Hong Kong Avian Influenza outbreak led to China's banishment from Korea's live and processed poultry markets in December 1997. Despite their ban, China still ended CY 1997 as the top foreign supplier of poultry in the Korean market. To date, Korean quarantine authorities have not lifted China's import ban. In 1998, the U.S. holds the largest share in these Chinese-less, economically depressed, poultry markets. Thailand has effectively filled the China-void in the customized product market. In the current economic state, price determines the ultimate competitiveness of U.S. products.

Efforts by the Korean government to increase poultry exports are having a positive effect. Exports to Hong Kong during the January June 1998 period were 348 MT. Such trade to Hong Kong totaled 290 MT during all of CY 1997.

## Trade Matrix

**Import & Export Matrix: Total Poultry Meat**

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country: | | Units: | Metric Tons, RTC Basis |
| Commodity: | | | |
| Time period: | CY 1997 and Jan. - Jun., 1998 | | |
| Imports for | 1997 | | 1998 |
| U.S. | 20376 | U.S. | 5652 |
| Others | | Others | |
| P.R.C. | 15026 | P.R.C. | 1520 |
| Thailand | 1403 | Thailand | 1888 |
| France | 2846 | France | 158 |
| Australia | 15 | Canada | 213 |
| Canada | 194 | | |
| U.K | 60 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 19544 | | 3779 |
| Others not listed | | | |
| Grand Total | 39920 | | 9431 |
| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
| Country: | | Units: | Metric Tons, RTC Basis |
| Commodity: | | | |
| Time period: | CY 1997 and Jan. - Jun., 1998 | | |
| Exports for | 1997 | | 1998 |
| U.S. | 0 | U.S. | 0 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Honk Kong | 149 | Hong Kong | 243 |
| P.R.C | 63 | P.R.C | 65 |
| Japan | 43 | Japan | 38 |
| France | 34 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 289 | | 346 |
| Others not listed | | | |
| Grand Total | 289 | | 346 |

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Import Matrix: Total Eggs**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
| Country: | | Units: | Million pieces |
| Commodity: | | | |
| Time period: | CY 1997 and Jan. - Jun., 1998 | | |
| Imports for | 1997 | | 1998 |
| U.S. | 29.8 | U.S. | 12.1 |
| Others | | Others | |
| India | 11.6 | India | 5.5 |
| P.R.C | 6.6 | P.R.C | 1.3 |
| Belgium | 6.3 | Belgium | 1 |
| Canada | 5.7 | | |
| Israel | 3.1 | | |
| U.K | 1.7 | | |
| Japan | 0.4 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 35.4 | | 7.8 |
| Others not listed | 0 | | 1.1 |
| Grand Total | 65.2 | | 21 |

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Import Matrix for Chicken Meat**

| **Import Trade Matrix** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country: Korea** | | | | |
| **Commodity: Chicken Meat** | | **Unit: MT & U$1,000, RTC basis** | | |
| **Imports for** | **CY 1997** | | **Jan. - Jun., 1998** | |
| **Country** | **Vol** | **Val** | **Vol** | **Val** |
| **U.S** | 7,272 | 9,566 | 3,007 | 3,486 |
| **Others** | | | | |
| P.R.C. | 8,153 | 16,254 | 1,013 | 1,849 |
| Thailand | 1,265 | 2,563 | 1,173 | 2,107 |
| Canada | 24 | 23 | | |
| France | 20 | 27 | 23 | 23 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Total for Others** | 9,462 | 18,867 | 2,209 | 3,979 |
| **Grand Total** | 16,734 | 28,433 | 5,216 | 7,465 |

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Import Matrix for Turkey Meat**

| **Import Trade Matrix** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country: Korea** | | | | |
| **Commodity: Turkey Meat** | | **Unit: MT & U$1,000, RTC basis** | | |
| **Imports for** | **CY 1997** | | **Jan. - Jun., 1998** | |
| **Country** | **Vol** | **Val** | **Vol** | **Val** |
| **U.S** | 12,800 | 20,441 | 2,605 | 3,805 |
| **Others** | | | 135 | 137 |
| France | 2,823 | 2994 | 213 | 212 |
| Canada | 170 | 156 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.K | 60 | 57 | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Total for Others** | 3,053 | 3,207 | 348 | 349 |
| **Grand Total** | 15,853 | 23,648 | 2,953 | 4,154 |

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Import Matrix for Other Poultry Meat**

| **Import Trade Matrix** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country: Korea** | | | | |
| **Commodity: Other Poultry Meat** | | | **Unit: MT & U$1,000, RTC basis** | |
| **Imports for** | **CY 1997** | | **Jan. - Jun., 1998** | |
| **Country** | **Vol** | **Val** | **Vol** | **Val** |
| **U.S** | 304 | 908 | 40 | 132 |
| **Others** | | | | |
| P.R.C. | 6,873 | 14,852 | 507 | 906 |
| Thailand | 138 | 504 | 715 | 1,624 |
| France | 3 | 76 | - | 18 |
| Australia | 15 | 26 | | |
| Other | - | 2 | | |
| | | | | |
| **Total for Others** | 7,029 | 15,460 | 1,222 | 2,548 |
| **Grand Total** | 7,333 | 16,368 | 1,262 | 2,680 |

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Import Matrix for Cooked Poultry Product**

| Import Trade Matrix | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country: Korea** | | | | |
| **Commodity: Cooked Poultry Product** | | | **Unit: MT & U$1,000, RTC basis** | |
| **Imports for** | **CY 1997** | | **Jan. - Jun., 1998** | |
| **Country** | **Vol** | **Val** | **Vol** | **Val** |
| **U.S** | 842 | 2,558 | 66 | 279 |
| **Others** | | | | |
| Thailand | 95 | 416 | 57 | 235 |
| France | 4 | 261 | 2 | 69 |
| Other | 13 | 69 | 7 | 3 |
| | | | | |
| **Total for Others** | 112 | 746 | 66 | 340 |
| **Grand Total** | 954 | 3,304 | 132 | 619 |

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Import Matrix for Breeding Eggs**

| Import Trade Matrix | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country: Korea** | | | | |
| **Commodity: Pure Bred Egg** | | | **Unit: Kg & U$1,000** | |
| **Imports for** | **CY 1997** | | **Jan. - Jun., 1998** | |
| **Country** | **Vol** | **Val** | **Vol** | **Val** |
| **U.S** | 21,624 | 273 | 6,623 | 81 |
| **Others** | | | | |
| Other | 132 | - | 538 | 6 |
| | | | | |
| **Total for Others** | 132 | - | 538 | 6 |
| **Grand Total** | 21,756 | 273 | 6,801 | 87 |

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Import Matrix for Cooked Egg in Shell**

| Import Trade Matrix | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country: Korea** | | | | |
| **Commodity: In Shell, Cooked** | | | **Unit: Kg & U$1,000** | |
| **Imports for** | **CY 1997** | | **Jan. - Jun., 1998** | |
| **Country** | **Vol** | **Val** | **Vol** | **Val** |
| **U.S** | 2,080 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| **Others** | | | | |
| P.R.C. | 325,065 | 463 | 70,468 | 87 |
| | | | | |
| **Total for Others** | 325,065 | 463 | 70,468 | 87 |
| **Grand Total** | 327,149 | 488 | 70,468 | 87 |

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Import Matrix for Egg Yolk**

| Import Trade Matrix | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country: Korea** | | | | |
| **Commodity: Egg Yolk, Dried & Other** | | | **Unit: Kg & U$1,000** | |
| **Imports for** | **CY 1997** | | **Jan. - Jun., 1998** | |
| **Country** | **Vol** | **Val** | **Vol** | **Val** |
| **U.S** | 946,874 | 2,343 | 462,795 | 1,105 |
| **Others** | | | | |
| Belgium | 82,400 | 489 | 13,000 | 79 |
| India | 22,500 | 99 | 30,000 | 112 |
| Other | 47,669 | 167 | 14,100 | 63 |
| | | | | |
| **Total for Others** | 152,569 | 755 | 57,100 | 254 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grand Total** | 1,099,443 | 3,098 | 519,895 | 1,359 |

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Import Matrix for Other than Yolk**

| **Import Trade Matrix** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country: Korea** | | | | |
| **Commodity: Dried & Other Egg, (excl. Yolk)** | | | **Unit: Kg & U$1,000** | |
| **Imports for** | **CY 1997** | | **Jan. - Jun., 1998** | |
| **Country** | **Vol** | **Val** | **Vol** | **Val** |
| **U.S** | 33,655 | 117 | - | - |
| **Others** | | | | |
| India | 127,500 | 484 | 42,100 | 151 |
| Canada | 52,000 | 178 | | |
| U.K | 22,000 | 88 | | |
| Israel | 40,000 | 145 | | |
| Other | 28,108 | 48 | 35 | 6 |
| | | | | |
| **Total for Others** | 269,608 | 943 | 35 | 157 |
| **Grand Total** | 303,263 | 1,060 | 42,035 | 157 |

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Import Matrix for Egg Albumin**

| **Import Trade Matrix** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country: Korea** | | | | |
| **Commodity: Egg Albumin** | | | **Unit: Kg & U$1,000** | |
| **Imports for** | **CY 1997** | | **Jan. - Jun., 1998** | |
| **Country** | **Vol** | **Val** | **Vol** | **Val** |
| **U.S** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Others** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 2,051,110 | 1,835 | 575,030 | 451 |
| France | 737,280 | 764 | | |
| Germany | 378,000 | 312 | 18,000 | 15 |
| Netherlands | 709,080 | 1,037 | 231,970 | 312 |
| India | 151,000 | 132 | | |
| Denmark | 69,000 | 478 | 13,000 | 84 |
| Sweden | 55,110 | 334 | 31,080 | 190 |
| Brazil | 90,720 | 70 | 108,864 | 84 |
| Other | 89,539 | 628 | 61,126 | 113 |
| | | | | |
| **Total for Others** | 4,330,839 | 5,278 | 1,039,070 | 1,249 |
| **Grand Total** | 4,330,839 | 5,278 | 1,039,070 | 1,249 |

## Policy

On December 20, 1997, Korean government passed the Livestock Processing Control Act. The act, effective as of June 14, 1998, transferred inspection authority for meat, dairy and egg products from the Ministry of Health & Welfare (MHW) to the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF). MAF has issued the Presidential Decree, the Ministerial Ordinance and the labeling standards for livestock products. MAF is in the process of developing its “livestock code” which will contain the official standards and specifications for livestock, poultry and dairy products. Until the Code is completed, meat, dairy and poultry products standards & specifications published under the Korean Food Code will be adhered too. In June 1998, the sections under the Korean Food Code concerning the standards and specifications for meat, dairy and egg products were brought more in conformance with the CODEX Alimentarious. Note: The standards for live animals, including poultry, had been established by MAF previously. Those standards, too, will be revised and published in the new unified “livestock code.”