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## Korea, Republic of

### Citrus

### Annual

### 2003

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**Report Highlights:**

Korea's 2003 Unshu orange production is expected to fall 15 percent. Aside from a typhoon in September that reduced the quality of the harvest, the 2003 crop is expected to increase Brix levels. Jeju producers are focusing on removing low quality Unshu oranges from supply through a newly established marketing order. A new \$3.5 million producer check-off program, half of which will be funded by the government, will sharply increase promotional support for Unshu oranges.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
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## Citrus Production

### Local Citrus Situation

The MY 2003/2004 outdoor Unshu orange crop is estimated at 640,000 MT, a 15-percent decrease from the previous year. Despite a dramatic production drop from the previous year, the MY 2003/2004 production forecast still exceeds the target production level of 550,000 MT. Therefore, the Jeju Provincial government and producers' cooperatives are trying to cut the supply level to 550,000 MT by culling up to 30,000 MT of fruit from trees before ripening and by sorting and removing 60,000 MT of lower quality fruit from the market place. Jeju people believe that such an extensive program to control volume of fruit released into the market is their best hope of avoiding unprofitable market prices of the past four consecutive years. As of late October, the wholesale market auction price of outdoor Unshu oranges was higher than the year before. Thus, Jeju has high hopes that this year may offset losses that they have suffered during the past four years.

Despite year round wet weather until fall and a typhoon in September, the MY 2003 crop is expected to have a higher Brix level than the previous year crop thanks to sunny and dry fall weather. However, the typhoon hurt the surface of fruits and caused significant scarring. The provincial government encouraged farmers to divert such damaged fruits to processing rather than the fresh market.

On October 27, 2003, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) announced implementation of a marketing order program for citrus. In September, 92.8 % of Jeju farmers voted in favor of the marketing order program. Based upon a program announced by MAF, this marketing order will apply to all Unshu orange farmers, producer groups, and distributors. According to the Jeju provincial government and citrus cooperatives, this program aims to control quality of fruits to be released into the market place, and not the volume of fruits. Thus, fruits smaller than No. 1 and larger than #9 should not be released into the commercial markets. Anyone violating this order will be subject to fine of 3 million won (approximately 2,600 dollars) for the first violation and 5 million won for the second violation. This order went into effect from October 28 and will be effective until April 30, 2004. This order applies to outdoor Unshu only. To oversee compliance of the order, Jeju formed a team of 134 people, consisting of government officials, farmers, cooperatives, and fruit sellers, to monitor, guide, and enforce the market order program.

In 2003, Jeju finally reached consensus on a check off program and obtained approval from the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry in August for implementation of the check off program. For the first year, a total of 4 billion won (approximately 3.5 million dollars) will be gathered. Of the four billion won, one billion won from farmers and one billion won from cooperatives will be collected. The remaining two billion won will be supported by the central government. This check off fund will be used for a program to sort out lower quality fruit from the commercial market, a program to promote citrus consumption, and PR promotions in big supermarkets.

MAF announced its plan to support 166 billion won (approximately 145 million dollars) to Jeju citrus industry to enhance competitiveness of Jeju citrus. The financial source is the so called "Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Fund" that will be formed to support the portion of the agricultural industry that would be damaged by the FTA with Chile. Although citrus is not a commodity that will be directly damaged by the FTA, MAF also plans to support those agricultural industries that may be indirectly damaged by the FTA including citrus. The fund will be used to build citrus industry infrastructure, packing houses, variety improvement, R&D, etc. This money will be available once the FTA is ratified by the National Assembly.

In 2003, greenhouse Unshu orange production area was slightly decreased from 2002 due to high operating cost and producer decisions to plant Hallabong oranges which are perceived to be more profitable. The trend is expected to continue in coming years. Total greenhouse production in 2003 is estimated at 26,624 MT, one percent drop from the previous year. A slow economic situation in Japan, the major export market of greenhouse oranges, is also discouraging Jeju farmers from expanding production. Instead of greenhouse production, late varieties grown in confined facilities are more popular to farmers as well as consumers. In 2002, the total production area of late varieties reached 973.8 HA, with production of 13,046 MT. Jeju expects a 10 percent annual increase in late variety citrus production. However, Jeju is trying to strictly control quality of late varieties that are released into the commercial market to build demand for late varieties.

Producers have recently begun planting a new crop substituting for Unshu oranges. Jeju contracted with Zespri, a New Zealand Kiwi Fruit Producer Group, to introduce production of gold kiwi fruits in the southern part of Jeju in 2003. From 2003 to 2004, Jeju will start production of gold kiwi fruits on 50 HA. Area will be expanded to 100 HA in following years. Harvest of fruits is expected to reach 1,000 MT in three to five years. A 20-year production contract has been signed.

## Import

In MY 2003, traders estimate that fresh orange imports will amount to 140,000 MT to 160,000 MT. Despite the relatively slow Korean economy, total imports are expected to exceed the past year level of 140,000 MT in response to a stable currency exchange rate and consistent consumer demand. Traders are optimistic about the market for imported oranges as evidenced by increasing numbers of traders who are entering the business.

In MY 2002, fresh orange imports increased by 40 percent due to attractive prices for quality fruits. Traders report that price was the key factor driving the increase in imports along with the poor quality of local fruits in the market place.

As might be expected now that the in-quota and out-of-quota tariffs will be equal in 2004, Jeju Citrus Grower's Agricultural Cooperative (JCGAC), which was delegated rights to administer Korea's MMA quota for citrus, is no longer interested in either direct imports of MMA quota oranges or quota auction. Since the MMA quota and out of quota tariff will become equal in 2004, private traders find no merit in purchasing MMA quota from JCGAC. Also, as a producer cooperative, JCGAC is not in a position to import oranges although JCGAC knows that it is a profitable business. JCGAC and MAF are still considering how they will deal with the MMA quota oranges for 57,020 MT allocated for 2004. However, it is very unlikely JCGAC will hold a quota auction or import directly. For CY 2003 MMA quota oranges, traders who purchased quota from JCGAC completed imports in September 2003.

## Export

In MY 2003, Jeju set an export goal of 15,000 MT of Unshu, mostly destined to Canada, Russia, and South East Asian countries. Since the local market seems more promising than the export market, it is unlikely that Jeju will achieve its MY 2003 export goal. For greenhouse citrus exports, Jeju authorities are rather pessimistic because exports to Japan, Jeju's major export market, have been hampered by the Japanese economic situation. Greenhouse citrus exports in 2003 were slightly over 100 MT.

Exports of Jeju citrus to the U.S. are currently prohibited due to presence of citrus canker in Jeju. Details are provided in the Phytosanitary section.

### **Competitors**

Imports from countries other than the U.S. in MY 2002 account for only two-percent of the fresh orange import market, dropping from four percent a year ago. Major exporting countries are South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand but it seems they never overcome consumers and traders' strong recognition of U.S. oranges as fresh and flavorful. Other countries such as Spain, Argentina, Egypt, and Chile have initiated discussions with Korea for protocols on various citrus imports. Such discussions are not expected to be completed in the near future.

### **Phytosanitary Issues**

The National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS) still applies a 100-percent fumigation policy for imported California oranges due to red scale. Presence of *Septoria citri*, a fungus often exacerbated by damp weather conditions during the harvest season, is another concern of U.S. oranges. It is a quarantine pest in Korea so a shipment where *Septoria citri* is present will be rejected upon arrival. Caution is needed during the damp harvesting seasons at U.S. packinghouses to avoid any financial loss resulting from detection of *Septoria citri*.

On October 28, 2003, NPQS banned imports of citrus fruits including oranges originating from Ontario in San Bernardino County, California in response to detection of citrus fruit fly. This is the only region in California where NPQS is presently imposing import ban.

Since suspension of exports of Jeju citrus as a result of findings of citrus canker in December 2002, USDA's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is working with NPQS to amend the present work plan for resumption of Jeju citrus exports. Both parties are engaged in amending the work plan but a time line for resumption of Jeju citrus exports is uncertain.

## FOJC Market Situation

In 2003, the overall juice market is forecast to remain the same or slightly lower compared to the past year owing to the slow economic situation. Orange juice (OJ) consumption, however, is expected to increase slightly in line with increasing demand and availability of OJ made of Jeju Unshu oranges and the premium cold chain OJ made of non-frozen concentrate. Aside from these two products, most drinks including juice made of OJ or other fruits are expected to decrease in sales except mango juice. In 2004, domestic processors are forecasting that demand for OJ will increase by 5 percent at a minimum with an optimistic outlook for the Korean economic situation in 2004.

Despite a slight increase in total OJ demand in 2003, the premium cold chain OJ market increased by eight percent in the first half of 2003. Besides premium cold chain OJ, OJ made of Jeju mandarin marked a dramatic increase whereas the market for diluted OJ with low fruit juice content is shrinking. Consumers are demanding quality premium juice which is marketed with emphasis on health effects. OJ made of Jeju mandarin, which has a much sweeter taste than regular orange juice, will continue to attract consumer's taste as long as Jeju can supply enough concentrate. In 2003, the market for Jeju citrus juice is expected to reach 100 billion Korean won (approximately 83 million US dollars), double the market size in 2002.

Brazilian FOJC still dominates the Korean juice market with 75 percent of market share and strong price competitiveness against U.S. origin OJ. However, U.S. origin OJ is perceived by Korean consumers as a premium product with good quality with freshness.

In December 2003, Jeju will bring online its second processing plant with an annual processing capacity of 30,000 MT. This will alleviate the bottleneck caused by limited capacity at the first processing plant and facilitate an increase in Jeju mandarin juice (Unshu oranges). The procurement price of citrus for processing is set at 100 Korean won per kilogram. Jeju is searching for a possibility to export Jeju mandarin juice to cities in the U.S. with high populations of people of Korean heritage.

In MY 2002, OJ exports were insignificant. It is expected that Korea's OJ exports will remain insignificant unless demand in Asian markets expands rapidly.

## PS&amp;D

## PS&amp;D for Fresh Tangerines

**PSD Table**

Country	Korea, Republic of						UOM
	Fresh Tangerines						
Commodity	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	10-2001		10-2002		10-2003	MM/YYYY	
Area Planted	25413	25413	25207	25207	0	24653	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	23888	23888	23695	23695	0	23077	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	29860	29860	29618	29618	0	28846	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	8260	8260	8193	8193	0	8134	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	38120	38120	37811	37811	0	36980	(1000 TREES)
Production	651	651	780	690	0	576	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	651	651	780	690	0	576	(1000 MT)
Exports	3	3	10	10	0	446	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumptior	601	601	620	568	0	10	(1000 MT)
Processing	47	47	150	112	0	120	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	651	651	780	690	0	576	(1000 MT)

PS&D for FOJC

# PSD Table

Country Commodity	Korea, Republic of		65 Degrees Brix		Juice, Orange		UOM
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	10-2001	10-2001	10-2002	10-2002	10-2003	10-2003	MM/YYYY
Deliv. To Processors	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Beginning Stocks	2786	2786	2911	2911	3403	3292	(MT)
Production	3243	3243	10350	7728	0	8280	(MT)
Imports	46376	46376	48000	48622	0	51053	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	52405	52405	61261	59261	3403	62625	(MT)
Exports	17	17	300	42	0	60	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	49477	49477	57558	55927	0	59086	(MT)
Ending Stocks	2911	2911	3403	3292	0	3479	(MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	52405	52405	61261	59261	0	62625	(MT)



**Production****Korea: Citrus Production Situation 1/**

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Farm Household	Gross Income (Mil.won)
1996	25,802	480,000	36,055	607,900
1997	25,781	693,200	36,050	400,862
1998	25,860	543,980	36,212	515,800
1999	25,823	638,740	36,073	325,709
2000	25,796	563,341	36,590	370,811
2001	25,408	646,023	36,580	361,667
2002	25,207	788,679	35,078	316,494
2003 2/	24,653	666,000	35,000	N/A

1/ Calendar year basis including greenhouse

2/ Preliminary

Source: Jeju Provincial Government & Jeju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

**Korea: Citrus Utilization**

(Unit: MT)

Year	Total	Fresh	Processing	Other 1/
1998	543,980	512,586	5,012	26,382
1999	638,740	567,041	33,142	38,557 2/
2000	563,430	502,838	26,526	33,124
2001	646,023	527,326	47,445	71,252 3/
2002	788,679	531,081	112,359	145,239 4/
2003 5/	666,000	456,000	120,000	90,000 6/

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

2/ Other - including purchase by Jeju Provincial Government

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

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

5/ Preliminary

6/ Discarded

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

**Korea: Citrus Greenhouse Production Situation**

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Gross Income (Mil. Won)	Household	Price (Won/Kg)
1996	497.7	23,093	74,659	1,601	3,233
1997	554.2	27,461	85,077	1,762	3,098
1998	554	26,812	61,900	1,763	2,309
1999	545	28,129	64,700	1,646	2,300
2000	567	27,655	68,200	1,777	2,466
2001	512	27,158	69,300	1,546	2,550
2002	516	27,046	64,639	1,573	2,390
2003	504	26,624	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Jeju Provincial Government & Korea Rural Economic Institute

**Korea: 2001/2002 Citrus Variety Production Situation**

(Unit: HA, MT)

Year Variety	Acreage		Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Very early	1,844	1,872	41,196	46,159
Early	20,719	20,579	537,979	653,974
Normal	1,986	1,781	55,717	75,500
Late	859	974	11,131	13,046
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,408</b>	<b>25,206</b>	<b>646,023</b>	<b>788,679</b>

Source: Jeju Provincial Government & Jeju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

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

Year	Price
1995	220
1996	220
1997	100
1998	100
1999	220
2000	100
2001	220
2002	100
2003	100

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

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

2/ 100 Korean Won for purchase for processing

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

Source: Jeju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

**Korea: Citrus Production as Ratio to Total Fruit Production**  
(Unit: 1,000 MT, Ratio: Percent)

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus	Ratio
1990	1,765	493	30.4
1995	2,150	615	28.6
1996	2,003	480	24.0
1997	2,330	693	29.7
1998	2,022	544	26.9
1999	2,229	639	28.0
2000	2,249	564	23.0
2001	2,284	646	28.0
2002	2,418	789	32.0

Source: National Agricultural Quality Service, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

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

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus
1996	52.3 Kg	11.9 Kg
1997	57.9 Kg	14.9 Kg
1998	49.2 Kg	11.9 Kg
1999	55.7 Kg	13.8 Kg
2000	58.4 Kg	14.0 Kg
2001	59.2 Kg	15.5 Kg
2002	58.8 Kg	15.5 Kg

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

**Tariff**

On July 1, 1997, Korea liberalized the fresh orange market. Applied tariffs for in-quota and out-of quota imported oranges and other citrus in Korea's Uruguay Round Country Schedule follow;

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

(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2002	45,052	50	59.8
2003	50,684	50	54.9
2004	57,020	50	50

**Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Other Citrus**

(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2002	1,909	50	147.2
2003	2,002	50	145.6
2004	2,097	50	144

1/ HS 0805.20.1000, HS 0805.20.9000, HS 0805.90.0000

Note: On February 13, 2003, the total MMA quota for oranges was auctioned off. 50,260 MT out of 50,684 MT were awarded to 15 companies. The total MMA quota imports were completed in late September.

**Korea: Monthly Orange Imports**

(Unit: MT)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
'03	13231	16006	36442	34161	20644	7371	3710	3208	2238			
'02	4673	8469	27190	24865	17323	5643	2586	1996	2111	1066	865	4866
'01	5140	11895	17378	32655	14450	2671	1474	1087	1510	1685	588	446
'00	2389	13041	14524	23407	20861	5230	6846	2284	2297	3167	1351	3742
'99	792	633	2076	2943	7269	3261	94	337	1044	426	115	11863

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Trade Matrix

## Import Matrix for Oranges

Import Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: Orange (HS 0805.10)</b>			<b>Unit: MT &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
Imports for	MY 2001/02 (Oct. 01 - Sep. 02)		MY 2002/03 (Oct. 02 - Aug. 03)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
<b>U.S.</b>	95,351	81,776	139,525	108,095
<b>Others</b>				
South Africa	1,799	1,218	1,098	855
New Zealand	329	311	61	59
Australia	1,875	1,875	749	779
PRC	57	36	34	23
Cameron	10	11	0	0
Canada	0	0	68	50
<b>Total for Others</b>	4,070	3,451	2,010	1,766
<b>Grand Total</b>	99,421	85,227	141,535	109,861

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for Lemon

Import Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: Lemon (0805.50.10)</b>			<b>Unit: MT &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
<b>Imports for</b>	<b>MY 2001/02 (Oct. 01 - Sep. 02)</b>		<b>MY 2002/03 (Oct. 02 - Aug. 03)</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	3,610	4,828	3,353	3,823
<b>Others</b>				
New Zealand	180	225	75	85
Australia	52	51	20	22
<b>Total for Others</b>	232	276	95	107
<b>Grand Total</b>	3,842	5,104	3,448	3,930

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for Grapefruit

Import Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: Grapefruit (0805.40)</b>			<b>Unit: MT &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
Imports for	MY 2001/02 (Oct. 01 - Sep. 02)		MY 2002/03 (Oct. 02 – Aug. 03)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
<b>U.S.</b>	1,724	1,464	1,764	1,639
<b>Others</b>				
Israel	88	67	233	217
<b>Total for Others</b>	88	67	233	217
<b>Grand Total</b>	1,812	1,531	1,997	1,856

Source: Korea Customs Service



## Export Matrix for Korean Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Tangerine (HS 0805.10/20)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Exports for	MY 2001/02 (Oct. 01 - Sep. 02)		MY 2002/03 (Oct. 02 - Aug. 03)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	1,452	986	1,612	1,527
Others				
Russia	662	187	2,133	758
Canada	108	53	4,811	2,707
Japan	336	741	237	451
Singapore	136	79	0	0
Hong Kong	7	3	9	10
Guam	41	155	25	57
Indonesia	66	47	72	55
Malaysia	113	73	151	63
PRC	11	6	0	0
Philippines	12	8	0	0
Taiwan	39	30	50	10
Others	17	23	46	19
<b>Total for Others</b>	1,548	1,405	7,534	4,130
<b>Grand Total</b>	3,000	2,391	9,146	5,657

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for FOJC

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2001/02 (Oct. 01 - Sep. 02)		MY 2002/03 (Oct. 02 - Aug. 03)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	9,645	14,729	10,909	16,870
<b>Others</b>				
Brazil	36,349	40,351	34,629	45,364
Australia	129	127	316	305
Israel	162	189	120	143
Hong Kong	38	117	129	182
Swiss	22	282	10	140
Belgium	4	16	176	242
Netherlands	0	0	62	100
Canada	26	55	11	19
Germany	-	3	0	0
Other	1	1	0	5
<b>Total for Others</b>	36,731	41,141	35,453	46,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	46,376	55,870	46,362	63,370

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Export Matrix for FOJC

Export Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)</b>			<b>Unit: MT &amp; US\$1,000</b>	
<b>Exports for</b>	<b>MY 2001/02 (Oct. 01 - Sep. 02)</b>		<b>MY 2002/03 (Oct. 02 – Aug. 03)</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	4	3	4	3
<b>Others</b>				
Spain	0	0	7	8
Hong Kong	5	3	0	0
Japan	1	2	5	17
Malay	5	11	0	0
PRC	0	0	8	7
Kenya	2	3	0	0
Other	-	1	2	3
<b>Total for Others</b>	13	20	22	35
<b>Grand Total</b>	17	23	26	38

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate**

(Unit: Korean Won/1U\$)

Month	2001	2002	2003
January	1272.82	1313.60	1179.46
February	1252.44	1318.72	1191.27
March	1288.43	1322.51	1233.68
April	1325.55	1318.93	1231.51
May	1298.46	1266.06	1200.14
June	1293.83	1233.47	1194.07
July	1302.60	1185.12	1181.55
August	1285.39	1196.37	1178.32
September	1293.70	1208.50	1166.03
October	1302.60	1241.13	1178.00 1/
November	1284.00	1211.91	
December	1289.66	1208.91	

1/ October 29 spot rate

Source: Korea Industrial Bank

## Price Table

**Korea: Monthly Average Wholesale Auction Prices for Tangerines**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
Jan.	984	609	727	368
Feb.	1,235	539	931	327
Mar.	1,240	569	1,018	350
Apr.	1,420	661	1,100	393
May - September: N/A				
Oct.	735	1,333 1/	510	1,133 1/
Nov.	739	-	501	-
Dec.	680	-	462	-

1/ October 30 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Greenhouse Tangerine**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
Mar.	2,084	-	1,660	-
Apr.	2,723	2,013	1,965	1,456
May	3,778	3,489	2,919	1,729
Jun.	4,060	3,648	3,276	3,012
Jul.	2,407	3,930	1,978	3,189
Aug.	2,844	4,304	2,222	3,362
Sep.	3,122	4,230	2,526	3,187
Oct.	3,353	4,200	2,384	3,077 1/
Nov.	-	-	-	-

Note: Price on a 5-kilogram box basis

1/ October 30 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

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

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

Year Month	2001	2002	2003	% Changes of 2002/03
Jan	1,622	1,314	1,359	3
Feb	1,404	1,554	1,091	-29
Mar	1,949	2,188	1,007	-53
Apr	2,841	2,675	1,025	-61
May	2,960	-	-	-
June - September: N/A				
Oct	2,076	1,988	2,611	+31
Nov	1,635	1,687	-	-
Dec	1,352	1,554	-	-

Prices for medium quality

1/ October 29 spot price

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

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

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits)

Year Month	2001	2002	2003	% Changes of 2002/03
Jan	5,588	7,924	7,122	-10
Feb	5,773	8,061	6,329	-21
Mar	6,432	8,215	6,699	-18
Apr	6,579	8,766	7,228	-17
May	7,165	10,270	7,437	-27
Jun	6,995	8,418	6,676	-20
Jul	6,523	6,484	5,861	-9
Aug	6,223	5,628	6,120	+8
Sep	6,340	6,636	6,331	-4
Oct	6,805	7,293	6,999 1/	-4
Nov	6,872	8,249	-	-
Dec	6,932	8,078	-	-

Prices for high quality

1/ October 29 spot price

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

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

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
April	2,167	-	2,083	-
May	1,883	1,616	1,721	1,472
Jun.	1,668	1,616	1,459	1,452
Jul.	1,412	1,658	1,094	1,512
Aug.	1,523	1,890	1,111	1,722
Sep.	2,182	1,967	1,694	1,722
Oct.	2,363	2,008	1,967	1,825
Nov.	2,500	-	2,083	-
Dec.	-	-	-	-

Source: Garak Wholesale Market



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

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	Imported Navel		Korean Orange	
	High	Medium	High	Medium
Jan. 02	2,751	2,473	-	-
Feb. 02	2,446	2,161	6,976	5,333
Mar. 02	2,325	2,137	7,372	5,356
Apr. 02	2,631	2,366	3,289	2,600
May 02	-	-	-	-
Jun. 02	-	-	-	-
Jul. 02	-	-	-	-
Aug. 02	2,472	1,750	-	-
Sep. 02	2,581	1,895	-	-
Oct. 02	2,654	2,249	-	-
Nov. 02	2,665	2,387	-	-
Dec. 02	2,587	2,169	-	-
Jan. 03	1,441	2,250	6,844	5,198
Feb. 03	1,630	-	6,856	4,883
Mar. 03	1,904	1,889	7,019	4,910
Apr. 03	2,073	1,940	8,673	6,577
May 03	2,224	2,040	9,677	7,385
Jun. 03	1,716	1,736	-	-

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

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

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
Jan.	54,740	49,900	49,760	46,000
Feb.	52,000	43,864	46,881	-
Mar.	49,962	42,500	45,462	-
Apr.	53,423	47,115	49,231	-
May	59,611	55,833	52,889	54,091
Jun.	70,700	50,100	63,740	42,000
Jul.	60,278	45,648	54,333	39,352
Aug.	61,056	42,885	47,667	37,500
Sep.	63,522	46,804	53,500	36,261
Oct.	71,389	45,000 1/	59,056	30,000 1/
Nov.	57,269	-	52,788	-
Dec.	47,500	-	42,500	-

1/ October 30 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

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

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2001	2002	2003
Jan.	34,478	32,100	24,000
Feb.	33,625	30,452	25,318
Mar.	34,500	31,019	28,615
Apr.	38,100	31,596	37,827
May	36,630	35,667	43,500
Jun.	27,365	28,460	35,460
Jul.	26,231	25,315	28,704
Aug.	27,000	23,519	35,000
Sep.	32,077	29,261	35,000
Oct.	32,696	50,333	35,000 1/
Nov.	27,000	48,231	-
Dec.	33,846	29,500	-

1/ October 20 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market