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Report Highlights:

The finding of one BSE case in Washington State has had a major impact on Korea's beef and pork markets. The ensuing ban on U.S. beef, which accounted for 44 percent of total beef consumption in 2003, has increased consumption of substitutes such as pork. Poultry meat consumption dropped as a result of consumer concerns about avian influenza. The timeframe for resumption of U.S. beef imports remains in question.

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Section I: Situation and Outlook

News of the detection of one BSE case in Washington State on December 23, 2003, along with the Korean outbreak of avian influenza in late 2003, have changed the entire Korean meat market situation in 2004. The import ban on U.S. beef and beef products put into place after the BSE case drastically reduced consumption of beef, regardless of origin. The ban on beef and constant press coverage of the Avian Influenza outbreaks in Asia has created negative consumer perceptions about the safety of beef and poultry. Consequently, consumers reduced beef and poultry consumption and increased consumption of pork and fishery products. Since news of the BSE case and Avian Influenza outbreaks arrived at the end of 2003, there was no major impact on the market situation in 2003. There will, however, be a definitely impact on the 2004 market situation.

Prior to the BSE case, lucrative Hanwoo live cattle prices were encouraging farmers to expand herds in 2003. The inventory rose 2.3 percent in 2003 as farmers build herds to capture additional profits. Hanwoo steer prices averaged US\$ 3,300 per 500 Kg (live weight) in 2003. The average profit for a finished steer in 2003 was 1.2 million won (over US\$ 1,000). Government policies aimed at spurring Hanwoo production, such as the financial support provided for cows giving birth to more than 3 calves, have also attributed to increased inventory.

In 2003, Hanwoo beef consumption continued at strong levels despite the sluggish domestic economy and prices 4.5 times higher than imported beef. Hanwoo products target the high-income consumer market. However, the majority of Korean beef demand was satisfied with reasonably priced but high quality imported beef. Higher prices for imported beef and concerns about the Korean economy prompted a decline in beef consumption in 2003. Even if the economy picks up in 2004, beef consumption is expected to decline further in 2004 in response to consumer reluctance to consume beef due to food safety concerns.

2003 marked the arrival of the first shipment of U.S. feeder calves (762 head) since Korea liberalized the market on January 1, 2001. The calves arrived in October 2003. However, Bluetongue antibodies were detected in 8 of the cattle, which were subsequently slaughtered and incinerated. The rest of the shipment was subjected to a quarantine extension of 40 days. The remaining 754 head were released from quarantine in December 2003. Due to the BSE case in the United States, the U.S. feeder cattle will be tested for BSE when they are slaughtered. Australia exported 2,492 head of Black Angus feeder calves to Korea in 2003.

Korea is also currently maintaining bans on both U.S. and Canadian beef. It is unclear when the Korean government will lift either of the BSE-related bans. Korea will likely defer any decisions on the ban until they have dispatched a technical team to the United States to review and validate the findings of the International Review Commission. Korean officials may prefer to defer any decisions on the ban until after the National Assembly elections are held on April 15, 2004. Korean officials have noted that the World Animal Health Organization (OIE) will meet in May 2004 for discussions on BSE, which could represent another element the Korean government could use to support any decisions made on the ban. Given the aforementioned events, which are likely influencing the Korean government's decision-making process, Post has adjusted the estimates in this report based on an assumption that some easing of the ban will occur before the middle of 2004.

Consumer concern over the safety of beef will be the major barrier in restoring beef consumption compounded by the sluggish economic situation. According to a consumer survey conducted by the Korea Rural Economic Institute on January 16, 2004, 87.4 percent of survey respondents indicated they were concerned about the safety of U.S. beef while only 4.2 percent said it was safe. The survey results also indicated that only 20.2 percent of

respondents had confidence in the accuracy of Korea's mandatory country of origin labeling (COOL) program. Reports of retailers intentionally mislabeling U.S. beef as domestic beef multiplied after Korea instituted a ban on U.S. beef imports. The lack of confidence in Korea's COOL program and media-driven concern about beef consumption in general have negatively impacted consumer demand for all beef including non-U.S. beef from Australian and Korean Hanwoo cattle. Among the consumers that were surveyed, 66.6 percent replied that Australian beef was unsafe and 34.6 percent replied that Hanwoo beef was unsafe.

A survey of consumers was conducted on January 16 to evaluate changes in meat consumption during the Lunar New Year holiday (Jan. 21-25). Using an index with 2003 consumption equal to 100, consumers were asked to estimate their meat consumption plans for the Lunar New Year, which is one of Korea's two largest holidays and a peak meat consumption time. Consumers indicated that they planned to consume fish (112.8), pork (77.5), Hanwoo beef (75.1), chicken (34.8) and imported beef (9.8). Among the respondents to the survey, 67.6 percent indicated that they reduced consumption of imported beef after hearing the news about the BSE case in United States. Thirty-two percent replied that they had not changed their consumption pattern and 0.2 percent replied that they increased their consumption after the news.

A vaccination program to control classical swine fever has eliminated hopes of resuming pork exports to Japan after a two-year ban due to the outbreak of FMD in March 2000. Korea will try to export pork to Japan produced from swine farms on a remote island in early 2004. In the meantime, Korean swine producers will enjoy a prosperous market in 2004 as a result of BSE and avian influenza situations that have reduced consumption of beef and poultry products.

Section II: Cattle, Beef, and Veal

Production

The national Hanwoo beef cattle herd has begun to recover after reaching its lowest level in March 2003. Despite a sluggish economy, high farm gate prices of ready-to-slaughter cattle coupled with record high calf prices have caused producers to retain heifers and stop inventory contraction. However, consumers' hesitation to consume beef after the BSE case in the United States is expected to dampen the inventory recovery somewhat in 2004. Depending on when the ban on U.S. beef is lifted, there is a possibility of another round of herd contraction if Hanwoo beef prices plunge after U.S. beef returns to the market. However, the fact that Hanwoo continues to be consumed even though Hanwoo beef retail prices are 4.5 times higher than imported beef indicates that the majority of domestic consumers that were likely to switch have switched to imported beef. Fifty-four percent of consumers surveyed in January 2004 thought Hanwoo beef was safe while 87 percent held the opinion that U.S. beef was unsafe indicating that some consumers will return to Hanwoo beef consumption. Extremely high calf prices make it risky for farmers that procure Hanwoo calves for feeding purposes. This trend is expected to continue as farmers build cow inventories in 2004 through increased retention of cows and heifers and lower cow slaughter levels.

Government programs continue to encourage more beef production. The basic policy for the livestock industry in 2004 is aimed at providing higher-quality, safe livestock products that will meet the consumer demand. Also, efforts are being targeted at differentiating the market between imported products and domestic products.

The first shipment of U.S. feeder calves (762 head) since Korea liberalized the market on January 1, 2001 arrived in October 2003. However, detection of Bluetongue antibodies in 8

of the cattle in the shipment resulted in a quarantine extension of 40 days. The cattle that tested positive for Bluetongue antibodies were slaughtered and incinerated. Activist farm groups pressured the Korean government to immediately slaughter the entire shipment of U.S. feeder cattle after hearing the announcement that BSE had been detected in the United States. However, the Korean government did not accept this request. Instead, the Korean government plans to conduct BSE tests on the remaining cattle imported from the United States after they are fattened and slaughtered. Despite indications from the Korean government that the U.S. feeders are safe, protests by domestic producers forced the importer to take back 153 head of U.S. cattle that had initially been sent to farms in the Nahjoo area for feeding.

Another prospective cattle importer that was in the process of preparing to import around 500 head from the United States shelved his plans after the BSE case. Australia exported 2,492 head of Black Angus feeder steers in 2003. Another shipment of 842 head of crossbred Angus steers from Australia arrived in Korea on January 16, 2004. Korean farmers are also protesting against the latest shipment of Australian calves as they are released from quarantine and sent to feedlots.

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

Cash Incentives for Quality Improvement: This program is designed to improve the quality of Hanwoo beef by providing support (100,000 - 200,000 won or \$85 - 170 per head) toward castration of Hanwoo bull calves. This program was terminated on June 30, 2003. As a follow-up to this program, as of July 1, 2004, castrated Hanwoo steers that receive "Grade A" after slaughter will receive a cash incentive amounting to 200,000 – 300,000 won per head (\$170 – \$255). The cash amount for 'Class A' grade dairy and crossbred steers that were castrated will be 100,000 won per head (\$85). Only cattle that were born in Korea are eligible for the incentive payment.

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

Mandatory Livestock Registration: The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry has also announced plans to require livestock farmers to register with the municipal/provincial government. To register, farmers will be required to maintain a minimum farm space per animal and undergo education on environmentally friendly agriculture once a year. Hanwoo farms larger than 300 square meters are required to register by the end of 2005. When the registration is completed, the government will have a better database for controlling livestock diseases, targeting support and enforcing prerequisites for obtaining support.

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

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

Beef Imports

The beef import estimate for 2003 was adjusted to reflect roughly 1,000 container loads of meat in the pipeline that were stranded by Korea's ban following the BSE case in the United States on December 23, 2003. Even though 2003 ended one week after the ban was implemented, the impact on actual imports was significant because importers were stocking up for the upcoming New Year (and Lunar New Year) holidays.

Since the United States accounted for 68 percent of the total imported beef market, the likelihood of Australia and New Zealand filling the gap immediately is unlikely. In addition to supply constraints in Australian and New Zealand, other countries such as Japan are also bidding against Korea to secure beef supplies. Korean demand for grass-fed beef is much lower than for grain-fed beef. Overall demand for beef has retracted in response to the negative media coverage.

As discussed in detail in the previous section, Post estimates in this report reflect an assumption that some easing of the beef import ban will occur by the middle of 2004. Even if this assumption becomes reality, reduced demand for beef driven by negative media reporting will likely result in anemic imports initially compared to pre-ban imports. Imports from the United States during the first six months of 2003 amounted to 106,539 MT (PWE), compared to an estimate of 103,000 MT (PWE) during the second half of 2003. However, the level of imported beef being sold through retail outlets (which normally accounts for about 60 percent of all beef purchases) is currently only 10-20 percent of normal sales levels. The HRI sector (which normally accounts for around 30 percent of beef consumption) is also sluggish at 60 – 70 percent of normal sales levels. The remaining 10 percent of the market is represented by meat processors.

Media coverage of any easing of the ban will likely be negative. Consequently, the positive impact on demand resulting from a Korean government decision to ease the ban could be overshadowed by negative press about such a decision. These factors were considered in projecting total imports and imports of U.S. beef in 2004. Post projects that total import will decline from 367,000 MT to 250,000 MT (CWE) in 2004 of which Post projects 50,000 MT from the United States.

Consumption/Utilization/Stocks

Despite the sluggish economic situation, those who can afford to pay for Hanwoo beef have not changed their consumption pattern. The price of Hanwoo beef is 4.5 times more than imported beef. Hanwoo products target the high-income consumer market. Most of the growth in the beef market was filled with reasonably priced but high quality imported beef. In contrast to consumers of Hanwoo beef, consumers of imported beef are much more likely to adjust consumption in response to the economic situation. Consequently, the sluggish economy in 2003 negatively impacted consumption of imported beef. Even if the economy picks up in 2004 and demand received the typical election season boost in April, beef consumption is expected to drop further in 2004 because of negative consumer perceptions about beef stemming from the BSE case in the United States.

Based on consumption patterns following past food scares, consumption typically shows no signs of recovery until at least 1 month after the initial reports of a food scare. During the major BSE outbreak in the United Kingdom, Korean beef consumption dropped 4.7 percent. Using these factors as guides Post projects a 10 percent drop in 2004 beef consumption. In contrast to the drop in consumption caused by the U.K. outbreak, a larger drop in consumption is expected in response to the U.S. case because Korea did not import beef from Britain while 68 percent of all imported beef came from the United States in 2003.

Major international suppliers continued to carry out market promotion activities in 2003. USMEF conducted 10-day promotional campaigns on chilled U.S. Choice/Prime Beef at major retail outlets throughout the year. USMEF conducts such promotions monthly in 50-60 retail outlets. In addition, the first promotion of Certified Angus Beef was conducted on November 13, 2003, by a major discount store. After the BSE case in the United States, the Australian Meat & Livestock Corporation began a promotional campaign for "Clean & Safe Australian Beef – Raised Fully through Grazing" at the retail level. New Zealand is emphasizing similar promotional approaches.

Korean language web sites of interest (some contain limited information in English):

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry:	www.maf.go.kr
National Agricultural Products Quality Service:	www.naqs.go.kr
National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation:	www.nacf.co.kr
Korea Swine Association:	www.koreapork.or.kr

The conversion factor used for converting carcass to boneless weight is 1.25 for pork and 1.36 for beef.

Section III: Swine and Pork

The Korean government's decision to vaccinate swine against classical swine fever (CSF) has eliminated Korean pork producers' hopes of resuming exports to Japan anytime in the near future. The Japanese government requires the exporting countries have not cases of CSF for one year from the last vaccination. The CSF vaccination program is still underway as of February 2004. Therefore, pork exports to Japan from the Korean mainland will be precluded throughout 2004. However, Korea has requested that Japan regionalize its policy on Korean pork exports by allowing shipments from Jeju Island where no CSF outbreaks have been detected and no CSF vaccination program has been conducted. Jeju Island is not expected be able to export pork to Japan until the spring of 2004 at the earliest pending negotiation of a protocol between Korea and Japan. Small amounts of Korean pork will likely continue to be exported to Russia and the Philippines.

Pork production intended to supply the export market prior to disease outbreaks ended up in stocks and was carried over into 2003. However, aggressive promotional activities by the Korean Swine Association to increase the consumption of unpopular cuts are being aired on television and radio programs. Broadcast promotions along with advertisements in newspapers and subway trains seem to be eliciting results as the stock level has begun to subside. The simultaneous cases of BSE and avian influenza at the end of 2003 will accelerate the tightening of pork stocks in 2004 as consumers turn to pork and fish instead of beef and poultry. A survey conducted by the U.S. Meat Export Federation in August 2003 revealed that 79 percent of consumers purchase pork at least once a week, which is higher than beef (56%) or poultry (42%). The frequency of pork purchases will increase after the BSE case and AI outbreak.

Although mainland producers cannot export pork to Japan, herd size is projected to increase modestly to meet demand for popular cuts such as pork bellies, Boston butts and short ribs. Increased demand for beef and poultry substitutes is expected to also encourage herd expansion. The decision by the Korean government on when to lift the import ban placed on U.S. beef will also influence pork consumption levels in 2004. Even with high inventory levels, the shortage in popular cuts will make it necessary for Korea to continue to import specialty cuts, such as pork bellies and Boston butts.

The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) plans to assist the swine farmers by developing new export markets, such as Philippines, Mongolia, etc. MAF plans to send promotional teams to these new markets and provide incentives to exporting firms. Other assistance to the swine sector in 2004 includes the following programs some of which also encompass the cattle sector:

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

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

Mandatory Livestock Registration: See details in Section II.

Mandatory Record Keeping of Livestock Sales: See details in Section II.

Korean language web sites of interest (some contain limited information in English):

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry:	www.maf.go.kr
National Agricultural Products Quality Service:	www.naqs.go.kr
National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation:	www.nacf.co.kr
Korea Swine Association:	www.koreapork.or.kr

The conversion factors used for converting a carcass to a boneless weight are 1.25 for pork, 1.36 for beef.

Section IV: Statistical Tables: Cattle and Beef

PS&D Table for Cattle and Beef



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Korea: Beef Imports (2002 - 2003)

Country	2002	2003
	Revised	Preliminary
	(In metric tons, product weight equivalent)	
U.S.A.	201,128	209,500
Australia	83,166	70,100
New Zealand	17,458	26,200
Canada	13,974	7,200
Others	104	200
TOTAL	315,830	313,200

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

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

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2003	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	201,128	591,854	182,899	537,716	206,821	746,402
Australia	83,166	185,433	75,685	168,037	63,957	159,940
Canada	13,974	32,226	12,609	29,249	6,547	17,344
New Zealand	17,458	38,306	16,468	36,135	24,006	59,521
Others	104	298	101	284	107	294
TOTAL	315,830	848,117	287,762	771,421	301,438	983,501

Source: Korea Customs Service
Product Weight Equivalent

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

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2003	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	16	163	11	106	76	393
Australia	5	13	5	13	33	311
PRC	102	44	80	34	98	45
Canada	6	44	6	39	4	36
Other	8	21	9	22	19	37
TOTAL	137	285	111	214	230	822

Source: Korea Customs Service
Product Weight Equivalent (HS 021020 and 160250)

Exports of processed beef products were minimal. Korea exported a total of 18 MT in 2002, compared to 12 metric tons in 2001. Exports during the first eleven months of 2003 reached 7 metric tons.

Korea: Cattle Slaughter Trend

Month/Year	Total	Cows	Steers
	(Heads Slaughtered)		
Total 1997	1,125,281	573,954	551,327
Total 1998	1,282,290	643,266	639,024
Total 1999	1,096,207	614,325	481,882
Total 2000	997,331	547,745	449,586
Total 2001	729,245	369,039	360,206
Total 2002	633,024	313,466	319,558
Total 2003	584,201	268,989	315,212
January, 2003	85,870	37,848	48,022
February, 2003	31,869	16,569	15,300
March, 2003	43,461	21,316	22,145
April, 2003	46,105	20,937	25,168
May, 2003	44,025	20,548	23,477
June, 2003	40,719	18,375	22,344
July, 2003	44,183	20,997	23,186
August, 2003	52,854	23,514	29,340
September, 2003	56,360	26,287	30,073
October, 2003	42,785	20,260	22,525
November, 2003	42,772	19,743	23,029
December, 2003	53,198	22,595	30,603

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Korea: Live Hanwoo Beef Cattle Prices

(Won per head, Exchange rate is US\$1=1,174 won)

Month/Year	Calf		500 Kg.	
	Female	Male	Female	Male *
1999 Average	774,000	1,024,000	2,401,000	2,488,000
2000 Average	1,103,000	1,294,000	2,872,000	2,752,000
2001 Average	1,729,000	1,785,000	3,514,000	3,245,000
2002 Average	2,306,000	2,288,000	4,236,000	3,927,000
2003 Average	3,242,000	2,610,000	4,849,000	3,907,000
January, 2003	2,567,000	2,466,000	4,604,000	3,879,000
February, 2003	2,686,000	2,506,000	4,647,000	3,798,000
March, 2003	2,864,000	2,582,000	4,716,000	3,697,000
April, 2003	2,990,000	2,591,000	4,774,000	3,422,000
May, 2003	3,211,000	2,630,000	4,880,000	3,627,000
June, 2003	3,343,000	2,651,000	4,898,000	3,666,000
July, 2003	3,365,000	2,607,000	4,886,000	3,934,000
August, 2003	3,370,000	2,616,000	4,900,000	4,120,000
September, 2003	3,402,000	2,630,000	4,911,000	4,129,000
October, 2003	3,453,000	2,631,000	4,949,000	4,145,000
November, 2003	3,594,000	2,661,000	5,011,000	4,122,000
December, 2003	3,667,000	2,659,000	5,076,000	4,041,000

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

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

Korea: Hanwoo Cattle Inventory

(1,000 Household, 1,000 Head)

Month/ Year	Hous e- hold	Total Stock	By Age			Cow	
			Under 1 year old	1-2 year old	Over 2 year old	1-2 year old	Over 2 year old
Sep., 1997	482	2,880	1,191	528	1,161	277	1,146
Dec., 1997	465	2,735	1,102	535	1,098	275	1,082
Mar., 1998	474	2,762	1,043	580	1,139	300	1,118
Jun., 1998	466	2,750	1,058	588	1,104	305	1,082
Sep., 1998	450	2,633	1,015	585	1,033	306	1,013
Dec., 1998	427	2,383	895	556	932	296	913
Mar., 1999	413	2,198	812	503	883	276	862
Jun., 1999	399	2,167	801	512	854	280	834
Sep., 1999	372	2,094	758	520	816	272	794
Dec., 1999	350	1,952	717	489	746	256	726
Mar., 2000	336	1,819	646	461	712	239	690
Jun., 2000	326	1,801	666	434	701	215	678
Sep., 2000	305	1,713	642	412	659	199	639
Dec., 2000	290	1,590	589	390	611	188	593
Mar., 2001	267	1,476	540	361	575	172	556
Jun., 2001	260	1,507	544	383	580	178	562
Sep., 2001	247	1,485	544	370	571	171	552
Dec., 2001	235	1,406	506	351	549	163	532
Mar., 2002	227	1,371	499	328	544	149	525
Jun., 2002	224	1,448	558	324	566	146	546
Sep., 2002	218	1,461	557	335	569	144	546
Dec., 2002	212	1,410	521	335	554	146	532
Mar., 2003	191	1,337	484	325	528	141	504
Jun., 2003	190	1,423	529	349	545	152	521
Sep., 2003	189	1,464	551	355	558	156	533
Dec., 2003	188	1,480	546	366	568	157	543

Source: National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service

Note: Total animal numbers may not add up, due to rounding.

Korea: Hanwoo Cattle – Cow/Calf Ratio

(1,000 Head)

Month/Year	Calf (Under 1 year)	Cow (Over 1 year)	Ratio (%)
Sep., 1997	1,191	1,423	83.7
Dec., 1997	1,102	1,357	81.2
Mar., 1998	1,043	1,418	73.6
Jun., 1998	1,058	1,387	76.3
Sep., 1998	1,015	1,319	77.0
Dec., 1998	895	1,209	74.0
Mar., 1999	812	1,138	71.4
Jun., 1999	801	1,114	71.9
Sep., 1999	758	1,066	71.1
Dec., 1999	717	982	73.0
Mar., 2000	646	929	69.5
Jun., 2000	666	893	74.6
Sep., 2000	642	838	76.6
Dec., 2000	589	781	75.4
Mar., 2001	540	728	74.2
Jun., 2001	544	740	73.5
Sep., 2001	544	723	75.2
Dec., 2001	506	695	72.8
Mar., 2002	499	674	74.0
Jun., 2002	558	692	80.6
Sep., 2002	557	690	80.7
Dec., 2002	521	678	76.8
Mar., 2003	484	645	75.0
Jun., 2003	529	673	78.6
Sep., 2003	551	689	80.0
Dec., 2003	546	700	78.0

Source: National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service

Korea: Cattle/Beef Tariff Table for CY2004

(N: In-quota / M: Out-of-quota)

Tariff Number	Product Description	WTO Bound Rate	Current Applied Rate	Other Information
0102.10.1000	Pure-bred breeding milk cow	N: 0 M: 89.1%	N: 0 M: 89.1%	Total In-quota amounts for these three HS numbers are 1,067 heads.
0102.10.2000	Pure-bred breeding beef cattle	N: 0 M: 89.1%	N: 0 M: 89.1%	
0102.10.9000	Pure-bred breeding – other	N: 0 M: 89.1%	N: 0 M: 89.1%	
0102.90.1000	Other milk cow	40.0%	40.0%	Import was liberalized on Jan. 1, 2001
0102.90.2000	Other beef cattle	40.0%	40.0%	
0102.90.9000	Other	0	0	
0201.00.0000	Beef (Fresh or chilled)			
0201.10.0000	Carcass and half-carcass	40.0%	40.0%	Import was liberalized on Jan. 1, 2001
0201.20.0000	Other cuts with bone-in	40.0%	40.0%	
0201.30.0000	Boneless	40.0%	40.0%	
0202.00.0000	Beef (Frozen)			
0202.10.0000	Carcass and half-carcass	40.0%	40.0%	Import was liberalized on Jan. 1, 2001
0202.20.0000	Other cuts with bone-in	40.0%	40.0%	
0202.30.0000	Boneless	40.0%	40.0%	
0206.10.0000	Beef offal (Fresh or chilled)	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.20.0000	Beef offal (Frozen)			
0206.21.0000	Tongues	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.22.0000	Livers	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.29.0000	Other			
0206.29.1000	Tails	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.29.2000	Feet	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.29.9000	Other	18.0%	18.0%	
0210.20.0000	Meat & edible meat offal of bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal of bovine animals			
0210.20.1000	Dried or smoked	27.0%	27.0%	
0210.20.9000	Other	27.0%	27.0%	
1602.50.0000	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, of bovine animals			
1602.50.1000	In airtight containers	72.0%	72.0%	
1602.50.9000	Other	72.0%	72.0%	

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Institute

N: in-quota rate; M: out-quota rate.

Section V: Statistical Tables: Swine and Pork

PS&D for Swine and Pork



SWINE.XLS

Korea: Pork Imports (2002 - 2003)

Country	2002	2003
	Revised	Preliminary
	(In metric tons, product weight equivalent)	
U.S.A.	14,361	12,200
Canada	38,161	34,300
Belgium	19,669	15,000
Denmark	18,299	15,000
Hungary	14,190	8,900
Austria	4,466	2,200
Chile	3,387	15,000
Australia	2,723	1,800
Netherlands	2,576	5,700
Finland	2,152	1,700
Poland	1,458	1,500
Sweden	1,232	1,000
Mexico	237	100
France	111	5,700
Other	250	200
TOTAL	123,272	120,300

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

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

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2003	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	14,361	14,903	13,479	14,167	11,333	12,300
Canada	38,161	30,367	34,493	27,926	31,903	21,424
Denmark	18,299	33,573	17,292	32,029	13,896	17,701
Hungary	14,190	32,596	13,280	30,585	8,307	15,643
Belgium	19,669	52,223	18,909	50,346	13,863	32,728
Netherlands	2,576	6,908	2,211	5,908	5,257	12,672
France	111	314	23	74	5,276	14,028
Austria	4,466	11,273	4,226	10,636	2,003	4,399
Australia	2,723	4,704	2,572	4,416	1,757	3,403
Finland	2,152	6,253	2,064	5,978	1,629	4,106
Poland	1,458	3,417	1,385	3,212	1,395	2,190
Sweden	1,232	2,209	1,183	2,185	908	776
Mexico	237	429	224	393	14	19
Chile	3,387	6,328	2,739	5,376	13,768	26,956
Other	250	416	182	344	144	568
TOTAL	123,272	205,913	114,262	193,575	111,453	168,913

Source: Korea Customs Service
Product Weight Equivalent (HS Code: 0203)

Korea: Pork Exports (2002 – 2003)

Country	2002	2003
	Revised	Preliminary
	(In metric tons, product weight equivalent)	
U.S.A.	0	0
Russia	6,306	5,600
Philippine	5,841	6,000
Thailand	272	0
Hong Kong	22	0
Mongolia	0	150
Others	63	250
TOTAL	12,504	12,000

Source: Korea Customs Service, Office of Agricultural Affairs

Korea: Processed Pork Imports (Annual 2002, First Eleven Months of 2002 and 2003)

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2003	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	312	1,079	289	986	321	1,198
PRC	171	219	150	193	85	115
Australia	1	15	1	13	2	39
Canada	4	35	4	31	3	45
Netherlands	36	67	18	33	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	8	25
Other	1	1	0	0	1	2
TOTAL	525	1,416	462	1,256	420	1,424

Source: Korea Customs Service

Product Weight Equivalent (HS 0210.1, 1602.41, 1602.42)

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

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2003	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippine	261	84	189	60	672	242
Japan	73	587	69	555	93	830
Germany	0	0	0	0	61	90
Congo	7	46	7	46	3	23
Georgia	44	78	44	78	22	39
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	385	795	309	739	852	1,225

Source: Korea Customs Service

Product Weight Equivalent (HS 0210.1, 1602.41, 1602.42)

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

(Unit: MT & \$000)

Country	Annual 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2002		Jan. – Nov., 2003	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	6,306	9,721	4,671	6,684	4,758	5,128
Philippine	5,841	4,363	5,540	4,077	5,123	5,417
Hong Kong	22	18	22	18	0	0
Thailand	272	42	272	42	0	0
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	101	64
Other	63	197	64	196	230	342
TOTAL	12,504	14,341	10,569	11,017	10,212	10,951

Source: Korea Customs Service
Product Weight Equivalent (HS 0203)

Korea: Swine Slaughter Trend

Month	2001	2002	2003
	(Heads Slaughtered)		
January	1,100,339	1,288,045	1,396,954
February	1,085,728	1,141,435	1,177,307
March	1,248,553	1,284,482	1,277,202
April	1,153,402	1,273,950	1,287,346
May	1,130,087	1,170,900	1,224,233
June	1,063,974	1,138,994	1,146,264
July	1,074,254	1,228,207	1,192,283
August	1,207,573	1,319,857	1,233,340
September	1,274,895	1,251,483	1,214,569
October	1,332,652	1,459,689	1,400,025
November	1,364,433	1,423,719	1,273,525
December	1,288,381	1,357,671	1,462,952
TOTAL	14,324,271	15,338,432	15,286,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Korea: Live Swine Prices

(Won per head, Exchange rate is US\$1=1,174 won)

Annual Live Swine Prices				
Year	Piglet		Swine (100 Kg)	
1995	49,000		155,000	
1996	48,000		171,000	
1997	53,000		171,000	
1998	50,000		179,000	
1999	59,000		199,000	
2000	54,000		166,000	
2001	55,000		174,000	
2002	59,000		178,000	
2003	53,000		164,000	
Monthly Live Swine Prices				
Month / Year	Piglet		Swine (100 Kg)	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
January	60,000	52,000	188,000	152,000
February	61,000	52,000	187,000	148,000
March	62,000	52,000	189,000	154,000
April	65,000	53,000	206,000	162,000
May	68,000	56,000	209,000	189,000
June	69,000	59,000	217,000	205,000
July	65,000	57,000	187,000	186,000
August	57,000	56,000	157,000	173,000
September	51,000	52,000	139,000	150,000
October	49,000	48,000	137,000	134,000
November	50,000	50,000	153,000	153,000
December	52,000	52,000	155,000	166,000

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

Korea: Swine/Pork Tariff Table for CY2004

Tariff Number	Product Description	WTO Bound Rate	Current Applied Rate	Other Information
0103.10.000	Pure-bred breeding swine	N: 0 M: 18.0%	N: 0 M: 18.0%	In-quota amount is 1,850 heads.
0103.90.000	Other swine			
0103.91.000	Weighing, less than 50 Kg.	18.0%	18.0%	
0103.92.000	Weighing, 50 Kg. or more	18.0%	18.0%	
0203.10.000	Pork (Fresh or chilled)			
0203.11.000	Carcass and half-carcass	22.5%	22.5%	
0203.12.000	Hams, shoulder and cuts, with bone-in	22.5%	22.5%	
0203.19.100	Belly	22.5%	22.5%	
0203.19.900	Others	22.5%	22.5%	
0203.20.000	Pork (Frozen)			
0203.21.000	Carcass and half-carcass	25.0%	25.0%	
0203.22.000	Hams, shoulder and cuts, with bone-in	25.0%	25.0%	
0203.29.100	Belly	25.0%	25.0%	
0203.29.900	Others	25.0%	25.0%	
0206.30.000	Pork offal (Fresh or chilled)	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.40.000	Pork offal (Frozen)			
0206.41.000	Liver	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.49.100	Feet	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.49.900	Others	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.80.000	Other offal (Fresh/chilled)	18.0%	18.0%	
0206.90.000	Other offal (Frozen)	18.0%	18.0%	

0210.10.0000	Meat & edible meat offal of swine, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal of swine			
0210.11.0000	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone-in	25.0%	25.0%	
0210.12.0000	Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof	31.5%	31.5%	
0210.19.0000	Other	25.0%	25.0%	
1602.40.0000	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, of swine			
1602.41.1000	Hams and cuts thereof in airtight containers	54.0%	54.0%	
1602.41.9000	Hams and cuts thereof, other	27.0%	27.0%	
1602.42.1000	Shoulders and cuts thereof in airtight containers	54.0%	54.0%	
1602.42.9000	Shoulders and cuts thereof, other	27.0%	27.0%	

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Institute
N: in-quota rate; M: out-quota rate.