

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Korea - Republic of

Citrus Annual

PS&D and Trade Update for MY 2011/12

Approved By:

Michael G. Francom

Prepared By:

Sunyoung Choi / Gerald Smith

Report Highlights:

Total citrus production for MY 2011/12 is forecast at 645,000 metric tons (MT), which is higher than MY 2010/11 due to the alternate bearing cycle of citrus trees. A variety of government and industry programs have been introduced to reduce production in order to limit the downward price pressure resulting from this year's bumper crop.

Production

In MY 2011/12, total citrus production is forecast to increase to 645,000 MT due to the alternate bearing cycle of citrus trees. Korea's citrus production is predominantly made-up of Unshu (tangerine) oranges. Unshu orange production is forecast at 560,000 metric tons this year, up more than 80,000 metric tons, or 16 percent, from the previous year.

While this year's overall citrus production was considered a bumper crop by industry standards, unshu orange production is slightly lower than the optimal production level of 580,000 metric tons. This optimal production level has been set to keep domestic prices in check using a variety of reduction programs.

The Jeju government fallowed prime citrus area through a practice commonly referred to as 'resting'. From June 20 through July 20 2011, the Jeju Citrus Growers Cooperative and Jeju National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF) conducted a voluntary biennial "rest year" program to remove all fruits from trees in an area totaling 1,179 hectares.

Another aspect of the reduction program is tree thinning. The Jeju government doubled its tree thinning area from last year to 1,200 hectares in 2011. Additionally, some of the marginal citrus farms were taken completely out of production.

In MY 2011/12, the acreage for open field-grown Unshu oranges is forecast to stay relatively unchanged at 20,590 hectares. The Jeju government is drawing on the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) transition fund to support the construction of tangerine facilities (e.g. packinghouses and greenhouses), which has prompted some open field tangerine growers to shift towards late varieties and winter Unshu oranges that are grown in green houses. Additionally, growers are also switching because late varieties are currently command higher retail prices.

This small, but growing trend towards later varieties is evident in the recent production figures. The annual production of late varieties has increased by 55 percent over the past 4 years reaching 42,800 metric tons in 2010. Late-season varieties' production acreage also increased by 14 percent or 1,700 hectares during the same period. In addition, monitoring conducted by the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) shows that the producing areas for late varieties are forecast to increase by 6.5 percent in 2012.

Greenhouse Production

In MY 2011/12, total production of greenhouse citrus is recorded at 18,443 metric tons, down 15 percent from the previous season due to reduced acreage. Some farmers are shifting to late varieties due to increased production costs from higher oil prices. In order to save on costs, these same farmers are also looking to produce late varieties in greenhouses without heating, which has in turn led to a decline

in the total acreage of electric-heated greenhouse production.

FTA Transition Fund

The Jeju government requested 22.8 billion won (US\$ 19.8 million) of FTA transition funding for 2012, which is 38 percent (6.2 billion won) more than last year. MIFAFF is expected to provide the funding, which is used to improve crop quality and build infrastructure, such as packing houses and greenhouses.

Marketing Orders

The Jeju government will not request marketing orders this year because the MY 2011/12 Unshu orange production is forecast at 560,000 metric tons, which is lower than the optimal production level of 580,000 metric tons. Generally, a marketing order is implemented when the total citrus production is over the optimal level of 580,000 tons, which is intended to stabilize market prices. The aim of marketing orders is also to remove small, oversized, and inferior fruit from the commercial supply chain.

Check-off Program

Jeju continues to use its citrus check-off program in MY 2011/12. The program funding for 2012 is 2.5 billion won (\$ 2.2 million), which is 0.5 billion won higher than in 2010. The central government provides half of the funding. The remainder is collected through a check-off fee of 0.5 percent for all fruit sold through auctions as well as funds collected from individual producer groups. Check-off funds are used mainly for supporting marketing activities and foreign market development.

Exports

The Jeju government has an export target of 7,000 metric tons of Unshu oranges for MY 2011/12. The target is relatively ambitious compared to the 1,660 metric tons, which was recorded the previous year. In the short term, the prospects of exporting Unshu are not promising because domestic prices remain high. The export markets targeted are Russia, Canada, United States, and South East Asian countries.

Imports

In MY 2011/12, fresh orange imports are expected to hold relatively steady at 145,000 metric tons since higher-priced local fruit, like apples and pears, remains in short supply. Imports of fresh oranges from January through October 2011 were 138,779 metric tons, a 31 percent increase from the previous year. During this period, over 96 percent of all fresh orange imports, totaling 133,524 tons, originated from the United States and the remainder from Chile, South Africa and Australia.

In 2012, the U.S. fresh oranges will continue to dominate the Korean market due to the familiarity and quality of the product and the forthcoming reduction of tariffs rates under the KOR-US FTA. Historically, about 95 percent of imported fresh oranges are Navel, while Valencia oranges account for just 5 percent of the overall market share in Korea. However, the import volume for Valencia is

expected to increase under the KOR-US FTA due to new market opportunities for fresh squeezed juice products.

Upon implementation of the KOR-US FTA, an estimated 70 percent of current U.S. orange trade with Korea will be subject to lower tariffs immediately. On “out-of-season” product entering during the March 1-August 31 period, Korea’s 50-percent tariff will immediately be reduced to 30 percent, and will then be reduced to zero in six equal annual installments.

An initial duty-free tariff-rate quota (TRQ) of 2,500 metric tons will apply for orange imports from the United States during Korea’s “in-season” period of September 1 through the end of February. In-season imports above the TRQ volume will continue at the current most-favored-nation rate of 50 percent.

Out-of-Season Oranges Tariff Phase-Out (Mar – Aug)									
HSK	HS-10 Description	Base Rate (%)	Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
0805100000	Oranges	50	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

In-Season Orange TRQ (Sep-Feb)						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
TRQ Volumes	2,500	2,575	2,652	2,732	2,814	Grows at a compound 3% annual rate in perpetuity

Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (FCOJ) Market Situation

FCOJ imports for MY 2011/12 are expected to reach 29,000 metric tons since the domestic orange juice market is quite mature and there is strong competition from other types of beverages such as coffee and health functional drinks. However, FCOJ imports from the United States are expected to increase under the KOR-US FTA with the immediate removal of the 54 percent current tariff once the agreement is implemented.

Brazil is still the largest supplier of FCOJ to Korea accounting for about 68 percent, followed by the United States with 20 percent of the total market share by volume in MY 2010/11. In MY 2012/13 U.S. FCOJ in will account for 60 percent of the market KORUS FTA.

In MY 2011/12, local production of tangerine concentrate is projected to increase due to a recent bumper crop. The three major tangerine concentrate producers in Jeju are projected to use about 110,000 metric tons of Unshu oranges in MY 2011/12, which is about 36 percent higher in volume terms from the previous year. Growers are being paid 140 won per kilogram for tangerine used for processing, which is 20 won higher than the previous year.

Export Requirements:

Please refer to the [APHIS Export Requirements for Korea](#) to learn about the requirements for shipping fresh oranges to Korea. For more information, please contact the U.S. Agricultural Trade Office, U.S. Embassy Seoul, Korea, at atoseoul@fas.usda.gov, Tel: 82-2-397-4188, Fax: 82-2-720-7921, or visit www.atoseoul.com

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

PS&D for Tangerines

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh Korea, Republic of	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	20,906	20,906	20,900	20,732		20,590
Area Harvested	19,652	19,652	19,646	19,488		19,355
Bearing Trees	24,565	24,565	24,558	24,360		24,193
Non-Bearing Trees	6,794	6,794	6,792	6,738		6,692
Total No. Of Trees	31,359	31,359	31,350	31,098		30,885
Production	740	740	610	565		645
Imports	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	740	740	610	565		645
Exports	3	4	2	2		3
Fresh Dom. Consumption	613	612	523	482		532
For Processing	124	124	85	81		110
Total Distribution	740	740	610	565		645
HECTARES, 1000 TREES, 1000 MT						

PS&D for Oranges

Oranges, Fresh Korea, Republic of	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0		0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Production	0	0	0	0		0
Imports	108	108	140	142		145
Total Supply	108	108	140	142		145
Exports	0	0	0	0		0
Fresh Dom. Consumption	108	108	140	142		145
For Processing	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	108	108	140	142		145
HECTARES, 1000 TREES, 1000 MT						

PS&D for Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (FCOJ)

Orange Juice Korea, Republic of	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post

Deliv. To Processors	123,551	123,551	85,000	81,117		110,000
Beginning Stocks	1,825	1,825	2,081	2,081		2,077
Production	9,884	9,884	6,800	6,494		8,800
Imports	25,747	25,747	24,000	28,802		29,000
Total Supply	37,456	37,456	32,881	37,377		39,877
Exports	1,134	1,134	1,050	530		1,000
Domestic Consumption	34,241	34,241	30,004	34,770		36,717
Ending Stocks	2,081	2,081	1,827	2,077		2,160
Total Distribution	37,456	37,456	32,881	37,377		39,877
MT						

Production

Korea: Citrus Production Situation 1/

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Farm Household	Gross Income (Mil.won)
2001	25,408	646,023	36,580	361,667
2002	25,207	788,679	35,078	316,494
2003	24,560	645,587	33,957	459,700
2004	22,048	595,591	31,233	610,400
2005	21,430	661,992	30,659	600,639
2006	21,382	631,324	30,747	660,288
2007	20,965	747,376	31,005	431,883
2008	20,937	592,160	31,027	631,325
2009	20,898	741,014	31,200	601,113
2010	20,747	568,478	30,905	668,482
2011	20,612	645,000	N/A	N/A

1/ Calendar year basis including greenhouse

2/ Preliminary

Source: Jeju Provincial Government & Korea Rural Economic Institute

Korea: Citrus Utilization (Unit: MT)

Year	Total	Fresh	Processing	Other 1/
2002	788,679	531,081	112,359	145,239 2/
2003	645,587	477,523	120,333	47,731 3/

2004	595,591	415,338	100,517	79,736 3/
2005	661,992	491,260	125,343	45,389 3/
2006	631,324	450,087	109,496	71,747 3/
2007	747,376	513,746	138,782	94,948 3/
2008	592,160	427,669	88,664	75,827 3/
2009	741,014	519,423	123,551	98,040 3/
2010	568,478	385,456	81,117	101,905 4/

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

2/ Other – including exports and military consumption

3/ Other – including exports, military consumption, North Korea Aid, and consumption within Jeju island

4/ Other – including exports, military consumption and consumption within Jeju island

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

Korea: Citrus Summer Greenhouse Production Situation

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Gross Income (Mil. Won)	Household	Price (Won/Kg)
2002	516	27,046	64,639	1,573	2,390
2003	462	26,620	73,644	1,422	2,767
2004	430	25,903	68,604	1,323	2,648
2005	409	23,751	65,905	1,227	2,775
2006	352	20,341	63,202	1,051	3,107
2007	359	22,895	78,013	1,048	3,407
2008	313	22,356	71,941	954	3,218
2009	304	22,636	72,445	912	3,200
2010	312	21,602	74,507	929	3,449
2011 1/	297	18,443	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Preliminary

Source: Jeju Provincial Government & Korea Rural Economic Institute

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

Year	Price
2003	100

2004	100
2005	100
2006	100
2007	80
2008	80
2009	80
2010	120
2011	140

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
2000	2,249	564	23.0
2001	2,284	646	28.0
2002	2,418	789	32.0
2003	2,275	632	27.0
2004	2,411	584	24.0
2005	2,593	638	24.0
2006	2,504	620	24.0
2007	2,750	777	28.0
2008	2,698	636	23.6
2009	2,881	753	26.1
2010	2,489	615	24.7

Source: Korea Statistical Information Service

Korea: Total Fruits and Citrus Per Capita Consumption

Year	Total Fruits	Total Citrus 1/	Local Citrus Only
2002	58.8 Kg	15.5 Kg	13.3 Kg

2003	55.8 Kg	16.0 Kg	13.0 Kg
2004	58.8 Kg	15.2 Kg	12.0 Kg
2005	62.6 Kg	15.7 Kg	13.1 Kg
2006	62.2 Kg	15.2 Kg	12.7 Kg
2007	67.9 Kg	N/A	16.0 Kg
2008	65.5 Kg	N/A	13.0 Kg
2009	67.7 Kg	N/A	15.4 Kg
2010	58 Kg	N/A	12.6 Kg

1/ Including imported oranges

Source: Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Trade Related Statistics

Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Fresh Orange

(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff

2004	57,020	50	50
2009	N/A	50	50
2010	N/A	50	50
2011	N/A	50	50
2012	N/A	50	50

Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Other Citrus
(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	2,097	50	144
2009	2,097	50	144
2010	2,097	50	144
2011	2,097	50	144
2012	2,097	50	144

1/ HS 0805.20.1000, HS 0805.20.9000, HS 0805.90.0000

Korea: Monthly Orange Imports
(Unit: MT)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
‘11	7,005	17,580	45,113	43,219	14,679	2,622	2,467	2,007	2,158	1,928	-	-
‘10	4,854	9,083	29,267	39,841	14,309	3,201	976	1,061	2,252	1,314	1,166	2,734
‘09	2,481	6,576	17,739	26,473	9,541	1,232	164	889	2,486	1751	85	1,804
‘08	9,266	14,334	34,660	30,565	8,416	1,974	1,438	1,067	2,281	2,593	218	1,075

Source: Korea Customs Service & Korea International Trade Association

Import Trade Matrix for Oranges		
Country: Korea		
Commodity: Orange (HS 0805.10)		Unit: MT & U\$1,000
Imports for	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11

	(Oct. 09 – Sep. 10)		(Oct. 10 – Sep. 11)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	103,489	122,525	136,498	162,929
Others				
South Africa	2,139	2,090	1,594	1,701
Australia	0	0	563	826
Spain	260	273	292	311
Chile	2,593	3,455	3,099	4,311
Other	0	0	18	22
Total for Others	4,992	5,818	5,566	7,171
Grand Total	108,481	128,343	142,064	170,100

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Import Trade Matrix for Lemons		
Country: Korea		
Commodity: Lemon (0805.50.10)		Unit: MT & U\$1,000
Imports for	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11

	(Oct. 09 – Sep. 10)		(Oct. 10 – Sep. 11)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	4,742	6,327	5,967	8,364
Others				
Chile	941	1,272	814	1171
Total for Others	941	1,272	814	1171
Grand Total	5,683	7,599	6,781	9,535

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Import Trade Matrix for Grapefruits				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Grapefruit (0805.40)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2009/10 (Oct. 09 – Sep. 10)		MY 2010/11 (Oct. 10 – Sep. 11)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	6,178	7,271	8,383	10,195
Others				
Israel	724	782	610	968
India	0	0	0	0
Total for Others	724	782	610	968
Grand Total	6,902	8,053	8,993	11,163

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Export Trade Matrix for Korean Tangerines		
Country: Korea		
Commodity: Tangerine (HS 0805.20.10/20/90) Unit: MT & U\$1,000		
Exports for	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11

	(Oct. 09 – Sep. 10)		(Oct. 10 – Sep. 11)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	10	13	11	16
Others				
Russia	1,478	1,396	1,162	890
Canada	827	960	157	150
Japan	11	68	12	80
Hong Kong	45	54	12	15
Guam	83	220	62	88
Indonesia	93	104	31	42
Malaysia	17	20	16	17
Vietnam	21	19	0	0
Mongolia	44	31	21	25
Singapore	63	108	22	31
Others	156	143	171	231
Total for Others	3,838	3,123	1,666	1,569
Grand Total	3,848	3,136	1,677	1,585

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Import Trade Matrix for FOJC		
Country: Korea		
Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)		Unit: MT & U\$1,000
Imports for	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11

	(Oct. 09 – Sep. 10)		(Oct. 10 – Sep. 11)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	5,047	11,892	5,693	16,215
Others				
Brazil	18,148	23,603	19,486	42,213
Australia	384	556	532	864
Israel	1,239	1,788	2,061	3,825
Netherlands	283	140	0	0
Canada	22	65	34	106
U.K.	55	108	72	166
Taiwan	233	700	275	1,104
Italy	7	9	19	40
Other	329	1,320	630	2,267
Total for Others	20,700	28,289	23,109	50,585
Grand Total	25,747	40,181	28,802	66,800

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Export Trade Matrix for FOJC		
Country: Korea		
Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)		Unit: MT & U\$1,000
Exports for	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11

	(Oct. 09 – Sep. 10)		(Oct. 10 – Sep. 11)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	5	4	0	0
Others				
Japan	217	265	173	234
Indonesia	638	496	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0
PRC	117	155	166	268
UAE	0	0	101	90
Singapore	83	70	49	46
Hong Kong	2	3	3	4
Oman	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	3	2	12	9
Other	69	115	26	57
Total for Others	1,129	1,106	530	708
Grand Total	1,134	1,110	530	708

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate
(Unit: Korean Won/1US\$)

Month	2009	2010	2011
January	1346.10	1138.82	1120.07
February	1429.46	1157.08	1118.14

March	1461.98	1137.64	1122.45
April	1341.90	1117.11	1086.84
May	1258.71	1163.11	1083.54
June	1261.35	1212.33	1081.27
July	1263.97	1207.30	1059.50
August	1238.40	1179.92	1073.17
September	1219.15	1167.01	1118.61
October	1175.25	1123.45	1155.45
November	1164.23	1126.20	-
December	1166.45	1147.55	-

Source: Korea Industrial Bank

Price Tables

Korea: Average Wholesale Auction Prices for Regular Unshu (tangerines)
(Unit: Korean Won per 15 Kilogram)

	High Quality	Medium Quality
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Month	2010	2011	2010	2011
Jan.	21,070	28,714	16,380	23,819
Feb.	21,411	23,000	16,968	18,353
Mar.	25,282	22,018	20,035	17,460
April - September: N/A				
Oct.	-	26,533	-	21,333
Nov.	22,809	24,782	17,873	19,673
Dec.	26,643	-	21,704	-

1/ November 8 spot price

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation Korea: Average Wholesale

Prices for Greenhouse Tangerine, Nationwide
(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	2010	2011
May	6,932	6,988
Jun.	5,258	6,384
Jul.	5,222	4,558
Aug.	4,487	3,719
Sep.	4,522	3,791
Oct.	3,337	3,559
Nov.	1,860	2,040 1/

1/ November 8 spot price

Source: Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Citrus Marketing & Shipping Association

Korea: Average Retail Prices for Regular Unshu (tangerines), Nationwide
(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits, Approximately 100 gram per fruit)

Year Month	2009	2010	2011	% Changes to the previous year
Jan	2,504	1,962	2,715	38
	2,572	2,131	2,839	33

Feb				
Mar	2,987	2,573	2,870	12
Oct	2,555	-	2,877	N/A
Nov	1,966	2,832	2,655	-6
Dec	1,715	2,679	-	-

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Average Retail Prices for Imported Oranges, Nationwide
(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits)

Year Month	2009	2010	2010	% Changes to the previous year
Jan	9,497	9,515	10,550	11
Feb	9,345	8,367	9,380	12
Mar	10,063	8,445	9,268	10
Apr	10,179	8,854	9,311	5
May	10,768	9,695	8,759	-10
Jun	9,369	10,454	9,554	-9
Jul	9,858	8,945	9,318	4
Aug	10,505	9,851	-	N/A
Sep	10,186	10,596	10,424	-2
Oct	10,156	11,465	11,284	-2
Nov	9,183	11,472	11,542	1
Dec	9,420	9,928	-	-

Prices for high quality

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Average Wholesale Prices for Imported Oranges
(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilogram box)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Jan.	48,520	53,505	43,440	47,514

Feb.	46,600	51,706	41,779	46,412
Mar.	47,936	51,461	43,236	45,602
Apr.	48,500	50,267	44,218	44,522
May	52,147	48,433	47,716	43,213
Jun.	52,714	49,773	48,276	44,470
Jul.	51,600	-	47,155	-
Aug.	51,855	-	47,182	-
Sep.	54,053	57,200	47,958	52,800
Oct.	55,429	57,370	49,299	52,400
Nov.	56,818	58,173	50,400	52,900
Dec.	56,983	-		-

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Wholesale Prices for Domestic & Imported Navel
(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	Imported Navel 1/		Korean Orange 2/	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Jan.	2,326	2,973	6,018	7,472
Feb.	2,163	2,873	6,086	6,731
Mar.	2,661	2,859	5,835	7,288
Apr.	2,537	2,793	6,293	8,042
May	2,829	2,691	6,748	7,695
Jun.	2,687	2,765	-	-

1/ High quality navel oranges

2/ Hallabong variety

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Lemon
(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2009	2010	2011

Jan.	51,841	40,417	-
Feb.	44,979	40,886	45,643
Mar.	47,654	44,444	45,019
Apr.	43,962	45,096	40,625
May	44,654	46,731	43,327
Jun.	44,904	49,327	49,440
Jul.	42,778	46,944	49,375
Aug.	42,038	41,385	47,574
Sep.	37,115	39,526	48,739
Oct.	40,600	47,983	49,038
Nov.	38,820	-	49,000
Dec.	38,778	53,200	-

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Grapefruit
(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2009	2010	2011
Jan.	41,182	37,854	41,000

Feb.	40,667	37,114	37,375
Mar.	46,894	37,426	38,375
Apr.	46,308	38,923	38,375
May	42,538	39,635	40,857
Jun.	41,308	38,942	27,778
Jul.	41,444	36,444	35,833
Aug.	42,038	34,587	32,833
Sep.	40,038	34,868	-
Oct.	34,280	43,667	-
Nov.	46,320	50,400	-
Dec.	40,593	44,429	-

Source: Garak Wholesale Market