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**Prepared By:** Sunyoung Choi

**Approved By:** Shoshana Griffith

### **Report Highlights:**

Tangerine production in the Republic of Korea (ROK) for marketing year (MY) 2025/26 is poised to recover 5 percent thanks to favorable yield offsetting acreage loss. Imports of U.S. mandarins are expected to double again in MY 2025/26 as tariffs reach zero under the Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (KORUS). Post forecasts MY 2025/26 orange imports down 7 percent from competition with tangerines/mandarins, especially domestic late-maturing premium tangerines and California mandarins, which are becoming increasingly price competitive and popular with consumers. Consumption of orange juice, all imported, continues to decline as consumers shy away from fruit juices toward low-sugar beverages. Texas' signature sweet red grapefruit is gaining a foothold in the Korean market after securing market access in 2024, and could help U.S. market share rebound from MY 2025/26 onward.

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## Tangerines/Mandarins

**Table 1**

### Korea: Production Supply & Distribution of Tangerines /Mandarins

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh Market Year Begins Korea, Republic of	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	19726	19726	19514	19625	0	19400
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	18537	18537	18343	18448	0	18236
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	23171	23171	22929	23060	0	22795
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	6409	6409	6342	6378	0	6305
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	29580	29580	29271	29438	0	29100
Production (1000 MT)	580	580	565	541	0	570
Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	4	8	0	16
Total Supply (1000 MT)	583	583	569	549	0	586
Exports (1000 MT)	4	4	3	4	0	3
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	536	536	526	488	0	533
For Processing (1000 MT)	43	43	40	57	0	50
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	583	583	569	549	0	586
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

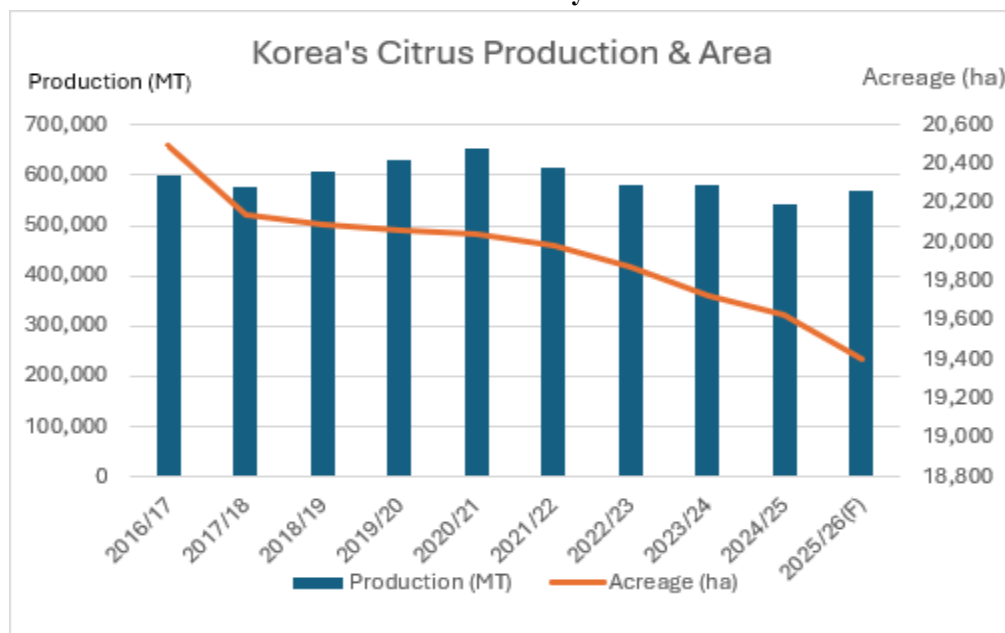
## Tangerine/Mandarin Production

For marketing year (MY) 2025/26 (October – September), Korea’s total citrus production is projected to increase 5.4 percent to approximately 570,000 metric tons (MT), on improved yield offsetting reduced acreage. Despite a slight decrease in planted area, MY 2025/26 yields recovered for both open field citrus and late-maturing varieties thanks to an “on-year” in the alternate fruit bearing cycle and favorable weather conditions. This year, the absence of typhoon damage resulted in minimal fruit drop for open field citrus, and moderate moisture during the harvest period helped growers avoid losses from fruit cracking, a driver of last year’s reduced yield. Additionally, this year the southern Seogwipo region of Jeju Island, which represents 70 percent of open field tangerine production, experienced a bumper crop year in its alternate fruit bearing cycle. In contrast, production in northern Jeju, which represents 30 percent of total production, is projected to decline. As a result, FAS Seoul forecasts overall citrus production up by about 29,000 MT.

For MY 2024/25, FAS Seoul has revised Korea’s total citrus production down to 541,000 MT based on official Jeju Provincial Government data. Final yield estimates turned out lower than expected due to heat waves during the summer and heavy rainfall in the fall prior to harvest. Significant fruit cracking occurred in both open field citrus and late-maturing varieties (especially the Red Hyang variety), resulting in a 7 percent decrease in production compared to MY 2023/24.

From 2010 to 2021, Korea's citrus production averaged around 630,000 MT annually. However, since MY 2022/23, the average production has fallen below 600,000 MT due to a reduction in cultivation area and unfavorable weather conditions. For the time being, production is expected to remain in the range of 560,000 to 580,000 MT.

**Figure 1**  
**Korea's Citrus Production & Planted Area by Year**



Source: Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

### *Open Field Citrus*

Post forecasts production of open field citrus, which accounts for 74 percent of Korea's citrus production, at approximately 400,000 MT in MY 2025/26, up about 7.5 percent from last year (372,000 MT), despite a 1.2 percent decrease in cultivation area (from 13,994 hectares to 13,825 hectares). Industry contacts attribute this production growth to more favorable weather conditions compared to the previous year, as well as the alternate fruit bearing cycle's bumper year in southern Jeju and reduced physiological losses from fruit drop and fruit cracking. However, open field citrus production has been steadily declining since 2020, when it reached 520,000 MT, and this year's production is expected to fall short of the recent five-year average (440,000 MT).

The gradual decrease in open field tangerine production is primarily attributed to the continued aging of farm households and the abandonment of orchards with old trees, resulting in a persistent reduction in cultivation area. On the other hand, the remaining active farmers are shifting from open field citrus to more profitable late-maturing varieties, most of which are grown in greenhouse facilities, further contributing to the decrease in open field citrus acreage.

This year, low temperatures in the spring delayed citrus flowering, and higher temperatures in September and early October resulted in insufficient cool nighttime temperatures, which caused fruit coloration to occur later than usual. After mid-October, open field citrus benefited from large temperature differences between day and night, leading to optimal fruit coloration. Because of the delay in coloring, overall harvest of open field citrus was 10-14 days later than average.

### *Crop Quality*

Overall, this year's fruit quality (sugar to acid ratio) has been excellent, leading to high market prices for early-season citrus shipments. According to the third crop quality survey conducted in November by the Jeju citrus industry, the sugar content (Brix) of open field citrus reached 11.1°Bx, higher than the average of 9.7°Bx, while acidity was 0.97%, lower than the average of 1.03%.

### *Tangerine/Mandarin Planted Area*

For MY 2025/26, the total citrus cultivation area in Korea is projected to decrease by about 1.1 percent from the previous year (19,625 ha) to 19,400 ha, as open field citrus cultivation continues to decline and farmers shift to greenhouse production of late-maturing varieties, which offer relatively higher profitability. The area for open field Unshu (the main variety) is expected to decrease by 1.3 percent to 13,800 ha, while the area for late-maturing varieties is forecast to increase by 1.6 percent to 4,350 ha. The remaining acreage (1,250 ha) is dedicated to winter Unshu and summer tangerine production, both of which are grown in greenhouse facilities.

In recent years, the citrus cultivation area in Jeju has been decreasing by an average of 90 ha annually, mainly due to the aging farmer population and the development of real estate and tourism. Meanwhile, acreage under greenhouse production of late-maturing varieties has increased, partially offsetting the losses due to demographics and land use change. Notably, the Jeju provincial government plans to expand the cultivation area for late-maturing varieties from the current level of around 4,300 ha to 5,000 ha. Once facility acreage reaches the 5,000-ha target, the government plans to discontinue the subsidies supporting greenhouse construction. Therefore, FAS Seoul expects the shift to facility production to slow over time, especially with rising maintenance costs.

Korea's citrus cultivation area had remained stable at around 20,000 ha in Jeju, the main production region, under a Jeju provincial government policy to maintain this level until 2020. However, since then the area for open field citrus has continued to decline due to the aging farm population and the conversion of orchards for tourism development, dropping below 20,000 ha since 2021. By 2024, the area had decreased to 19,625 ha, about a 2 percent decline compared to 20,038 hectares in 2020.

### *Late-maturing Varieties*

For MY 2025/26, industry contacts expect production of late-maturing citrus varieties to increase by about 5.2 percent to 120,000 MT, compared to 114,000 MT in the previous year. This growth

is attributed to reduced fruit cracking and a 1.6 percent increase in cultivation area compared to the previous year. The representative major late-maturing citrus varieties include Hallabong, Cheonhyehyang, Red Hyang, and Hwanggeumhyang, which capture a price premium due to their quality and unique flavors. For MY 2024/25, the total cultivation area was 4,280 ha, with Hallabong accounting for the largest share at 36 percent, followed by Cheonhyehyang at 23 percent, Red Hyang at 22 percent, and Hwanggeumhyang at 9 percent.

Despite requiring higher initial facility investment and maintenance costs, late-maturing varieties offer farmers approximately twice the gross income per kilogram compared to open field citrus. As a result, the cultivation area for late-maturing varieties continues to expand. Farmers are also shifting among the late-maturing varieties as they learn about each one's production challenges and relative profitability. For example, the cultivation area for Hallabong is expected to decline in the near term due to aging trees and reduced consumer preference, while preferred varieties such as Cheonhyehyang are likely to increase. Red Hyang, which suffered significant fruit cracking last year, is also being replaced by Cheonhyehyang and other late-maturing varieties as farmers shift their focus.

#### *Summer Greenhouse Production*

For MY 2025/26, the production of summer heated greenhouse citrus (season: May–October 2026) is expected to be around 27,000 MT, similar to the previous year's 27,036 MT, due to steady consumers' demand. Although favorable market prices have led to a gradual increase in cultivation area, a sharp rise in production is unlikely in the near term because higher exchange rates have increased production costs, particularly for heating costs.

**Table 2**  
**Korea: Citrus Summer Greenhouse Production Situation**

Marketing Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Gross Income (Mil. Won)	Household	Price (Won/Kg)
2016/17	284	21,660	76,087	697	3,513
2017/18	301	22,637	80,771	737	3,568
2018/19	321	22,898	81,046	783	3,539
2019/20	339	27,543	90,703	842	3,293
2020/21	363	25,358	100,603	887	3,999
2021/22	373	27,009	91,814	917	3,399
2022/23	415	25,775	99,506	961	3,861
2023/24	443	26,824	112,407	996	4,191
2024/25	468	27,036	92,725	1,078	N/A
2025/26 1/	455	27,000	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Preliminary forecast by FAS Seoul

Source: Jeju Provincial Government & Korea Rural Economic Institute

#### *Tangerines for Processing*

For MY 2025/26, the Jeju citrus processing industry expects the volume of tangerines used for processing to decrease by about 12 percent to around 50,000 MT, compared to 57,000 MT the

previous year. This decline is due to improved fruit quality, resulting in favorable market prices, and more flexible grading standards. As long as the sugar content meets requirements, fruit size is no longer a factor in grading for the fresh market. The vast majority (98 percent) of citrus used for processing is open field citrus, primarily consisting of non-marketable fruit.

The purchase price for processing citrus in 2025 has been set at KRW 210 per kilogram (KRW 140 from processors and a KRW 70 subsidy from Jeju Provincial Government), unchanged from the previous year. This purchasing system is designed mainly to stabilize market prices by preventing low-quality citrus from entering the fruit market.

Processed citrus is mainly used to produce tangerine juice concentrate, with about 60 percent of production exported to Japan and the remaining 40 percent consumed in the domestic beverage market. Due to declining demand for fruit juice beverages and reduced volumes of citrus purchased for processing, the production of tangerine juice concentrate is also expected to gradually decrease.

### Tangerine/Mandarin Consumption

For MY 2025/26, FAS Seoul projects total tangerine/mandarin consumption in Korea at 533,000 MT, a 9.2 percent increase compared to the previous year (488,000 MT). The main factors driving this increase include improved fruit quality (higher sugar-to-acid ratio), increased imports of U.S. mandarins, the continued relatively low price of citrus compared to other fruits, and consumer perception of citrus as an easy-to-eat fruit. As a result, per capita citrus consumption in Korea is expected to rise by 8 percent from the previous year, reaching 11.9 kilograms.

In recent years, citrus distribution has shifted from being centered primarily on traditional markets and large grocery retailers to a significant share now handled through online sales and direct-to-consumer channels. This trend is expected to continue, with the proportion of citrus sold through these channels likely to increase further in the future.

**Table 3**  
**Korea: Total Fruits and Citrus Per Capita Consumption**

Year	Total Fruits (Kg)	Total Tangerine (Kg)
2016	60.6	11.9
2017	61.2	11.6
2018	57.5	12.0
2019	56.6	12.1
2020	51.5	12.6
2021	54.4	12.2
2022	55.0	11.8
2023	49.7	11.8
2024 1/	50.7	10.7

Source: Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries  
1/ Preliminary forecast by FAS Seoul

## Tangerine/Mandarin Trade

### Tangerine Exports

For MY 2025/26, Korea's citrus exports are projected to decrease by about 500 MT from the previous year to 3,000 MT. This decline is due to improved quality, stronger domestic market prices, and relaxed grading standards. As domestic prices rise, it has become more advantageous for citrus growers to supply the domestic market rather than export, leading to a downward trend in export volumes. New grading standards eliminating size restrictions are also directing more fruit to the domestic market. Previously, the Jeju citrus industry directed large sized tangerines for export or processing, but under the new standards, any fruit can be marketed domestically if it meets brix requirements, regardless of size.

Korea's citrus exports are mainly limited to open field citrus, which has a thin skin and is more susceptible to spoilage during transportation. As a result, annual export volumes remain at around 3,000–4,000 MT and tend to decrease further when domestic fruit prices are high. Industry contacts expect Russia to account for over 55 percent of total exports, followed by Canada, Hong Kong, and Malaysia.

**Table 4**  
**Export Matrix for Korean Tangerines**

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Tangerine (HS 0805.21/22/29) Unit: MT & US\$1,000				
Exports to	MY 2023/24 (Oct. 23 – Sep. 24)		MY 2024/25 (Oct. 24 – Sep. 25)	
Country	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	379	904	341	952
Others				
Russia	2,234	1,923	1,928	1,826
Canada	493	503	557	606
Hong Kong	181	359	157	289
Guam	54	120	55	178
Malaysia	274	364	142	240
Mongolia	43	82	74	149
Singapore	241	819	116	525
Others	98	195	153	311
Total for Others	3,618	4,365	3,182	4,124
Grand Total	3,997	5,269	3,523	5,076

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

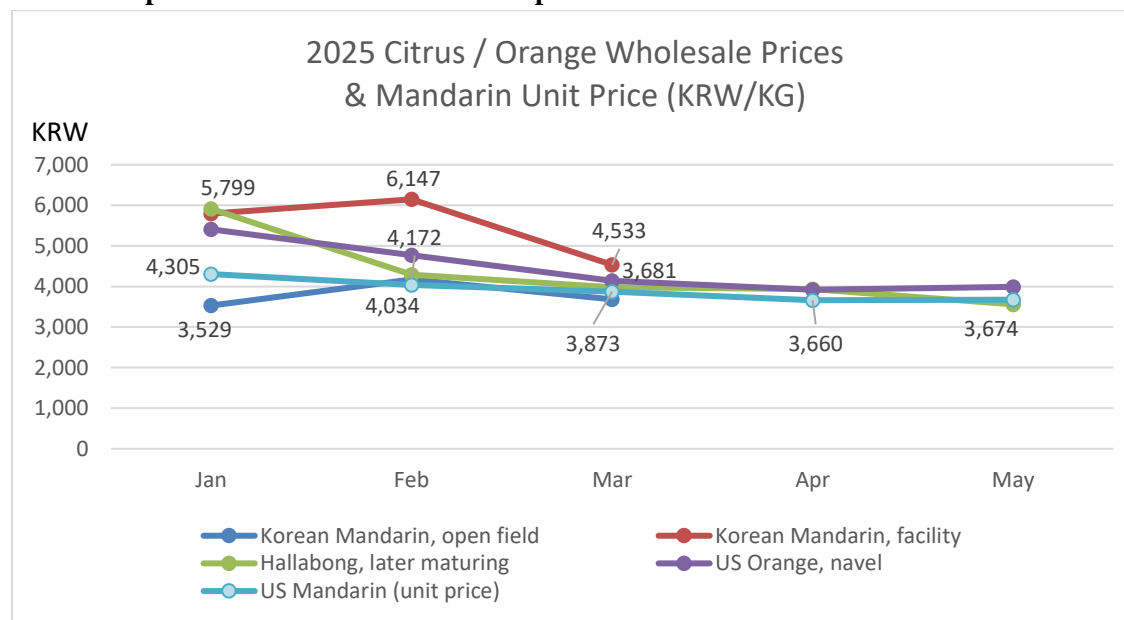
## Mandarin Imports

The domestic fruit industry projects that, due to the tariff phase-out under the Korea-U.S. FTA (KORUS), imports of U.S. (California) mandarins to Korea in MY 2025/26 will at least double from the previous year, reaching over 16,000 MT. Starting January 1, 2026, the import tariff on U.S. mandarins will be reduced to zero percent under KORUS. Higher imports are expected to intensify competition toward the end of the Korean domestic citrus season, overlapping partly with open field citrus in January, but mainly competing with winter greenhouse mandarins and late-maturing varieties from February through late spring. The fruit import industry also anticipates that mandarins will compete with California navel oranges, as their seasons overlap.

From January to March 2025, when the tariff was 9.8 percent, the average import price of U.S. mandarins was 26 percent lower than the domestic winter mandarin and 14 percent lower than late-maturing varieties. The U.S. mandarin price was also similar to that of open field citrus. Given these price advantages, imports of U.S. mandarins are expected to continue increasing gradually over the next few years, depending on retail prices and consumer responses.

In MY 2024/25, Korea's mandarin imports reached 7,951 MT, a 157 percent increase compared to the previous year (3,099 MT). The average import price of U.S. mandarins in 2025 was \$2.6 per kilogram, lower than both the previous year and the five-year average price \$3.0 per kg for U.S. mandarins. This average import price is nearly the same as the average wholesale price for domestic open field citrus from January to March, indicating that U.S. mandarins are expected to compete strongly with domestic open field citrus in the retail market, especially during January and February.

**Figure 2**  
**Price Comparison of Korean Citrus & Imported Citrus**



Source: TDM & Jeju Agricultural Products Supply and Demand Management Center

**Table 5****Korea: Average Retail Prices for Unshu Tangerines**

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits)

Month	S size		% Change	M size		% Change
	2024	2025		2024	2025	
Jan.	3,711	4,400	+18.6	4,548	5,503	+21.0
Feb.	4,891	5,183	+6.0	5,867	6,479	+10.4
March - September: N/A						
Oct.	3,022	3,340	+10.5	3,919	4,186	+6.8
Nov.	2,981	2,999	+0.6	3,813	3,774	-1.0
Dec.	3,358	-	-	4,229	-	-

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

Note: S size fruit diameter: 55 – 58 mm / M size fruit diameter: 59 – 62 mm

**Table 6****Wholesale Prices for Greenhouse Tangerine, Nationwide**

(Unit: Korean Won per 3 kg)

Month	2024	2025	% Change
May	31,028	31,172	+0.46
June	20,233	20,716	+2.4
July	16,040	17,867	+11.4
Aug.	17,179	18,460	+7.5
Sep.	14,148	15,534	+9.8
Oct.	8,929	9,962	+11.6
Nov.	11,123	-	-

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

## Oranges

Table 7

### Korea: Production, Supply & Distribution (PS&D) of Fresh Oranges

Oranges, Fresh Market Year Begins Korea, Republic of	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports (1000 MT)	97	97	95	98	0	90
Total Supply (1000 MT)	97	97	95	98	0	90
Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	97	97	95	98	0	90
For Processing (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	97	97	95	98	0	90
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

## Orange Production

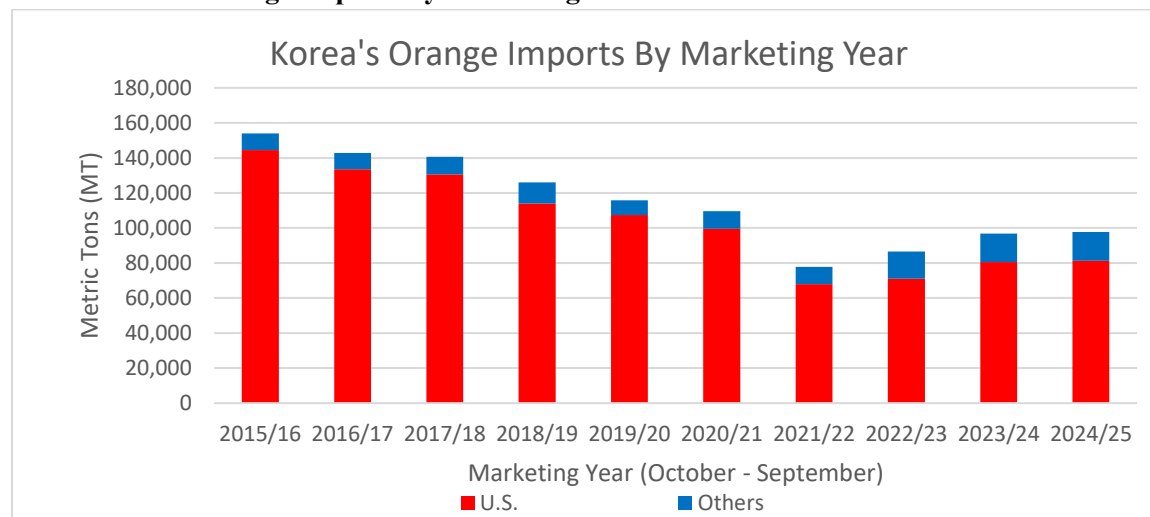
There is no domestic production of Navel or Valencia oranges in Korea.

## Orange Trade & Consumption

For MY 2025/26, Korea's orange imports are projected to decrease by about 7 percent to around 90,000 MT, compared to the previous year's 98,000 MT. This decline is mainly attributed to higher import prices resulting from a stronger U.S. dollar, increased domestic demand for late maturing citrus, and rising imports of mandarins, which have reduced demand for oranges.

Figure 3

### Korea's Fresh Orange Imports by Marketing Year



Source; Korea Customs Service & Trade Data Monitoring LLC.

The decrease in orange imports also reflects changing consumer preferences, as Korean consumers who are accustomed to the taste of oranges are showing more interest in new fruit varieties and in the convenience of easy-peel fruits with thin skins. Additionally, the quality of competing domestic fruits such as apples, strawberries, and late-maturing tangerine varieties continues to improve, leading to stagnant or declining demand for oranges. The United States remains the primary supplier of oranges, accounting for 83 percent of total imports in MY 2024/25. Australia followed, supplying 17 percent (16,363 MT).

**Table 8**

**Korea: Monthly Orange Imports (Unit: MT; KORUS duty-free season shaded)**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018	9,251	7,294	61,291	39,691	10,335	2,885	1,339	1,605	2,916	3,804	1,157	877
2019	5,424	5,700	41,025	48,408	12,121	1,709	2,098	2,047	1,631	1,647	583	1,994
2020	4,794	4,779	49,759	31,547	12,008	1,583	1,972	1,990	3,127	2,203	733	861
2021	2,338	4,325	46,399	33,256	10,201	1,905	2,996	2,349	1,988	1,136	1,211	1,233
2022	2,026	3,128	30,366	19,203	11,431	1,817	1,352	1,780	3,128	2,279	797	481
2023	1,201	3,138	37,377	20,048	8,436	1,305	2,251	3,675	5,568	4,031	275	203
2024	2,533	7,431	38,028	24,826	6,041	1,615	6,425	3,683	1,774	2,149	939	565
2025	3,529	7,635	34,046	25,326	8,758	2,120	1,982	3,420	7,246	2,164	-	-

Source: Korea Customs Service & Trade Data Monitor LLC.

Of the total fresh orange imports during the marketing year, the majority (70 percent of total imports in MY 2024/25) are imported during a three-month period from March to May, once the FTA seasonal duty starts on March 1. Since 2018, a zero-percent duty has been applied for U.S. oranges between March 1 and August 31 under the Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (KORUS), with no quota. From September 1 to February 28, U.S. oranges are imported under the KORUS tariff rate quota (TRQ), which will be 3,672 MT in MY 2025/26 and increases by 3 percent annually. Oranges imported within the quota are duty-free, while the out-of-quota rate is 50 percent. Korea manages additional orange TRQs and allows seasonal duty-free imports of oranges from other FTA partners, notably Australia and the European Union, as summarized in Annex II.

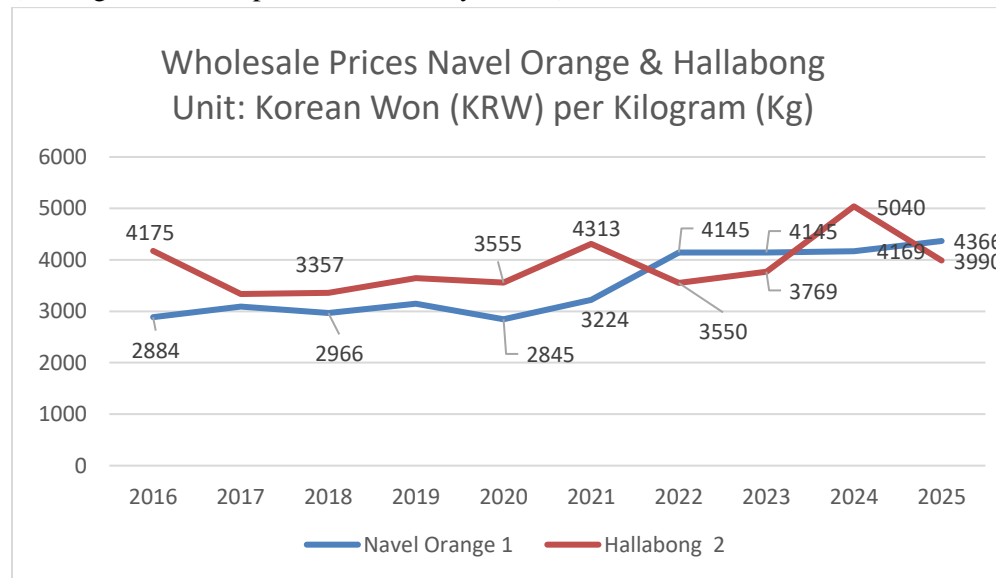
**Table 9****Korea: Import Matrix for Oranges**

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Orange (HS 0805.10)			Unit: MT & US\$1,000	
Imports from	MY 2023/24 (Oct. 23 – Sep. 24)		MY 2024/25 (Oct. 25 – Sep. 25)	
Country	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	80,488	175,135	81,351	156,802
Others				
South Africa	314	310	0	0
Australia	15,285	24,814	16,314	26,255
Spain	490	933	0	0
Chile	285	436	49	66
Other	2	32	0	0
Total for Others	16,376	26,525	16,363	26,321
Grand Total	96,864	201,660	97,714	183,123

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

**Figure 4****Price Comparison of Imported Navel Oranges & Korean Hallabong Tangerines**

(Average wholesale price from January – June)



1 High quality “Navel” Oranges

2 Late maturing variety “Hallabong” Tangerines

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation / Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Citrus Marketing &amp; Shipping Association

## Orange Juice

**Table 10**  
**Production, Supply and Distribution of Orange Juice**

Orange Juice	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Korea, Republic of	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Deliv. To Processors</b> (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Beginning Stocks</b> (MT)	1600	1600	1500	1500	0	1300
<b>Production</b> (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Imports</b> (MT)	11191	11191	10000	9784	0	9000
<b>Total Supply</b> (MT)	12791	12791	11500	11284	0	10300
<b>Exports</b> (MT)	308	308	300	169	0	150
<b>Domestic Consumption</b> (MT)	10983	10983	9800	9815	0	8950
<b>Ending Stocks</b> (MT)	1500	1500	1400	1300	0	1200
<b>Total Distribution</b> (MT)	12791	12791	11500	11284	0	10300
(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

Note: Orange juice imports represent the total of imports under HS codes: 2009.11, 2009.12, and 2009.19. As Korean import statistics (via Trade Data Monitor) for orange juice are in tons, the table includes all imports converted to Frozen Concentrate Orange Juice (FCOJ) 65 Brix equivalent in MT.

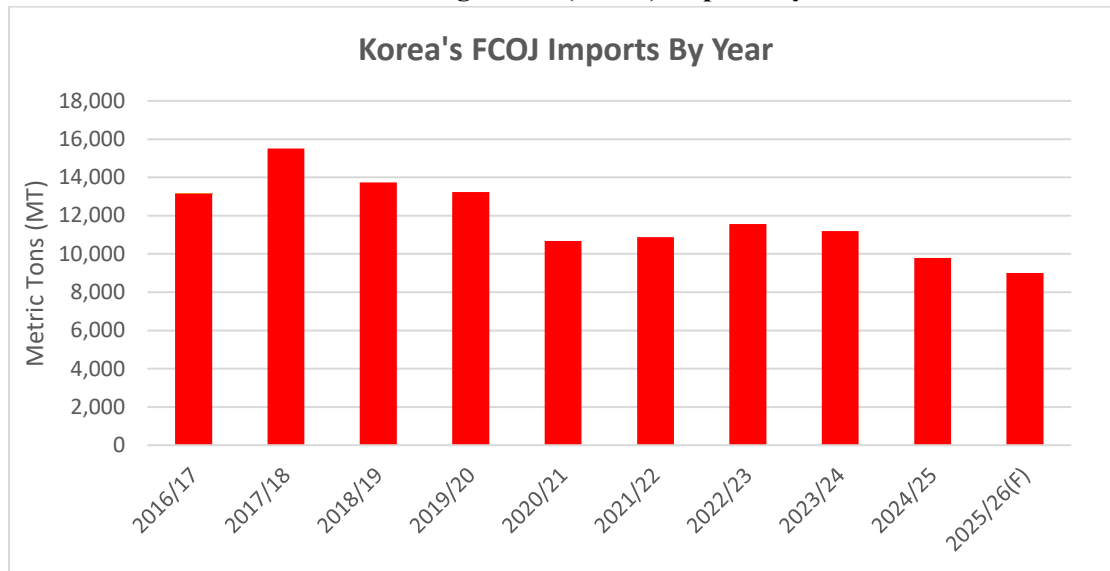
### Orange Juice Production

There is no domestic production of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) in Korea. However, the Korean beverage industry frequently combines imported FCOJ with domestically produced tangerine juice concentrate to produce blended citrus beverages to reduce the production cost.

### Orange Juice Trade & Consumption

For MY 2025/26, Korea's imports of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) are expected to decrease by about eight percent to 9,000 MT compared to the previous year. This decline is mainly due to growing health consciousness, which has reduced demand for fruit juices. With consumers reaching more for low-calorie functional beverages, the market for orange juice concentrate is shrinking.

Recently, consumer preferences have shifted toward fresh-squeezed juice and domestically produced fresh fruit, rather than long-shelf-life concentrated juice, further contributing to the decline in juice consumption. While demand for orange beverages remains high among other fruit juice products, the overall decrease in demand for sugary drinks is expected to lead to a gradual reduction in imports of orange juice concentrate in the future. In MY 2024/25, Spain was the leading supplier of FCOJ to Korea, accounting for 64 percent of total imports, followed by Brazil (9 percent) and the United States (5 percent).

**Figure 5****Korea's Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (FCOJ) Imports by Year**

Source: Trade Data Monitoring LLC.

**Table 11****Korea: Import Matrix for FCOJ**

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FCOJ (2009.11/12/19)			Unit: MT & US\$1,000	
Imports from	MY 2023/24 (Oct. 22 – Sep. 23)		MY 2024/25 (Oct. 24 – Sep. 25)	
Country	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	998	2,869	500	1,845
Others				
Spain	7,882	45,660	6,292	49,677
Brazil	921	4,262	928	5,962
Australia	241	2,300	240	3,278
Thailand	115	864	132	1,028
Other	1,034	4,176	1,692	8,084
Total for Others	10,193	57,262	9,284	68,029
Grand Total	11,191	60,131	9,784	69,874

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

## Lemons

### Lemon Production

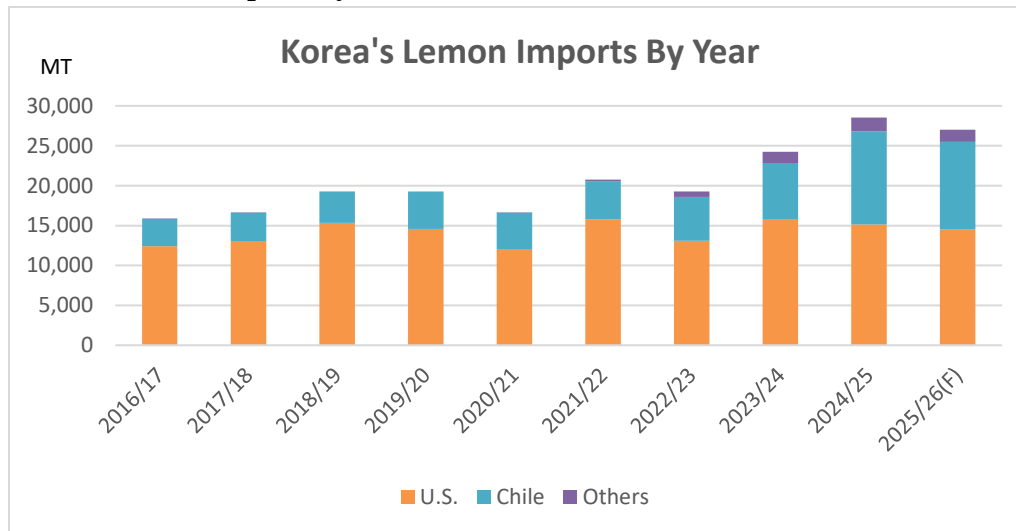
Korea has no official data available for lemon production, as it is not a major fruit. Based on information from the Rural Development Administration, post estimates Korean lemon production at about 630 MT on 49 hectares in 2024.

### Lemon Trade & Consumption

For MY 2025/26, Korea's lemon imports are expected to decrease slightly to around 27,000 MT from the previous year (28,525 MT). This outlook reflects an adjustment back to normal levels after some importers incurred losses following a surge in imports of Chilean lemons in MY 2024/25. In the Korean market, U.S. lemons – known for their excellent storability and quality – are mainly imported in the first half of the year, while Chilean lemons from the Southern Hemisphere dominate imports in the second half. The average import price of Chilean lemons is about 14 percent lower than that of U.S. lemons. In MY 2024/25, U.S. lemons hold a 53 percent market share in Korea, while Chilean lemons account for 41 percent.

Lemons in Korea are primarily consumed in beverages such as lemonade, lemon tea, and highballs, as well as in the food service industry as a culinary ingredient, and in households in various forms such as lemon preserves (a sweet Korean lemon syrup) and lemon water.

**Figure 6**  
**Korea's Lemon Imports by Year**



Source; Korea Customs Service & Trade Data Monitoring LLC.

**Table 12****Korea's Import Matrix for Lemons**

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Lemon (0805.50.10)			Unit: MT & US\$1,000	
Imports from	MY 2023/24 (Oct. 23 – Sep. 24)		MY 2024/25 (Oct. 24 – Sep. 25)	
Country	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	15,831	36,906	15,144	30,578
Others				
Chile	7,009	13,148	11,665	20,239
Australia	1,399	2,358	1,696	2,498
Other	24	33	20	20
Total for Others	8,432	15,539	13,381	22,757
Grand Total	24,263	52,445	28,525	53,335

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC

# Grapefruit

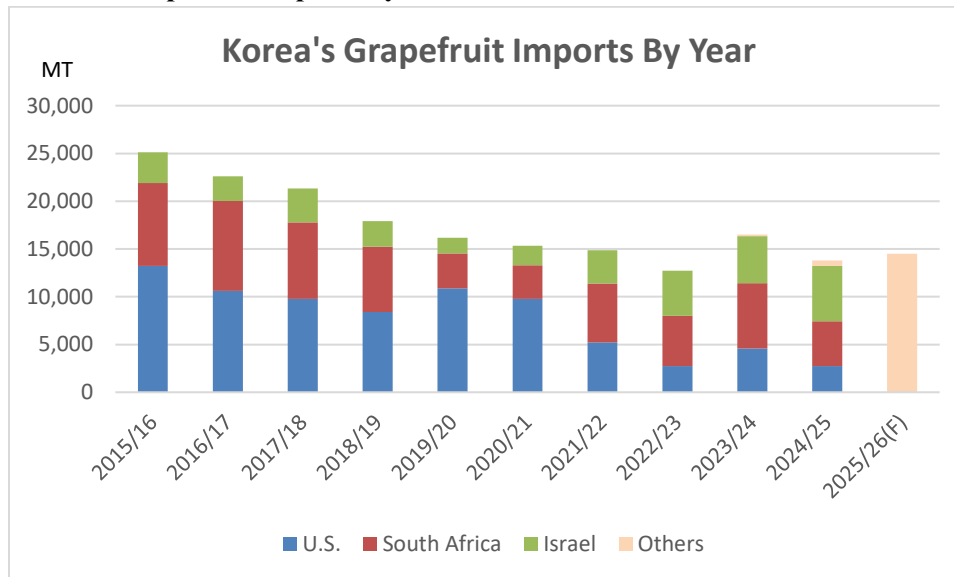
## Grapefruit Production

There is no domestic grapefruit production in Korea.

## Grapefruit Consumption & Trade

For MY 2025/26, Korea's grapefruit imports are expected to increase by about 5 percent to 14,500 MT, compared to 13,801 MT in the previous year. The main suppliers are Israel and South Africa, which offer strong price and quality competitiveness. As of 2024/25, Israel holds a 42 percent market share (5,796 MT), South Africa 34 percent (4,665 MT), and the United States 20 percent.

**Figure 7**  
**Korea's Grapefruit Imports by Year**



Source; Korea Customs Service & Trade Data Monitoring LLC.

Korean consumers prefer red-fleshed grapefruit, so the majority of imported grapefruit falls into this category. Imports of U.S. grapefruit have declined by 79 percent over the last ten years, from 13,224 MT in MY 2015/16 to 2,749 MT in MY 2024/25, mainly due to citrus greening disease and hurricane damage in Florida. In 2024, Korea's plant quarantine authority approved new market access for Texas grapefruit. Imports were modest during the first year but expected to gradually increase as consumers become familiar with Texas as the birthplace of sweet, red-fleshed grapefruit varieties. The addition of Texas as a new U.S. supplier has promise to help U.S. grapefruit recover market share in Korea.

In Korea, grapefruit is primarily used as an ingredient in beverages such as juice and “ade” drinks (fruit purees with soda water added). Fresh grapefruit is also consumed in various forms in the food service industry and households, including salads, baking, and grapefruit preserves (a sweet Korean grapefruit syrup).

**Table 13****Korea: Import Matrix for Grapefruit**

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Grapefruit (0805.40)			Unit: MT & US\$1,000	
Imports from	MY 2023/24 (Oct. 23 – Sep. 24)		MY 2024/25 (Oct. 24 – Sep. 25)	
Country	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	4,587	8,451	2,749	5,207
Others				
Israel	4,913	6,901	5,796	8,347
S. Africa	6,831	8,122	4,665	5,150
Other	169	665	591	2,344
Total for Others	11,913	15,688	11,052	15,841
Grand Total	16,500	24,139	13,801	21,048

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

## Annex I. Additional Citrus Tables

**Table 14**

**Korea: Citrus Production Situation 1/**

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Farm Household	Gross Income (Million won)
2016	20,491	599,642	31,525	911,392
2017	20,140	576,772	30,957	945,792
2018	20,090	607,638	30,846	940,239
2019	20,059	631,310	30,711	850,168
2020	20,038	654,864	30,843	950,828
2021	19,978	613,118	30,799	1,027,131
2022	19,871	581,858	30,912	1,041,846
2023	19,726	579,432	31,763	1,324,793
2024	19,625	540,906	31,910	1,313,004
2025 2/	19,400	570,000	N/A	N/A

1/ Calendar year basis including greenhouse

2/ Preliminary forecast by FAS Seoul

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

**Table 15**

**Korea: Citrus Utilization (Unit: MT)**

Year	Total	Fresh	Processing	Other 1/
2016	599,642	351,826	56,372	191,444
2017	576,772	331,612	72,460	172,650
2018	607,638	354,172	63,402	190,064
2019	631,310	318,142	77,041	236,127
2020	632,921	320,059	77,602	235,260
2021	613,118	307,025	66,280	239,813
2022	581,858	270,404	65,640	245,814
2023	553,429	290,304	43,065	220,060
2024	529,000	308,407	57,350	162,932

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

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

**Table 16**

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

Year	Price
2017	180
2018	180
2019	180
2020	180
2021	180
2022	180
2023	180
2024	210
2025	210

Source: Jeju Citrus Growers' Cooperative

**Table 17****Korea: Citrus Production as Ratio to Total Fruit Production (Unit: 1,000 MT, Ratio: Percent)**

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus	Ratio
2015	2,364	640	27.1
2016	2,387	610	25.6
2017	2,358	597	25.3
2018	2,160	621	28.8
2019	2,206	630	28.6
2020	1,976	659	33.4
2021	2,109	636	30.2
2022	2,206	582	26.4
2023	1,918	579	30.2
2024	1,986	541	27.2

Source: Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)

## Annex II. Tariff Rates and Quotas

**Table 18****Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Fresh Orange (Unit: MT, %)**

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	57,017	50	50
2023	57,017	50	50
2024	57,017	50	50
2025	57,017	50	50
2026	57,017	50	50

**Table 19****Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Other Citrus (Unit: MT, %)**

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	2,097	50	144
2023	2,097	50	144
2024	2,097	50	144
2025	2,097	50	144
2026	2,097	50	144

1/ HS 0805.21.1000, HS 0805.21.9000, HS0805.22.0000, HS0805.29.000, HS0805.50.2020 &amp; HS 0805.90.0000. (0805201000, 0805202000)

**Table 20****Import Quota under the KORUS FTA (Unit: %)**

HSK 10	Description	Base Rate	2024	2025	2026
0805211000	Mandarins Tangerines Clementines	50	19.2	9.5	Zero
0805219000					
0805220000					
0805290000					

**Table 21****Import Quota under the KORUS FTA (Unit: MT, %)**

HSK 10	Description	Base Rate	2024	2025	2026
0805100000	Oranges				
March1 – end Aug		50	Zero	Zero	Zero
Sept 1 – end Feb					
TRQ (MT)			3,565	3,672	3,782
In-quota Rate			0	0	0
Out of Quota Rate		50	50	50	50

Note: After year 5, the in-quota quantity increases by 3% per year, compounded annually.

**Table 22****Import Quota under the Korea – EU FTA (Unit: MT, %)**

HSK 10	Description	Base Rate	2024	2025	2026
0805100000	Oranges				
March1 – end Aug		50	Zero	Zero	Zero
Sept 1 – end Feb					
TRQ (MT)			60	60	60
In-quota Rate			0	0	0
Out of Quota Rate		50	50	50	50

Note: After year 12, the in-quota quantity shall remain the same as the quantity of year 12.

**Table 23****Import Quota under the Korea - Australia FTA (Unit: MT, %)**

HSK 10	Description	Base Rate	2024	2025	2026
0805100000	Oranges				
April1 – end Sep		50	Zero	Zero	Zero
Oct 1 – end Mar					
TRQ (MT)			30	30	30
In-quota Rate			0	0	0
Out of Quota Rate		50	50	50	50

Note: After year 10, the in-quota quantity shall remain the same as the quantity of year 10.

## Annex III. Prices & Exchanges Rates

**Table 24****Korea: Average Retail Prices for U.S. Oranges (Navel), Nationwide**

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits) Prices of high quality

Month \ Year	2023	2024	2025	% Change
Jan	-	17,430	20,513	17.7
Feb	15,766	17,662	20,875	18.2
Mar	16,242	16,707	17,914	7.2
Apr	15,908	15,114	15,835	4.8
May	15,755	15,065	15,714	4.3
Jun	15,158	17,710	16,547	-6.6
Jul	15,295	18,081	18,963	4.9

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Table 25****Korea: Average Wholesale Prices for Imported U.S. Navel Oranges, January to August**

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilogram box)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Jan.	-	97,321	-	96,233
Feb.	85,104	85,822	82,176	77,926
Mar.	75,371	74,454	72,706	65,540
Apr.	69,660	70,518	67,171	61,924
May	72,497	71,751	70,300	63,017
Jun.	72,577	71,668	69,804	63,000
Jul.	-	69,214	-	59,670
Aug.	-	65,767	-	52,300

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Table 26****Korea: Wholesale Prices for Domestic Hallabong & U.S. Navel Oranges**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	Imported Navel 1/		Hallabong 2/	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Jan.	-	5,407	5,147	5,912
Feb.	4,728	4,768	5,188	4,195
Mar.	4,187	4,136	5,003	3,984
Apr.	3,870	3,918	4,957	3,933
May	4,028	3,986	4,904	3,558
Jun.	4,032	3,982	-	2,356

1/ High quality U.S. navel oranges

2/ Late variety Unshu oranges

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation / Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Citrus Marketing &amp; Shipping Association

**Table 27****Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate**

(Unit: Korean Won / 1US\$)

Month	2023	2024	2025
Jan.	1247.25	1323.57	1455.79
Feb.	1270.74	1331.74	1445.56
Mar.	1305.73	1330.70	1456.95
Apr.	1320.01	1367.83	1444.31
May	1328.21	1365.39	1394.49
Jun.	1296.71	1380.13	1366.95
Jul.	1286.30	1383.38	1375.22
Aug.	1318.47	1354.15	1389.66
Sep.	1329.47	1334.82	1391.83
Oct.	1350.69	1361.00	1423.36
Nov.	1310.39	1393.38	1457.77
Dec.	1303.98	1434.38	-

Source: Industrial Bank of Korea

**Attachments:**

No Attachments