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Report Highlights:

Korea's chicken industry is poised for modest growth in 2026, with production set to increase 0.5 percent despite supply constraints in parental stock broilers. Consumption is forecast to rise by 2 percent to 1.1 million MT, driven by competitive pricing, product diversification, and heightened demand during major international sporting events. Imports are expected to grow by 9 percent, supported by lower prices compared to domestic chicken. While a temporary ban on Brazilian poultry imports due to avian influenza disrupted supply in mid-2025, speedy adoption of regionalization policies allowed imports to resume from HPAI-free areas of Brazil. Exports are projected to remain steady at 65,000 MT, with Vietnam as the primary market for frozen layer hens and limited heat-processed products reaching new international markets.

Contents

Executive Summary

Korea's chicken production in 2026 is projected to edge up by 0.5 percent to 925,000 metric tons (MT) from 920,000 MT in the previous year. This slight increase is supported by extra demand from major international sporting events in the first half of 2026, combined with favorable 2025 domestic prices sustaining a recovery in broiler production into next year. However, supply constraints in parental stock (PS) broilers caused by disease and quality issues at local grandparent stock (GPS) farms are expected to limit production growth until early 2026.

Korea's chicken consumption in 2026 is forecast to increase by 2 percent to 1.1 million MT, driven by competitive pricing compared to other meats (beef and pork), ongoing diversification of chicken products, including various meal kits, snacks, and additional demand during international sporting events. While domestic chicken production growth will be minimal due to PS broiler placement challenges, chicken imports will offset the gap.

Chicken imports are forecast to rise by 9 percent to 250,000 MT in 2026, supported by competitive prices, with imported chicken around 60 percent cheaper than domestic chilled chicken even after tariffs on the largest origin, Brazil. Imported chicken will fulfill the extra sporting event-driven demand, as well as growing usage in processing, group catering, and retail channels including franchise fried chicken chains.

On May 16, 2025, the Korean government imposed a complete ban on the import of Brazilian poultry products in response to an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. To stabilize prices and secure supply, the Korean government expedited adoption of an HPAI regionalization policy for Brazilian chicken, restricting imports only from outbreak areas. Following negotiations with Brazilian authorities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) revised the import health requirements beginning June 21, 2025, which allowed the resumption of chicken imports from HPAI-free regions. Despite the disruption to Brazilian chicken imports during the early summer, monthly export volumes from Brazil quickly recovered to pre-ban levels by August. Considering shipping times, Korea's monthly import volumes will remain below average until late September or early October. The temporary reduction in supply initially pushed up wholesale prices of imported chicken, but sufficient frozen inventories held by importers helped stabilize prices quickly.

Korea's chicken exports are expected to remain at 65,000 MT, with Vietnam continuing to dominate as the primary export market for Korean frozen layer hens, and limited volumes of heat-treated poultry products like samgyetang (chicken ginseng soup) reaching Japan, the United States, Hong Kong, and Europe. In 2024, new European market access for samgyetang bumped the European Union (EU) into Korea's top ten chicken export markets, and the EU is poised to overtake Hong Kong as the number five market in 2025.

Table 1
PSD table for Korea's Chicken

Meat, Chicken	**2024**		**2025**		**2026**	
Market Year Begins	**Jan 2024**		**Jan 2025**		**Jan 2026**	
Korea, Republic of	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	935	935	945	920	0	925
Total Imports (1000 MT)	250	250	250	230	0	250
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1185	1185	1195	1150	0	1175
Total Exports (1000 MT)	61	61	65	65	0	65
Human Consumption (1000 MT)	1124	1124	1130	1085	0	1110
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	1124	1124	1130	1085	0	1110
Total Use (1000 MT)	1185	1185	1195	1150	0	1175
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1185	1185	1195	1150	0	1175
(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Source: Not Official USDA Statistics

Production

Chicken Production and Supply

In 2026, Korea's chicken production is forecast to increase slightly (by 0.5 percent) to 925,000 metric tons (MT), driven by additional demand expected from major international sporting events such as the 2026 World Cup in the United States, Mexico, and Canada (June-July) and the World Baseball Classic in the United States and Japan (March). Although these events will not take place in Korea, tournaments featuring the Korean national soccer and baseball teams generate significant television viewership, enough to boost demand for fried chicken to accompany the games.

Despite increased demand, poultry production growth will be tempered by supply disruptions in broiler breeding stock, caused by 2025 disease outbreaks at two major domestic grand parental stock (GPS) companies. According to industry estimates, the outbreaks are expected to reduce overall broiler supply by up to 1 percent. A decline in parental stock (PS) broiler placements during the second half of 2025 is anticipated to continue affecting broiler supply through the first quarter of 2026.

Furthermore, rising domestic egg prices in 2025, particularly for animal welfare-certified table eggs, have prompted some broiler farms to switch to layer production for higher profitability. As a result, the broiler supply in the first half of 2026 is expected to remain flat or decline slightly compared to the previous year. In addition, the steady increase in demand for competitively priced imported chicken meat is likely to further limit domestic production growth, especially given rising production costs in the broiler industry.

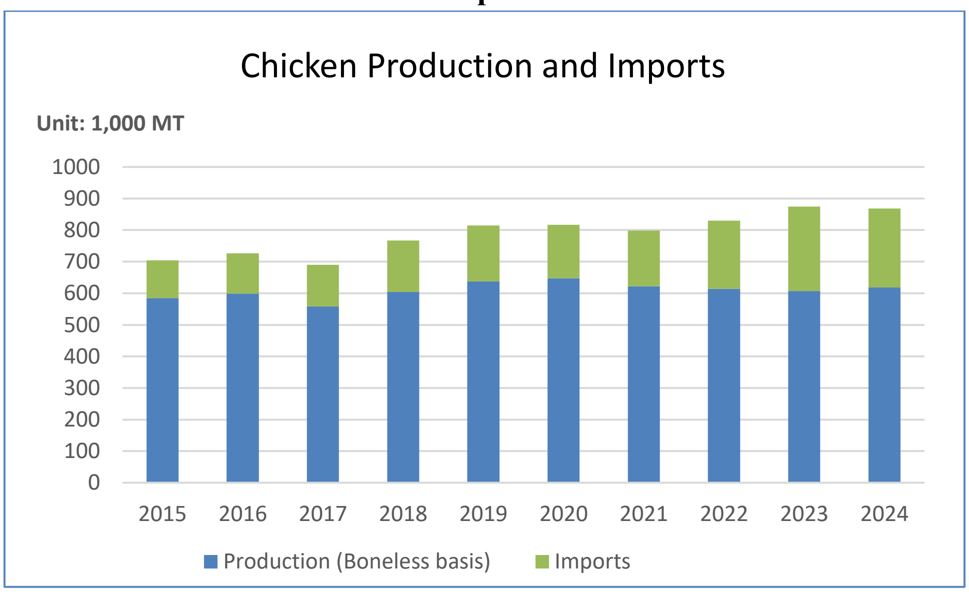
Table 2
Factors affecting growth in the Korean poultry market

Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**
Major 2026 sporting events will boost demand - Soccer World Cup (June-July) - World Baseball Classic (March)	Rising production and farm costs, which increase financial burdens on producers, may lead to higher consumer prices.
Chicken's relatively low price compared to other animal proteins like beef and pork make it a more affordable option for consumers.	Weak consumer demand due to an economic slowdown may reduce overall consumption of poultry products.
Diverse new poultry menu options and product offerings may attract more consumers and expand market opportunities.	Increased dining-out costs could reduce consumption, as restaurant prices have risen 3 percent for the past five months.

Korea’s 2025 chicken production has been revised down because of unfavorable broiler raising conditions in the first half of the year. Overall, 2025 production is expected to decline slightly by 1.6 percent to 920,000 MT from 935,000 MT the previous year, mainly due to extreme weather fluctuations in the spring and summer. For the second half of 2025, chicken production was initially expected to rise slightly year-on-year due to strong farm prices from limited supply in the first half and increased chick placements after June.

Cold snaps through March 2025 delayed chicken’s weight gain, and large temperature fluctuations in April and May, combined with outbreaks of low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) and infectious respiratory diseases, significantly reduced broiler chick productivity. As a result, the average number of broilers raised in June fell by 2.2 percent from the previous year, and the total slaughtered chickens in the first half of the year also declined by 3.2 percent from the previous year. To compensate, some farms substituted hybrid “Samgye” chickens for broilers, resulting in a 3.4 percent increase in Samgye slaughter compared to the same period in the previous year.

Graph 1
Korea’s Chicken Production & Imports



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC (TDM) & MAFRA

Korea’s domestic chicken meat is dominated by two main breeds of chicken – a broiler chicken and a hybrid chicken – which together account for 94 percent of total production. Broiler chickens average 1.6 kilograms in live weight and accounted for 76 percent (779 million) of the total slaughtered chickens in 2024. A hybrid chicken called “samgye” is a cross between a broiler and a layer that was specially bred for producing chicken ginseng soup (called “samgyetang”) and is primarily consumed during the hottest days of the summer season (July through August). Samgye birds average 850 grams live weight and accounted for 17 percent (177 million) of Korea’s total chicken slaughter. Finally, indigenous chickens (averaging 2 kilograms of live weight) and spent layer hens accounted for 6 percent of the total number of slaughtered chickens in 2024.

Korea's Chicken Inventory

In June 2025, Korea's total chicken inventory (including broilers, layers, and PS chickens) decreased by 1.3 percent to 199 million chickens, mainly driven by the decline in broiler placement (down 2.2 percent to 110 million birds). Of total chicken inventory, broiler category chickens (all types) accounted for 55 percent (110 million), followed by layer chickens at 39 percent (78 million), and PS chickens at 5.7 percent (11 million).

Graph 2
Korea's Chicken Inventory by Type (as of June 2025)

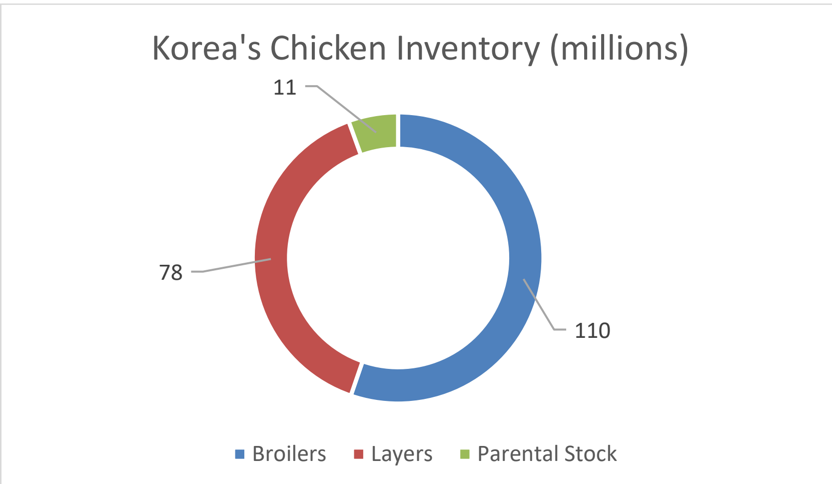
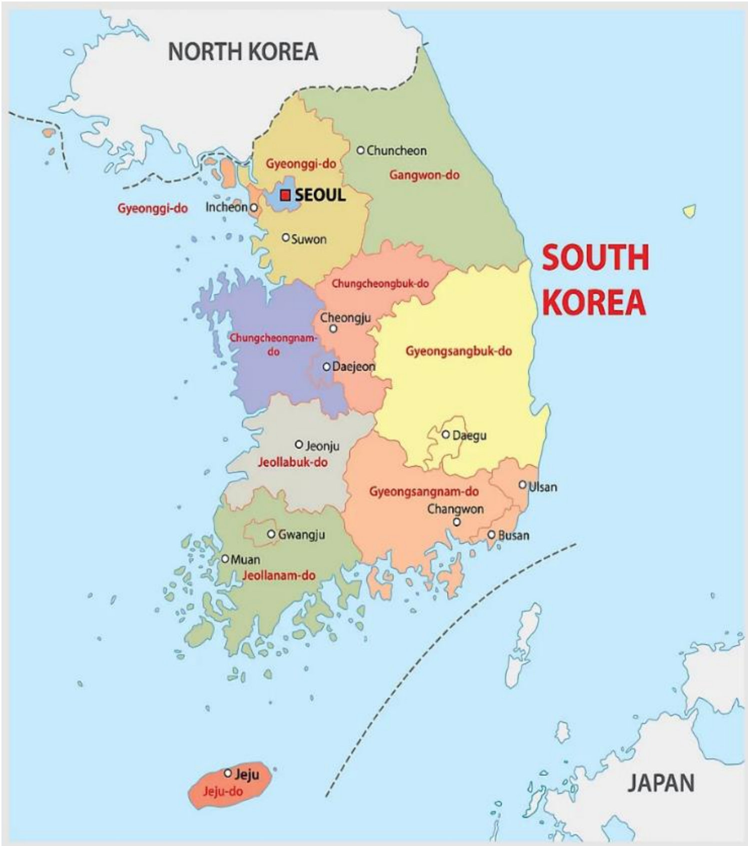


Table 3
Korea's Chicken Inventory by Province

PROVINCE	Chickens (1,000 birds)	Share (%)
Gyeonggi-do	34,322	17.3
Chungcheongbuk-do	14,910	7.5
Chungcheongnam-do	30,027	15.1
Jeollabuk-do	38,377	19.3
Jeollanam-do	26,211	13.2
Gyeongsangbuk-do	26,939	13.5
Gyeongsangnam-do	12,254	6.2
Gangwon-do	8,512	4.3
Others	7,280	3.7
Total	198,832	100

Source: Statistics Korea

Picture 1
Map of the Republic of Korea (South Korea)



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Outbreak

The 2024-25 HPAI outbreak in Korea spread widely and lasted longer than previous years, leading to greater depopulation than the previous two seasons. About 5.6 million chickens were depopulated, or roughly 2.8 percent of the total chicken inventory. From October 29, 2024, to June 14, 2025, HPAI was detected on 48 commercial poultry (including duck) farms across Korea. The outbreak was under control by mid-summer. Detailed outbreak data on Korea's poultry farms during this period show that the virus spread primarily to layer and duck farms.

The first HPAI case of the 2025-26 season occurred unusually early. On September 12, 2025, MAFRA announced the first confirmed HPAI case on a native chicken farm in Gyeonggi-do. In recent years, the first cases have typically occurred later in the fall, in October or November, although the risk of an outbreak can increase from September with the arrival of migratory birds.

Table 4
Impact of 2024-25 HPAI Outbreak

Category	*Depopulated Poultry*	*Number of Farms with Positive Cases*
Chicken, Total	5,588,596	29
Broilers	253,467	0*
Layers	4,830,356	22
Parental Stock	284,542	3
Native Chickens	220,231	4
Ducks, Total	457,210	19
Poultry Total	6,045,836	48

* There were no confirmed HPAI infections at broiler farms, but animals located within the radius of the outbreak farms were culled.

Consumption

In 2026, Korea's chicken consumption is forecast to increase by approximately 2 percent from 2025, reaching 1.11 million MT. This growth will be supported by chicken's relatively lower price compared to other meats such as beef and pork, the introduction of a wider variety of chicken products, and extra demand expected during major international sporting events including the World Cup (June–July) and World Baseball Classic (March). Normally, Koreans consume fried chicken with beer – known by the Korean portmanteau "chi-mack" – while watching sports, especially when the Korean soccer and baseball national teams play. Even though these events will occur outside of Korea, television viewership is expected to spike along with demand for fried chicken and beer.

Domestic chicken supply is expected to increase only marginally due to uncertainties in parental stock broiler placements caused by disruption in grandparent stock farms owned by major local growers. This limited growth will likely be offset by a rise in demand for imported chicken meat, resulting in a slight overall increase in total chicken consumption compared to the previous year. Consumption in Korea is still largely centered on whole chickens, but demand for chicken cuts (parts) has been gradually increasing in recent years as chicken menus diversify. Domestic integrated chicken companies also expect to gradually expand production of larger chickens to meet evolving consumer demand in the coming years.

Recently, chicken consumption in Korea has been buoyed by the growing share of single- and two-person households and by rising online sales since the COVID-19 pandemic. Sales of small-packaged and ready-to-eat (RTE) and ready-to-cook (RTC) chicken products have grown steadily, and the industry expects this trend to continue. In addition, consumer resistance to imported chicken has diminished significantly in the past decade. Moreover, the continued increase in domestic production costs has put pressure on foodservice businesses, leading franchise fried chicken chains, processed food companies, and institutional caterers to increase their use of imported chicken.

In 2025, Korea's chicken consumption is expected to decrease around three percent to 1.09 million MT from the previous year's 1.12 million MT. This reduction is driven by rising chicken price with reduced broiler supply during the first half of 2025. In 2024, Korea's per capita chicken consumption declined by six percent from 16.2 kg in 2023 to 15.2 kg in 2024, due to lower imports and higher exports. In 2023, per capita chicken consumption reached an all-time high of 16.2 kg, driven mainly by imports under 150,000 MT of TRQ.

Prices

In the first half of 2025, the supply of chicken decreased due to a decline in broiler productivity and the temporary suspension of poultry imports from Brazil following an HPAI outbreak. Brazil is the top supplier of imported chicken meat in Korea, and the suspension caused the farm price of local broiler chickens to rise by 27 percent from the previous year, reaching 2,051 Korean won (KRW) per kilogram. Although poultry trade with Brazil is quickly returning to pre-outbreak levels, the chicken industry anticipates continued increases in production costs and supply disruptions will keep prices high. Industry contacts expect productivity challenges with parental stock broilers and broiler chicks will limit supplies starting in November 2025; accordingly, they expect high prices to persist until the domestic broiler supply stabilizes, likely through the first quarter of 2026.

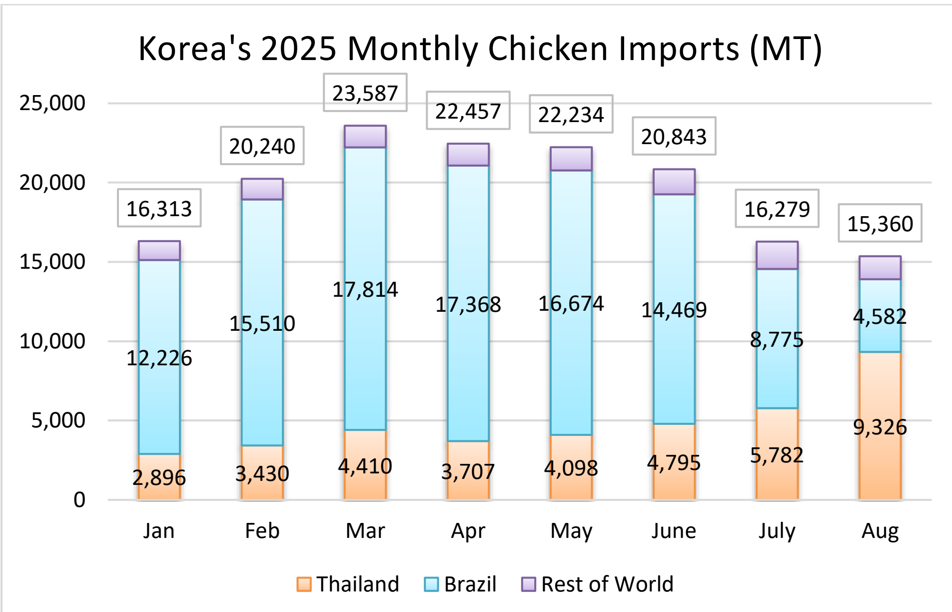
Trade

Imports

To meet expected consumption growth in 2026, Korea's chicken imports are projected to increase by about 9 percent year-on-year, reaching approximately 250,000 MT. In line with recent growth trends, FAS Seoul forecasts 2026 imports will consist of approximately 210,000 MT of frozen raw chicken and 40,000 MT of heat-treated chicken meat products. This growth will be driven by the competitive price of imported chicken, which is around 60 percent cheaper than domestic chilled chicken. Brazil has been the main supplier of imported chicken for the past decade since 2014, followed by Thailand, China, Denmark and the United States.

Post has revised total 2025 imports down to 230,000 MT, 8 percent less than the previous year due to the HPAI outbreak in Brazil. In the first half of 2025, Korea's chicken imports totaled about 126,000 MT, up roughly 4 percent from the same period in the previous year. This increase was mainly due to a 5,000 MT rise in imports of Brazilian chicken meat, which reached 94,000 MT. The HPAI outbreak in southern Brazil, which was announced on May 15, 2025, caused the ROK government to suspend imports from Brazil, leading to a temporary decline in monthly import volumes starting in June. After the two countries negotiated a regionalization agreement and MAFRA revised the import health requirements beginning June 21, 2025, Korea resumed chicken imports from HPAI-free regions of Brazil. According to Brazilian trade data, monthly export volumes to Korea returned to normal by August. Accounting for shipping time, FAS Seoul expects Korean import data will reflect the full recovery by September or October. In July and August 2025, overall monthly chicken imports were still down by 20 to 25 percent despite doubling imports from Thailand in August.

Graph 3
Korea's Monthly Chicken Imports by Origin (January – August 2025)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 5
Price Comparison (Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram) & Market Share (%)

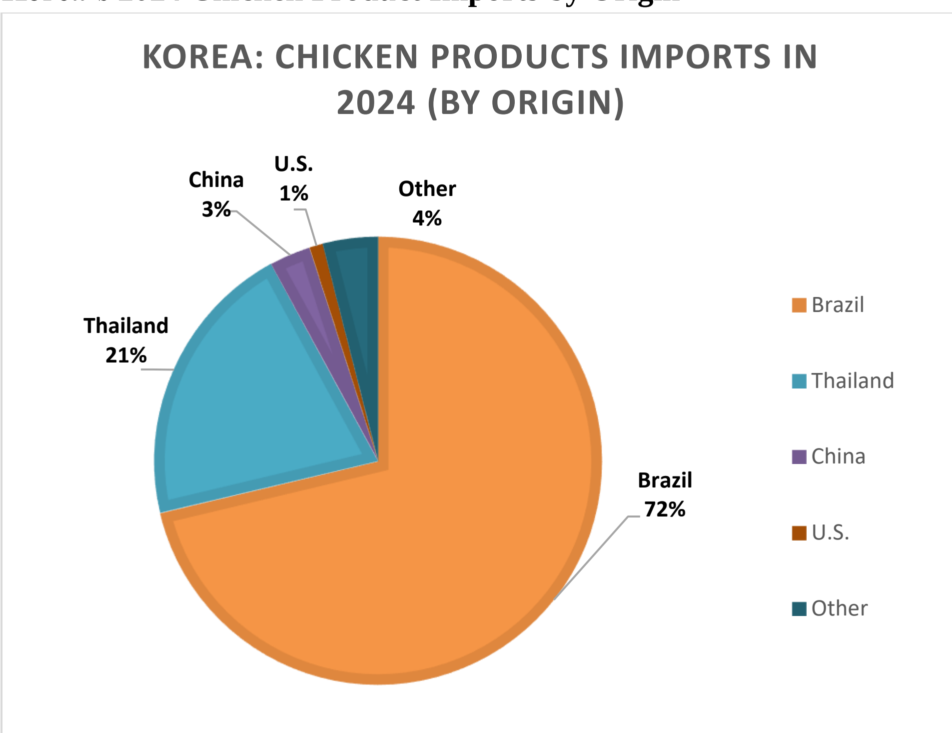
Cuts	Domestic 1/	Imports 2/			
		U.S.	Brazil 3/	Denmark	Thailand
Leg	7,176	2,377 (0.3%)	**2,860 (91%)**	2,826 (0.2%)	3,865 (8%)
Wing	8,465	-	3,378 (7.5%)	3,539 (21%)	**4,544 (64%)**
Breast	8,138	-	3,772 (8%)	-	**3,335 (92%)**

1/ Chilled products, average retail price for January 1 – June 30, 2025 period
2/ Average import prices between January 1 through June 30, 2025
3/ Frozen Trimmed bone-less products (Mostly)
Source: Korea Broiler Council (KBC) & Trade Data Monitor LLC (TDM)

In recent years, domestic chicken prices have increased gradually due to rising production costs, including labor costs. Meanwhile, imported chicken remains approximately 60 percent cheaper than domestic chilled chicken. Consequently, demand for imported chicken is expected to grow in the future among small restaurants, large-scale caterers, franchise fried chicken chains, and processing food companies that are sensitive to price. Most imported chicken meat is boneless frozen leg meat, which is the most popular cut among Korean consumers, used in a variety of dishes such as chicken skewers and sweet crispy chicken. After the COVID-19 pandemic, and especially since 2022, online sales of finished and semi-processed chicken, as well as chicken-based meal kits, have grown steadily. Although these products still mainly use domestic chicken, the online sector is increasingly sourcing imported chicken to meet growing demand.

According to local industry sources, Korea's average monthly imports of frozen chicken meat (raw meat basis) over the past two to three years have been 16,000 to 17,000 MT, as importers took advantage of favorable tariffs in 2023 and 2024. Considering average consumption is only 13,000 to 14,000 MT per month by industry estimates, FAS Seoul believes that importers continue to hold significant stocks of frozen chicken. These high private inventories helped to soften the impact of this year's HPAI-driven trade disruption.

Graph 4
Korea's 2024 Chicken Product Imports by Origin



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC (TDM)

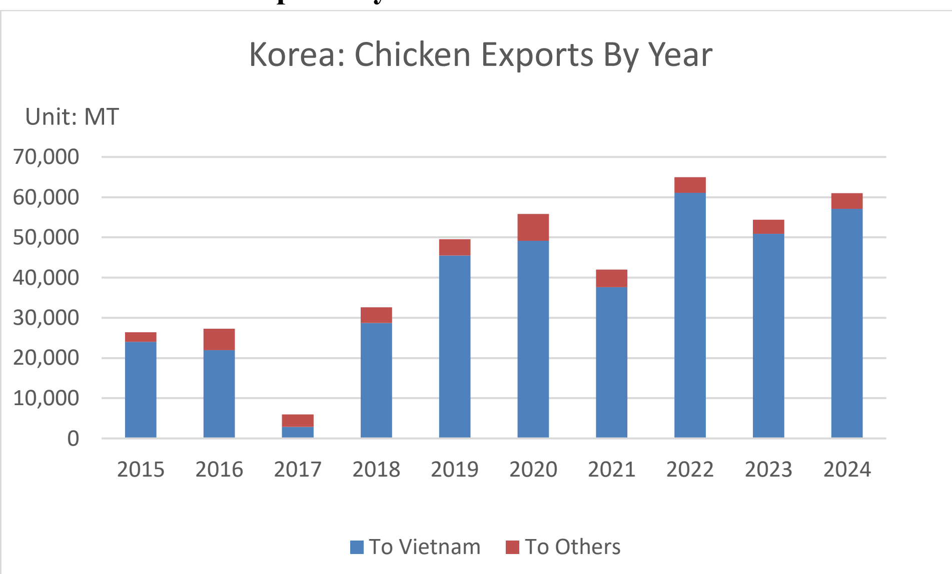
Currently, the majority of Korea's imported chicken meat comes from Brazil, which accounted for 72 percent of total imports in 2024 (84 percent in terms of raw meat basis). However, this heavy reliance poses risks; unexpected events such as outbreaks of animal diseases like HPAI in exporting countries can disrupt supply chains. The industry therefore sees an urgent need to diversify chicken import sources beyond Brazil. Given current prices and supply capacity, it will be difficult to find an alternative source of chicken to replace Brazil for the time being. However, if non-tariff barriers could be eased, U.S. chicken could serve as an alternative source for Korea's imports, especially whole legs.

In 2024, Korea' chicken imports fell six percent from 267,000 MT in 2023 to 250,000 MT. The decline was mainly due to the end of the 150,000 MT tariff-rate quota (TRQ) that had been in place throughout 2023 to stabilize prices amid reduced domestic chick supplies. As result, imports from Brazil fell about seven percent year-on-year to 179,000 MT.

Exports

In 2026, Korea's chicken exports are projected to remain around 65,000 MT, the same level as in 2025, based on stable supplies of domestic layer chickens. Korea's main export market for chicken meat is Vietnam, with approximately 50,000 MT of frozen laying hens exported annually.

Graph 5
Korea's Chicken Exports by Year



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC (TDM)

In the first six months of 2025, over 94 percent of Korea's chicken exports consisted of frozen layer hens to Vietnam. The remaining 6 percent of exports include mainly heat-processed poultry products, including samgyetang, which Korea exports to Japan, the United States, Hong Kong, and Europe. Thanks to new market access for samgyetang negotiated over 10 years with the European Union, exports of processed chicken to the EU have increased substantially since the market opened in 2024. As of July 2025, the export value to the EU grew 870 percent year-on-year, edging out Hong Kong as Korea's number five chicken export market.

In 2024, Korea's frozen chicken exports increased by 11 percent compared to the previous year to 57,000 MT, due to a decline in farm prices resulting from an increase in domestic chicken supply. However, exports of heat-treated processed chicken products decreased by five percent compared to the previous year due to a decrease in domestic hybrid chicken slaughtering volumes.

Supplementary Data Tables

Production

Table 6
Korea's Broiler Inventories
(Unit: 1,000 birds)

Year	Farms	Birds
2016	1,912	101,014
2017	1,933	104,205
2018	2,027	112,681
2019	2,111	121,588
2020	1,888	110,842
2021	1,886	109,720
2022	1,833	106,254
2023	1,824	110,869
2024	1,832	112,231
2025	1,798	109,763

1/ June Inventories
Source: Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)

Table 7
Korea's Production Costs of Broilers
(Korean Won per Kilogram in Live Weight)

Year	Operating Cost	Production Cost	Farm Price
2016	1,183	1,244	1,514
2017	1,179	1,237	1,649
2018	1,204	1,262	1,481
2019	1,160	1,217	1,268
2020	1,162	1,216	1,121
2021	1,257	1,312	1,421
2022	1,374	1,431	1,843
2023	1,501	1,561	2,062
2024	1,408	1,464	1,566

Source: Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)

Table 8
Korea's Broiler Production Cost
(Korean Won per Kilogram in Live Weight)

Item	CY 2023		CY 2024	
	Average Cost	**Component Ratio (%)**	**Average Cost**	**Component Ratio (%)**
Feed	873	56	812	55
Chicks	352	23	332	23
Family Labor	55	4	50	3
Vet & Medicine	32	2	32	2
Water, Power, etc.	65	4	55	4
Other	183	12	183	13
Total	**1,560**	**100**	**1,464**	**100**
By Product	1	0	0	0
Cost Total	1,561	100	1,464	100

Source: Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)

Consumption

Table 9
Korea's Per Capita Consumption of Livestock Products
(Unit: Kilogram, boneless basis)

Year	Total Meat	Beef	Pork	Chicken	Egg
2015	47.1	10.9	22.8	13.4	12.9
2016	49.5	11.6	24.1	13.8	13.7
2017	49.1	11.3	24.5	13.3	11.4
2018	53.8	12.7	27	14.1	12.6
2019	54.6	13.0	26.8	14.8	12.8
2020	52.5	12.9	27.1	12.5	14.0
2021	56.1	13.9	27.6	14.6	13.2
2022	59.8	14.9	30.1	14.8	13.8
2023	60.5	14.7	29.6	16.2	15.2
2024 1/	60.1	14.9	30.0	15.2	15.4

1/ Preliminary forecast by the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI)
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)

Prices

Table 10
Year Average Broiler Prices
(Korean Won/Kg, boneless basis)

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024 1/	2025 1/
Farm Price	1,421	1,843	2,062	1,566	1,616	2,051
Wholesale Price	2,780	3,415	3,687	3,122	3,171	3,661
Consumer Price	5,462	5,622	6,096	5,761	5,825	5,667

1/ Average price, January through June 2024 & 2025
Source: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation

Table 11
Farm Price for Chicken Meat

	Chicken Meat, Farm Price Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram			
Month	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**% Change comparing to previous year**
Jan.	1,669	1,408	1,927	36.9
Feb.	1,973	1,732	1,870	8.0
Mar.	2,588	1,758	1,953	11.1
Apr.	2,463	1,806	2,265	25.4
May	2,471	1,533	2,403	56.8
Jun.	2,263	1,460	1,892	29.6
Jul.	2,382	1,563	1,954	25.0
Aug.	2,287	1,739	-	
Sep.	1,763	1,735	-	
Oct.	1,785	1,353	-	
Nov.	1,576	1,136	-	
Dec.	1,529	1,563	-	
Average	**2,062**	**1,566**	**2,051**	**-**

Sources: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation; and Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Table 12
Wholesale Price for Chicken Meat

	Chicken Meat, Wholesale Price Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram			
Month	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**% Change comparing to previous year**
Jan.	3,363	2,900	3,531	21.8
Feb.	3,596	3,294	3,450	4.7
Mar.	4,166	3,325	3,597	8.2
Apr.	4,069	3,421	3,892	13.8
May	4,092	3,076	3,958	28.7
Jun.	3,954	3,009	3,539	17.6
Jul.	4,098	3,229	3,709	14.8
Aug.	3,946	3,317	-	
Sep.	3,404	3,297	-	
Oct.	3,392	2,807	-	
Nov.	3,144	2,574	-	
Dec.	3,022	3,213	-	
Average	**3,687**	**3,122**	**3,661**	**-**

Sources: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation; Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Table 13
Consumer Price for Chicken Meat

	Chicken Meat, Consumer Price Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram			
Month	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**% Change comparing to previous year**
Jan.	5,794	5,683	5,624	-1.0
Feb.	5,917	5,724	5,682	-0.7
Mar.	6,014	5,868	5,753	-2.0
Apr.	6,156	5,903	5,718	-3.1
May	6,397	5,868	5,657	-3.6
Jun.	6,439	5,902	5,568	-5.7
Jul.	6,352	5,984	5,984	0
Aug.	6,216	6,025	-	
Sep.	6,117	5,895	-	
Oct.	6,150	5,774	-	
Nov.	5,836	5,154	-	
Dec.	5,754	5,340	-	
Average	**6,096**	**5,761**	**5,667**	-

Sources: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation; Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Table 14
Korea's Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate
(Unit: Korean Won / 1U$)

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	-
Sep.	1329.47	1334.82	-
Oct.	1350.69	1361.00	-
Nov.	1310.39	1393.38	-
Dec.	1303.98	1434.42	-

Source: Industrial Bank of Korea

Trade

Table 15
Countries with Poultry Market Access to Korea (As of July 2025)

Approved Suppliers	Items
The United States, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Poland, France, Netherland, Hungary, Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom and Brazil (only day-old chicks & hatching eggs are permitted).	Poultry birds (include pet or wild bird), hatching eggs, day old chicks.
New Zealand, Thailand, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Poland, France, Netherland, Hungary, Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom, Brazil and the United States.	Table eggs.
Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Thailand, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Lithuania, Poland, France, Netherland, Hungary, Belgium, United Kingdom and the United States.	Fresh, chilled, or frozen poultry meat
Australia, United Kingdom, France, Chile, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, Brazil, Thailand, Hungary, China, Poland, the United States, Netherland, Finland, Lithuania, Belgium, Argentina and Canada.	Heat-treated poultry meat

Source: The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)

Table 16
Processed Chicken Imports by Country

Country	**CY 2024**		**CY 2025 (January- June)**	
	Volume (MT)	**Value (US$1,000)**	**Volume (MT)**	**Value (US$1,000)**
Processed Chicken				
China	7,641	28,834	3,157	11,764
Thailand	23,537	116,043	9,800	48,338
United States	46	276	17	96
Other	400	1964	287	1,327
Total	**31,624**	**147,117**	**13,261**	**61,525**

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC (TDM)

Table 17
Frozen Chicken Cut Imports by Country

Country	CY 2024		CY 2025 (January- June)	
	Volume (MT)	Value (US$1,000)	Volume (MT)	Value (US$1,000)
Leg				
U.S.	2,488	4,352	278	457
Brazil	174,236	345,939	92,083	184,762
Denmark	123	249	156	305
Thailand	16,851	45,775	8,445	22,967
Other	291	517	194	366
Sub Total	193,989	396,832	101,156	208,857
Wing				
U.S.	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,107	2,659	486	1,145
Denmark	2,050	5,018	1342	3,345
Thailand	6,006	17,857	4176	13,338
Other	305	683	478	1,153
Sub Total	9,468	26,217	6,482	18,981
Breast				
U.S.	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,468	3,309	59	157
Thailand	5,312	12,371	657	1,527
Other	0	1	0	0
Sub Total	6,780	15,681	716	1,684
Total by Country				
U.S.	2,488	4,352	278	457
Brazil	176,811	351,907	92,628	186,064
Denmark	2,173	5,267	1,498	3,650
Thailand	28,169	76,003	13,278	37,832
Others	596	1,201	672	1,519
Total	**210,237**	**438,730**	**108,354**	**229,522**

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC (TDM)

Table 18
Korea's Import Matrix for Chicken Meat 1/

Import Trade Matrix								
Country: Korea								
Commodity: Chicken Meat				Unit: MT & U$1,000, RTC Basis				
Imports for	**CY 2023**		**CY 2024**		**Jan.-Jun. 2024**		**Jan.-Jun. 2025**	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	3,925	6,636	2,552	4,700	1,993	3,590	278	457
Others								
Thailand	53,806	199,205	52,571	194,864	26,580	96,311	23,336	86,842
P.R.C.	6,835	26,598	7,641	28,834	3,852	14,566	3,157	11,764
Sweden	3,912	6,776	2,276	3,111	1,151	1,570	1,249	1,917
Denmark	4,130	9,355	4,166	9,330	1,865	4,272	2,781	6,382
France	2	16	0	1	0	0	0	0
Finland	1,278	2,091	1,337	1,984	568	853	443	745
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	1	1	4	1	3	0	1
Brazil	192,308	423,291	178,957	354,182	85,014	170,108	94,061	188,127
Australia	305	417	98	133	98	133	0	0
Other	5	26	152	289	22	59	366	791
Total for Others	262,579	667,760	247,199	592,732	119,151	287,875	125,393	296,569
Grand Total	266,504	674,396	249,751	597,432	121,144	291,465	125,671	297,026

1/ HS 0207.1X.XXXX plus HS 1602.32.XXXX
Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC (TDM)

Table 19
Korea's Export Matrix for Chicken Meat 1/

Export Trade Matrix								
Country: Korea								
Commodity: Chicken Meat				Unit: MT & U$1,000, RTC Basis				
Exports for	**CY 2023**		**CY 2024**		**Jan.-Jun. 2024**		**Jan.-Jun. 2025**	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	994	6,920	1,038	6,944	498	3,346	564	3,851
Others								
Hong Kong	543	3,154	413	2,007	233	1,115	96	471
Japan	1,083	4,539	1,042	4,316	407	1,725	331	1,370
P.R.C.	5	20	0	1	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	332	1,442	347	1,455	166	706	113	476
Thailand	9	38	5	23	1	6	1	8
Vietnam	50,892	68,064	57,132	72,884	26,201	33,512	27,587	36,130
Iraq	0	3	1	8	1	5	1	7
Canada	217	1,342	190	1,145	93	571	87	521
Australia	57	374	50	273	31	161	27	143
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	273	1,734	753	3,253	214	1,025	671	2,599
Total for Others	53,411	80,710	59,933	85,365	27,347	38,826	28,914	41,725
Grand Total	54,405	87,630	60,971	92,309	27,845	42,172	29,478	45,576

1/ HS 0207.1X.XXXX plus HS 1602.32.XXXX
Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC (TDM)

Attachments:

No Attachments