

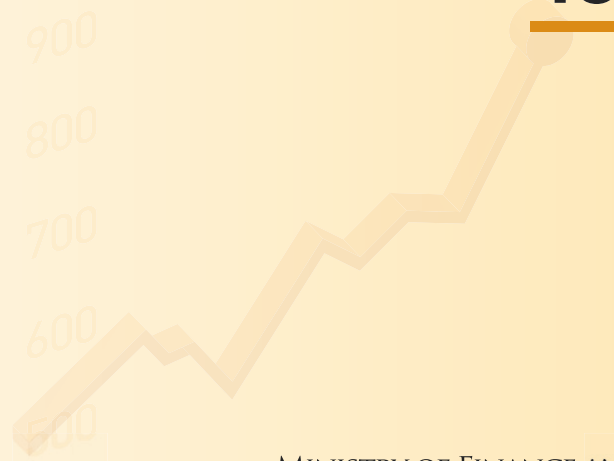
Republic of Korea
**ECONOMIC
BULLETIN**

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Republic of Korea

Economic Bulletin

The Green Book: Current Economic Trends

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The Green Book

Current Economic Trends

Overview

The recent Korean economy has continued growth momentum with the balanced growth of exports and domestic demand.

Mining and manufacturing production recorded double digit growth of 10.8 percent in November 2007 fueled by sound exports and improved domestic indicators. In the meantime, service production expanded 7.8 percent, maintaining solid growth.

Consumer goods sales growth moderated from 7.9 percent to 5.9 percent in November as durable goods sales growth slowed down to 10.0 percent from 21.9 percent due mainly to weak automobile sales (*down 3.4%*) while the trend growth sustained.

Facility investment (*estimated*) in November expanded 3.9 percent in November, up from 3.3 percent in the previous month as machinery investment reversed course to post 1.8 percent growth from negative 0.7 percent growth despite the moderated growth of investment in transportation equipment from 14.9 percent to 10.4 percent.

December exports surged 15.5 percent year-on-year to record US\$32.25 billion on the back of the robust performance of petroleum products and liquid crystal devices.

The current account surplus decreased to US\$1.75 billion in November from US\$2.46 billion in December as the goods and income account surplus narrowed and the service account deficit expanded.

Consumer prices edged up 3.6 percent year-on-year in December, maintaining the 3 percent range growth for three consecutive months as cost factors such as rising oil prices and low yield of agricultural crops were fully reflected in prices.

To sum up, the recent Korean economy has maintained its upturn trend in the second half of 2007 as expected, supported by solid exports and increased domestic demand.

Exports have sustained double digit growth while private consumption has led robust domestic demand. Meanwhile, investment has shown modest recovery as the adjustment process in the third quarter came to an end.

Nonetheless, as downside risks such as rising oil prices, slowing US economy, and concerns over global inflation remain, the macroeconomic policy needs to be managed in a stable manner to keep the growth momentum in check.

1. Global economy

The global economy maintained solid growth on the back of rapid expansion of emerging economies despite slowdown in major advanced economies affected by subprime mortgage crisis.

However, risk factors such as financial market instability and increasing global inflationary pressures stemming from rising oil and raw material prices have expanded.

US

The US economy experienced increasing possibility of recession as slowdown in the housing market sustained while real economy indicators such as employment and consumption worsened.

Despite the Fed's third interest rate cut in 2007 from 4.5 percent to 4.25 percent and the increased liquidity injected through term auction facility (TAF), the housing market recession persisted and mortgage market woes spread to the credit market.

S&P/Case-Shiller home price index (composite index of home prices in 20 metro areas) showed record declines in November 2007 while new home sales reached the lowest level in twelve years. Late credit card payment sharply increased by 26 percent year-on-year.

In addition, there are increasing possibility of slowdown in consumption and corporate investment as consumer sentiment weakened due to the worsened employment indicators and ISM manufacturing index plunged in December. In fact, former US Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan and Harvard economist Feldstein recently said that there was more than 50 percent chance of an economic recession in the US.

Inflationary pressures expanded due to rising energy prices. Core consumer price index (CPI) increased 2.3 percent, edging above the Fed's comfort zone of 1 to 2 percent.

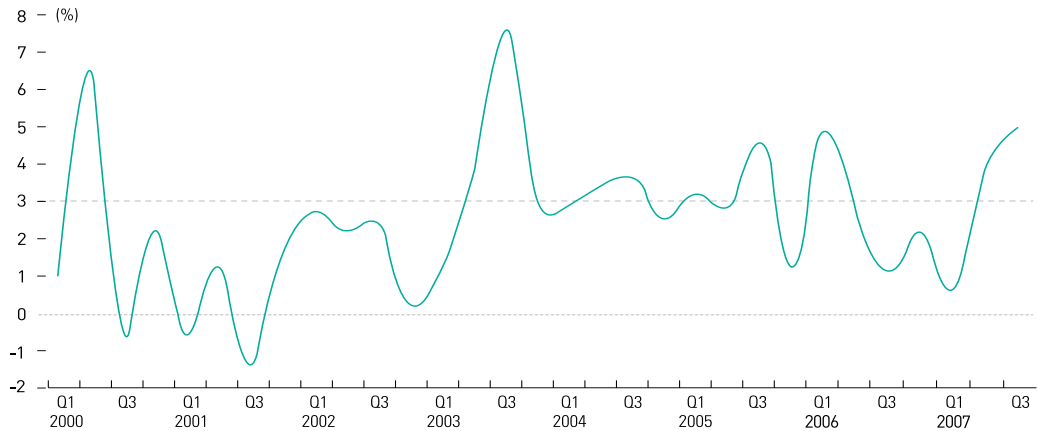
(Percentage change from previous period)

| | 2006 | | 2007 | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| | Annual | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| Real GDP ¹ | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 4.9 | - | - | - |
| - Personal consumption expenditure | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 2.7 | - | - | - |
| - Corporate fixed investment | 6.6 | -1.4 | 2.1 | 11.0 | 9.4 | - | - | - |
| - Construction investment for housing | -4.6 | -17.2 | -16.3 | -11.8 | -19.7 | - | - | - |
| Industrial production | 3.9 | -1.5 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 0.3 | -0.7 | 0.3 |
| Retail sales | 6.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| New non-farm payroll employment (q-o-q, thousand) | 189 | 177 | 142 | 126 | 94 | 44 | 170 | 94 |
| New home sales | -18.1 | -0.8 | -13.5 | 0.2 | -14.4 | -0.3 | 1.7 | -9.0 |
| Core consumer prices (y-o-y, %) | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |

¹ Annualized rate

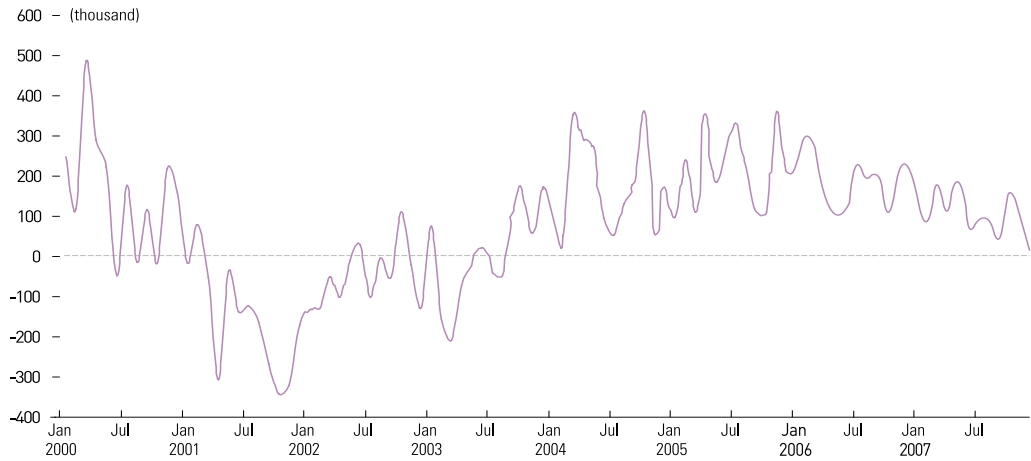
1-1 US GDP (q-o-q, annualized rate)

Source: US Department of Commerce



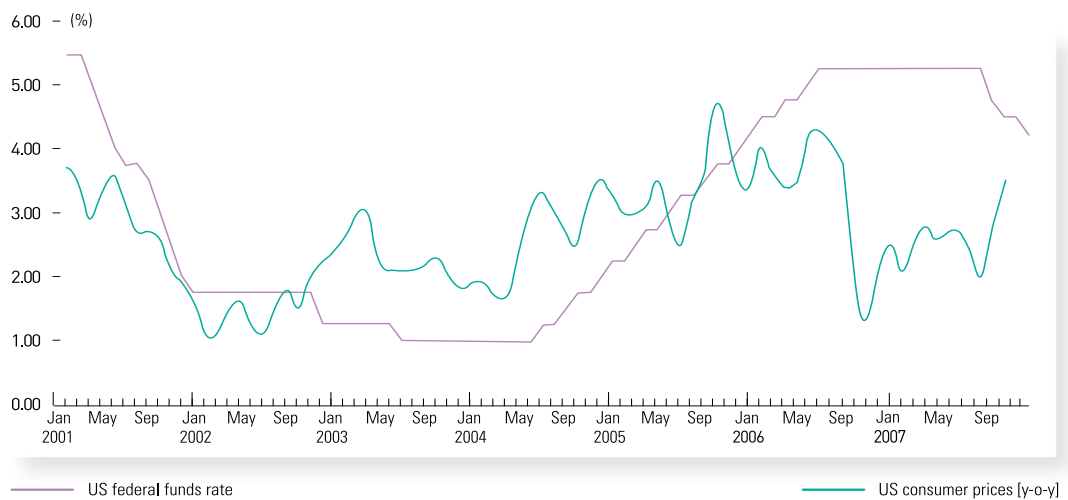
1-2 US non-farm payroll employment (m-o-m change)

Source: US Department of Labor



1-3 US federal funds rate and consumer prices

Source: US Federal Reserve Board & Department of Labor



China

On the back of surging food prices, the Chinese economy recorded 6.9 percent increase of CPI in November, a record high in the last 10 years, thus sustaining concerns over an overheating of the economy. Against this backdrop, the Chinese government shifted its monetary policy to “tight” for 2008 and raised the reserve ratio and the interest rate, for the tenth time and sixth time in 2007, respectively.

(Percentage change from same period in previous period)

| | 2006 | | 2007 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Annual | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| Real GDP | 11.1 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 11.5 | - | - | - |
| Fixed asset investment (accumulated) | 24.5 | 24.5 | 25.3 | 26.7 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 26.8 |
| Retail sales | 13.7 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 18.8 |
| Industrial production | 16.6 | 14.8 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 17.3 |
| Exports | 27.2 | 29.1 | 27.9 | 27.4 | 26.2 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 22.8 |
| Consumer prices | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.9 |

Japan

While risk factors such as expanded decreases in real wages, increasing loss related to the US subprime mortgage crisis, and the impact of the revision of the Building Standard Law remained, consumer and business sentiment in the Japanese economy sharply deteriorated. The Bank of Japan adjusted its assessment on Japan’s economic conditions downwards from “gradual recovery” to “slowing growth” while an interest rate raise will not likely be for the time being.

(Percentage change from previous period)

| | 2006 | | 2007 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| | Annual | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| Real GDP | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | -0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | - |
| Industrial production | 4.8 | 2.2 | -1.2 | 0.1 | 2.3 | -1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Retail sales | 0.1 | -0.8 | 1.9 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -1.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Exports (y-o-y, %) | 14.6 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 6.5 | 13.8 | 9.7 |
| Core consumer prices (y-o-y, %) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |

Eurozone

The eurozone posted 3.1 percent increase of CPI in November 2007, surpassing ECB’s target of 2 percent increase and reaching the highest level since May 2001, on the back of rising energy and food prices. However, an interest rate adjustment is becoming less likely as risk of slowing economic growth has expanded due to strong euro and financial market turmoil.

(Percentage change from previous period)

| | 2006 | | 2007 | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| | Annual | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| Real GDP | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | - | - | - |
| Industrial production | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | -0.8 | 0.4 | - |
| Retail sales | 2.1 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -0.7 | - |
| Exports (y-o-y, %) | 11.2 | 11.6 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 3.3 | 10.6 | - |
| Consumer prices (y-o-y, %) | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 |

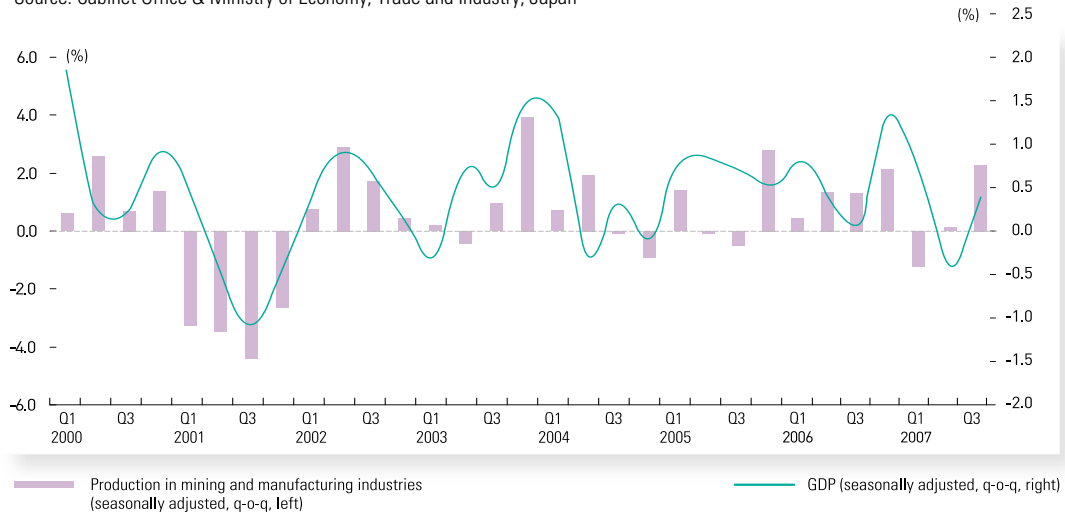
1-4 China's GDP and fixed asset investment

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China



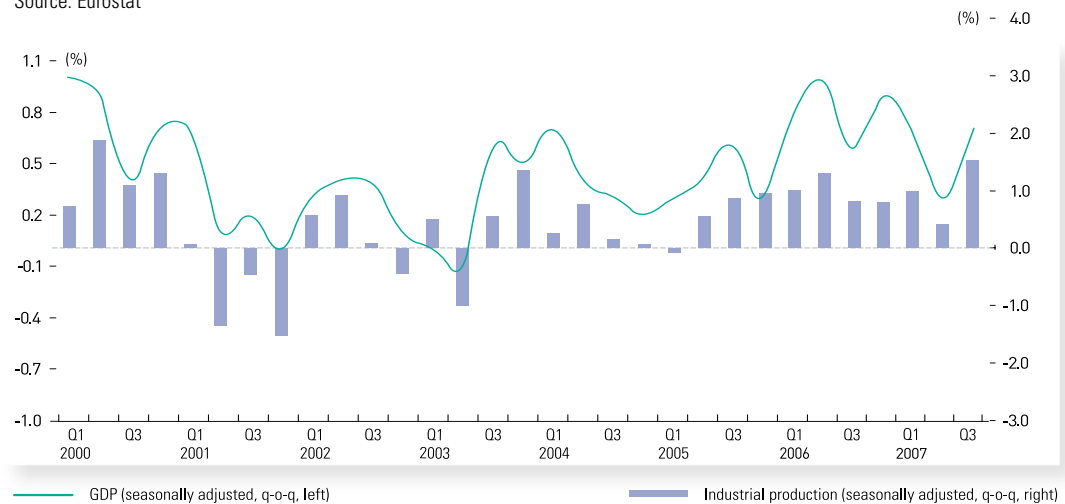
1-5 Japan's GDP growth

Source: Cabinet Office & Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan



1-6 Eurozone GDP growth and industrial production

Source: Eurostat



2. Private consumption

The growth pace of private consumption (*preliminary GDP*) expanded 4.7 percent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2007, up from the 4.2 percent growth in the previous quarter. It gained on-quarter 1.2 percent in seasonally adjusted terms.

Private consumption

(y-o-y, %): 4.1 (Q2 2006) ↻ 4.0 (Q3) ↻ 3.7 (Q4) ↻ 4.1 (Q1 2007) ↻ 4.2 (Q2) ↻ 4.7 (Q3)

(SA*, q-o-q, %): 0.6 (Q2 2006) ↻ 0.9 (Q3) ↻ 1.0 (Q4) ↻ 1.5 (Q1 2007) ↻ 0.8 (Q2) ↻ 1.2 (Q3)

* SA: seasonally adjusted

Consumer goods sales experienced slightly slower growth of 5.9 percent in November than the 8.4 percent growth a month earlier. However, they maintained trend growth.

Durable goods sales growth including car sales (*down 3.4%*) moderated to 10.0 percent in November from 21.9 percent in the previous month while an increase in non-durable goods consumption slightly expanded from 1.1 percent to 2.3 percent month-on-month.

In particular, car sales' contribution to an increase of consumer goods sales dropped by 1.4 percentage points compared to the previous month, as car sales growth turned to negative growth from 12.8 percent increase to 3.4 percent decrease due to high oil prices and expected demand on new cars to be released in 2008.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

| | 2005 | | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------------------|------------------|
| | Annual | Annual | Nov | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Oct ¹ | Nov ¹ |
| Consumer goods sales | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 5.9 |
| (Seasonally adjusted) ² | - | - | 0.6 | -0.2 | 3.0 | 2.5 | -0.2 | 3.3 | -0.9 | -1.2 |
| - Durable goods ³ | 6.5 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 17.0 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 21.9 | 10.0 |
| • Automobiles | 9.5 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 12.8 | -3.4 |
| - Semi-durable goods ⁴ | 7.9 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| - Non-durable goods ⁵ | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | -1.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 2.3 |

1. Preliminary

2. Percentage change from previous period

3. Durable goods (25.4%): Automobiles, electronic appliances, furniture, telecommunications devices, etc.

4. Semi-durable goods (24.0%): Clothing, footwear, etc.

5. Non-durable goods (50.5%): Food, medicine, cosmetics, fuel, tobaccos, etc.

The pace of sales growth of department stores (*up 9.8%*) and large discount stores (*up 5.9%*) expanded while sales growth in retail stores (*down 1.1%*) reversed course to a downturn trend.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

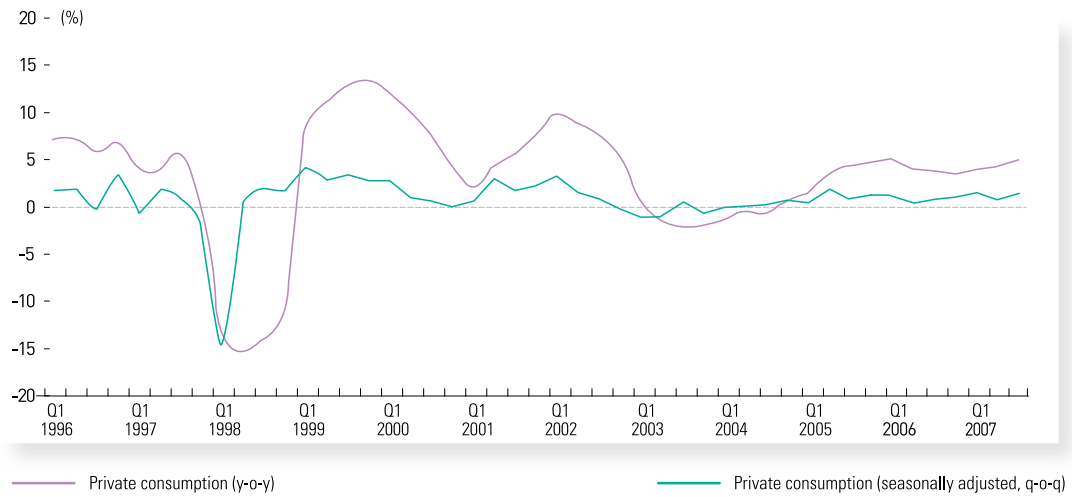
| | 2005 | | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------------------|------------------|
| | Annual | Annual | Nov | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Oct ¹ | Nov ¹ |
| - Department stores | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | -2.1 | -1.6 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 9.8 |
| - Large discount stores | 8.3 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 11.6 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 5.9 |
| - Other retail stores ² | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.1 | -1.1 |

1. Preliminary

2. Stores at traditional markets, shopping malls and underground malls

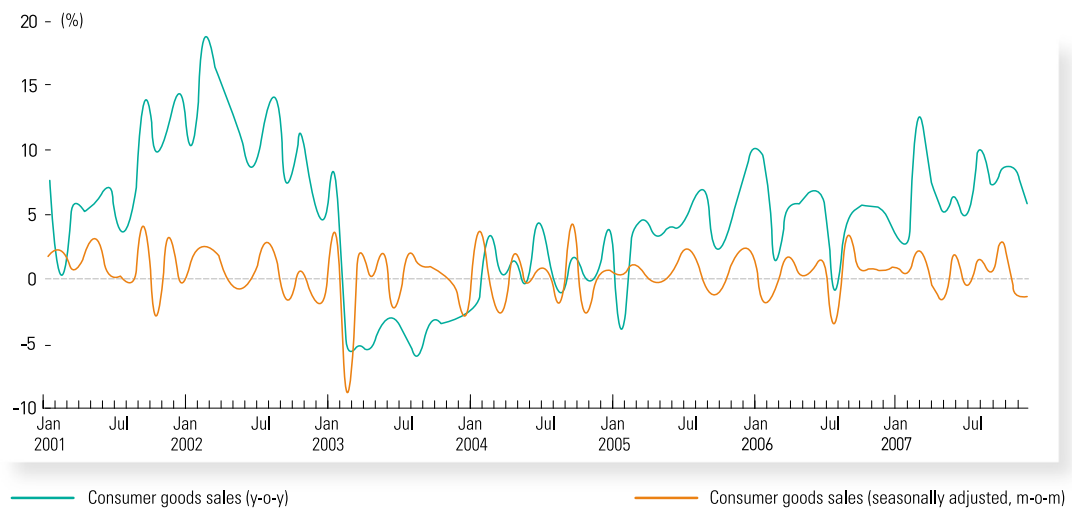
2-1 Private consumption

Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



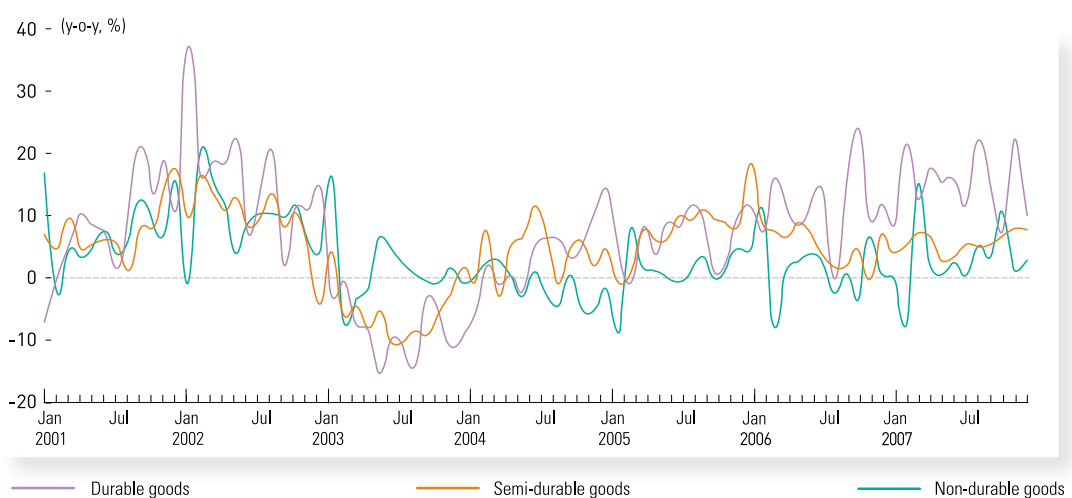
2-2 Consumer goods sales

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (industrial activity trend)



2-3 Consumer goods sales by type

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (industrial activity trend)



Consumer goods sales are expected to have maintained the growth momentum driven by the recovery trend in domestic demand. However, considering that consumption-related indicators exhibited unfavorable conditions including expanded decreases in car sales, the pace of the growth momentum has a possibility of being moderated.

Credit card use continued to maintain double digit growth while the growth of sales volume at retail stores turned to decrease.

Value of credit card use (y-o-y, %)

18.4 (Jul 2007) ↗ 14.8 (Aug) ↗ 10.0 (Sep) ↗ 23.0 (Oct) ↗ 16.6 (Nov) ↗ 15.9 (Dec)

Department store sales (y-o-y, %)

0.2 (Jul 2007) ↗ 5.6 (Aug) ↗ 8.5 (Sep) ↗ 3.4 (Oct) ↗ 8.5 (Nov) ↗ -2.7 (Dec)

Discount store sales (y-o-y, %)

-2.3 (Jul 2007) ↗ -1.7 (Aug) ↗ 20.9 (Sep) ↗ -12.0 (Oct) ↗ -0.7 (Nov) ↗ -1.2 (Dec)

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy

The Credit Finance Association

Ministry of Finance and Economy (Nov data)

Domestic sales of domestically manufactured automobiles expanded the downward growth trend to post a decrease of 5.6 percent from a 1.7 percent decrease a month earlier, driven by the burden of high oil prices and expected demand for new car models.

Domestic sales of domestically manufactured automobiles

(Thousand units): 102 (Jul 2007) ↗ 99 (Aug) ↗ 92 (Sep) ↗ 106 (Oct) ↗ 103 (Nov) ↗ 115 (Dec)

(y-o-y, %): 35.4 (Jul) ↗ 11.0 (Aug) ↗ -20.3 (Sep) ↗ 7.7 (Oct) ↗ -1.7 (Nov) ↗ -5.6 (Dec)

The recent recovery in consumption is deemed to be sustainable since it is supported by the improving consumption environment including income and consumer sentiment particularly since the latter half of 2006.

Real income also maintained an increase exceeding the GDP growth rate.

Real GNI and GDP

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

| | Q3 2006 | Q4 | Q1 2007 | Q2 | Q3 |
|----------|---------|-----|---------|-----|-----|
| Real GNI | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Real GDP | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 |

The consumer survey indexes slightly declined in November from the previous month but maintained its upturn trend exceeding the 100 mark.

Consumer expectations index (base=100)

96.1 (Jan 2007) ↗ 98.1 (Feb) ↗ 97.8 (Mar) ↗ 100.1 (Apr) ↗ 101.1 (May) ↗ 101.5 (Jun) ↗ 102.6 (Jul)

↗ 103.0 (Aug) ↗ 103.2 (Sep) ↗ 103.3 (Oct) ↗ 102.0 (Dec)

Source: Korea National Statistical Office

Consumer sentiment index (base=100)

98 (Q4 2006) ↗ 103 (Q1 2007) ↗ 108 (Q2) ↗ 112 (Q3) ↗ 106 (Q4)

Source: The Bank of Korea

Sustainability of trend growth of private consumption will likely be determined by income and employment conditions.

Number of employed (y-o-y, thousand)

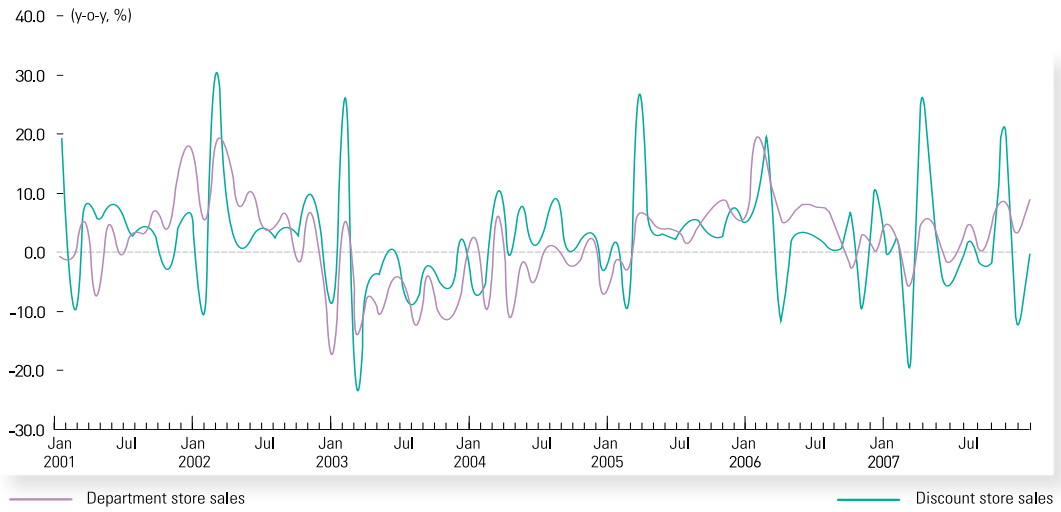
264 (Q1 2007) ↗ 289 (Q2) ↗ 296 (Q3), 287 (Oct) 281 (Nov)

Real household income (nationwide, y-o-y, %)

5.4 (Q4 2006) ↗ 4.0 (Q1 2007) ↗ 1.0 (Q2) ↗ 4.9 (Q3)

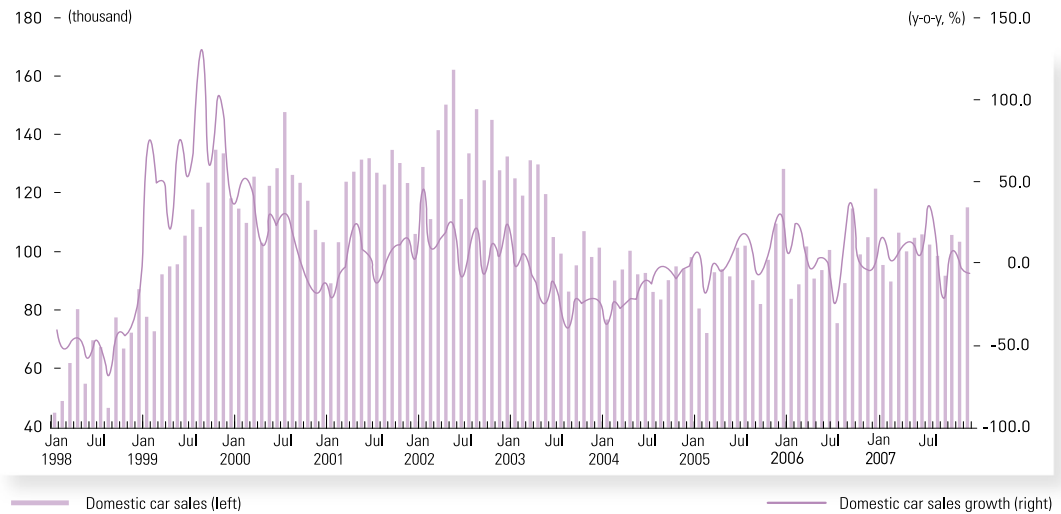
2-4 Department store and discount store sales (current value)

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (monthly retail sales)



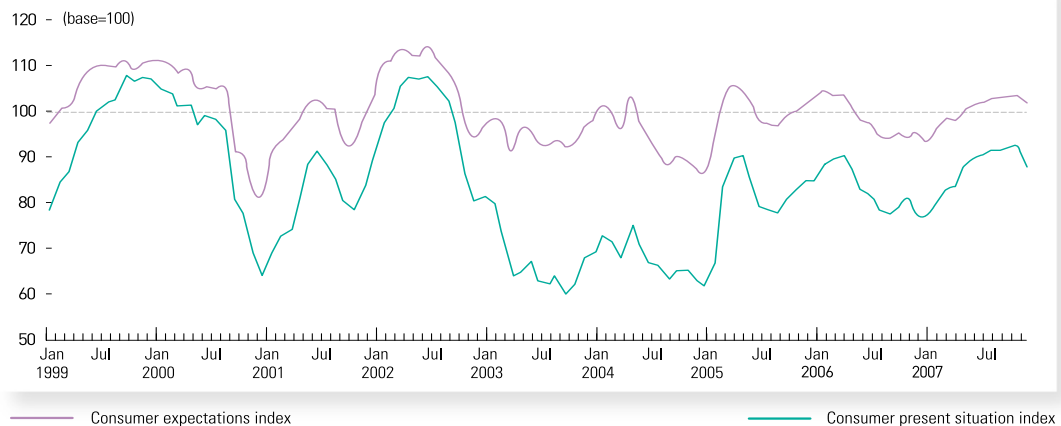
2-5 Domestic automobile sales

Source: Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association (monthly automobile industry trend)



2-6 Consumer expectations index and present situation index

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (monthly consumer survey index)



3. Facility investment

Facility investment in the third quarter of 2007 (*preliminary GDP*) edged up only 1.6 percent year-on-year, indicating that the growth momentum it maintained seems to be adjusted. It fell 6.3 percent quarter-on-quarter.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

| | 2005 | 2006 ¹ | | | | 2007 ¹ | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| | Annual | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Annual | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| Facility investment ² | 5.7 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 1.6 |
| (Seasonally adjusted) ³ | - | -1.0 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 0.1 | - | 4.4 | 3.4 | -6.3 |
| - Machinery | 7.4 | 3.3 | 9.5 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 12.8 | 10.9 | -0.9 |
| - Transportation equipment | -1.8 | 25.9 | -3.5 | 4.8 | -0.2 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 17.7 | 14.4 |

1. Preliminary 2. National accounts 3. Percentage change from previous period

Facility investment (*estimated index*) in November 2007 expanded its growth from 3.3 percent to 3.9 percent on the back of reversed growth of machinery investment to 1.8 percent from negative 0.7 percent. As growth of facility investment has expanded for two consecutive months, it is assumed that the phase of adjustment is coming to an end.

Leading indicators including domestic machinery orders and machinery imports have posted healthy growth. Despite the slowed growth of the private sector orders in November, the overall growth has expanded from 30.4 percent to 34.0 percent as the public sector orders turned to upward direction.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

| | 2005 | 2006 | | | | 2007 | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | Annual | Annual | Nov | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Oct ¹ | Nov ¹ |
| Estimated facility investment ² | 6.3 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 11.8 | 5.1 | 11.3 | 12.1 | -1.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| - Domestic machinery shipments | 0.6 | 4.7 | 10.3 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 5.9 | -1.8 | 6.7 | 0.1 |
| Domestic machinery orders | 5.7 | 18.8 | 16.6 | 21.0 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 7.4 | 14.8 | 30.4 | 34.0 |
| - Public | -1.3 | 7.1 | -14.2 | 19.0 | 22.1 | 12.1 | -23.5 | -15.2 | -74.5 | 63.6 |
| - Private | 6.7 | 20.4 | 19.9 | 21.3 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 10.5 | 18.8 | 61.4 | 31.7 |

1. Preliminary 2. Industrial activity

Machinery imports (%)

24.9 (Jun) ↻ 6.3 (Jul) ↻ 18.2 (Aug) ↻ -9.2 (Sep) ↻ 36.5 (Oct) ↻ 29.3 (Nov) ↻ 26.1 (Dec 1~20)

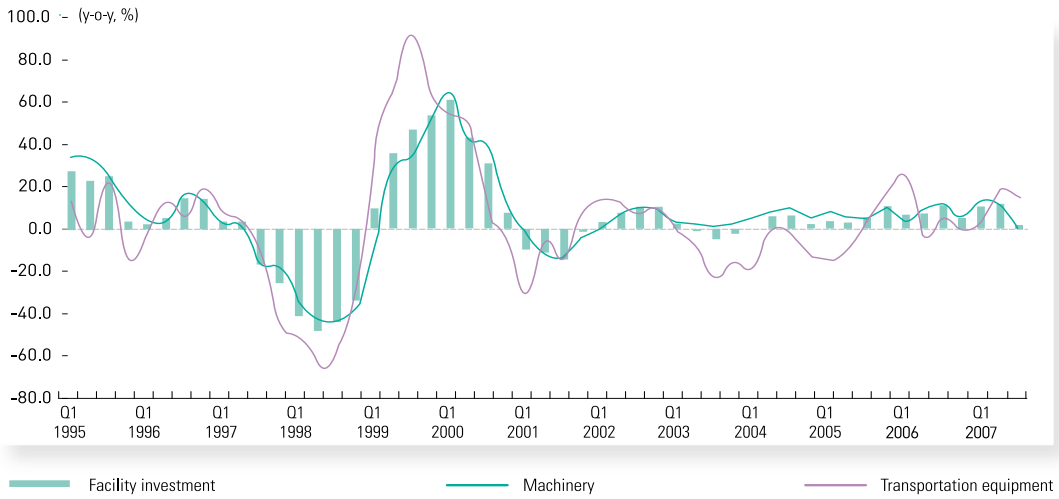
The business survey index (BSI) for facility investment result and prospect in the manufacturing sector compiled by the Bank of Korea stood at the similar level to the previous month.

| Business survey indexes (base=100) | 2007 | | | | | 2008 |
|--|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan |
| Manufacturing facility investment result | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | - |
| Manufacturing facility investment prospect | 100 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 |

Source: The Bank of Korea

3-1 Facility investment by type

Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



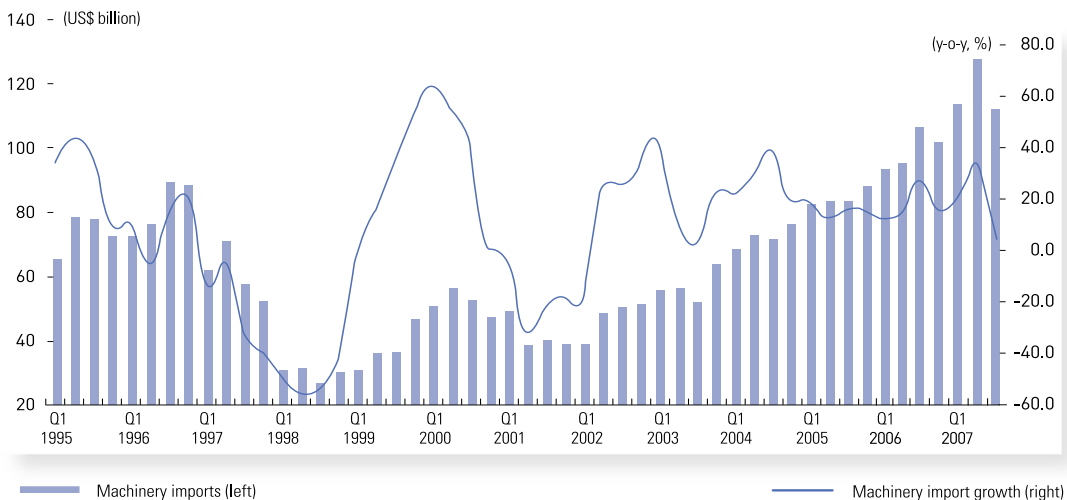
3-2 Machinery orders and estimated facility investment (3-month average)

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (industrial activity trend)



3-3 Machinery imports

Source: Korea International Trade Association (KITA)



4. Construction investment

Construction investment in the third quarter of 2007 (*preliminary GDP*) increased 0.9 percent from a year earlier and decreased 0.5 percent from the previous quarter, exhibiting slowdown in growth.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

| | 2005 | | 2006 ¹ | | | | 2007 ¹ | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------|-------------------|------|------|--------|-------------------|------|------|--|
| | Annual | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Annual | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | |
| Construction investment ² | -0.2 | 0.2 | -5.0 | -0.1 | 3.2 | -0.4 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 0.9 | |
| (Seasonally adjusted) ³ | - | 0.0 | -0.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | - | 0.8 | -1.3 | -0.5 | |
| - Building construction | -1.4 | 1.1 | -5.9 | -2.4 | -0.2 | -2.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | |
| - Civil engineering works | 1.5 | -1.4 | -3.9 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 7.4 | 4.2 | -1.0 | |

1. Preliminary 2. National accounts 3. Percentage change from previous period

Although the public sector reversed course to post 5.9 percent increase from 5.4 percent decrease, the growth of construction completed (*current value*) slowed down from 7.9 percent to 3.3 percent as the growth of the private sector considerably decreased from 12.0 percent to 0.4 percent.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

| | 2005 | | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------------------|------------------|
| | Annual | Annual | Nov | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Oct ¹ | Nov ¹ |
| Construction completed ² | 4.1 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 3.4 | -7.9 | 3.3 |
| - Public | -3.7 | 1.9 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 18.8 | 11.2 | 1.5 | -5.4 | 5.9 |
| - Private | 7.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 12.0 | 0.4 |

1. Preliminary 2. Industrial activity

The growth of the construction orders, which sharply increased due to concentrated supply of housings to avoid the application of housing price cap in October, considerably slowed down from 104.7 percent to 36.3 percent, yet maintaining the solid growth.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

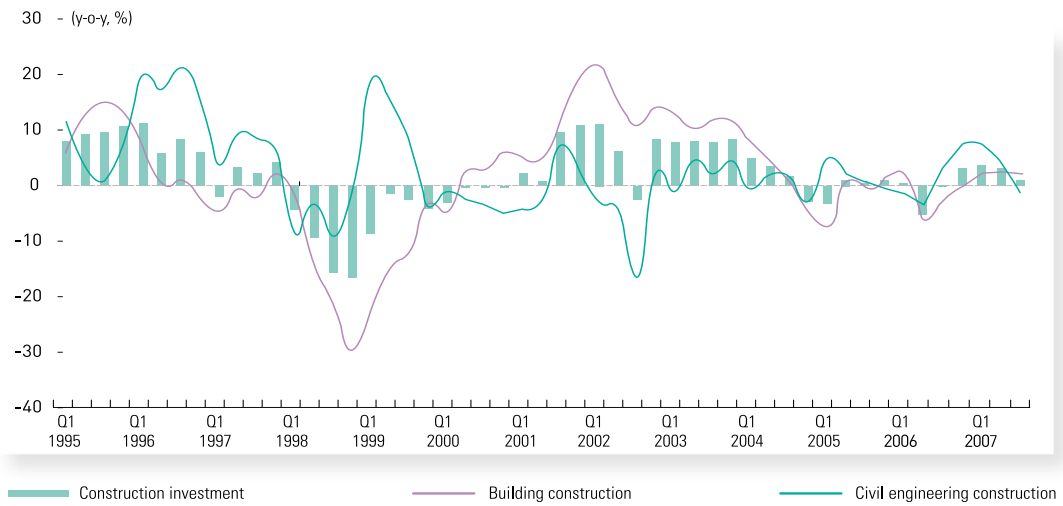
| | 2005 | | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Annual | Annual | Nov | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 ¹ | Oct ¹ | Nov ¹ |
| Construction orders ² | 7.3 | 9.0 | 44.9 | 37.1 | 27.1 | 26.3 | 26.3 | -5.6 | 104.7 | 36.3 |
| - Public | -1.7 | -6.3 | 27.9 | 21.2 | 2.7 | 49.3 | 21.2 | 7.3 | 104.2 | 32.1 |
| - Private | 14.5 | 12.8 | 55.1 | 36.8 | 28.3 | 21.8 | 17.0 | -12.9 | 103.8 | 27.7 |

1. Preliminary 2. Current value basis

The construction sector is expected to maintain its course to post slight growth, derailing from the decreasing trend due to the low comparison base set in the previous year. However, improvement in large scale seems unlikely.

4-1 Construction investment

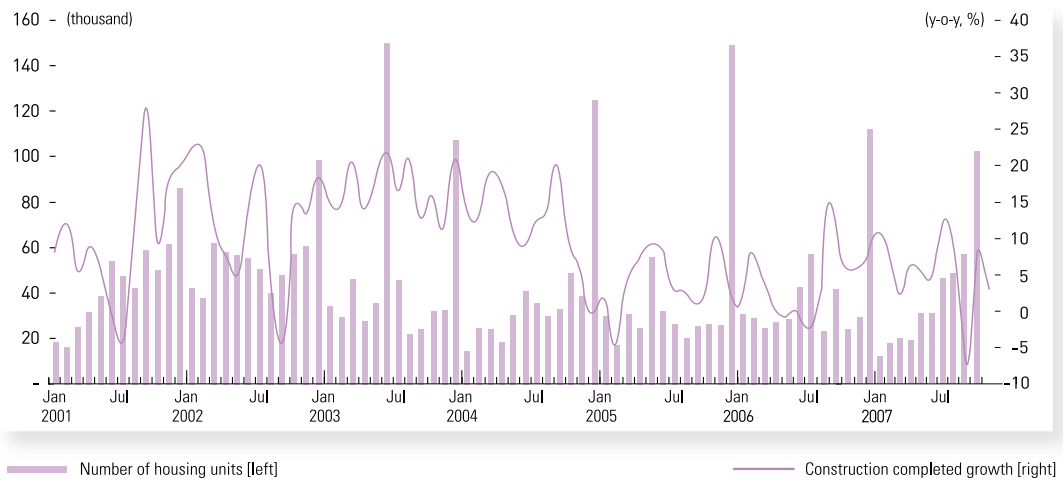
Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



4-2 Construction completed and housing construction

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (construction completed)

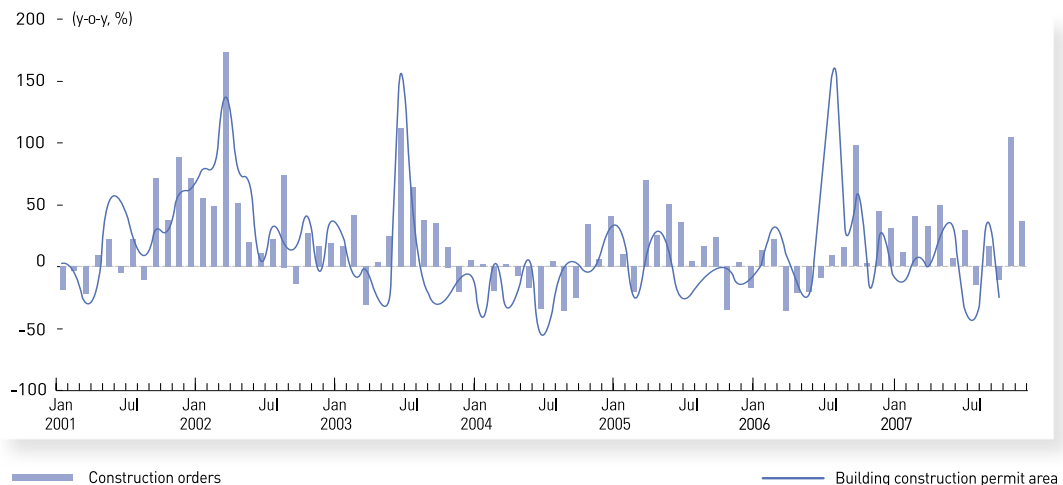
Ministry of Construction and Transportation (housing construction)



4-3 Leading indicators of construction investment

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (construction orders)

Ministry of Construction and Transportation (building construction permit area)



5. Exports and imports (*customs clearance basis*)

Exports in 2007 recorded US\$371.76 billion, up 14.2 percent from the previous year.

By export category (*estimated, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy*), machinery (*up 29.5%*), LCD devices (*up 30.5%*), shipbuilding (*up 25.1%*) and automobile (*up 13.3%*) showed a solid growth, while semiconductors (*up 4.4%*) witnessed a reduced growth.

By regional category, exports to the Middle East (*up 38.9%*), ASEAN (*up 20.8%*), India (*up 19.8%*), and China (*up 18.1%*) exhibited robust growth, whereas those to the US (*up 5.9%*) and Japan (*down 0.6%*) exhibited slight decrease.

Exports in December, in particular, increased by 15.5 percent to post US\$33.25 billion on the back of increased exports of petroleum products and LCD devices.

Imports in 2007 rose 15.3 percent from a year earlier to US\$356.69 billion.

Prices of raw materials (*up 16.0%*), capital goods (*up 14.2%*) and consumer goods (*up 17.8%*) soared mainly driven by continued price hike of raw materials including crude oil and recovery of domestic demand.

Meanwhile, December imports recorded US\$34.11 billion, up 24.0 percent year-on-year, due to increased imports of raw materials such as crude oil (*up 40.1%*) and LNG (*up 49.6%*) in the wake of rising oil prices.

Trade surplus is reduced to US\$15.07 billion in 2007 from US\$16.08 billion in 2006 since imports expanded more sharply than exports.

Meanwhile, trade balance in December reversed course to deficit for the first time in 57 months since March 2003, due to the rapid increase of imports mainly triggered by increases in crude oil prices.

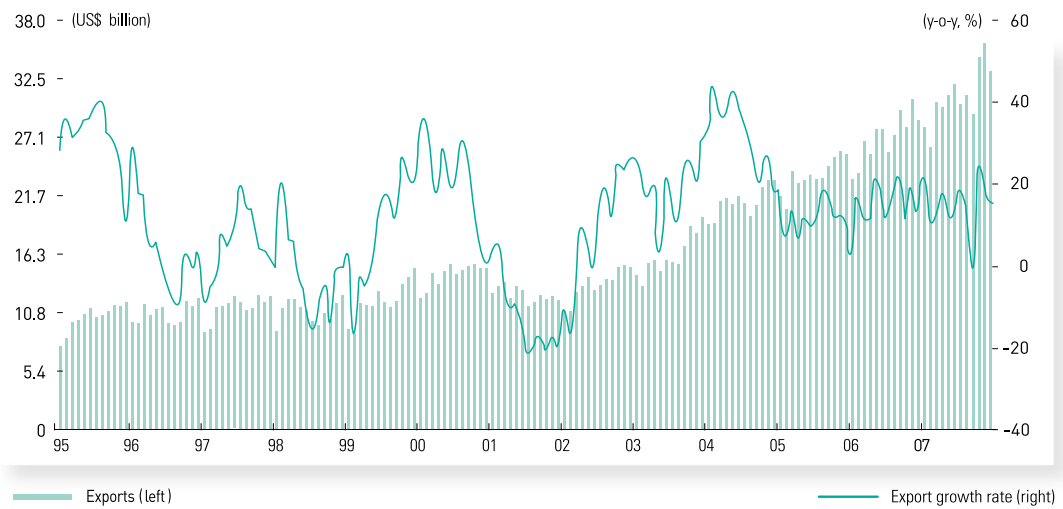
(US\$ billion)

| | 2006 | | | | 2007 | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan-Dec | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan-Dec |
| Exports | 28.02 | 30.60 | 28.78 | 325.46 | 34.44 | 35.84 | 33.25 | 371.76 |
| (y-o-y, %) | 10.5 | 18.5 | 12.3 | 14.4 | 22.9 | 17.1 | 15.5 | 14.2 |
| Imports | 25.62 | 26.77 | 27.52 | 309.38 | 32.65 | 33.71 | 34.11 | 356.69 |
| (y-o-y, %) | 13.1 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 18.4 | 27.4 | 25.9 | 24.0 | 15.3 |
| Trade balance | 2.39 | 3.84 | 1.26 | 16.08 | 1.79 | 2.13 | -0.87 | 15.07 |

Exports are expected to maintain double digit growth in January 2008 on the back of increased demand from emerging economies including China and India.

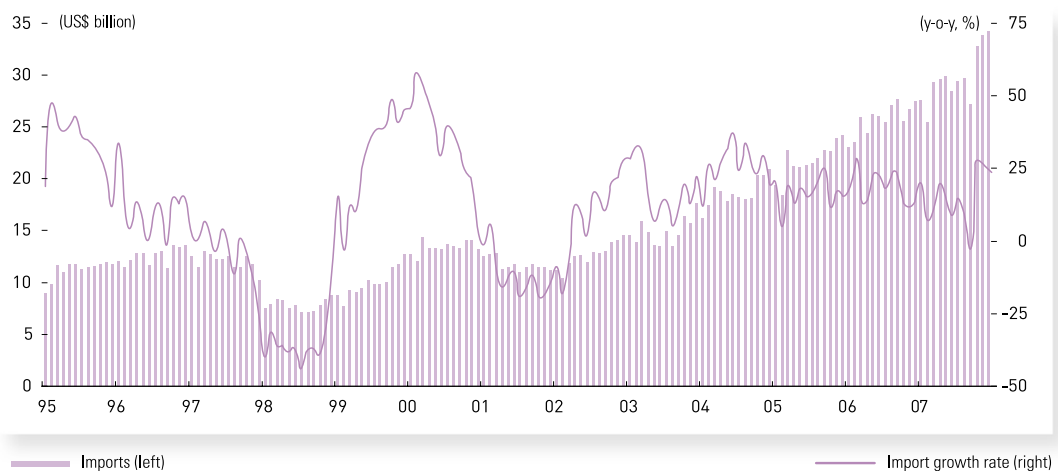
5-1 Exports (customs clearance basis)

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (export and import trend)



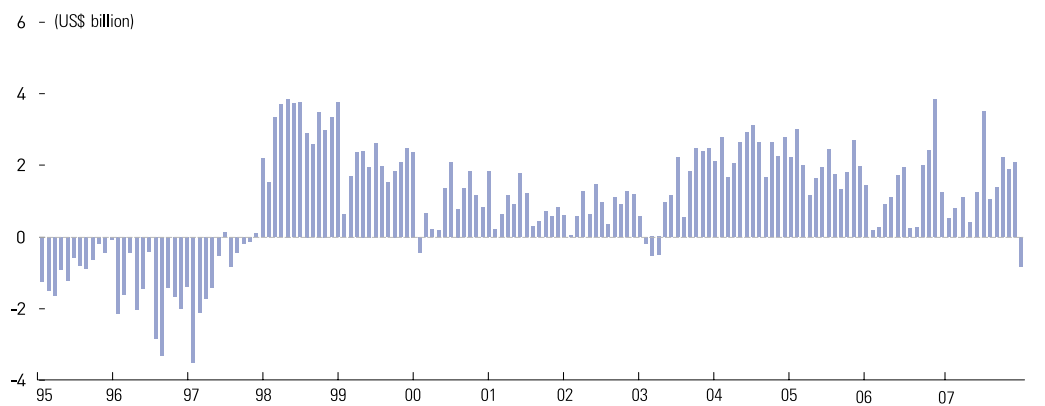
5-2 Imports (customs clearance basis)

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (export and import trend)



5-3 Trade balance

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (export and import trend)



6. Mining and manufacturing production

Mining and manufacturing production (*former industrial activity*) in November 2007 sustained its double digit growth at 10.8 percent year-on-year on the back of robust exports and improving domestic demand indicators.

As irregular factors, such as the Chuseok holiday shift, were moved out, the growth of mining and manufacturing production in November slightly slowed down to 18.2 percent but expanded the upward trend compared to the average industrial output growth of September and October (9.2%).

By business category, output expansion in the semiconductor (*up 30.5%*), chemical products (*up 7.4%*) and machinery (*up 7.1%*) propped up the increase of mining and manufacturing production.

Contribution to on-year industrial output growth (Nov 2007, %p)
Semiconductors (8.13), chemical products (0.51), machinery (0.50)

Shipments post a robust growth of 9.5 percent on the back of rising production while inventory growth slowed down from 6.5 percent in the previous month to 6.1 percent.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

| | | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------|------|------|------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Annual | Q3 | Nov | Q3 | Sep | Oct ¹ | Nov ¹ |
| Mining and manufacturing activity ² | Production (q-o-q) | - | 0.5 | -0.2 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 3.2 | -0.2 |
| | (y-o-y) | 10.1 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 18.2 | 10.8 |
| | (days operated factored in) | 10.6 | 10.5 | 7.1 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 6.7 | 10.3 |
| | - Manufacturing | 10.5 | 11.8 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 18.7 | 10.9 |
| | • Heavy chemical industry | 12.6 | 13.9 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 3.0 | 20.1 | 12.9 |
| | • Light industry | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.3 | -3.4 | -12.9 | 10.2 | -0.2 |
| | Shipment | 7.8 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 7.0 | -1.5 | 16.7 | 9.5 |
| | - Domestic demand | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 2.7 | -7.7 | 12.9 | 4.2 |
| | - Exports | 11.9 | 15.7 | 6.2 | 11.6 | 5.5 | 20.8 | 15.6 |
| | Inventory ³ | 6.2 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| Manufacturing activity | Average operation ratio (%) | 81.1 | 80.6 | 81.6 | 82.4 | 80.6 | 83.4 | 81.9 |
| | Production capacity | 3.4 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 |

1. Preliminary

2. Including mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas industry

3. End-period

The growth pace of mining and manufacturing production in December is forecast to maintain the growth trend on the back of improved exports and domestic demand.

7. Service sector activity

Service activity in November 2007 expanded 7.8 percent from a year earlier continuing the upward growth trend although the growth rate was slightly lower than 9.3 percent of the previous month with the effect of holidays subsiding. The on-year service output growth in November exceeded the average growth rate of 6.3 percent for September and October.

By business category, all industries, except real estate & renting which shrank by 8 percent, expanded output with financial & insurance services (*up 24.1%*) leading the growth.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

| | Weight | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | | | | Contri- bution ² |
|---|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Annual | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Sep | Oct ¹ | Nov ¹ | |
| Service activity index | 100 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 9.3 | 7.8 | - |
| (Seasonally adjusted) ³ | - | - | 0.7 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | -1.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | - |
| - Wholesale & retail | 27.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 8.4 | 3.8 | 1.00 |
| - Hotels & restaurants | 7.7 | 2.1 | 2.3 | -0.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | -1.9 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 0.14 |
| - Transportation services | 8.8 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 0.83 |
| - Communication services | 5.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.8 | -0.7 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 0.28 |
| - Financial & insurance services | 17.6 | 7.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 9.1 | 15.6 | 18.2 | 12.3 | 22.7 | 24.1 | 4.49 |
| - Real estate & renting | 5.4 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 14.3 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 3.8 | -1.2 | -0.1 | -8.0 | -0.47 |
| - Business services | 8.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 0.52 |
| - Educational services | 8.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.7 | -4.2 | 2.4 | 0.19 |
| - Healthcare & social welfare services | 4.0 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 14.0 | 0.54 |
| - Entertainment, cultural and sports services | 3.5 | 2.5 | -0.9 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 9.9 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 0.28 |
| - Other public & personal services | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | -0.7 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.02 |

1. Preliminary

2. Contribution to November growth (%p)

3. Percentage change from previous period

Service activity in December is expected to have continued the upbeat trend as domestic demand ran on an upward track. There, however, exist downward risks resulting from interest rate hikes as well as possible deterioration in external conditions including higher oil prices and financial market uncertainty due to the US subprime crisis.

KOSPI (monthly average)

1,754 (Jun 2007) ➔ 1,912 (Jul) ➔ 1,815 (Aug) ➔ 1,879 (Sep) ➔ 2,005 (Oct) ➔ 1,925 (Nov) ➔ 1,904 (Dec)

Stock trading value (trillion won)

197 (Jun 2007) ➔ 205 (Jul) ➔ 140 (Aug) ➔ 133 (Sep) ➔ 231 (Oct) ➔ 199 (Nov) ➔ 120 (Dec)

Oil prices (Dubai crude, US\$/barrel)

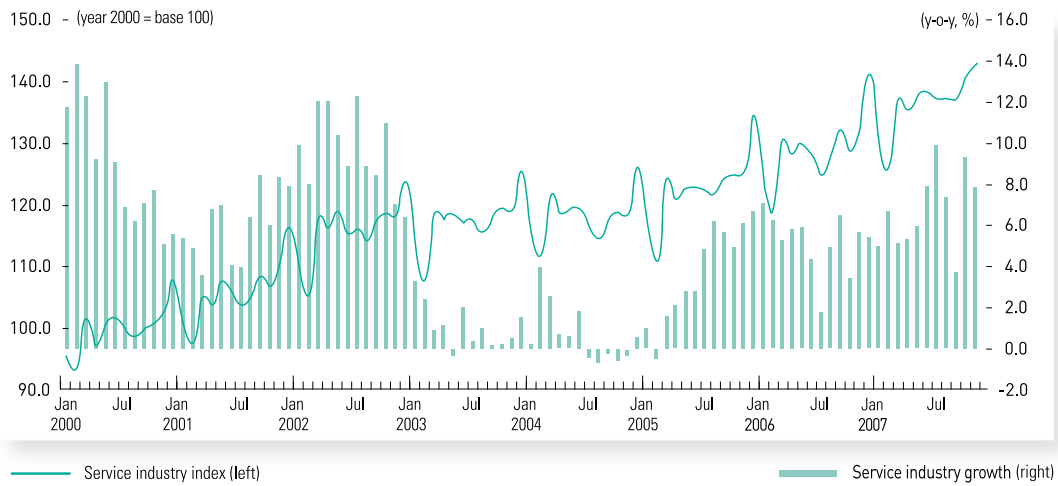
65.9 (Jun 2007) ➔ 69.7 (Jul) ➔ 67.4 (Aug) ➔ 73.3 (Sep) ➔ 77.2 (Oct) ➔ 86.9 (Nov) ➔ 85.3 (Dec)

Certificate of deposit (CD) rates (%)

5.03 (Jun 2007) ➔ 5.05 (Jul) ➔ 5.21 (Aug) ➔ 5.34 (Sep) ➔ 5.34 (Oct) ➔ 5.43 (Nov) ➔ 5.72 (Dec)

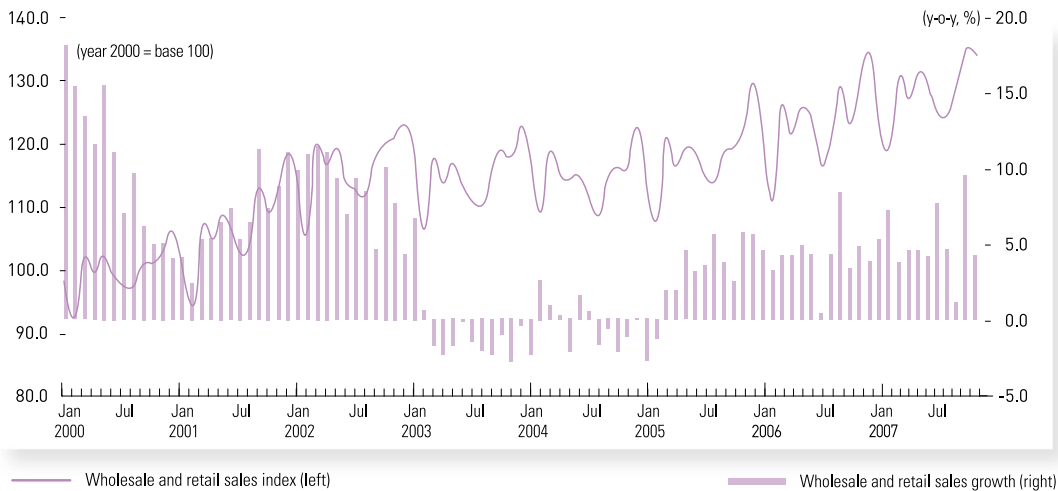
7-1 Service industry

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (service industry activity trend)



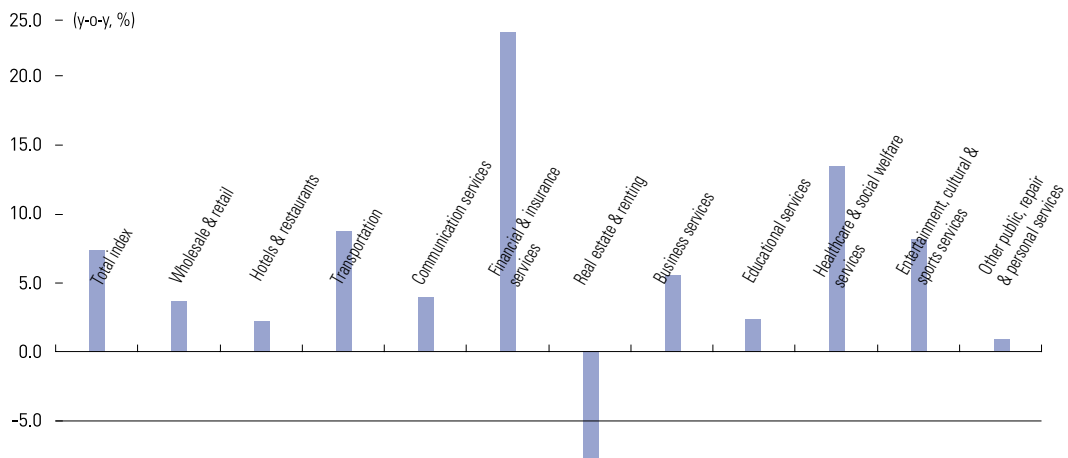
7-2 Wholesale and retail sales

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (service industry activity trend)



7-3 Nov 2007 service industry by business

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (service industry activity trend)



8. Employment

The number of workers on payroll in November 2007 increased by 281,000 year-on-year to post 23,740,000 as the upward trend of the economy continued based on the strong production activities and robust exports.

The service sector, led by business services and financial & insurance services, sustained rapid employment growth (*up 402,000*) on the back of increasing service sector activity.

Employment in the manufacturing sector in November slightly eased its downward pace to 44,000 reflecting robust industrial activity and exports. The number of employed in the manufacturing sector fell 42,000 for the period of October and November (*monthly average*) and 50,000 during the third quarter.

Hiring in the construction sector posted negative growth for fourth consecutive months with a decrease of 13,000 due to a recent slump in construction completed.

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries continued to fall (*down 64,000*) affected by the ongoing restructuring process.

The quality of employment continued to improve as the number of wage workers (*up 417,000*), including regular workers (*up 427,000*) in particular, continued to surge. Meanwhile, the number of non-wage workers including self-employed small business owners (*down 93,000*) and family members without pay (*down 43,000*) decreased.

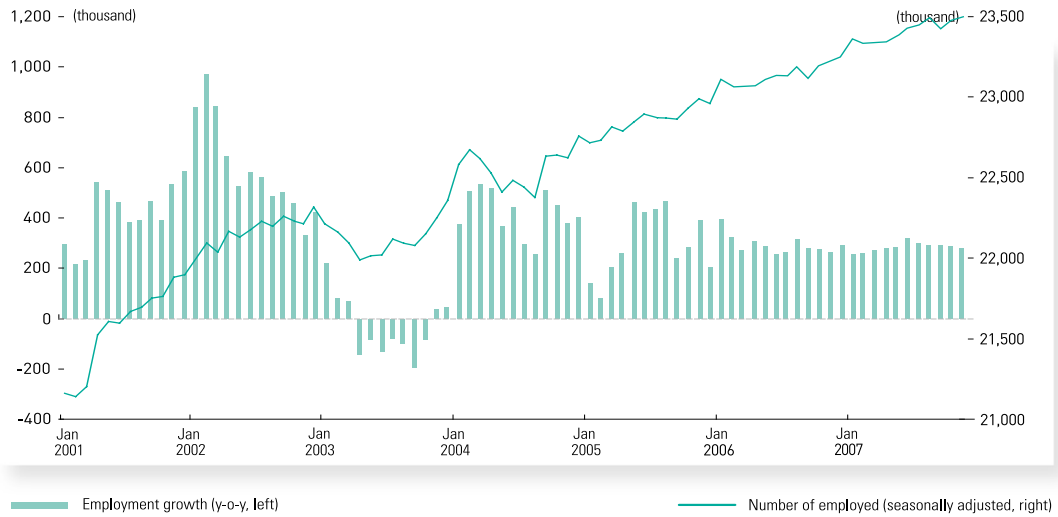
The employment rate continued to increase in November to 60.4 percent rising 0.1 percentage point from a year earlier. The unemployment rate maintained a stable downward trend falling 0.2 percentage point from a year earlier to 3.0 percent while the youth unemployment rate dropped 0.4 percentage point to 7.1 percent from the same month of the previous year.

(Change from same period in previous year, thousand)

| | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Nov | Annual | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| Employment growth | 267 | 295 | 278 | 264 | 289 | 296 | 293 | 292 | 287 | 281 |
| - Agriculture, forestry and fishery | -7 | -31 | 4 | -42 | -52 | -72 | -71 | -64 | -68 | -64 |
| - Manufacturing | -60 | -67 | -62 | -51 | -55 | -62 | -62 | -34 | -40 | -44 |
| - Construction | 17 | 21 | 29 | 46 | 30 | -14 | -14 | -7 | -9 | -13 |
| - Services | 313 | 371 | 304 | 309 | 367 | 439 | 439 | 398 | 404 | 402 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Employment rate (%) | 60.3 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 58.6 | 60.6 | 60.2 | 59.8 | 60.2 | 60.4 | 60.4 |

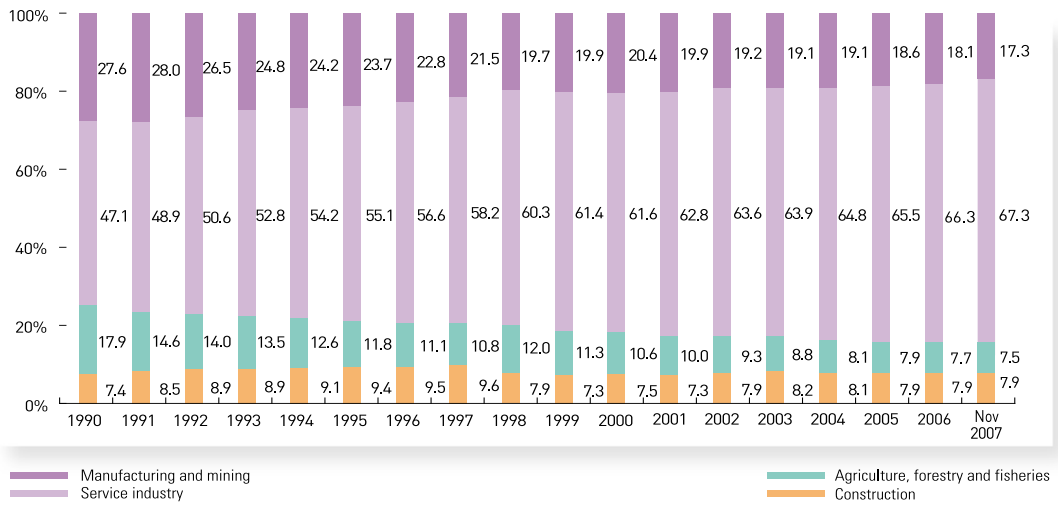
8-1 Number of employed and employment growth

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (employment trend)



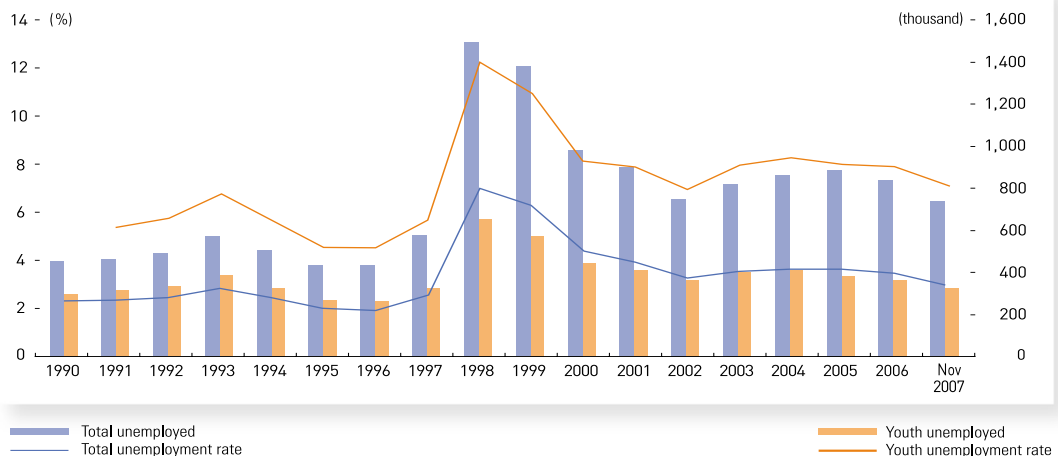
8-2 Share of employed by industry

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (employment trend)



8-3 Unemployment rate and number of unemployed

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (employment trend)



9. Financial markets

9.1 Stock market

The Korean stock market in December 2007 had a bearish run until mid-month as the investment sentiment weakened by external uncertainties such as credit crunch and possible economic slowdown in the US, concerns over further economic tightening in China, and higher oil prices. The KOSPI dropped to as low as 1,839.8 points on December 17.

The Korean main bourse, however, rebounded to close the year at 1,897.1 points on December 28 as demand for shares was boosted by expectations over the “January effect” and the newly elected Korean president who will take office this February.

By investor type, net selling trend by foreign investors has continued while the total amount reduced to 2.1 trillion won from 6.7 trillion won of the previous month. Meanwhile, institutional investors made a net purchase of 1.8 trillion won backed by money influx into equity funds which exceeded 66 trillion won in 2007, and individual investors were also net buyers of 0.2 trillion won worth of Korean shares.

(End-period, point, trillion won)

| | KOSPI | | | KOSDAQ | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| | 2006 | Dec 2007 | Change ¹ | 2006 | Dec 2007 | Change ¹ |
| Stock price index | 1,434.5 | 1,897.1 | 462.6 (+32.2%) | 606.2 | 704.2 | 98.0 (+16.2%) |
| Market capitalization | 704.6 | 951.9 | 247.3 (+35.1%) | 72.1 | 99.9 | 27.8 (+38.6%) |
| Average daily trade value | 3.4 | 5.5 | 2.1 (+61.8%) | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.3 (+17.6%) |

1. Change from the end of previous year

9.2 Exchange rate

The won/dollar exchange rate closed the year 2007 at a higher level compared to the end of the previous year for the first time since 2003, with the won having lost ground during 2007 against other major currencies. The won’s depreciation in 2007 was attributable to adjustment after its faster appreciation than other currencies for a past few years and increasing demand for dollar as a safe asset amid international financial market volatility.

The won’s value has risen 40.3 percent against the dollar since 2002 while the yen and the Taiwanese dollar have gained 16.2 and 7.7 percent, respectively during the same period.

Meanwhile, the Korean foreign exchange market has enlarged and deepened with a significant increase in trade volume.

Inter-bank FX transactions (spot, daily average, US\$ billion)

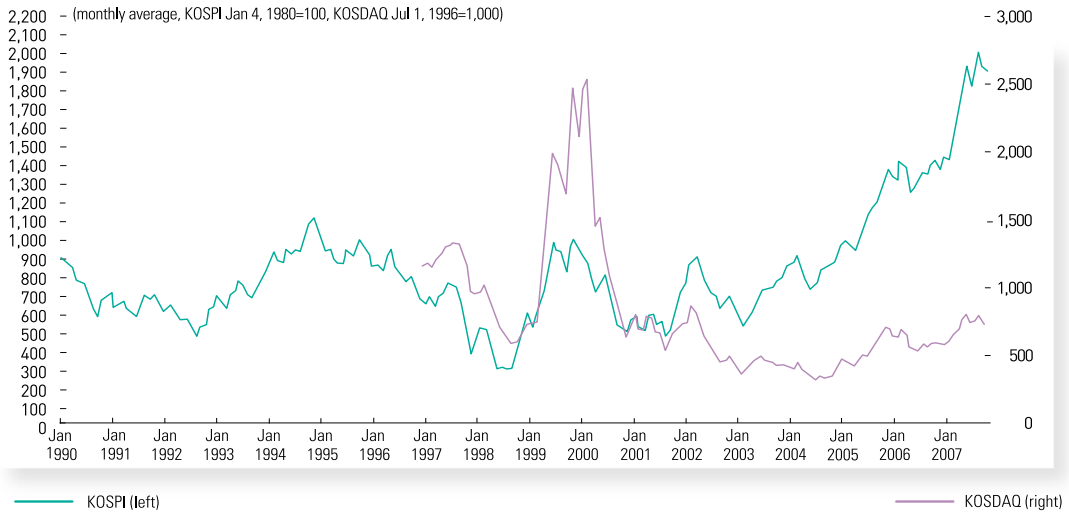
2.61 (2003) ○ 3.90 (2004) ○ 4.52 (2005) ○ 6.34 (2006) ○ 7.25 (Q1 2007) ○ 7.09 (Q2) ○ 9.59 (Q3)

(End-period)

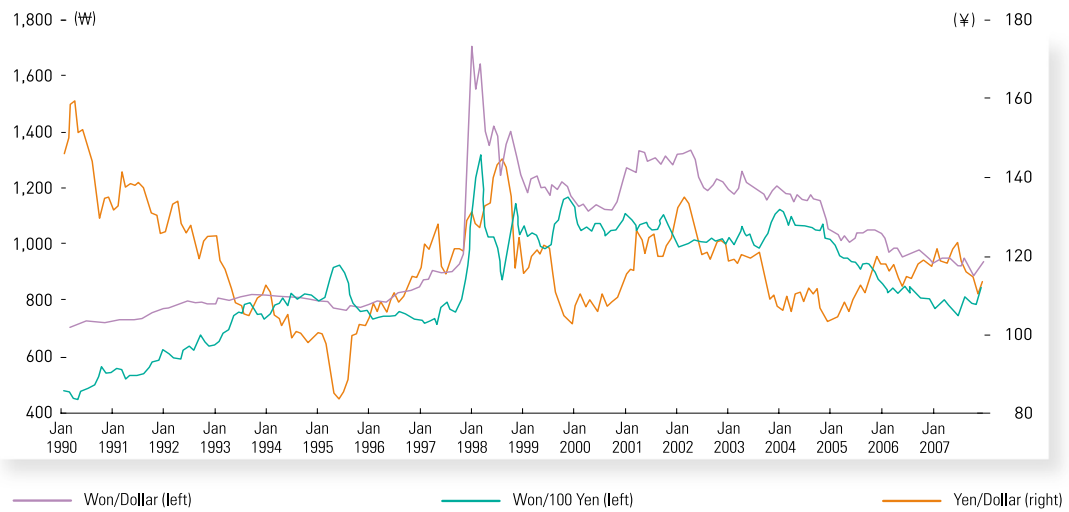
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | | | | Change ¹ |
|------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|
| | Dec | Dec | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | | |
| Won/Dollar | 1,011.6 | 929.8 | 915.1 | 900.7 | 921.1 | 936.1 | -0.7 | |
| Won/100Yen | 858.5 | 783.4 | 794.8 | 785.5 | 835.3 | 828.6 | -5.5 | |

1. Appreciation from the end of previous year (%); the exchange rate is based on closing price at 3:00 p.m.

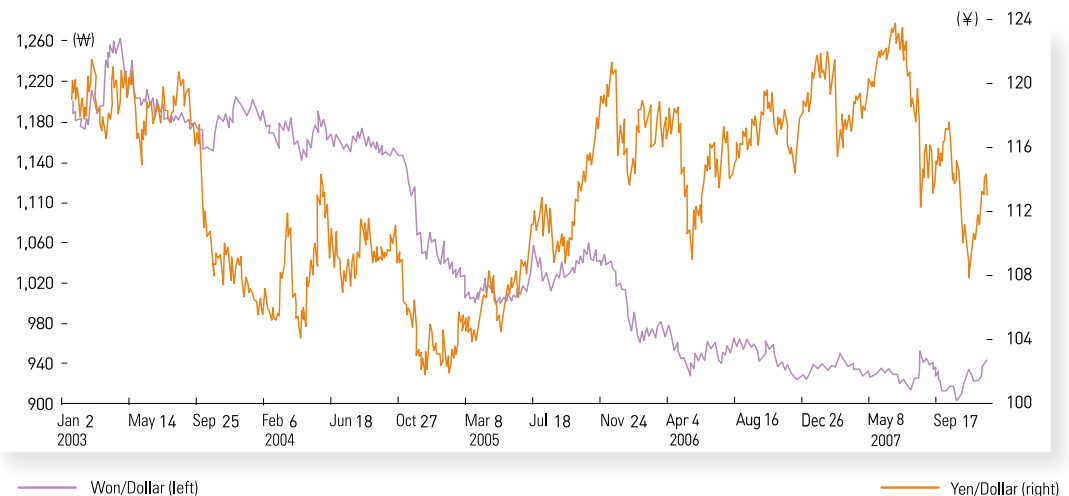
9-1 Stock prices



9-2 Foreign exchange rate (month-end)



9-3 Recent foreign exchange rate



9.3 Bond market

Bond yields such as Treasury bond yields were mixed in December 2007 due to bargain hunting from a price fall in Treasury bonds and liquidity supply by central banks amid upward pressure on CD and bank bond yields. In early December, bonds yields were up on the back of inflationary pressure and more issuances of CDs and bank bonds for two consecutive months. Since the middle of the month, the yields fell due to liquidity supply by global central banks, and bargain hunting after a sharp fall in Treasury bond prices.

Yields on 3-month CDs, which are short-term interest rates, continue to rise mainly due to increased issuances.

(End-period)

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | | | | Change ¹ |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| | Dec | Dec | Dec | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
| Call rate (1 day) | 3.29 | 3.76 | 4.60 | 4.98 | 4.98 | 5.01 | 5.02 | 5.02 | +42 |
| CD (91 days) | 3.43 | 4.09 | 4.86 | 5.29 | 5.35 | 5.35 | 5.60 | 5.82 | +96 |
| Treasury bonds (3 yrs) | 3.28 | 5.08 | 4.92 | 5.43 | 5.46 | 5.43 | 5.77 | 5.74 | +82 |
| Corporate bonds (3 yrs) | 3.72 | 5.52 | 5.29 | 5.85 | 5.97 | 6.02 | 6.47 | 6.77 | +148 |
| Treasury bonds (5 yrs) | 3.39 | 5.36 | 5.00 | 5.47 | 5.52 | 5.49 | 5.84 | 5.78 | +78 |

1. Basis point change from end December 2006

9.4 Money supply & money market

The M2 growth in December 2007 decreased as the increase in the private sector credit decelerated and the government sector shifted to money redemption. The negative M1 growth also accelerated as an increase in settlement accounts, albeit high, was relatively modest compared to the same month a year earlier.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year, average)

| | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | | | | | 2007 |
|-----------------|--------|------|------|---------------------|------|------|------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Annual | Q3 | Q4 | Annual ¹ | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ¹ | Nov | Dec ¹ | Nov ² |
| M1 ³ | -0.8 | -5.5 | 5.9 | Lower -5 | 6.1 | -6.7 | -8.6 | Mid -11 | -11.2 | Upper -12 | 299.7 |
| M2 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 10.9 | Around 11 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 11.1 | Around 11 | 11.3 | Around 11 | 1,250.8 |
| Lf ⁴ | 7.9 | 7.5 | 9.2 | Lower 10 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.2 | Lower 10 | 10.4 ⁵ | Lower 10 | 1,668.3 ⁵ |

1. Estimate 2. Amount, trillion won

3. Excludes corporate MMF and individual MMF from November 21, 2005 and March 22, 2007, respectively, as they are redeemable on and after the next business day following the transaction date from those periods each.

4. Liquidity aggregates of financial institutions (mostly identical with M3) 5. Preliminary

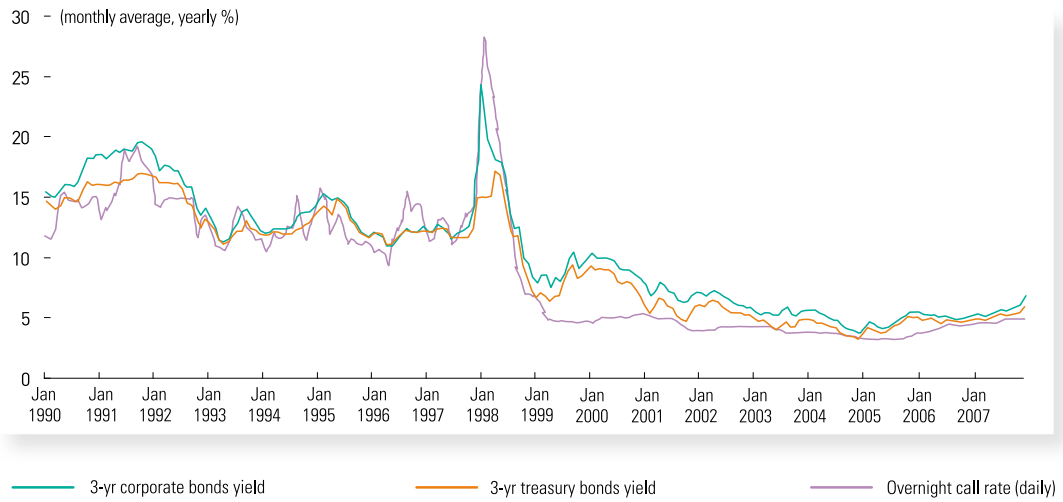
In December, the amount of bank deposits fell sharply as bank lending reversed course to a decrease and massive deposit withdrawal of around 8.3 trillion won was made by city and provincial governments. Asset management company (AMC) receipts decreased sharply driven by money market funds (MMFs) and bond funds which accelerated decrease by falling 5.9 trillion won and 3.0 trillion won, respectively, due to money withdrawal by some companies and financial institutions.

(Monthly change, end-period, trillion won)

| | 2007 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Bank deposits | -5.5 | 6.2 | 10.9 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 13.3 | -8.3 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 11.3 | -5.4 |
| AMC receipts | 3.4 | 0.4 | 3.4 | -4.8 | 7.6 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 13.0 | 14.3 | -0.4 |

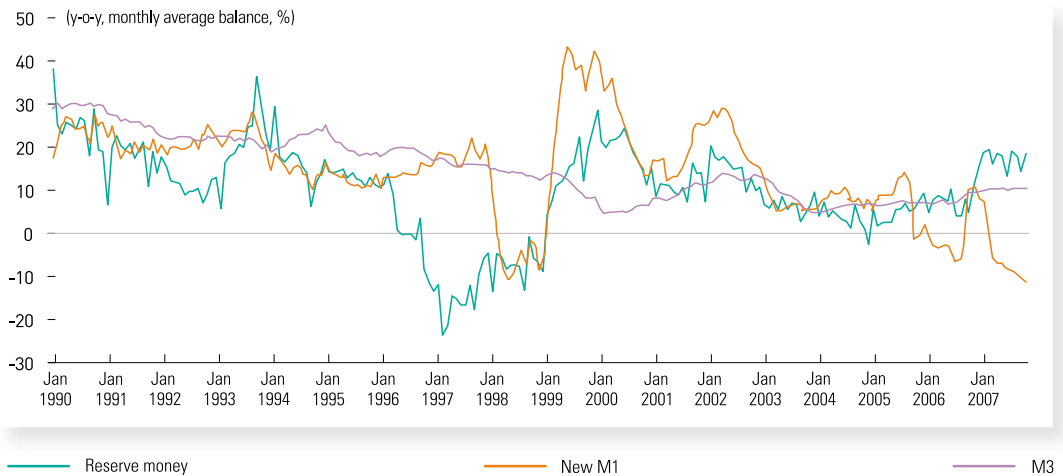
9-4 Interest rates

Source: The Bank of Korea



9-5 Total money supply

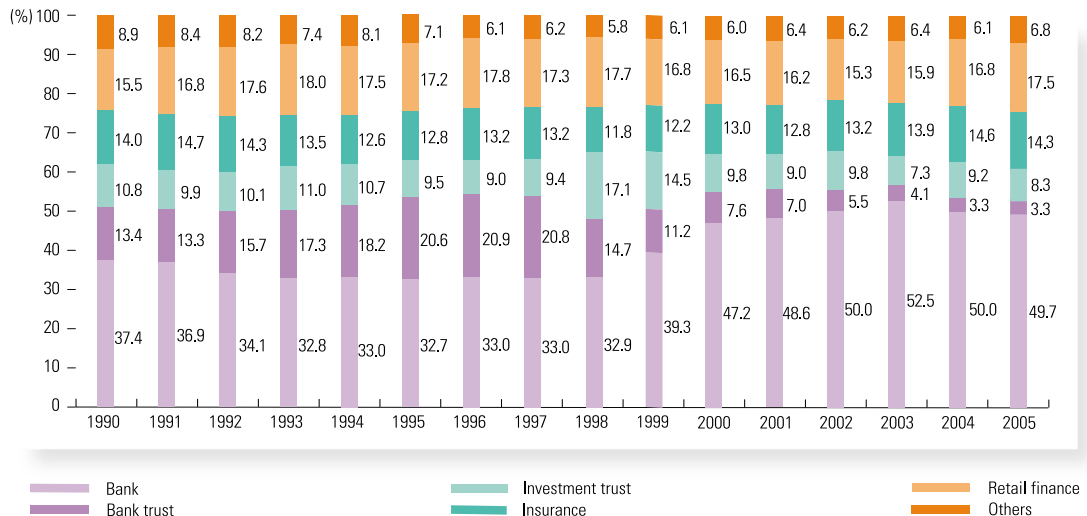
Source: The Bank of Korea



9-6 Share of deposits by financial sector (M3 as of year-end)

Source: The Bank of Korea

* Retail finance: Mutual savings banks & National Credit Union Federation of Korea, Others: Investment banks, post office savings, etc.



10. Balance of payments

Korea's current account surplus in November 2007 decreased to US\$1.75 billion from US\$2.46 billion of the previous month due to declined surpluses in the goods and income accounts and expanded deficits in the service account. The accumulated current account surplus for the first 11 months of 2007 recorded US\$7.02 billion.

The goods account surplus fell to US\$2.89 billion from the previous month's US\$3.64 billion as the volume of adjustment for time difference between customs clearance and the hand-over of exported ships served negatively (*US\$990 million → -US\$560 million*) although the export-import gap on customs clearance basis increased (*US\$1.79 billion → US\$2.13 billion*).

The service account deficit was up from US\$1.42 billion a month earlier to US\$1.46 billion dragged by a fall in the transportation account surplus and an increased deficit in payments for patent rights although the travel account deficit narrowed from US\$810 million to US\$700 million.

The income account surplus in November declined from the previous month's US\$500 million to US\$420 million as a decrease in interest income accelerated although dividend payments slipped.

The seasonally adjusted current account surplus recorded US\$80 million, lower than the original series, as the goods account surplus fell and the income account deficit rose with the adjustment process.

(US\$ billion)

| | 2006 | | | | 2007 | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Sep | Oct | Nov | Jan-Nov | Sep | Oct | Nov | Jan-Nov |
| Current account | 1.98 | 1.78 | 4.27 | 5.32 | 2.30 | 2.46 | 1.75 | 7.02 |
| - Goods balance | 3.35 | 2.63 | 5.55 | 26.20 | 3.73 | 3.64 | 2.89 | 29.21 |
| - Service balance | -1.48 | -1.14 | -1.46 | -17.22 | -1.75 | -1.42 | -1.46 | -19.34 |
| - Income balance | 0.61 | 0.50 | 0.45 | 0.22 | 0.69 | 0.50 | 0.42 | 0.36 |

The capital and financial account balance realized a net outflow of US\$1.51 billion in November as the direct investment account and the portfolio investment account posted a deficit, although the other investment account saw a new inflow of US\$3.20 billion driven by an increase in overseas borrowings by domestic banks.

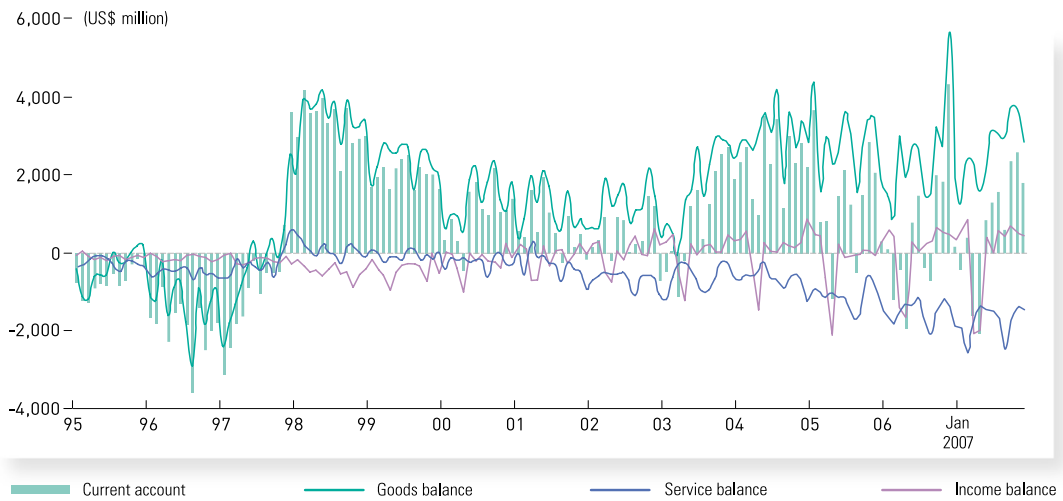
Capital & financial account balance (US\$ billion)

-1.36 (Jun 2006) → 0.54 (Jul) → -0.30 (Aug) → -3.56 (Sep) → -1.91 (Oct) → -1.51 (Nov)

The current account in December is expected to have posted a deficit for the first time in 8 months since April 2007 as adjustment for time difference between customs clearance and the delivery of exported ships turned to a deficit of US\$870 million while the service account deficit is likely to have expanded fueled by increased overseas travel at the end of the year.

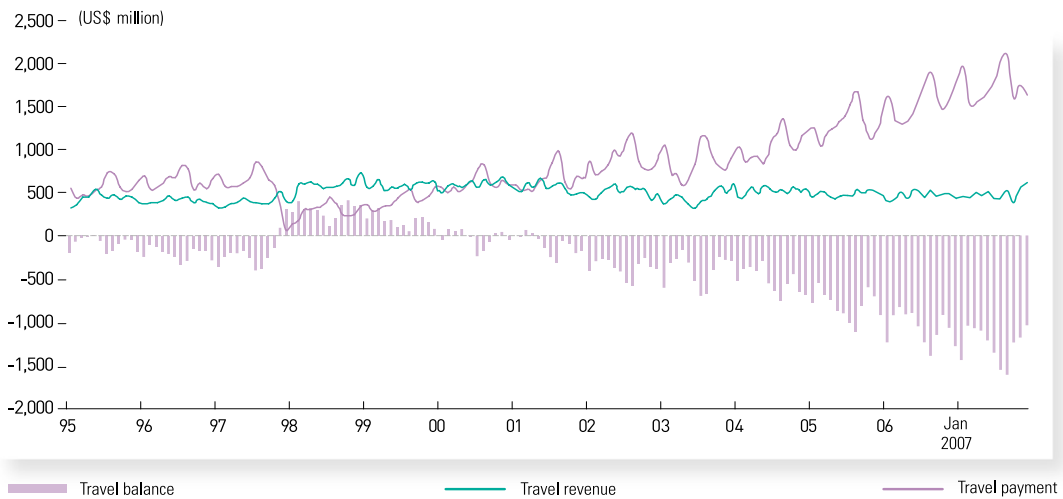
10-1 Current account balance

Source: The Bank of Korea (balance of payments trend)



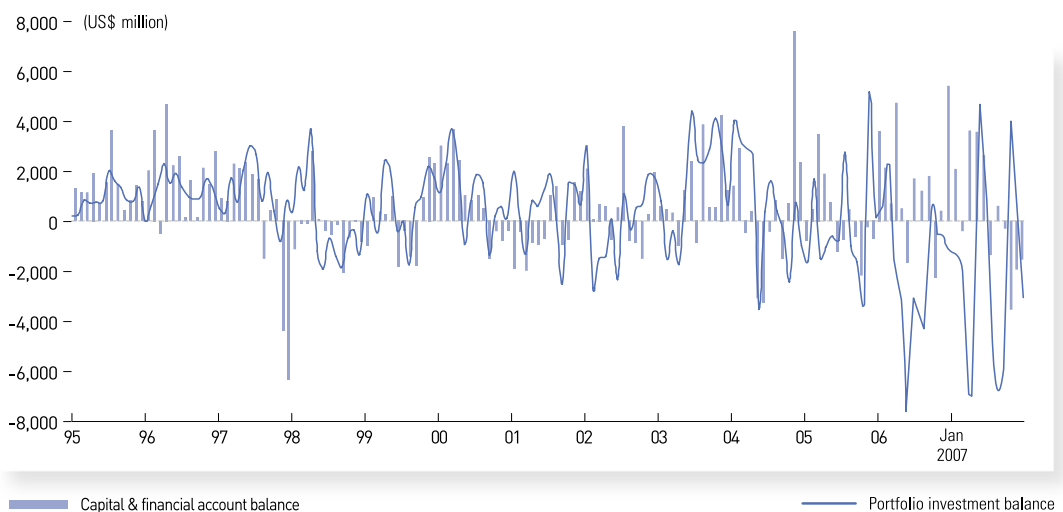
10-2 Travel balance

Source: The Bank of Korea (balance of payments trend)



10-3 Capital & financial account balance

Source: The Bank of Korea (balance of payments trend)



11. Prices and international commodity prices

11.1 Prices

Consumer prices in December 2007 rose 0.4 percent month-on-month and 3.6 percent year-on-year affected by higher prices in oil products and a relative comparison to the low base set in the same month of the previous year. For the year 2007, consumer prices increased 2.5 percent from the previous year.

Consumer price inflation

| | 2006 | | 2007 | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Dec | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Month-on-Month (%) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Year-on-Year (%) | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.6 |

The price of oil products jumped fueled by higher international oil prices and a relative comparison to the low base set in December 2006 when the price decreased 0.3 percent from a month earlier and 1.9 percent from a year earlier.

Prices of agricultural, livestock and fishery products edged up mainly driven by potatoes, although prices of vegetables including Chinese cabbages and radishes decreased.

Vegetable prices (m-o-m, %)

Chinese cabbage (-22.6), radish (-7.4); potato (20.9), unripe hot pepper (17.5)

Public utility charges and housing rents relatively stabilized rising only by a small margin.

Personal service charges were up reflecting year-end price adjustment and upward pressure from the demand side amid economic recovery.

Consumer price inflation in major sectors

| | Total | Agricultural, livestock & fishery products | Industrial products | Oil products | Public utility | Housing rents | Personal services |
|--------------------------|-------|--|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Month-on-Month (%) | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| (Contribution ratio, %p) | - | (0.05) | (0.20) | (0.16) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.10) |
| Year-on-Year (%) | 3.6 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 17.5 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 3.3 |
| (Contribution ratio, %p) | - | (0.22) | (1.47) | (0.94) | (0.56) | (0.18) | (1.14) |

Core inflation, which excludes prices of oil products and farm produce, was up 2.4 percent from a year earlier, reflecting upward pressure from the demand side with economic recovery.

Core inflation (y-o-y, %)

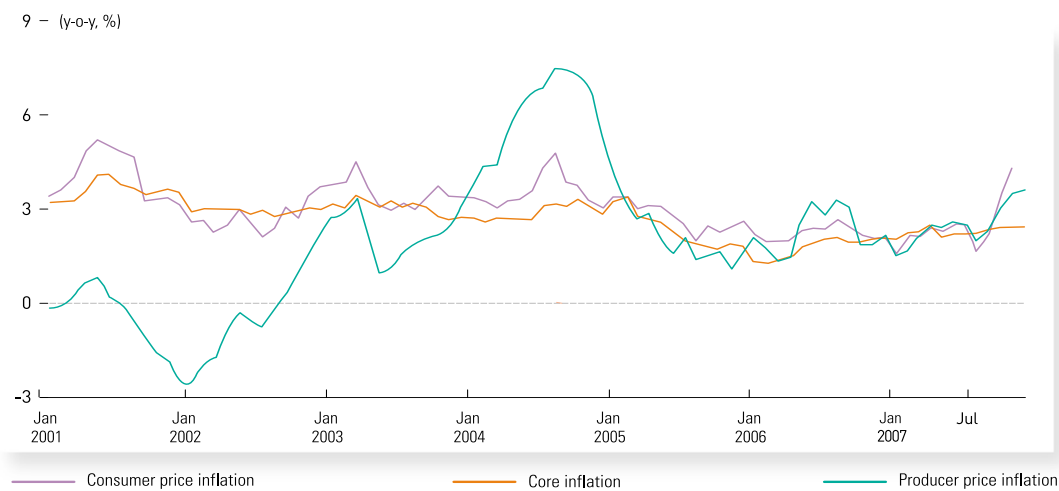
2.3 (Q4 2007) → 2.3 (Q2) → 2.3 (Q3) → 2.4 (Q4); 2.4 (Dec)

Consumer prices for basic necessities, a barometer of perceived consumer prices, rose 4.8 percent year-on-year.

Consumer price inflation in January 2008 are forecasted to record in the upper 3 percent level year-on-year due to price adjustment at the beginning of the year and price increases of oil products affected by higher international oil prices.

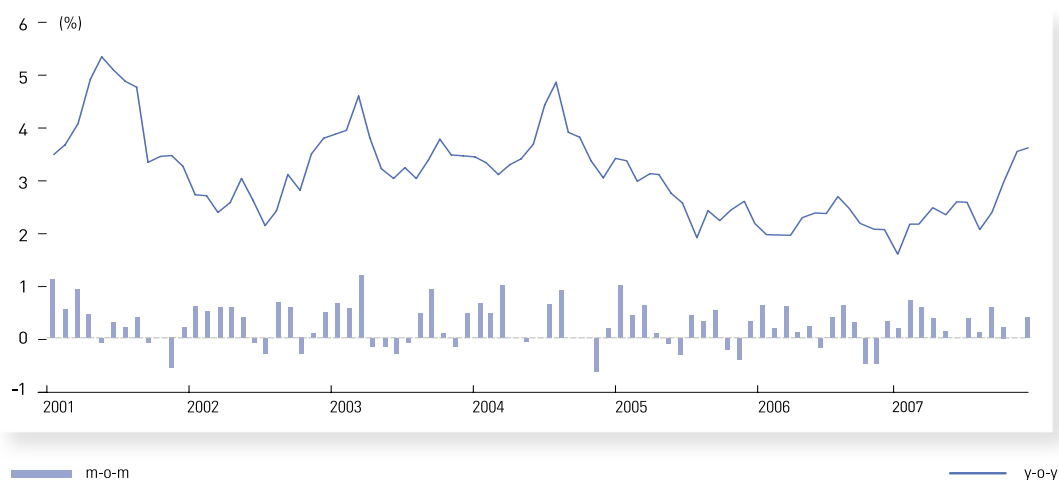
11-1 Prices

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (consumer prices, core inflation) & The Bank of Korea (producer prices)



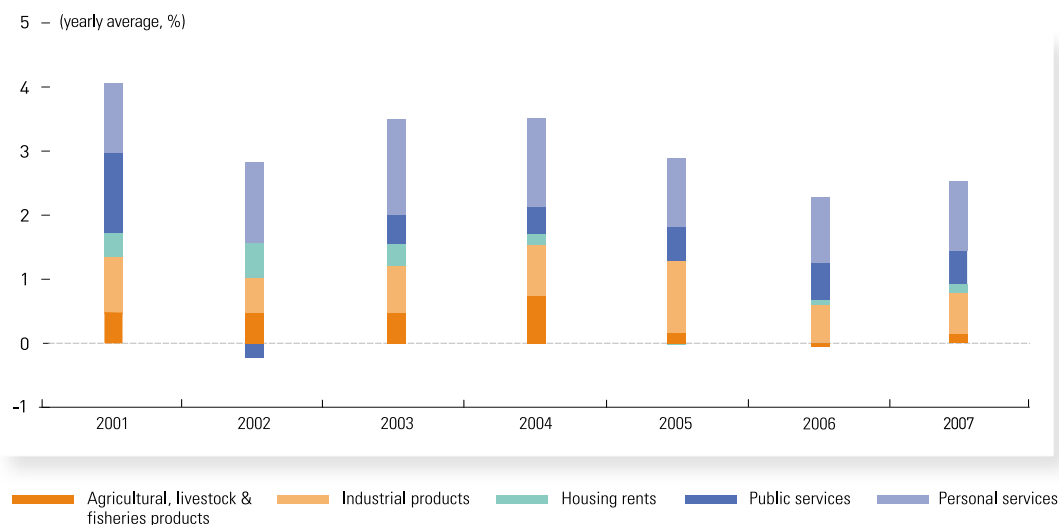
11-2 Consumer price inflation

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (consumer price trend)



11-3 Contribution to consumer price inflation

Source: Korea National Statistical Office (consumer price trend)



11.2. International oil and commodity prices

International oil prices in December 2007 fell from the previous month mainly due to expected slowdown of the US economy, a prospect of warm winter and eased geopolitical tension despite the upward pressure such as decreased oil inventory in the US.

International oil prices in January 2008 are most likely to be influenced by US weather conditions during the winter months, the US level of oil inventory and a change in geopolitical tension especially in Nigeria.

(US\$/barrel, period average)

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Annual | Annual | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Dubai crude | 49.4 | 61.6 | 69.7 | 67.4 | 73.3 | 77.2 | 86.9 | 85.7 |
| Brent crude | 54.3 | 65.1 | 77.5 | 71.2 | 77.5 | 82.8 | 92.9 | 91.0 |
| WTI crude | 56.5 | 66.0 | 74.1 | 72.4 | 80.0 | 85.9 | 94.7 | 91.3 |

Record high oil prices (spot prices, US\$/barrel)

Dubai crude (90.1), Brent crude (95.7), WTI crude (98.5)

In the domestic market, the price of oil products such as gasoline continued to rise reaching a new high as international oil prices and oil product prices, which had kept increasing until November, reflected in the domestic market with time lag.

(Won/liter, period average)

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Annual | Annual | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Gasoline prices | 1,365 | 1,543 | 1,551 | 1,549 | 1,539 | 1,557 | 1,606 | 1,633 |
| Diesel prices | 1,080 | 1,295 | 1,256 | 1,290 | 1,294 | 1,340 | 1,404 | 1,436 |

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

As for international commodity prices, the price of non-ferrous metals stabilized while the price of grain stayed on the upward track.

The price of most non-ferrous metals declined due to expected demand decrease mainly from economic slowdown in China and the US.

Prices of grain rose affected by potential increase in bio-fuel demand and aggravated weather conditions in major producing countries.

Price increases in Dec 2007 (m-o-m, %)

Wheat (15.8), corn (11.4), soybean (8.4)

Price decreases in Dec 2007 (m-o-m, %)

Lead (-21.0), nickel (-14.6), zinc (-6.4), aluminum (-4.7), bronze (-4.5)

Reuters index*

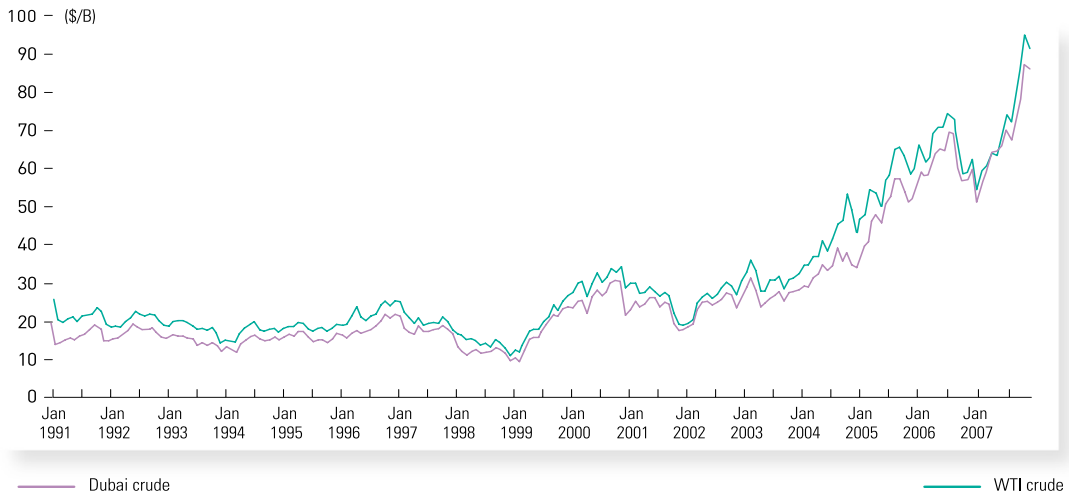
(Period average)

| 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Annual | Annual | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| 1,680 | 2,019 | 2,449 | 2,486 | 2,580 | 2,522 | 2,472 | 2,557 |

* A weighted average index of 17 major commodities

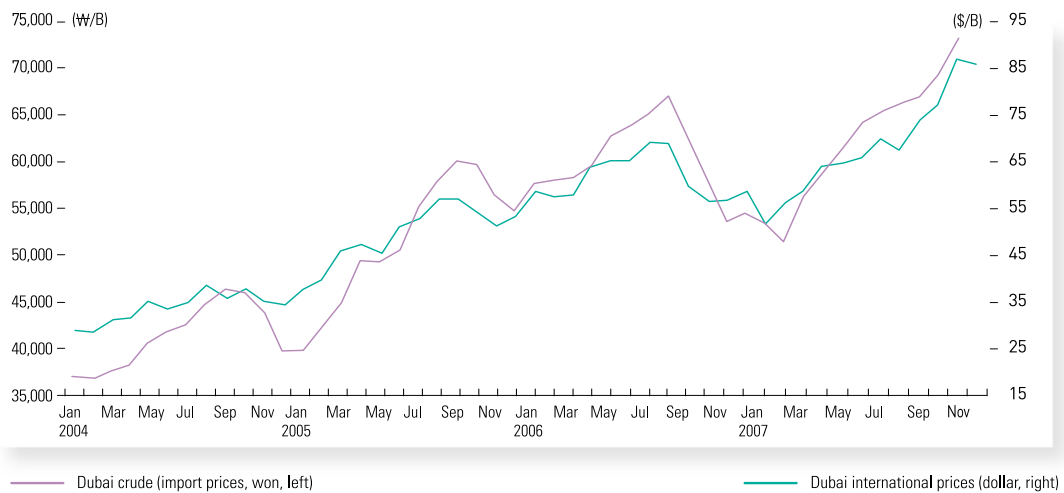
11-4 International oil prices

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation



11-5 International oil prices (Dubai crude) and import prices

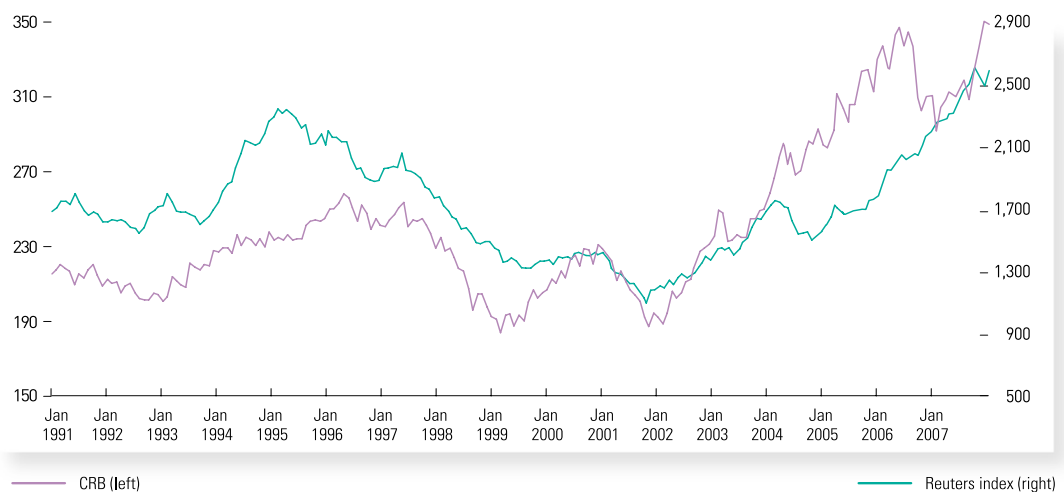
Source: Korea National Oil Corporation & Korea Customs Service



11-6 International commodity prices

Source: Bloomberg (CRB) & The Bank of Korea (Reuters index)

* CRB demonstrates futures price index of 21 commodities listed on the US Commodity Transaction Market, including beans and other crops, crude oil and jewelry.



12. Real estate market

12.1 Housing market

Apartment prices in December 2007 remained steady.

Nationwide apartment sales prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Annual | Annual | Annual | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Dec 10 ¹ | Dec 17 ¹ | Dec 24 ¹ | Dec 31 ¹ |
| Nationwide | -0.6 | 5.9 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Seoul | -1.0 | 9.1 | 24.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.02 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Gangnam ² | -1.3 | 13.5 | 27.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.05 | -0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Gyeonggi | -3.7 | 7.6 | 28.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | -0.01 |

1. Weekly trends

2. Upscale area of southern Seoul

Source: Kookmin Bank

Average of apartment rental prices edged down.

Nationwide apartment rental prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Annual | Annual | Annual | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Dec 10 ¹ | Dec 17 ¹ | Dec 24 ¹ | Dec 31 ¹ |
| Nationwide | -2.7 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Seoul | -4.4 | 6.2 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.04 | -0.03 | -0.01 | 0.02 |
| Gangnam ² | -5.2 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.07 | -0.05 | -0.01 | 0.00 |
| Gyeonggi | -5.5 | 10.6 | 12.4 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.04 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.03 |

1. Weekly trends

2. Upscale area of southern Seoul

Source: Kookmin Bank

Apartment sales transactions in November 2007 increased slightly from the previous month while decreased from a year earlier.

Apartment sales transactions

(Monthly average, thousand)

| 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | | | | | 2007 | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Annual | Annual | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | |
| 64 | 79 | 100 | 110 | 152 | 116 | 70 | 70 | 67 | 61 | 68 | 65 | 55 | 80 | 80 | |

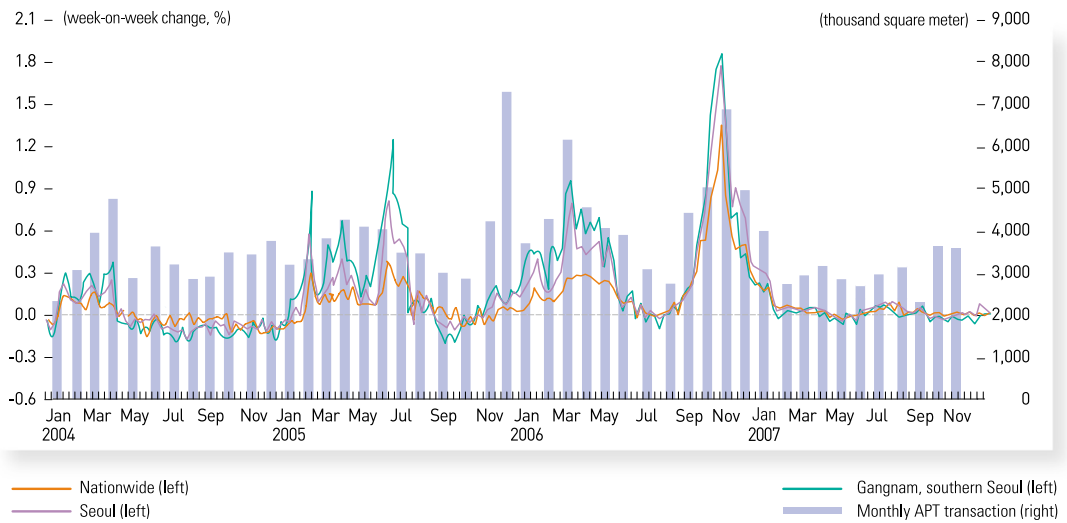
12-1 Real estate prices

Source: Kookmin Bank (national housing price trend)



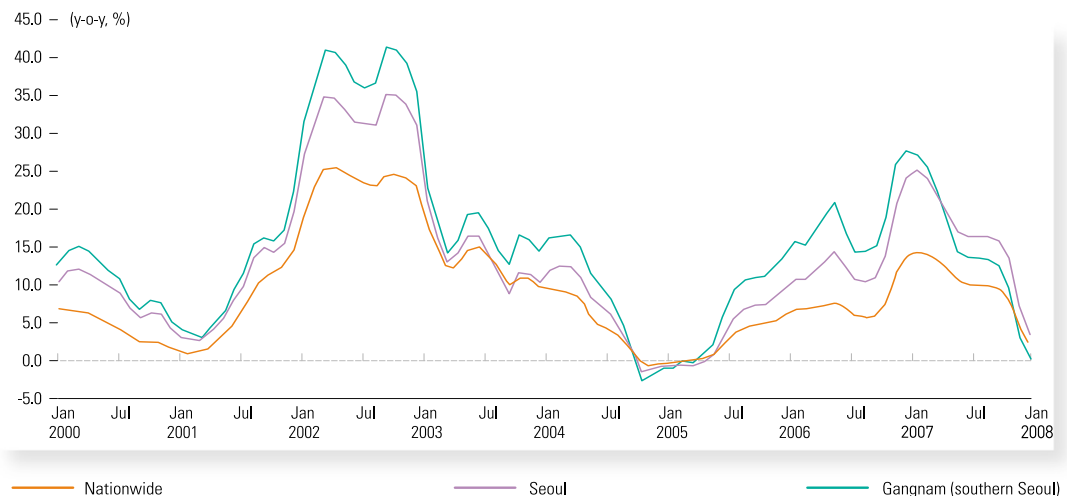
12-2 Weekly apartment sales prices and monthly transaction volume

Source: Kookmin Bank (weekly APT price trend) & Korea Land Corporation (monthly land trade trend)



12-3 Apartment prices by region

Source: Kookmin Bank (national housing price trend)



12.2 Land market

Nationwide land prices in November 2007 rose by 0.38 percent compared to the previous month.

Out of 248 cities, counties and districts, 50 areas including Seoul (*up 0.65%*), 43 of which are located in the Seoul metropolitan area, stayed above the national average (*up 0.38%*) while the rest stood below average.

Land prices by region

(Percentage change from previous period)

| | 2004 | 2005 | | | 2006 | | | | | 2007 | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Annual | Annual | Q3 | Q4 | Annual | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Dec | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| Nationwide | 3.86 | 4.98 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 5.61 | 1.31 | 1.43 | 1.25 | 1.5 | 0.49 | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.38 |
| Seoul | 4.09 | 6.56 | 1.44 | 1.59 | 9.17 | 1.78 | 2.37 | 2.19 | 2.5 | 0.81 | 0.51 | 0.60 | 0.65 |
| Gyeonggi | 6.12 | 5.69 | 1.41 | 0.81 | 5.07 | 1.12 | 1.29 | 1.05 | 0.5 | 0.49 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.37 |
| S. Chungcheong | 11.65 | 8.32 | 1.28 | 2.12 | 5.54 | 2.77 | 1.31 | 0.69 | 0.67 | 0.24 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.24 |

Nationwide land transactions in November rose from the previous month as well as from the same month of the previous year.

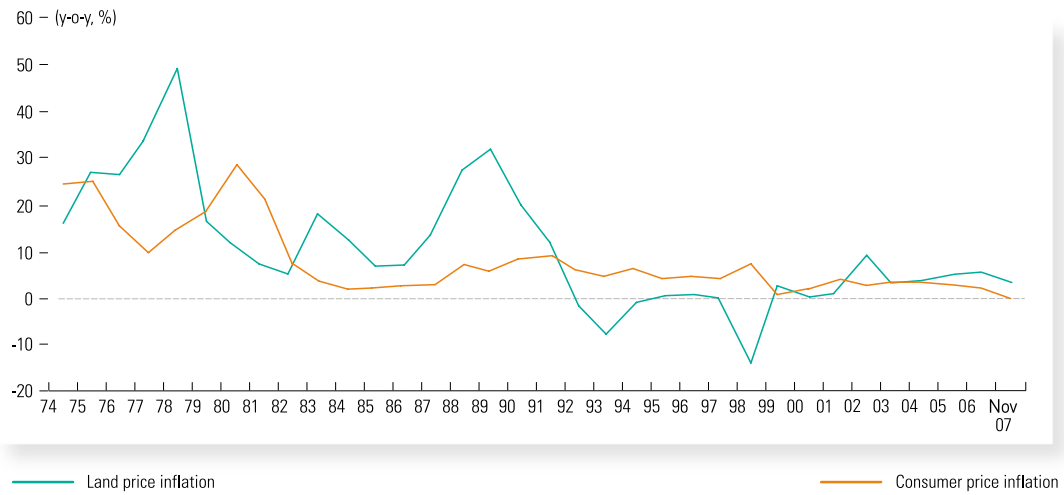
Land sales transactions

(Monthly average, thousand)

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | | | | | 2007 | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Annual | Annual | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| Nationwide | 218 | 248 | 236 | 239 | 330 | 372 | 212 | 216 | 196 | 193 | 157 | 223 | 242 |
| Gyeonggi | 52 | 56 | 66 | 71 | 102 | 100 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 38 | 54 | 61 |
| N. Chungcheong | 8 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| S. Chungcheong | 20 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 12 |

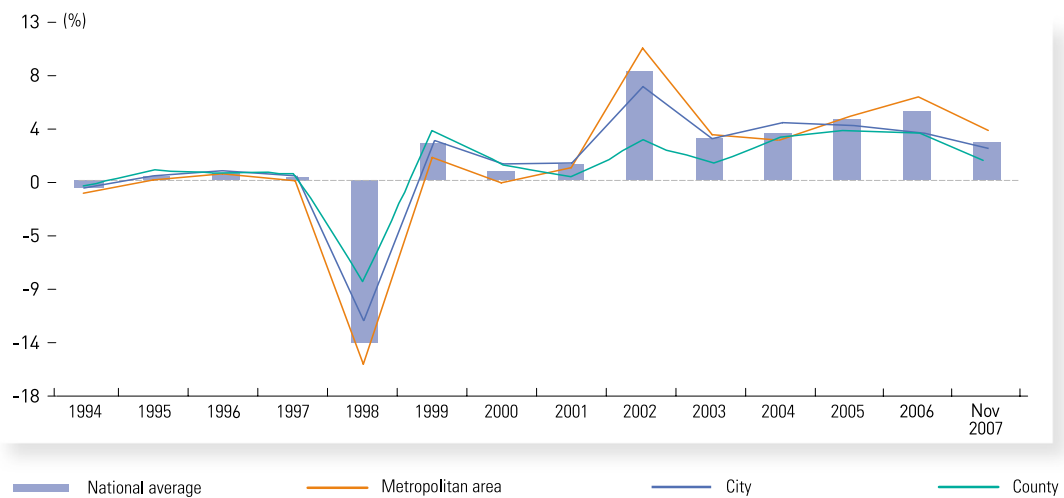
12-4 Land and consumer prices since 1970s

Source: Korea Land Corporation (land prices) & Korea National Statistical Office (consumer prices)



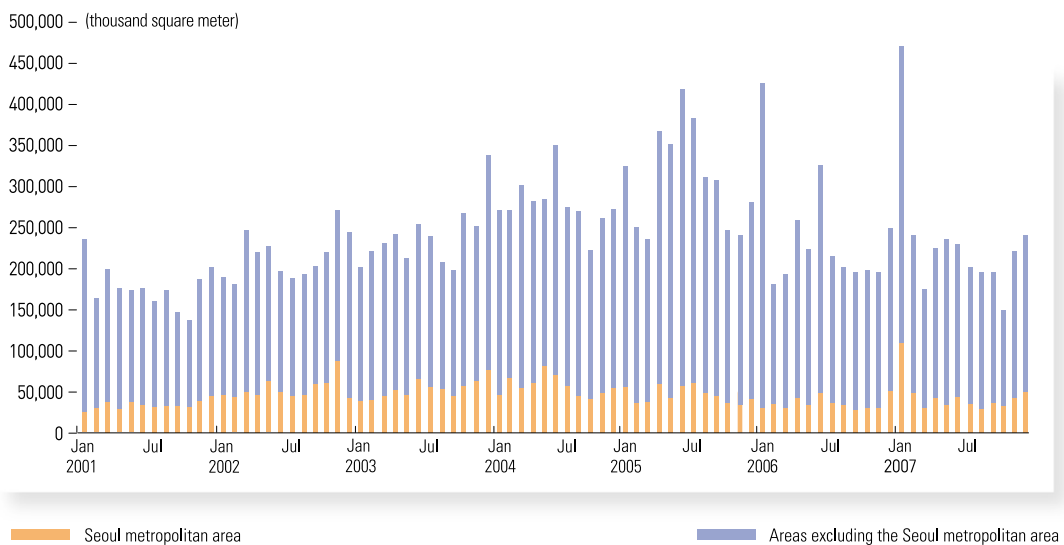
12-5 Land prices by region

Source: Korea Land Corporation (land price trend)



12-6 Land trade volume

Source: Korea Land Corporation (land trade trend)



13. Composite indexes of business cycle indicators

The cyclical indicator of coincident composite index, a barometer of current economic conditions, remained at the same levels in November 2007 compared to the previous month.

The mining and manufacturing production index (*up 1.0%*) and the service activity index (*up 0.9%*) increased, while the manufacturing operation ratio (*down 0.7%*) and the value of construction completed (*down 0.5%*) decreased.

Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index (m-o-m, p)

-0.1 (May 2007) ↻ 0.4 (Jun) ↻ 0.5 (Jul) ↻ 0.3 (Aug) ↻ -0.3 (Sep) ↻ 0.0 (Oct) ↻ 0.0 (Nov)

The on-year leading composite index, which foresees the future economic conditions, expanded 0.3 percentage point from the previous month in November.

The value of construction orders received (*up 8.5%*) and the value of machinery orders placed (*up 8.9%*) picked up. In the meantime, consumer expectations index (*down 0.4%*) and the net terms-of-trade index (*down 0.4%*) dropped.

12 month smoothed change in leading composite index (m-o-m, %p)

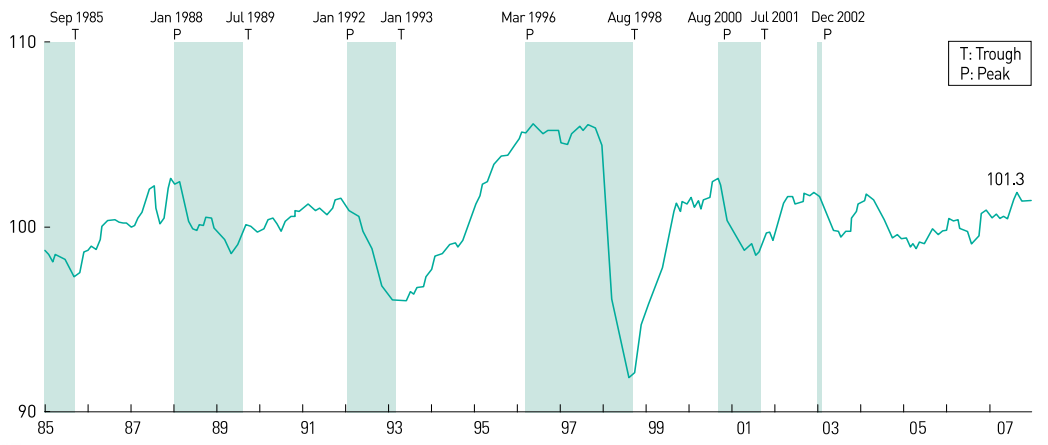
0.0 (May 2007) ↻ 0.5 (Jun) ↻ 0.4 (Jul) ↻ 0.3 (Aug) ↻ 0.2 (Sep) ↻ 0.5 (Oct) ↻ 0.3 (Nov)

| | 2007 | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Jul | Aug | Sep ¹ | Oct ¹ | Nov ¹ |
| Coincident composite index (m-o-m, %) | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index | 101.4 | 101.7 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 |
| (m-o-m, p) | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Leading composite index (m-o-m, %) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 12 month smoothed change in leading composite index (%) | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| (m-o-m, %p) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |

1. Preliminary

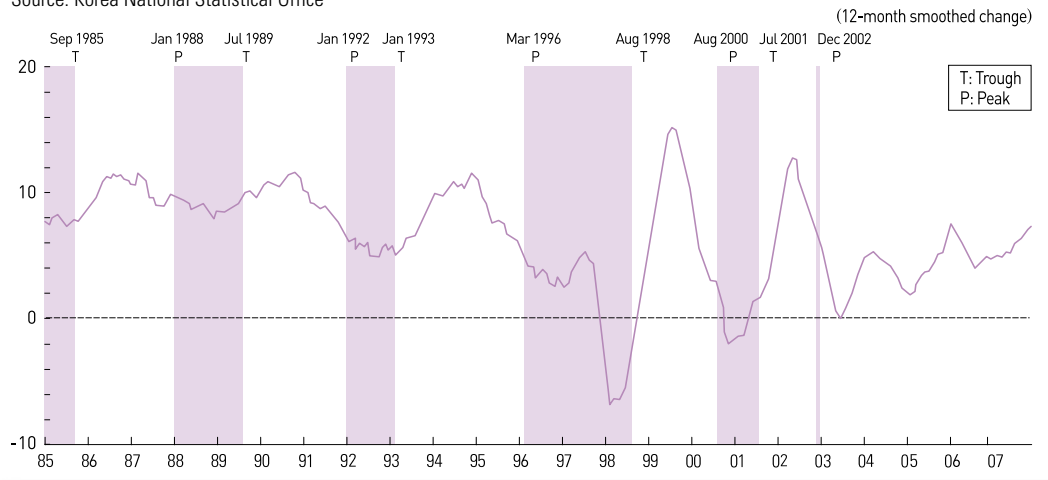
13-1 Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index

Source: Korea National Statistical Office



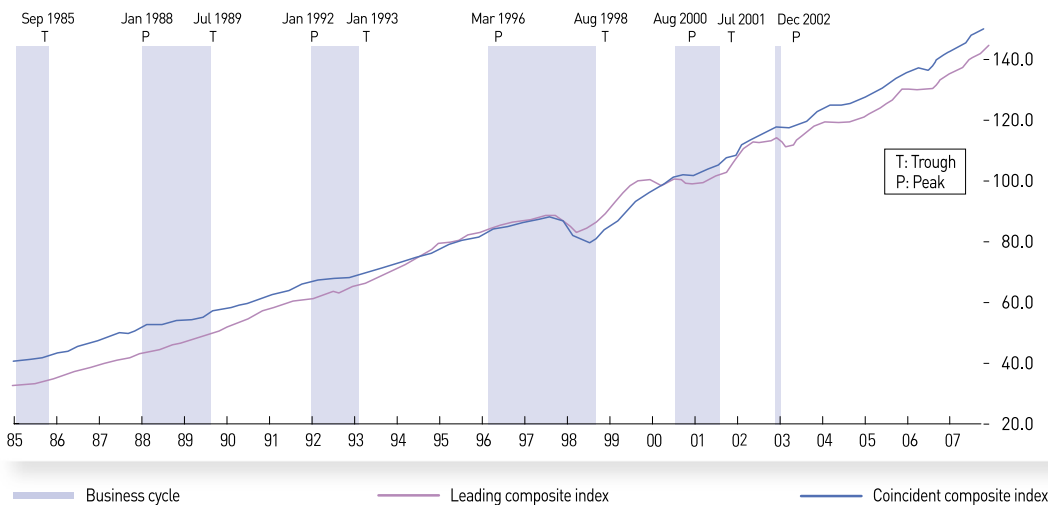
13-2 Leading composite index

Source: Korea National Statistical Office



13-3 Coincident and leading composite indexes

Source: Korea National Statistical Office



Economic News Briefing

President-elect Lee vows to create ‘business-friendly’ government

President-elect Lee Myung-bak, who won Korea’s 17th election on December 19, 2007, is expected to carry out various business-friendly policies and vows to promote foreign investment by easing regulations and expanding incentives.

In the meeting with owners of conglomerates including Samsung, Hyundai Motor, LG and SK on December 28, the president-elect Lee, who will become Korea’s first president with a business background, said he would create a “business-friendly” government to make it easier for companies to invest. Mr. Lee has promised he would cut corporate taxes from the current 25 percent to 20 percent, allow industrial conglomerates to own a stake in financial companies and gradually privatize large public assets in an effort to boost economic growth.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lee has appointed a prominent British financier David Eldon, chairman of the Dubai International Financial Center Authority, to his transition committee for co-heading the body’s special council on national competitiveness. His appointment comes as Lee carries out his pledge to follow a pragmatic path in reinvigorating the Korean economy.

Korean economy to grow in 2008 despite external risks

Many economists predict Korea’s economy will maintain its growth momentum in 2008, despite external risks. A number of major economic think tanks in Korea forecast last year that the economy would grow in the upper 4 percent and lower 5 percent range in 2008, mostly attributable to private spending and resilient exports.

The Ministry of Finance and Economy said that the Korean economy has recently shown signs of stability thanks to increasing production output and exports. Also, Goldman Sachs

Group Inc. on January 4 revised upward its forecast for Korea's economic growth for this year from its previous estimate of 4.8 percent to 5.1 percent on the president-elect's plan to encourage investment and deregulation. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has announced last month that Korea's gross domestic product is expected to reach 5.2 percent in 2008, while the Bank of Korea, the central bank, projected a slightly lower 4.7 percent growth, taking higher oil prices and the subprime mortgage crisis into account. Meanwhile the country's economy in 2007 is likely to have expanded up to the upper 4 percent range from the mid-4 percent forecast earlier.

Korean stock market ushers in new era in 2007

Korea's stock market grew 33 percent in 2007, the seventh-biggest expansion worldwide. It underwent an impressive bull run with the benchmark Korea Composite Stock Price Index (KOSPI) surpassing the landmark 2,000-point mark for the first time on July 25, roughly 17 years after it breached the 1,000-point mark in 1989.

As for a domestic factor, a steady inflow of investor money into stock funds has been providing ample liquidity to the stock market despite a credit crunch caused by the subprime mortgage crisis last summer. Analysts also said that rallies in emerging markets including China helped push the KOSPI up in 2007.

Newly amended securities trading regulations for foreign investors

The Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) adopted on December 21, 2007 amendments to the Regulation on Supervision of Securities Business that specifically aimed at facilitating exchange and off-exchange securities trading and bond investment by foreign investors. The newly amended regulations, which took effect January 1 this year, are part of the ongoing effort by the financial regulatory authority to continually improve Korea's investment and regulatory climate for foreign investors.

Under the regulation before the change, trading of securities by foreign investors was generally restricted to exchange-listed securities unless the transaction falls into one of the 16 exemptions. The newly amended trading rules expand the exemptions and allow off-exchange securities trading in a broader way. The revised rule also exempts foreign securities depositories from the Korea Securities Depository (KSD) custodian rule. More details regarding the amendment can be found at www.fsc.go.kr.

Financial reporting under IFRS mandatory for listed companies from 2011

The Korea Accounting Institute (KAI)/Korea Accounting Standards Board (KASB) released Korean translation of International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRS) following the IFRS roadmap announced on March 15, 2007, which stipulates Korea's full adoption of IFRS. Under the roadmap, financial reporting using IFRS is to become mandatory for all listed companies beginning in 2011. Consolidated quarterly and semiannual financial reporting is also set to take effect starting from 2011 for all companies with asset of 2 trillion won or more.

The full adoption of IFRS is expected to raise the transparency of Korea's corporate financial reporting and thus improve investor confidence and the overall business climate in Korea. Internationally active domestic companies are also expected to benefit from reduced compliance cost at home and abroad as a direct result of financial reporting under a uniform set of rules provided by IFRS. With a particular focus on consolidated financial statements, IFRS is also expected to provide more useful and reliable information to investors than before. A number of legal and regulatory changes and other fine-tuning are expected in 2008 to ensure a smooth transition to the new accounting regime.

Korean products appealing to consumers worldwide

Despite the unstable global market followed by the US subprime mortgage crisis and soaring oil prices, about 100 Korean products, including cell phones with Internet access, flash memory, auto assembly lines, and digital IPR management systems, ranked first in the global market share, said the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy on December 23, 2007. Also, a total of 583 Korean products ranked among the top five in the world in their categories in terms of market share.

Seoul to develop two resource rich areas in N. Korea

Korea plans to develop two resource rich regions in North Korea, the Dancheon region in South Hamgyeong province on the east coast and the Haeju-Nampo region in the western part of the country, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy said on December 27, 2007. The blueprint calls for more funds to be funneled into North Korea so that prospective developers can conduct geological surveys and compile detailed data for future reference.

The resource-poor South has imported most raw materials to operate its heavy industry-centered economy. On the other hand, lack of social infrastructure and mining know-how has prevented North Korea from fully developing rich resources. Therefore, the resource development plan can benefit both Koreas and fuel cross-border economic cooperation that currently relies on business conducted at the Gaeseong Industrial Complex where the total output surged 150 percent year-on-year to an estimated US\$185 million in 2007.

Korean builders received record high orders from overseas

Korean building companies had received the largest-ever overseas construction orders in 2007, which amounted to a record high of US\$39.8 billion, up 141 percent from a year earlier, on the back of strong demand from the oil-rich Middle East. They are expected to have another three to four strong years ahead receiving robust US\$35 to US\$40 billion worth of overseas orders a year given their competitive edge and favorable conditions in international construction markets. With this bullish outlook, Korea is projected to join the top 5 having 8 percent of international market share by 2010.

Statistical Appendices

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9. Balance of payments (I)
10. Balance of payments (II)
11. Prices
12. Employment and earnings
13. Financial indicators
14. Monetary indicators
15. Exchange rates

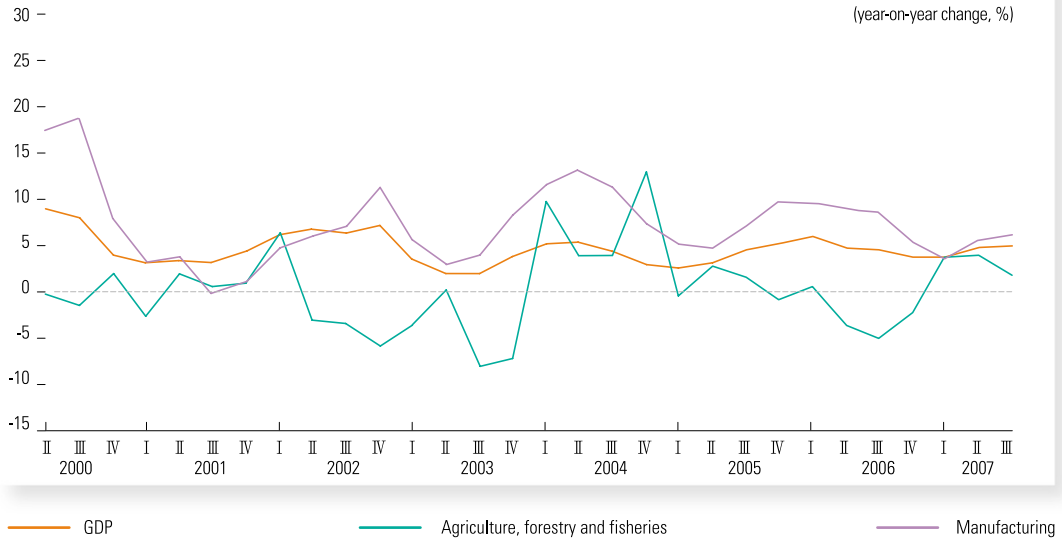
1. National accounts

(year-on-year change, %, 2000 constant prices)

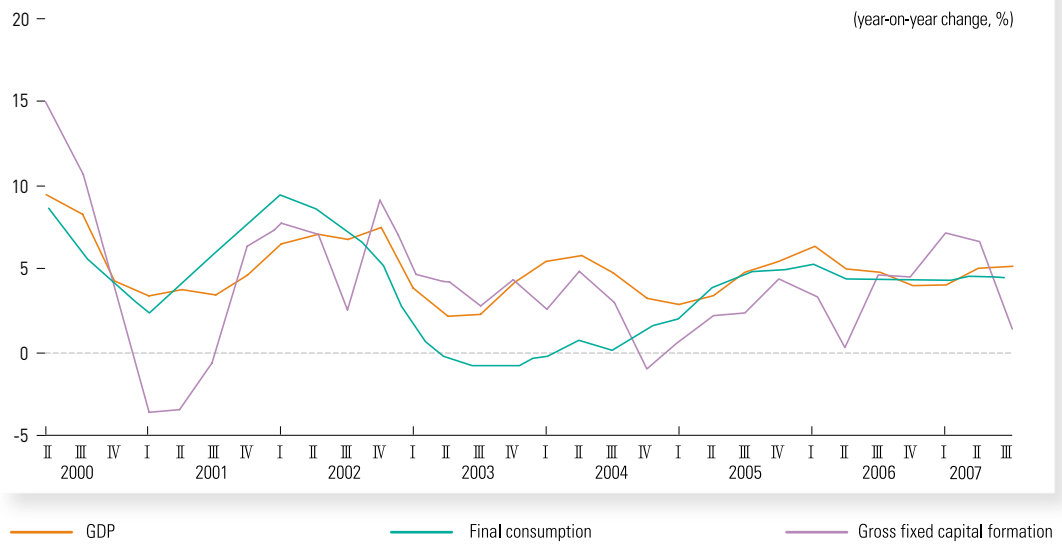
| Period | Real GDP | | | Final consumption expenditure | Gross fixed capital formation | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|------|
| | Agri., fores. & fisheries | Manufacturing | | | Construction | Facilities | |
| 2000 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 17.0 | 7.1 | 12.2 | -0.8 | 33.6 |
| 2001 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 4.9 | -0.2 | 6.0 | -9.0 |
| 2002 | 7.0 | -3.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 7.5 |
| 2003 | 3.1 | -5.3 | 5.5 | -0.3 | 4.0 | 7.9 | -1.2 |
| 2004 | 4.7 | 9.2 | 11.1 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| 2005 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 2.4 | -0.2 | 5.7 |
| 2006 ^P | 5.0 | -2.6 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 3.2 | -0.4 | 7.6 |
| 2002 I | 6.5 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 3.3 |
| II | 7.0 | -2.7 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 8.0 |
| III | 6.8 | -3.2 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 2.4 | -2.4 | 9.1 |
| IV | 7.5 | -5.5 | 11.4 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 9.6 |
| 2003 I | 3.8 | -3.3 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 2.3 |
| II | 2.2 | 0.5 | 3.3 | -0.6 | 4.2 | 7.9 | -0.4 |
| III | 2.3 | -7.8 | 4.2 | -1.0 | 2.7 | 7.7 | -4.6 |
| IV | 4.1 | -6.9 | 8.6 | -0.9 | 4.3 | 8.3 | -2.0 |
| 2004 I | 5.4 | 10.1 | 11.9 | -0.4 | 2.4 | 4.9 | -0.1 |
| II | 5.7 | 4.2 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 6.4 |
| III | 4.7 | 4.3 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 6.8 |
| IV | 3.3 | 13.3 | 7.7 | 1.3 | -1.1 | -3.3 | 2.4 |
| 2005 I | 2.9 | -0.1 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 | -3.3 | 3.8 |
| II | 3.4 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.1 |
| III | 4.8 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 2.2 | -0.1 | 5.0 |
| IV | 5.5 | -0.5 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 10.8 |
| 2006 ^P I | 6.3 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 7.0 |
| II | 5.1 | -3.3 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 0.1 | -5.0 | 7.2 |
| III | 4.8 | -4.7 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | -0.1 | 11.1 |
| IV | 4.0 | -2.0 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 5.3 |
| 2007 ^P I | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 10.8 |
| II | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 11.9 |
| III | 5.2 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.6 |

P: Preliminary
Source: The Bank of Korea

Growth rate by economic activity



Growth rate by expenditure on GDP



2. Production, shipment and inventory See graphs 6-1, 6-3, 7-1, 7-2 & 7-3

(constant prices, 2000 = 100)

| Period | Production | | Shipment | | Inventory | | Service production | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | index | Y-o-Y change (%) | index | Y-o-Y change (%) | index | Y-o-Y change (%) | index | Y-o-Y change (%) |
| 2004 | 126.2 | 10.2 | 124.7 | 9.1 | 121.2 | 9.3 | 118.3 | 0.7 |
| 2005 | 134.1 | 6.3 | 131.7 | 5.6 | 124.1 | 2.4 | 122.6 | 3.6 |
| 2006 | 147.6 | 10.1 | 142.0 | 7.8 | 131.8 | 6.2 | 129.0 | 5.2 |
| 2006 I | 143.4 | 12.8 | 137.8 | 9.7 | 132.4 | 3.8 | 124.1 | 6.2 |
| II | 146.7 | 11.5 | 141.6 | 9.0 | 133.6 | 7.5 | 129.0 | 5.4 |
| III | 145.2 | 11.3 | 139.8 | 9.2 | 130.8 | 6.5 | 128.5 | 4.5 |
| IV | 155.0 | 5.2 | 148.6 | 3.8 | 131.8 | 6.2 | 134.5 | 4.8 |
| 2007 I | 148.2 | 3.3 | 143.9 | 4.4 | 140.0 | 5.7 | 131.1 | 5.6 |
| II | 157.0 | 7.0 | 151.8 | 7.2 | 137.4 | 2.8 | 137.2 | 6.4 |
| III ^P | 157.3 | 8.3 | 149.6 | 7.0 | 136.6 | 4.4 | 137.4 | 6.9 |
| 2006 1 | 142.1 | 7.7 | 135.2 | 5.3 | 128.1 | -0.4 | 124.1 | 7.7 |
| 2 | 136.7 | 21.4 | 132.2 | 17.5 | 130.2 | 2.3 | 118.1 | 6.0 |
| 3 | 151.4 | 10.7 | 146.0 | 7.5 | 132.4 | 3.8 | 130.2 | 5.3 |
| 4 | 145.1 | 10.7 | 140.1 | 8.4 | 132.5 | 3.7 | 128.5 | 6.6 |
| 5 | 148.5 | 12.6 | 142.8 | 10.4 | 134.7 | 5.2 | 130.2 | 6.5 |
| 6 | 146.5 | 11.2 | 141.9 | 8.3 | 133.6 | 7.5 | 128.2 | 4.3 |
| 7 | 137.4 | 4.9 | 130.5 | 1.8 | 135.8 | 7.2 | 124.9 | 2.8 |
| 8 | 142.6 | 11.7 | 138.5 | 9.7 | 131.7 | 7.3 | 128.0 | 5.5 |
| 9 | 155.7 | 17.6 | 150.5 | 16.2 | 130.8 | 6.5 | 132.5 | 6.9 |
| 10 | 151.6 | 5.5 | 144.4 | 2.9 | 131.6 | 7.3 | 129.0 | 4.5 |
| 11 | 160.8 | 7.1 | 154.1 | 5.3 | 131.3 | 7.1 | 132.5 | 5.7 |
| 12 | 152.7 | 3.0 | 147.2 | 3.0 | 131.8 | 6.2 | 141.9 | 5.4 |
| 2007 1 | 152.7 | 7.5 | 144.6 | 7.0 | 142.1 | 10.9 | 130.3 | 5.0 |
| 2 | 135.9 | -0.6 | 133.8 | 1.2 | 141.2 | 8.4 | 126.0 | 6.7 |
| 3 | 156.1 | 3.1 | 153.4 | 5.1 | 140.0 | 5.7 | 136.9 | 5.1 |
| 4 | 154.9 | 6.8 | 150.0 | 7.1 | 140.3 | 5.9 | 135.3 | 5.3 |
| 5 | 158.5 | 6.7 | 153.0 | 7.1 | 138.1 | 2.5 | 137.9 | 5.9 |
| 6 | 157.7 | 7.6 | 152.5 | 7.5 | 137.4 | 2.8 | 138.3 | 7.9 |
| 7 | 157.0 | 14.3 | 149.9 | 14.9 | 140.0 | 3.1 | 137.3 | 9.9 |
| 8 | 158.5 | 11.2 | 150.5 | 8.7 | 139.2 | 5.7 | 137.4 | 7.3 |
| 9 | 156.4 | 0.4 | 148.3 | -1.5 | 136.6 | 4.4 | 137.4 | 3.7 |
| 10 ^P | 179.2 | 18.2 | 168.5 | 16.7 | 140.1 | 6.5 | 141.0 | 9.3 |
| 11 ^P | 178.1 | 10.8 | 168.8 | 9.5 | 139.3 | 6.1 | 142.9 | 7.8 |

P: Preliminary

Source: Korea National Statistical Office

3. Production capacity and operation ratio See graph 6-2

| Period | Production capacity index (2000=100) | Y-o-Y change (%) | Operation ratio index (2000=100) | Y-o-Y change (%) | Average operation ratio (%) |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| 2004 | 115.1 | 4.8 | 102.5 | 2.8 | 80.3 |
| 2005 | 119.0 | 3.4 | 102.1 | -0.4 | 79.7 |
| 2006 | 123.1 | 3.4 | 103.1 | 1.0 | 81.1 |
| 2006 I | 122.6 | 4.6 | 102.2 | 2.8 | 81.8 |
| II | 122.8 | 4.0 | 105.0 | 0.9 | 80.7 |
| III | 122.7 | 3.2 | 100.8 | 2.1 | 80.6 |
| IV | 124.3 | 2.1 | 104.4 | -1.5 | 81.3 |
| 2007 I | 124.4 | 1.5 | 102.2 | 0.0 | 81.6 |
| II | 126.1 | 2.7 | 107.6 | 2.5 | 82.8 |
| III ^P | 128.0 | 4.3 | 100.2 | -0.6 | 82.4 |
| 2006 1 | 122.5 | 4.6 | 99.8 | -2.8 | 83.1 |
| 2 | 122.5 | 4.5 | 97.5 | 12.3 | 80.9 |
| 3 | 122.7 | 4.6 | 109.3 | 0.6 | 81.3 |
| 4 | 122.7 | 4.6 | 103.3 | -1.4 | 79.3 |
| 5 | 122.8 | 3.7 | 106.2 | 2.1 | 80.9 |
| 6 | 122.8 | 3.6 | 105.5 | 1.8 | 81.9 |
| 7 | 122.8 | 3.6 | 94.9 | -6.8 | 76.7 |
| 8 | 122.6 | 3.4 | 98.0 | 1.9 | 81.2 |
| 9 | 122.6 | 2.6 | 109.4 | 11.4 | 84.0 |
| 10 | 124.1 | 2.6 | 101.2 | -3.5 | 81.9 |
| 11 | 124.3 | 1.9 | 109.7 | 0.9 | 81.6 |
| 12 | 124.4 | 1.9 | 102.4 | -2.0 | 80.5 |
| 2007 1 | 124.4 | 1.6 | 104.2 | 4.4 | 81.4 |
| 2 | 124.4 | 1.6 | 93.0 | -4.6 | 82.0 |
| 3 | 124.5 | 1.5 | 109.5 | 0.2 | 81.4 |
| 4 | 125.6 | 2.4 | 107.0 | 3.6 | 82.3 |
| 5 | 126.1 | 2.7 | 109.2 | 2.8 | 83.3 |
| 6 | 126.7 | 3.2 | 106.7 | 1.1 | 82.7 |
| 7 | 127.2 | 3.6 | 102.8 | 8.3 | 83.1 |
| 8 | 128.2 | 4.6 | 100.9 | 3.0 | 83.5 |
| 9 | 128.7 | 5.0 | 96.8 | -11.5 | 80.6 |
| 10 ^P | 131.1 | 5.6 | 111.7 | 10.4 | 83.4 |
| 11 ^P | 131.4 | 5.7 | 110.2 | 0.5 | 81.9 |

P: Preliminary

Source: Korea National Statistical Office

4. Consumer goods sales index See graphs 2-2, 2-3, 2-4 & 2-5

(constant prices, 2000 = 100)

| Period | Consumer goods sales index | | Durable goods | | Semi-durable goods | | Non-durable goods | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Y-o-Y change (%) | | Y-o-Y change (%) | | Y-o-Y change (%) | | Y-o-Y change (%) |
| 2004 | 116.2 | 1.0 | 117.1 | 3.3 | 115.8 | 3.9 | 116.0 | -1.4 |
| 2005 | 121.0 | 4.1 | 124.7 | 6.5 | 124.9 | 7.9 | 117.4 | 1.2 |
| 2006 | 126.7 | 4.7 | 138.4 | 11.0 | 131.3 | 5.1 | 118.7 | 1.1 |
| 2006 I | 121.9 | 5.3 | 127.7 | 11.5 | 124.1 | 7.4 | 118.0 | 1.2 |
| II | 127.3 | 6.1 | 136.8 | 11.3 | 134.3 | 6.7 | 119.2 | 3.0 |
| III | 122.4 | 2.9 | 140.8 | 11.4 | 114.9 | 2.9 | 116.7 | -1.7 |
| IV | 135.2 | 4.5 | 148.1 | 9.6 | 151.9 | 3.6 | 120.8 | 2.0 |
| 2007 I | 130.6 | 7.1 | 149.4 | 17.0 | 132.0 | 6.4 | 120.5 | 2.1 |
| II | 134.0 | 5.3 | 156.1 | 14.1 | 139.2 | 3.6 | 120.3 | 0.9 |
| III ^P | 132.9 | 8.6 | 161.3 | 14.6 | 121.4 | 5.7 | 124.0 | 6.3 |
| 2006 1 | 126.0 | 9.1 | 122.3 | 7.0 | 125.6 | 8.6 | 128.1 | 10.3 |
| 2 | 113.3 | 1.4 | 123.9 | 16.1 | 115.9 | 7.4 | 106.6 | -8.2 |
| 3 | 126.5 | 5.3 | 136.9 | 11.7 | 130.8 | 6.4 | 119.2 | 1.4 |
| 4 | 125.6 | 5.5 | 131.2 | 8.0 | 137.7 | 8.7 | 117.1 | 2.7 |
| 5 | 129.7 | 6.6 | 136.6 | 11.3 | 141.2 | 7.3 | 120.7 | 3.7 |
| 6 | 126.5 | 6.0 | 142.5 | 14.5 | 123.9 | 3.9 | 119.7 | 2.6 |
| 7 | 118.9 | -0.8 | 135.6 | -0.7 | 115.7 | 1.8 | 111.9 | -2.3 |
| 8 | 119.4 | 4.3 | 141.0 | 13.1 | 99.7 | 1.9 | 117.9 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 129.0 | 5.3 | 145.9 | 23.9 | 129.2 | 4.5 | 120.3 | -3.2 |
| 10 | 129.8 | 5.2 | 136.6 | 8.8 | 141.4 | 0.0 | 120.8 | 6.2 |
| 11 | 134.1 | 5.1 | 151.3 | 11.8 | 152.7 | 6.8 | 116.7 | 0.3 |
| 12 | 141.7 | 3.3 | 156.5 | 8.3 | 161.6 | 3.9 | 124.9 | 0.0 |
| 2007 1 | 129.4 | 2.7 | 148.2 | 21.2 | 132.1 | 5.2 | 118.7 | -7.3 |
| 2 | 127.0 | 12.1 | 139.2 | 12.3 | 124.1 | 7.1 | 122.2 | 14.6 |
| 3 | 135.5 | 7.1 | 160.9 | 17.5 | 139.7 | 6.8 | 120.7 | 1.3 |
| 4 | 131.8 | 4.9 | 151.3 | 15.3 | 141.2 | 2.5 | 117.5 | 0.3 |
| 5 | 137.5 | 6.0 | 158.1 | 15.7 | 145.9 | 3.3 | 123.2 | 2.1 |
| 6 | 132.6 | 4.8 | 158.9 | 11.5 | 130.4 | 5.2 | 120.3 | 0.5 |
| 7 | 130.6 | 9.8 | 165.4 | 22.0 | 121.5 | 5.0 | 117.4 | 4.9 |
| 8 | 128.0 | 7.2 | 162.4 | 15.2 | 105.0 | 5.3 | 121.6 | 3.1 |
| 9 | 140.0 | 8.5 | 156.2 | 7.1 | 137.6 | 6.5 | 132.9 | 10.5 |
| 10 ^P | 140.7 | 8.4 | 166.5 | 21.9 | 152.3 | 7.7 | 122.1 | 1.1 |
| 11 ^P | 142.0 | 5.9 | 166.4 | 10.0 | 164.0 | 7.4 | 119.4 | 2.3 |

P: Preliminary

Source: Korea National Statistical Office

5. Consumer goods shipment index and consumer sentiment index

See graph 2-6

| Period | Domestic consumer goods shipment index (2000=100) | | | | | | Consumer sentiment index | |
|------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Y-o-Y change (%) | Durable goods | Y-o-Y change (%) | Non-durable goods | Y-o-Y change (%) | Expectations index | Present situation index |
| 2004 | 105.8 | -1.4 | 106.4 | -4.7 | 103.6 | -1.1 | - | - |
| 2005 | 108.0 | 2.1 | 112.6 | 5.8 | 104.2 | 0.6 | - | - |
| 2006 | 113.3 | 4.9 | 124.0 | 10.1 | 107.8 | 3.5 | - | - |
| 2006 I | 109.4 | 6.8 | 116.1 | 14.0 | 105.0 | 4.4 | - | - |
| II | 111.3 | 5.7 | 125.1 | 12.5 | 104.4 | 3.1 | - | - |
| III | 113.4 | 5.3 | 121.7 | 9.1 | 109.4 | 4.5 | - | - |
| IV | 119.2 | 2.2 | 133.2 | 5.7 | 112.6 | 2.0 | - | - |
| 2007 I | 114.3 | 4.5 | 129.6 | 11.6 | 107.8 | 2.7 | - | - |
| II | 116.5 | 4.7 | 137.6 | 10.0 | 107.9 | 3.4 | - | - |
| III ^P | 115.4 | 1.8 | 136.2 | 11.9 | 106.9 | -2.3 | - | - |
| 2006 1 | 110.4 | 3.0 | 112.3 | 10.0 | 107.9 | 0.9 | 104.5 | 88.4 |
| 2 | 103.1 | 12.4 | 112.5 | 23.1 | 97.8 | 8.3 | 103.8 | 89.0 |
| 3 | 114.6 | 5.9 | 123.5 | 10.3 | 109.2 | 4.5 | 103.4 | 90.1 |
| 4 | 108.8 | 4.7 | 118.1 | 9.9 | 103.7 | 3.1 | 100.6 | 87.2 |
| 5 | 112.0 | 6.8 | 125.5 | 13.5 | 105.3 | 4.2 | 98.0 | 83.0 |
| 6 | 113.0 | 5.5 | 131.8 | 14.2 | 104.2 | 2.1 | 97.4 | 81.9 |
| 7 | 104.7 | -1.9 | 110.3 | -5.0 | 102.2 | 0.7 | 94.3 | 78.7 |
| 8 | 110.5 | 3.3 | 117.4 | 8.6 | 107.5 | 2.2 | 93.7 | 77.8 |
| 9 | 124.9 | 14.2 | 137.3 | 24.4 | 118.4 | 10.3 | 94.8 | 78.9 |
| 10 | 114.1 | 0.3 | 126.8 | 3.6 | 107.8 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 80.7 |
| 11 | 122.8 | 4.4 | 139.4 | 8.1 | 115.1 | 4.4 | 95.2 | 77.3 |
| 12 | 120.7 | 1.9 | 133.4 | 5.2 | 115.0 | 1.6 | 93.7 | 77.1 |
| 2007 1 | 117.5 | 6.4 | 127.5 | 13.5 | 113.1 | 4.8 | 96.1 | 79.3 |
| 2 | 107.2 | 4.0 | 120.6 | 7.2 | 101.5 | 3.8 | 98.1 | 82.3 |
| 3 | 118.3 | 3.2 | 140.7 | 13.9 | 108.9 | -0.3 | 97.8 | 83.3 |
| 4 | 115.3 | 6.0 | 132.1 | 11.9 | 108.5 | 4.6 | 100.1 | 87.4 |
| 5 | 118.9 | 6.2 | 142.2 | 13.3 | 109.6 | 4.1 | 101.1 | 89.6 |
| 6 | 115.4 | 2.1 | 138.6 | 5.2 | 105.6 | 1.3 | 101.5 | 90.4 |
| 7 | 115.6 | 10.4 | 138.8 | 25.8 | 106.2 | 3.9 | 102.6 | 91.4 |
| 8 | 116.5 | 5.4 | 137.0 | 16.7 | 108.1 | 0.6 | 103.0 | 91.4 |
| 9 | 114.2 | -8.6 | 132.9 | -3.2 | 106.4 | -10.1 | 103.2 | 92.0 |
| 10 | 125.6 ^P | 10.1 ^P | 152.4 ^P | 20.2 ^P | 113.7 ^P | 5.5 ^P | 103.3 | 92.5 |
| 11 | 123.4 ^P | 0.5 ^P | 151.4 ^P | 8.6 ^P | 111.2 ^P | -3.4 ^P | 102.0 | 88.0 |
| 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 104.0 | 85.1 |

P: Preliminary

Source: Korea National Statistical Office

6. Machinery orders received, domestic machinery shipment and estimated facility investment index See graph 3-2

| Period | Domestic machinery orders received excluding ship (billion won, constant prices) | | | | Estimated facility investment index (2000=100) | Domestic machinery shipment excluding ship (2000=100) |
|-------------------------|--|--------|---------|---------------|--|---|
| | Total | Public | Private | Manufacturing | | |
| 2005 | 27,422 | 3,338 | 24,085 | 10,984 | 107.4 | 101.8 |
| 2006 | 32,574 | 3,576 | 28,998 | 14,535 | 115.3 | 106.6 |
| 2006 III | 7,914 | 944 | 6,970 | 3,381 | 115.8 | 102.4 |
| IV | 8,244 | 1,234 | 7,009 | 3,459 | 119.1 | 114.0 |
| 2007 I | 9,360 | 713 | 8,646 | 4,137 | 123.7 | 108.5 |
| II | 8,911 | 582 | 8,329 | 4,050 | 129.3 | 114.6 |
| IIIP | 9,084 | 801 | 8,283 | 4,362 | 113.5 | 100.6 |
| 2006 7 | 2,295 | 186 | 2,110 | 990 | 115.1 | 95.3 |
| 8 | 2,650 | 312 | 2,339 | 1,109 | 116.7 | 101.4 |
| 9 | 2,968 | 447 | 2,521 | 1,282 | 115.5 | 110.6 |
| 10 | 2,950 | 673 | 2,277 | 1,144 | 113.5 | 101.2 |
| 11 | 2,612 | 188 | 2,424 | 1,133 | 118.1 | 111.0 |
| 12 | 2,682 | 373 | 2,308 | 1,183 | 125.6 | 129.7 |
| 2007 1 | 3,071 | 227 | 2,844 | 1,378 | 118.1 | 102.8 |
| 2 | 3,171 | 243 | 2,928 | 1,462 | 116.7 | 102.6 |
| 3 | 3,118 | 243 | 2,874 | 1,296 | 136.4 | 120.2 |
| 4 | 2,808 | 188 | 2,620 | 1,313 | 135.5 | 109.8 |
| 5 | 2,986 | 184 | 2,801 | 1,287 | 129.3 | 118.8 |
| 6 | 3,118 | 210 | 2,908 | 1,450 | 123.0 | 115.2 |
| 7 | 2,988 | 293 | 2,694 | 1,289 | 116.3 | 106.4 |
| 8 | 2,786 | 245 | 2,541 | 1,172 | 118.7 | 100.7 |
| 9 | 3,310 | 262 | 3,048 | 1,901 | 105.9 | 94.6 |
| 10P | 3,848 | 171 | 3,676 | 2,387 | 117.3 | 108.0 |
| 11P | 3,500 | 308 | 3,192 | 1,859 | 122.7 | 111.1 |
| <i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i> | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 5.7 | -1.3 | 6.7 | -0.7 | 6.3 | 0.6 |
| 2006 | 18.8 | 7.1 | 20.4 | 32.3 | 7.4 | 4.7 |
| 2006 III | 21.0 | 19.0 | 21.3 | 35.0 | 11.8 | 4.0 |
| IV | 16.7 | 22.1 | 15.8 | 32.8 | 5.1 | 6.7 |
| 2007 I | 15.3 | 12.1 | 15.6 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 6.5 |
| II | 7.4 | -23.5 | 10.5 | 5.8 | 12.1 | 5.9 |
| IIIP | 14.8 | -15.2 | 18.8 | 29.0 | -2.0 | -1.8 |
| 2006 7 | 6.2 | -38.8 | 13.6 | 23.9 | 3.9 | -6.4 |
| 8 | 18.4 | 6.9 | 20.2 | 33.3 | 14.4 | 5.1 |
| 9 | 38.7 | 125.2 | 29.8 | 46.6 | 17.7 | 13.9 |
| 10 | 34.1 | 114.9 | 20.7 | 44.6 | 5.6 | 3.1 |
| 11 | 16.6 | -14.2 | 19.9 | 30.5 | 7.8 | 10.3 |
| 12 | 2.1 | -22.0 | 7.5 | 25.2 | 2.3 | 6.7 |
| 2007 1 | 26.0 | 22.1 | 26.3 | 21.7 | 15.4 | 10.4 |
| 2 | 15.0 | 20.2 | 14.6 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 6.4 |
| 3 | 6.7 | -2.0 | 7.5 | -8.2 | 7.0 | 3.4 |
| 4 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 1.0 | -3.7 | 15.7 | 4.7 |
| 5 | 18.0 | 28.6 | 17.3 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 6.2 |
| 6 | 4.1 | -52.0 | 13.7 | 11.0 | 9.2 | 6.8 |
| 7 | 30.2 | 58.0 | 27.7 | 30.2 | 1.0 | 11.6 |
| 8 | 5.1 | -21.3 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 1.7 | -0.7 |
| 9 | 11.5 | -41.3 | 20.9 | 48.3 | -8.3 | -14.5 |
| 10P | 30.4 | -74.5 | 61.4 | 108.7 | 3.3 | 6.7 |
| 11P | 34.0 | 63.6 | 31.7 | 64.1 | 3.9 | 0.1 |

P: Preliminary

Source: Korea National Statistical Office

7. Value of construction completed and domestic construction orders received

See graphs 4-2 & 4-3

(current prices, billion won)

| Period | Value of construction completed (total) | Type of order | | Domestic construction orders received (total) | Type of order | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|---------|---|---------------|---------|
| | | Public | Private | | Public | Private |
| 2005 | 75,831 | 23,031 | 50,144 | 83,489 | 21,825 | 58,975 |
| 2006 | 78,637 | 23,470 | 52,623 | 91,001 | 20,460 | 66,550 |
| 2006 III | 19,520 | 6,010 | 12,918 | 23,049 | 4,159 | 18,074 |
| IV | 23,014 | 7,593 | 14,633 | 30,327 | 8,347 | 19,447 |
| 2007 I | 17,306 | 4,940 | 11,783 | 20,678 | 5,683 | 14,893 |
| II | 20,878 | 6,345 | 13,723 | 26,839 | 5,025 | 19,649 |
| III ^P | 20,185 | 6,106 | 13,284 | 21,768 | 4,462 | 15,740 |
| 2006 7 | 5,873 | 1,724 | 3,989 | 7,123 | 987 | 6,020 |
| 8 | 6,286 | 1,890 | 4,229 | 5,808 | 785 | 4,598 |
| 9 | 7,361 | 2,396 | 4,701 | 10,118 | 2,387 | 7,457 |
| 10 | 6,826 | 2,192 | 4,435 | 5,245 | 1,609 | 3,503 |
| 11 | 7,533 | 2,271 | 5,009 | 9,031 | 2,796 | 6,101 |
| 12 | 8,655 | 3,130 | 5,189 | 16,051 | 3,941 | 9,843 |
| 2007 1 | 5,498 | 1,473 | 3,854 | 6,411 | 1,562 | 4,822 |
| 2 | 5,307 | 1,533 | 3,602 | 6,326 | 1,830 | 4,488 |
| 3 | 6,501 | 1,934 | 4,328 | 7,942 | 2,291 | 5,584 |
| 4 | 6,743 | 1,922 | 4,515 | 7,841 | 1,789 | 5,733 |
| 5 | 6,810 | 2,119 | 4,462 | 7,096 | 1,621 | 4,891 |
| 6 | 7,326 | 2,305 | 4,745 | 11,902 | 1,615 | 9,025 |
| 7 | 6,597 | 1,963 | 4,381 | 6,060 | 1,491 | 3,685 |
| 8 | 6,759 | 1,953 | 4,542 | 6,586 | 1,354 | 4,874 |
| 9 | 6,829 | 2,185 | 4,361 | 9,122 | 1,616 | 7,181 |
| 10 ^P | 7,364 | 2,075 | 4,967 | 10,735 | 3,286 | 7,138 |
| 11 ^P | 7,782 | 2,405 | 5,029 | 12,311 | 3,694 | 7,792 |
| <i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i> | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 4.1 | -3.7 | 7.5 | 7.3 | -1.7 | 14.5 |
| 2006 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 9.0 | -6.3 | 12.8 |
| 2006 III | 4.8 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 37.1 | 21.2 | 36.8 |
| IV | 6.0 | 12.6 | 4.0 | 27.1 | 2.7 | 28.3 |
| 2007 I | 6.5 | 18.8 | 1.9 | 26.3 | 49.3 | 21.8 |
| II | 5.2 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 26.3 | 21.2 | 17.0 |
| III | 3.4 | 1.5 | 2.8 | -5.6 | 7.3 | -12.9 |
| 2006 7 | -2.4 | -2.0 | -1.4 | 6.8 | -11.2 | 10.4 |
| 8 | 1.7 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 15.0 | -24.6 | 14.9 |
| 9 | 14.4 | 19.1 | 12.1 | 98.5 | 86.6 | 98.4 |
| 10 | 6.1 | 18.7 | 2.2 | -0.2 | 27.9 | -11.1 |
| 11 | 5.6 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 44.9 | 27.9 | 55.1 |
| 12 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 5.0 | 29.8 | -15.8 | 35.1 |
| 2007 1 | 10.5 | 14.1 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 73.4 | 0.3 |
| 2 | 8.3 | 25.9 | 2.3 | 40.1 | 20.5 | 55.1 |
| 3 | 2.0 | 17.3 | -4.1 | 32.0 | 65.0 | 23.4 |
| 4 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 48.9 | 45.5 | 43.6 |
| 5 | 5.4 | 15.1 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 15.6 | -6.8 |
| 6 | 4.2 | 10.9 | 0.5 | 28.8 | 6.6 | 19.4 |
| 7 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 9.8 | -14.9 | 51.1 | -38.8 |
| 8 | 7.5 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 13.4 | 72.5 | 6.0 |
| 9 | -7.2 | -8.8 | -7.2 | -9.8 | -32.3 | -3.7 |
| 10 ^P | 7.9 | -5.4 | 12.0 | 104.7 | 104.2 | 103.8 |
| 11 ^P | 3.3 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 36.3 | 32.1 | 27.7 |

P: Preliminary

Source: Korea National Statistical Office

8. Composite indexes of business cycle indicators and BSI

See graphs 13-1, 13-2 & 13-3

| Period | Leading index (2000=100) | Y-o-Y change (%) | Coincident index (2000=100) | Cycle of coincident index (2000=100) | BSI (actual) | BSI (outlook) | |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 1 | 120.3 | 2.0 | 127.1 | 99.2 | 84.6 | 77.8 |
| | 2 | 121.0 | 2.3 | 127.2 | 98.8 | 87.2 | 85.7 |
| | 3 | 122.3 | 3.1 | 127.9 | 98.9 | 110.7 | 119.2 |
| | 4 | 123.0 | 3.4 | 128.2 | 98.7 | 107.0 | 117.6 |
| | 5 | 123.6 | 3.7 | 129.2 | 99.1 | 98.2 | 114.1 |
| | 6 | 123.8 | 3.8 | 129.9 | 99.2 | 93.4 | 105.1 |
| | 7 | 124.7 | 4.3 | 130.9 | 99.6 | 91.7 | 96.5 |
| | 8 | 125.6 | 4.9 | 131.7 | 99.8 | 91.0 | 91.7 |
| | 9 | 126.4 | 5.3 | 132.2 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 111.4 |
| | 10 | 126.9 | 5.5 | 132.3 | 99.4 | 98.0 | 110.2 |
| | 11 | 128.0 | 6.1 | 133.3 | 99.7 | 101.8 | 107.8 |
| | 12 | 129.2 | 6.8 | 134.2 | 99.9 | 107.1 | 103.8 |
| 2006 | 1 | 130.4 | 7.3 | 135.5 | 100.5 | 95.4 | 102.6 |
| | 2 | 130.4 | 6.9 | 136.0 | 100.4 | 90.5 | 102.4 |
| | 3 | 130.3 | 6.3 | 136.6 | 100.4 | 111.5 | 118.9 |
| | 4 | 130.1 | 5.7 | 136.6 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 112.7 |
| | 5 | 130.3 | 5.2 | 137.1 | 99.9 | 94.1 | 110.7 |
| | 6 | 130.7 | 4.9 | 137.5 | 99.8 | 94.2 | 98.6 |
| | 7 | 130.7 | 4.2 | 137.1 | 99.1 | 79.1 | 94.2 |
| | 8 | 131.1 | 3.9 | 137.8 | 99.2 | 85.9 | 93.4 |
| | 9 | 132.0 | 4.1 | 138.9 | 99.6 | 99.4 | 107.7 |
| | 10 | 133.1 | 4.4 | 141.1 | 100.7 | 99.4 | 103.5 |
| | 11 | 134.2 | 4.8 | 142.1 | 101.0 | 103.7 | 104.3 |
| | 12 | 134.7 | 4.7 | 142.4 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 101.4 |
| 2007 | 1 | 135.1 | 4.7 | 142.7 | 100.6 | 85.6 | 96.5 |
| | 2 | 135.9 | 4.9 | 143.4 | 100.7 | 87.5 | 93.4 |
| | 3 | 136.2 | 4.8 | 143.8 | 100.5 | 109.4 | 112.3 |
| | 4 | 137.2 | 5.1 | 144.5 | 100.6 | 105.8 | 107.7 |
| | 5 | 137.7 | 5.1 | 145.0 | 100.5 | 104.1 | 110.9 |
| | 6 | 138.9 | 5.6 | 146.2 | 100.9 | 100.2 | 105.6 |
| | 7 | 139.8 | 6.0 | 147.5 | 101.4 | 95.8 | 99.3 |
| | 8 | 140.7 | 6.3 | 148.6 | 101.7 | 94.4 | 102.5 |
| | 9 | 141.5 ^P | 6.5 ^P | 148.8 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 111.8 |
| | 10 | 142.7 ^P | 7.0 ^P | 149.4 ^P | 101.4 ^P | 108.3 | 116.3 |
| | 11 | 143.8 ^P | 7.3 ^P | 150.0 ^P | 101.4 ^P | 106.0 | 112.4 |
| | 12 | - | - | - | - | 98.9 | 103.4 |
| 2008 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 103.0 | |

P: Preliminary

Source: Korea National Statistical Office & The Federation of Korean Industries

9. Balance of payments (I) See graphs 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 10-1 & 10-2

(million US\$)

| Period | Current balance | Goods trade balance | | Services trade balance | Income trade balance | Current transfers | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | | Exports | Imports | | | | |
| 2004 | 28,173.5 | 37,568.8 | 253,844.7 | 224,462.7 | -8,046.1 | 1,082.8 | -2,432.0 |
| 2005 | 14,980.9 | 32,683.1 | 284,418.7 | 261,238.3 | -13,658.2 | -1,562.5 | -2,481.5 |
| 2006 ^P | 6,092.6 | 29,213.7 | 325,464.8 | 309,382.6 | -18,762.9 | -538.6 | -3,819.5 |
| 2005 I | 5,263.5 | 8,750.5 | 66,807.6 | 60,626.8 | -3,114.4 | 166.4 | -539.0 |
| II | 2,352.1 | 8,365.8 | 69,702.8 | 63,694.9 | -3,368.7 | -1,948.8 | -696.2 |
| III | 2,198.2 | 7,234.8 | 71,097.7 | 66,228.3 | -4,254.6 | -97.3 | -684.7 |
| IV | 5,167.1 | 8,332.0 | 76,810.7 | 70,688.3 | -2,920.5 | 317.2 | -561.6 |
| 2006 ^P I | -1,118.4 | 5,222.6 | 73,885.0 | 72,542.1 | -4,996.2 | -481.7 | -863.0 |
| II | 692.0 | 7,413.7 | 81,473.4 | 76,719.7 | -3,878.9 | -1,648.0 | -1,194.8 |
| III | 374.9 | 6,227.9 | 82,712.8 | 80,215.8 | -5,384.7 | 608.6 | -1,076.9 |
| IV | 6,144.1 | 10,349.5 | 87,393.7 | 79,905.1 | -4,503.1 | 982.5 | -684.8 |
| 2007 ^P I | -1,662.2 | 6,037.9 | 84,708.5 | 82,277.7 | -6,180.1 | -689.6 | -830.4 |
| II | 34.4 | 6,970.2 | 92,995.8 | 87,920.9 | -4,395.3 | -1,543.1 | -997.4 |
| III | 4,430.2 | 9,676.2 | 90,523.0 | 86,012.8 | -5,884.1 | 1,663.8 | -1,025.7 |
| 2006 ^P 1 | 91.2 | 1,478.2 | 23,257.9 | 23,089.3 | -1,644.0 | 571.4 | -314.3 |
| 2 | -782.8 | 837.3 | 23,787.0 | 23,507.8 | -1,808.2 | 418.9 | -230.8 |
| 3 | -426.8 | 2,907.1 | 26,840.1 | 25,945.0 | -1,544.0 | -1,472.0 | -317.9 |
| 4 | -1,608.1 | 1,883.9 | 25,590.1 | 24,485.8 | -1,345.7 | -1,876.5 | -269.8 |
| 5 | 1,359.6 | 2,815.3 | 27,934.5 | 26,210.4 | -1,354.5 | 387.1 | -488.3 |
| 6 | 940.5 | 2,714.5 | 27,948.8 | 26,023.5 | -1,178.7 | -158.6 | -436.7 |
| 7 | -392.7 | 1,619.4 | 25,774.4 | 25,549.7 | -1,744.0 | 44.4 | -312.5 |
| 8 | -638.3 | 1,443.2 | 27,287.2 | 27,029.5 | -2,087.3 | 311.7 | -305.9 |
| 9 | 1,405.9 | 3,165.3 | 29,651.2 | 27,636.6 | -1,553.4 | 252.5 | -458.5 |
| 10 | 1,759.9 | 2,685.5 | 28,016.0 | 25,621.8 | -1,192.8 | 461.2 | -194.0 |
| 11 | 4,237.5 | 5,712.6 | 30,602.3 | 26,765.1 | -1,426.3 | 236.3 | -285.1 |
| 12 | 146.7 | 1,951.4 | 28,775.4 | 27,518.2 | -1,884.0 | 285.0 | -205.7 |
| 2007 ^P 1 | -428.1 | 1,292.1 | 28,095.8 | 27,566.1 | -1,943.4 | 547.1 | -323.9 |
| 2 | 402.1 | 2,387.3 | 26,225.4 | 25,421.2 | -2,551.1 | 850.7 | -284.8 |
| 3 | -1,636.2 | 2,358.5 | 30,387.3 | 29,290.4 | -1,685.6 | -2,087.4 | -221.7 |
| 4 | -2,078.1 | 1,519.5 | 29,945.4 | 29,578.8 | -1,396.1 | -2,001.5 | -200.0 |
| 5 | 839.1 | 2,239.0 | 31,041.4 | 29,831.1 | -1,483.2 | 461.6 | -378.3 |
| 6 | 1,273.4 | 3,211.7 | 32,009.0 | 28,511.0 | -1,516.0 | -3.2 | -419.1 |
| 7 | 1,552.3 | 3,044.1 | 30,206.2 | 29,242.4 | -1,688.2 | 533.5 | -337.1 |
| 8 | 573.7 | 2,906.4 | 30,997.2 | 29,626.0 | -2,445.2 | 444.3 | -331.8 |
| 9 | 2,304.2 | 3,725.7 | 29,319.6 | 27,144.4 | -1,750.7 | 686.0 | -356.8 |
| 10 | 2,461.1 | 3,638.0 | 34,444.1 | 32,654.2 | -1,416.5 | 502.9 | -263.3 |
| 11 | 1,752.2 | 2,892.5 | 35,837.8 | 33,707.4 | -1,458.9 | 422.8 | -104.2 |

P: Preliminary

Source: The Bank of Korea & Korea Customs Service

10. Balance of payments (II) See graph 10-3

(million US\$)

| Period | Capital & financial account | | | | | Changes in reserve assets | Errors and omissions |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Direct investment | Portfolio investment | Other investment | Capital transfers & acquisition of non-financial assets | | |
| 2004 | 7,598.8 | 4,588.3 | 8,619.3 | -3,856.0 | -1,752.8 | -38,710.5 | 2,938.2 |
| 2005 | 4,756.5 | 2,010.4 | -1,728.2 | 6,814.7 | -2,340.4 | -19,805.8 | 68.4 |
| 2006 ^P | 18,618.7 | -3,483.5 | -22,543.6 | 47,679.1 | -3,033.3 | -22,111.7 | -2,599.6 |
| 2005 I | 4,141.5 | -194.0 | -1,278.2 | 6,125.5 | -511.8 | -9,513.7 | 108.7 |
| II | 2,257.6 | 1,249.7 | -2,575.3 | 4,247.5 | -664.3 | -2,817.2 | -1,792.5 |
| III | -504.3 | 48.8 | -147.5 | 256.8 | -662.4 | -2,300.1 | 606.2 |
| IV | -1,138.3 | 905.9 | 2,272.8 | -3,815.1 | -501.9 | -5,174.8 | 1,146.0 |
| 2006 ^P I | 6,524.4 | -1,306.7 | 1,436.2 | 7,083.8 | -688.9 | -5,679.3 | 273.3 |
| II | 3,684.4 | 780.4 | -14,176.7 | 17,880.6 | -799.9 | -4,315.7 | -60.7 |
| III | 4,773.7 | -3,656.5 | -7,395.3 | 16,479.6 | -654.1 | -3,615.4 | -1,533.2 |
| IV | 3,636.2 | 699.3 | -2,407.8 | 6,235.1 | -890.4 | -8,501.3 | -1,279.0 |
| 2007 ^P I | 5,313.6 | -959.8 | -10,492.9 | 17,580.4 | -814.1 | -3,998.3 | 346.9 |
| II | 6,442.1 | -2,867.7 | -27.2 | 10,023.0 | -686.0 | -6,250.1 | -226.4 |
| III | -3,326.5 | -2,445.6 | -9,169.6 | 8,858.8 | -570.1 | -2,495.6 | 1,391.9 |
| 2006 ^P 1 | 3,628.2 | -319.4 | 609.5 | 3,561.3 | -223.2 | -5,432.6 | 1,713.2 |
| 2 | 2,110.2 | 190.4 | 2,207.1 | -92.7 | -194.6 | 140.7 | -1,468.1 |
| 3 | 786.0 | -1,177.7 | -1,380.4 | 3,615.2 | -271.1 | -387.4 | 28.2 |
| 4 | 4,862.8 | 585.2 | -3,180.0 | 7,745.1 | -287.5 | -3,354.6 | 99.9 |
| 5 | 513.1 | 125.6 | -7,880.1 | 8,509.1 | -241.5 | -495.6 | -1,377.1 |
| 6 | -1,691.5 | 69.6 | -3,116.6 | 1,626.4 | -270.9 | -465.5 | 1,216.5 |
| 7 | 1,730.1 | -114.2 | -3,669.2 | 5,789.4 | -275.9 | -686.0 | -651.4 |
| 8 | 1,234.9 | -663.3 | -4,448.2 | 6,511.4 | -165.0 | -959.8 | 363.2 |
| 9 | 1,808.7 | -2,879.0 | 722.1 | 4,178.8 | -213.2 | -1,969.6 | -1,245.0 |
| 10 | -2,263.8 | -57.9 | -614.1 | -1,328.7 | -263.1 | -956.2 | 1,460.1 |
| 11 | 436.0 | 126.1 | -653.5 | 1,286.9 | -323.5 | -2,695.1 | -1,978.4 |
| 12 | 5,464.0 | 631.1 | -1,140.2 | 6,276.9 | -303.8 | -4,850.0 | -760.7 |
| 2007 ^P 1 | 2,078.9 | -208.9 | -1,411.2 | 4,054.0 | -355.0 | -2,350.7 | 699.9 |
| 2 | -404.0 | -687.6 | -1,940.7 | 2,427.6 | -203.3 | -1,134.7 | 1,136.6 |
| 3 | 3,638.7 | -63.3 | -7,141.0 | 11,098.8 | -255.8 | -512.9 | -1,489.6 |
| 4 | 4,203.3 | -388.2 | 3,808.0 | 1,029.3 | -245.8 | -1,878.4 | -246.8 |
| 5 | 3,597.1 | -311.3 | 529.6 | 3,613.2 | 234.4 | -4,492.9 | 56.7 |
| 6 | -1,358.3 | -2,168.2 | -4,364.8 | 5,380.5 | -205.8 | 121.2 | -36.3 |
| 7 | 537.1 | -3.0 | -6,925.0 | 7,692.6 | -227.5 | -2,421.6 | 332.2 |
| 8 | -304.8 | -1,372.5 | -5,973.7 | 7,248.3 | -206.9 | -937.5 | 668.6 |
| 9 | -3,558.8 | -1,070.1 | 3,729.1 | -6,082.1 | -135.7 | 863.5 | 391.1 |
| 10 | -1,912.9 | -4,439.9 | 154.3 | 2,538.1 | -165.4 | -847.5 | 299.3 |
| 11 | -1,513.2 | -1,726.1 | -2,912.3 | 3,198.8 | -73.6 | -493.8 | 254.8 |

P: Preliminary

Source: The Bank of Korea

11. Prices See graphs 11-1, 11-2 & 11-3

(2005 = 100)

| Period | Consumer prices | | | | Producer prices (2000=100) | | Export & import prices | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------|-------|
| | All Items | Commodity | Service | Core | All items | Commodity | Export | Import | |
| 2005 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| 2006 | 102.2 | 101.5 | 102.7 | 101.8 | 112.4 | 112.6 | 91.8 | 100.9 | |
| 2007 | 104.8 | 103.5 | 105.7 | 104.2 | 115.4 | 115.7 | 89.8 | 105.5 | |
| 2006 | 1 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 100.6 | 110.9 | 110.7 | 93.9 | 99.1 |
| | 2 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 100.8 | 110.9 | 110.7 | 92.0 | 98.0 |
| | 3 | 101.9 | 101.1 | 102.3 | 101.4 | 111.0 | 110.9 | 92.0 | 98.4 |
| | 4 | 102.0 | 101.3 | 102.5 | 101.5 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 90.9 | 99.8 |
| | 5 | 102.2 | 101.6 | 102.6 | 101.9 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 90.7 | 101.6 |
| | 6 | 102.0 | 101.0 | 102.7 | 101.9 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 92.0 | 102.6 |
| | 7 | 102.4 | 101.5 | 103.0 | 102.1 | 113.0 | 113.5 | 92.0 | 104.0 |
| | 8 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 103.1 | 102.2 | 113.9 | 114.7 | 93.8 | 105.9 |
| | 9 | 103.3 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 102.2 | 114.2 | 114.9 | 93.2 | 102.2 |
| | 10 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 103.4 | 102.2 | 113.1 | 113.3 | 92.1 | 100.9 |
| | 11 | 102.3 | 100.7 | 103.4 | 102.3 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 89.9 | 99.3 |
| | 12 | 102.6 | 101.2 | 103.6 | 102.5 | 112.6 | 112.5 | 89.1 | 99.4 |
| 2007 | 1 | 102.8 | 101.4 | 103.8 | 102.7 | 112.6 | 112.3 | 88.6 | 97.7 |
| | 2 | 103.5 | 102.3 | 104.2 | 103.1 | 112.8 | 112.5 | 88.1 | 99.5 |
| | 3 | 104.1 | 102.3 | 105.2 | 103.8 | 113.4 | 113.3 | 88.9 | 102.7 |
| | 4 | 104.5 | 102.8 | 105.5 | 104.1 | 114.6 | 114.8 | 89.2 | 104.0 |
| | 5 | 104.6 | 102.8 | 105.7 | 104.1 | 115.3 | 115.6 | 89.3 | 104.5 |
| | 6 | 104.6 | 102.7 | 105.8 | 104.2 | 115.5 | 115.8 | 89.5 | 104.2 |
| | 7 | 105.0 | 103.3 | 106.0 | 104.4 | 115.7 | 116.0 | 89.6 | 104.1 |
| | 8 | 105.1 | 103.5 | 106.1 | 104.5 | 115.8 | 116.2 | 90.6 | 105.1 |
| | 9 | 105.7 | 104.7 | 106.3 | 104.6 | 116.6 | 117.1 | 90.8 | 107.6 |
| | 10 | 105.9 | 105.1 | 106.4 | 104.7 | 116.9 | 117.3 | 89.8 | 108.6 |
| | 11 | 105.9 | 104.9 | 106.6 | 104.8 | 117.4 | 118.1 | 91.5 | 113.0 |
| | 12 | 106.3 | 105.6 | 106.7 | 105.0 | 118.3 | 119.2 | 92.0 | 114.9 |
| <i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | - | - | |
| 2006 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | -8.2 | 0.9 | |
| 2007 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | -2.1 | 4.5 | |
| 2006 | 1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | -9.8 | 2.2 |
| | 2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | -10.6 | 1.2 |
| | 3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | -9.3 | -0.0 |
| | 4 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | -9.8 | 0.2 |
| | 5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.8 | -7.2 | 4.4 |
| | 6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 3.9 | -6.2 | 3.8 |
| | 7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | -8.3 | 2.5 |
| | 8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 4.0 | -5.4 | 3.4 |
| | 9 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | -6.9 | -1.6 |
| | 10 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | -8.6 | -2.3 |
| | 11 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | -8.5 | -1.7 |
| | 12 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | -7.5 | -0.6 |
| 2007 | 1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -5.7 | -1.4 |
| | 2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | -4.2 | 1.6 |
| | 3 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | -3.3 | 4.4 |
| | 4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | -1.8 | 4.2 |
| | 5 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | -1.4 | 2.8 |
| | 6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | -2.8 | 1.6 |
| | 7 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | -2.6 | 0.1 |
| | 8 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | -3.4 | -0.7 |
| | 9 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | -2.6 | 5.2 |
| | 10 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | -2.5 | 7.5 |
| | 11 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 13.7 |
| | 12 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 15.6 |

Source: Korea National Statistical Office & The Bank of Korea

12. Employment and earnings See graphs 8-1, 8-2 & 8-3

| Period | Economically active persons (thous.) | | | | Unemployment (%) | All industry earnings (won) (base year=2000) | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Employed persons (thous.) | | | All industry | | Manufacturing | | |
| | All industry | Manufacturing | S.O.C&service | | | | | |
| 2004 | 23,417 | 22,557 | 4,290 | 16,427 | 3.7 | 2,372,612 | 2,279,724 | |
| 2005 | 23,743 | 22,856 | 4,234 | 16,789 | 3.7 | 2,524,917 | 2,458,022 | |
| 2006 | 23,978 | 23,151 | 4,167 | 17,181 | 3.5 | 2,666,550 | 2,594,830 | |
| 2007 | 24,216 | 23,433 | 4,119 | 17,569 | 3.2 | - | - | |
| 2006 | 1 | 23,340 | 22,471 | 4,201 | 16,893 | 3.7 | 2,865,004 | 2,803,400 |
| | 2 | 23,365 | 22,412 | 4,184 | 16,763 | 4.1 | 2,451,498 | 2,376,782 |
| | 3 | 23,769 | 22,848 | 4,179 | 16,986 | 3.9 | 2,481,580 | 2,322,720 |
| | 4 | 24,088 | 23,242 | 4,188 | 17,186 | 3.5 | 2,504,830 | 2,424,268 |
| | 5 | 24,267 | 23,484 | 4,170 | 17,293 | 3.2 | 2,356,038 | 2,201,426 |
| | 6 | 24,320 | 23,501 | 4,184 | 17,294 | 3.4 | 2,685,520 | 2,580,407 |
| | 7 | 24,270 | 23,447 | 4,180 | 17,303 | 3.4 | 2,646,200 | 2,596,198 |
| | 8 | 23,972 | 23,164 | 4,114 | 17,099 | 3.4 | 2,607,031 | 2,531,654 |
| | 9 | 24,096 | 23,330 | 4,135 | 17,248 | 3.2 | 2,796,266 | 2,648,830 |
| | 10 | 24,253 | 23,463 | 4,183 | 17,294 | 3.3 | 2,690,402 | 2,681,556 |
| | 11 | 24,225 | 23,458 | 4,137 | 17,467 | 3.2 | 2,409,143 | 2,226,062 |
| | 12 | 23,773 | 22,989 | 4,153 | 17,348 | 3.3 | 3,502,448 | 3,745,800 |
| 2007 | 1 | 23,580 | 22,729 | 4,156 | 17,221 | 3.6 | 2,627,540 | 2,425,973 |
| | 2 | 23,536 | 22,674 | 4,139 | 17,114 | 3.7 | 3,013,449 | 3,056,645 |
| | 3 | 23,960 | 23,121 | 4,119 | 17,371 | 3.5 | 2,641,959 | 2,471,807 |
| | 4 | 24,337 | 23,520 | 4,124 | 17,573 | 3.4 | 2,643,764 | 2,607,695 |
| | 5 | 24,537 | 23,758 | 4,114 | 17,677 | 3.2 | 2,485,053 | 2,336,692 |
| | 6 | 24,593 | 23,816 | 4,140 | 17,715 | 3.2 | 2,817,804 | 2,748,589 |
| | 7 | 24,545 | 23,750 | 4,126 | 17,740 | 3.2 | 2,829,211 | 2,855,274 |
| | 8 | 24,214 | 23,458 | 4,052 | 17,524 | 3.1 | 2,769,911 | 2,762,758 |
| | 9 | 24,341 | 23,622 | 4,101 | 17,639 | 3.0 | 3,114,931 | 2,979,084 |
| | 10 | 24,482 | 23,750 | 4,142 | 17,689 | 3.0 | 2,683,992 | 2,672,783 |
| | 11 | 24,471 | 23,739 | 4,092 | 17,856 | 3.0 | - | - |
| | 12 | 23,993 | 23,257 | 4,127 | 17,712 | 3.1 | - | - |
| <i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.9 | - | 6.5 | 9.9 | |
| 2005 | 1.4 | 1.3 | -1.3 | 2.2 | - | 6.4 | 7.8 | |
| 2006 | 1.0 | 1.3 | -1.6 | 2.3 | - | 5.6 | 5.6 | |
| 2006 | 1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | -1.2 | 3.0 | - | 20.3 | 24.1 |
| | 2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | -1.7 | 2.5 | - | -7.7 | -11.8 |
| | 3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | -2.2 | 2.5 | - | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| | 4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | -1.9 | 2.9 | - | 5.3 | 4.1 |
| | 5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | -1.9 | 2.5 | - | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| | 6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | -1.6 | 2.2 | - | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| | 7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | -1.2 | 2.2 | - | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| | 8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | -1.3 | 2.3 | - | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| | 9 | 0.7 | 1.2 | -1.6 | 2.1 | - | 1.3 | -0.2 |
| | 10 | 0.8 | 1.2 | -1.4 | 1.9 | - | 11.5 | 13.1 |
| | 11 | 1.0 | 1.1 | -1.4 | 1.9 | - | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| | 12 | 1.1 | 1.3 | -1.6 | 2.0 | - | 4.6 | 6.9 |
| 2007 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | -1.1 | 1.9 | - | -8.3 | -13.5 |
| | 2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | -1.1 | 2.1 | - | 22.9 | 28.6 |
| | 3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | -1.4 | 2.3 | - | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| | 4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | -1.5 | 2.3 | - | 5.5 | 7.6 |
| | 5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | -1.3 | 2.2 | - | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| | 6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | -1.0 | 2.4 | - | 4.9 | 6.5 |
| | 7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | -1.3 | 2.5 | - | 6.9 | 10.0 |
| | 8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | -1.5 | 2.5 | - | 6.2 | 9.1 |
| | 9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | -0.8 | 2.3 | - | 11.4 | 12.5 |
| | 10 | 0.9 | 1.2 | -1.0 | 2.3 | - | -0.2 | -0.3 |
| | 11 | 1.0 | 1.2 | -1.1 | 2.2 | - | - | - |
| | 12 | 0.9 | 1.2 | -0.6 | 2.1 | - | - | - |

Source: Korea National Statistical Office

13. Financial indicators See graphs 9-1 & 9-4

(period average)

| Period | Yields (%) | | | | | Stock | |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Call rate (1 day) | CD (91 days) | Corporate bonds (3 years, AA-) | Treasury bonds (3 years) | Treasury bonds (5 years) | KOSPI (end-period) | |
| 2005 | 1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 932.70 |
| | 2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 1,011.40 |
| | 3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 965.70 |
| | 4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 911.30 |
| | 5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 970.20 |
| | 6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 1,008.20 |
| | 7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 1,111.30 |
| | 8 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 1,083.30 |
| | 9 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 1,221.00 |
| | 10 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 1,158.10 |
| | 11 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 1,297.40 |
| | 12 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 1,379.40 |
| 2006 | 1 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 1,399.80 |
| | 2 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 1,371.60 |
| | 3 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 1,359.60 |
| | 4 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 1,419.70 |
| | 5 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 1,371.70 |
| | 6 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 1,295.70 |
| | 7 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 1,297.80 |
| | 8 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 1,352.70 |
| | 9 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 1,371.40 |
| | 10 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 1,364.60 |
| | 11 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 1,432.20 |
| | 12 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 1,434.50 |
| 2007 | 1 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 1,360.20 |
| | 2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 1,417.30 |
| | 3 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 1,452.60 |
| | 4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 1,542.24 |
| | 5 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 1,700.91 |
| | 6 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 1,743.60 |
| | 7 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 1,933.27 |
| | 8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 1,873.24 |
| | 9 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 1,946.48 |
| | 10 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 2,064.95 |
| | 11 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 1,906.00 |
| | 12 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 1,897.10 |

Source: The Bank of Korea

14. Monetary indicators See graph 9-5

(period average)

(billion won)

| Period | Reserve money | M1 | M2 | Lf |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 2004 | 37,272.4 | 306,842.5 | 929,640.6 | 1,260,547.1 |
| 2005 | 38,785.2 | 332,902.1 | 993,960.1 | 1,348,818.8 |
| 2006 | 41,664.0 | 330,134.1 | 1,076,682.4 | 1,454,858.8 |
| 2006 1 | 41,336.0 | 327,542.1 | 1,027,697.4 | 1,398,707.3 |
| 2 | 41,655.5 | 326,548.3 | 1,034,711.9 | 1,407,971.3 |
| 3 | 40,991.9 | 325,711.9 | 1,042,293.6 | 1,413,306.8 |
| 4 | 41,190.0 | 324,222.6 | 1,048,598.6 | 1,421,447.5 |
| 5 | 40,734.4 | 323,908.4 | 1,055,855.4 | 1,430,748.5 |
| 6 | 40,715.1 | 326,949.2 | 1,072,886.5 | 1,445,440.3 |
| 7 | 41,973.7 | 330,267.7 | 1,082,577.5 | 1,460,729.4 |
| 8 | 40,287.2 | 325,958.2 | 1,084,752.6 | 1,468,210.0 |
| 9 | 41,500.4 | 327,648.4 | 1,098,444.2 | 1,479,577.9 |
| 10 | 43,199.9 | 333,597.5 | 1,110,360.9 | 1,494,767.6 |
| 11 | 41,507.4 | 337,666.0 | 1,123,714.6 | 1,510,883.0 |
| 12 | 44,876.4 | 351,588.5 | 1,138,295.5 | 1,526,516.2 |
| 2007 1 | 47,851.4 | 353,494.2 | 1,143,814.9 | 1,536,010.8 |
| 2 | 49,493.5 | 350,734.7 | 1,154,108.8 | 1,547,512.8 |
| 3 | 48,936.8 | 335,446.8 | 1,162,429.3 | 1,557,701.9 |
| 4 | 47,485.3 | 305,602.5 | 1,165,291.0 | 1,564,339.3 |
| 5 | 48,092.5 | 301,184.5 | 1,171,148.4 | 1,575,635.4 |
| 6 | 47,914.3 | 302,511.7 | 1,190,080.2 | 1,596,407.1 |
| 7 | 47,500.5 | 302,375.6 | 1,200,892.7 | 1,606,424.5 |
| 8 | 47,823.9 | 298,066.1 | 1,208,052.8 | 1,618,788.3 |
| 9 | 48,870.6 | 299,048.0 | 1,219,265.1 | 1,631,969.6 |
| 10 | 49,370.6 | 297,999.3 | 1,229,742.1 | 1,649,987.5 |
| 11 | 48,831.0 | 299,714.7 | 1,250,790.1 | 1,668,328.3 |
| <i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i> | | | | |
| 2004 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 6.1 |
| 2005 | 4.1 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| 2006 | 7.4 | -0.8 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| 2006 1 | 9.0 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| 2 | 5.0 | -0.8 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| 3 | 7.8 | -2.7 | 6.6 | 7.0 |
| 4 | 8.6 | -3.0 | 6.8 | 7.4 |
| 5 | 7.5 | -2.3 | 7.1 | 7.6 |
| 6 | 7.6 | -3.0 | 7.7 | 7.3 |
| 7 | 10.2 | -4.7 | 7.7 | 7.3 |
| 8 | 4.3 | -6.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| 9 | 4.1 | -5.6 | 9.0 | 7.9 |
| 10 | 8.7 | -1.9 | 10.1 | 8.7 |
| 11 | 5.2 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 9.4 |
| 12 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 9.6 |
| 2007 1 | 15.8 | 7.9 | 11.3 | 9.8 |
| 2 | 18.8 | 7.4 | 11.5 | 9.9 |
| 3 | 19.4 | 3.0 | 11.5 | 10.2 |
| 4 | 15.3 | -5.7 | 11.1 | 10.1 |
| 5 | 18.1 | -7.0 | 10.9 | 10.1 |
| 6 | 17.7 | -7.5 | 10.9 | 10.4 |
| 7 | 13.2 | -8.4 | 10.9 | 10.0 |
| 8 | 18.7 | -8.6 | 11.4 | 10.3 |
| 9 | 17.8 | -8.7 | 11.0 | 10.3 |
| 10 | 14.3 | -10.7 | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| 11 | 17.6 | -11.2 | 11.3 | 10.4 |

P: Preliminary

Source: The Bank of Korea

15. Exchange rates See graphs 9-2 & 9-3

| Period | ₩/US\$ | | ₩/100 ¥ | | ₩/Euro | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | End-period | Average | End-period | Average | End-period | Average |
| 2004 | 1,043.8 | 1,144.7 | 1,012.1 | 1,058.7 | 1,423.0 | 1,422.9 |
| 2005 | 1,013.0 | 1,024.3 | 859.9 | 930.7 | 1,199.3 | 1,274.0 |
| 2006 | 929.6 | 955.5 | 781.8 | 821.5 | 1,222.2 | 1,199.3 |
| 2006 1 | 971.0 | 987.0 | 824.9 | 854.3 | 1,173.8 | 1,194.8 |
| 2 | 969.0 | 970.2 | 833.8 | 822.4 | 1,147.9 | 1,159.7 |
| 3 | 975.9 | 975.1 | 831.7 | 831.3 | 1,187.1 | 1,172.8 |
| 4 | 945.7 | 954.4 | 828.3 | 814.8 | 1,184.9 | 1,169.9 |
| 5 | 947.4 | 941.4 | 842.2 | 843.0 | 1,208.0 | 1,201.7 |
| 6 | 960.3 | 955.2 | 834.0 | 833.0 | 1,215.9 | 1,208.7 |
| 7 | 953.1 | 950.2 | 830.2 | 821.4 | 1,216.4 | 1,206.2 |
| 8 | 959.6 | 960.7 | 820.3 | 829.7 | 1,232.3 | 1,230.6 |
| 9 | 945.2 | 953.7 | 802.2 | 814.3 | 1,200.6 | 1,214.9 |
| 10 | 944.2 | 954.2 | 803.5 | 803.2 | 1,200.8 | 1,202.4 |
| 11 | 929.9 | 936.2 | 799.0 | 798.0 | 1,223.0 | 1,205.3 |
| 12 | 929.6 | 925.8 | 781.8 | 790.2 | 1,222.2 | 1,222.8 |
| 2007 1 | 940.9 | 936.4 | 773.1 | 777.9 | 1,220.1 | 1,217.0 |
| 2 | 938.3 | 937.0 | 793.9 | 776.8 | 1,241.9 | 1,225.1 |
| 3 | 940.3 | 943.3 | 797.0 | 804.8 | 1,253.9 | 1,249.4 |
| 4 | 929.4 | 931.5 | 778.3 | 783.7 | 1,266.9 | 1,257.7 |
| 5 | 929.9 | 927.9 | 764.8 | 768.5 | 1,249.0 | 1,254.1 |
| 6 | 926.8 | 928.3 | 752.4 | 757.1 | 1,246.0 | 1,244.9 |
| 7 | 923.2 | 918.9 | 774.6 | 755.6 | 1,266.9 | 1,260.0 |
| 8 | 939.9 | 933.8 | 809.9 | 799.8 | 1,282.3 | 1,272.4 |
| 9 | 920.7 | 932.4 | 796.7 | 810.6 | 1,302.9 | 1,291.2 |
| 10 | 907.4 | 915.9 | 791.1 | 790.7 | 1,309.9 | 1,303.3 |
| 11 | 929.6 | 917.0 | 846.5 | 826.2 | 1,371.8 | 1,345.6 |
| 12 | 938.2 | 930.2 | 833.3 | 828.4 | 1,381.3 | 1,355.2 |
| <i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i> | | | | | | |
| 2004 | -12.9 | -4.0 | -9.6 | 2.8 | -5.3 | 5.5 |
| 2005 | -3.0 | -10.5 | -15.0 | -12.1 | -15.7 | -10.5 |
| 2006 | -8.2 | -6.7 | -9.1 | -11.7 | 1.9 | -5.9 |
| 2006 1 | -5.4 | -4.9 | -16.7 | -15.1 | -12.2 | -12.4 |
| 2 | -3.9 | -5.1 | -12.9 | -15.6 | -14.0 | -13.1 |
| 3 | -4.7 | -3.2 | -12.7 | -13.2 | -10.3 | -11.7 |
| 4 | -5.7 | -5.6 | -12.3 | -13.6 | -8.4 | -10.6 |
| 5 | -5.5 | -6.1 | -9.3 | -10.3 | -3.5 | -5.5 |
| 6 | -6.3 | -5.5 | -10.1 | -10.4 | -1.8 | -1.7 |
| 7 | -7.3 | -8.4 | -9.3 | -11.4 | -2.5 | -3.5 |
| 8 | -6.9 | -5.9 | -11.4 | -10.0 | -2.1 | -1.9 |
| 9 | -8.9 | -7.4 | -12.4 | -12.2 | -3.8 | -3.7 |
| 10 | -9.5 | -8.8 | -10.8 | -11.8 | -4.5 | -4.4 |
| 11 | -10.3 | -10.1 | -7.7 | -9.3 | 0.3 | -1.9 |
| 12 | -8.2 | -9.6 | -9.1 | -8.5 | 1.9 | 0.7 |
| 2007 1 | -3.1 | -5.1 | -6.3 | -8.9 | 3.9 | 1.9 |
| 2 | -3.2 | -3.4 | -4.8 | -5.5 | 8.2 | 5.6 |
| 3 | -3.7 | -3.3 | -4.2 | -3.2 | 5.6 | 6.5 |
| 4 | -1.7 | -2.4 | -6.0 | -3.8 | 6.9 | 7.5 |
| 5 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -9.2 | -8.8 | 3.4 | 4.4 |
| 6 | -3.5 | -2.8 | -9.8 | -9.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| 7 | -3.1 | -3.3 | -6.7 | -8.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| 8 | -2.1 | -2.8 | -1.3 | -3.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| 9 | -2.6 | -2.2 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 8.5 | 6.3 |
| 10 | -3.9 | -4.0 | -1.5 | -1.5 | 9.1 | 8.4 |
| 11 | -0.0 | -2.1 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 12.2 | 11.6 |
| 12 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 13.0 | 10.8 |

Source: The Bank of Korea

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