

Republic of Korea  
**ECONOMIC  
BULLETIN**

The Green Book: Current Economic Trends **03**

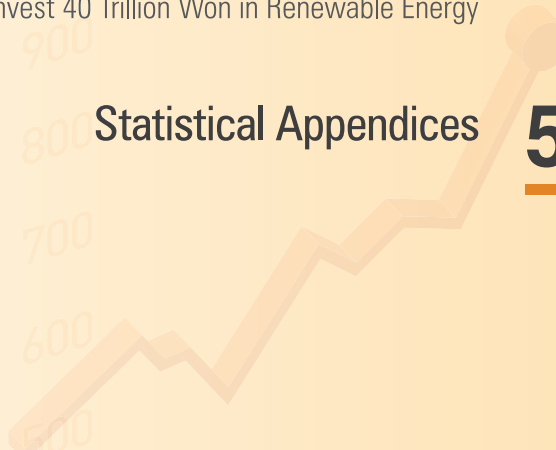
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Republic of Korea

# Economic Bulletin

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# The Green Book

## Current Economic Trends

### Overview

The Korean economy continued its recovery thanks to brisk exports, although temporary factors such as *Chuseok* holidays and bad weather conditions negatively affected real economic indicators.

Mining and manufacturing production in September, while rising 3.9 percent year-on-year, fell 0.4 percent month-on-month due to unusual weather conditions and *Chuseok* holidays. Service output lost 0.4 percent month-on-month and 0.7 percent year-on-year amid bad weather.

Consumer goods sales, despite the bad weather depressing grocery sales, increased 0.1 percent month-on-month and 4.5 percent year-on-year backed by strong durable goods sales.

In September facilities investment fell 3.6 percent month-on-month due to a high base effect, while rising 11.8 percent year-on-year. Construction completed dropped 3.5 percent month-on-month and 14.8 percent year-on-year as *Chuseok* holidays and bad weather impaired construction performance.

Exports in October, led by major export items, rose 29.9 percent year-on-year, while imports up 22.4 percent as those of capital and consumer goods increased.

The total number of workers hired in September gained 249,000 year-on-year, decelerating an increase due to *Chuseok* holidays. The employment rate (*seasonally adjusted*) posted 59.1 percent, shedding 0.1 percentage point year-on-year. Although the number of jobs increased, the unemployment rate (*seasonally adjusted*) stayed flat year-on-year, registering 3.4 percent, as those from economically inactive population who applied for census jobs but were not selected were counted as unemployed persons.

The consumer price in October posted a year-on-year increase of 4.1 percent due to high vegetable prices and a low base effect, while core consumer prices, which reflect inflation trends, increased 1.9 percent year-on-year, staying stable.

In October stock prices rose and foreign exchange rates fell, backed by domestic enterprises' strong performance and expectations for Fed's additional quantitative easing.

Housing prices slowed a decrease in the metropolitan area in October, while rental prices accelerated a rise due to seasonal demands and wait-and-see attitudes held by potential home buyers.

To sum up, although the global economy continues a steady recovery, external uncertainties still exist such as a possible slowdown in major economies and policy changes in the US and China.

The Korean government will go on with macroeconomic policies which facilitate sustainable growth, while renewing efforts to stabilize prices for basic necessities including vegetable. On the other hand, the government will continue to monitor the economy's risk factors, in particular those exposed to external uncertainties and to carry out reform by sector such as the household, enterprise and finance sector, while encouraging cooperation between large conglomerates and small- and medium-sized enterprises, and improving job markets for vulnerable groups.

## 1. Global economy

The global economy showed steady real economic recovery as the US and China continued an upward trend in the third quarter of 2010. However uncertainties exist as conflicts over currency values among major economies continue and protectionism rises amid a widening growth gap between developed and emerging nations. The IMF revised up the 2010 world economic growth outlook from 4.6 percent to 4.8, while revising down the 2011's from 4.3 percent to 4.2.

### US

US real GDP in the third quarter slightly went up to 2.0 percent (*advanced, annualized q-o-q*) from the previous quarter.

Personal consumption expenditure accelerated an increase by 2.6 percent and corporate fixed investment rose 9.7 percent from the previous quarter, while construction investment for housing fell 29.1 percent quarter-on-quarter.

In September, US housing markets slightly recovered as both new and existing home sales improved month-on-month for the second consecutive month by 6.6 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively.

However, employment in September remained sluggish as new non-farm payroll employment accelerated a decrease and the unemployment rate landed at 9.6 percent, staying in the 9 percent range.

The Federal Reserve at the FOMC meeting in October assessed that the US economy showed moderate recovery as housing and manufacturing sectors improved, while consumer expenditure, commercial real estate markets and bank lending remained weak.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2009					2010			
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Sep
Real GDP <sup>1</sup>	-2.6	-4.9	-0.7	1.6	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.0	-
- Personal consumption expenditure	-1.2	-0.5	-1.6	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.6	-
- Corporate fixed investment	-17.1	-35.2	-7.5	-1.7	-1.4	7.8	17.2	9.7	-
- Construction investment for housing	-22.9	-36.2	-19.7	10.6	-0.8	-12.3	25.7	-29.1	-
Industrial production	-9.3	-4.7	-2.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.2	-0.2
Retail sales	-6.3	-1.7	0.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.6
New home sales	-22.5	-8.6	4.2	9.1	-7.0	-3.6	-6.9	-12.5	6.6
New non-farm payroll employment (thousand) <sup>2</sup>	-395	-753	-477	-261	-90	87	190	-73	-95
Consumer prices	-0.3	-0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.1

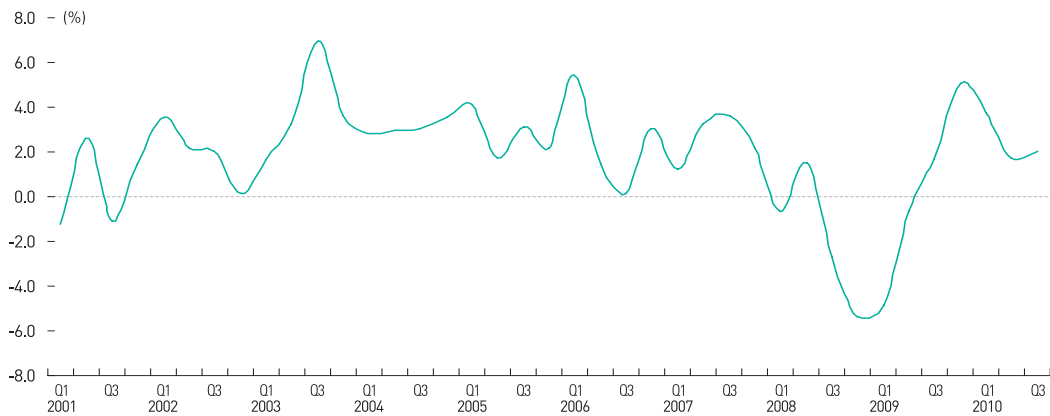
1. Annualized rate (%)

2. Monthly average

Source: US Department of Commerce

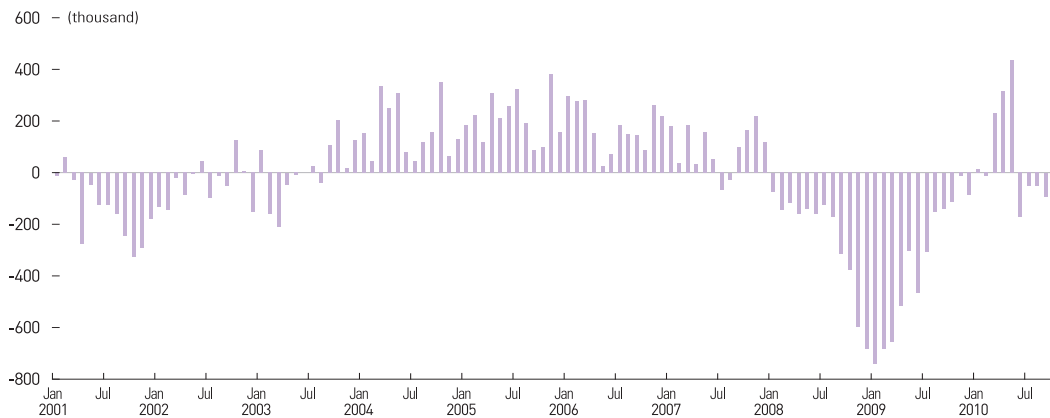
### 1-1 US GDP (q-o-q, annualized rate)

Source: US Department of Commerce



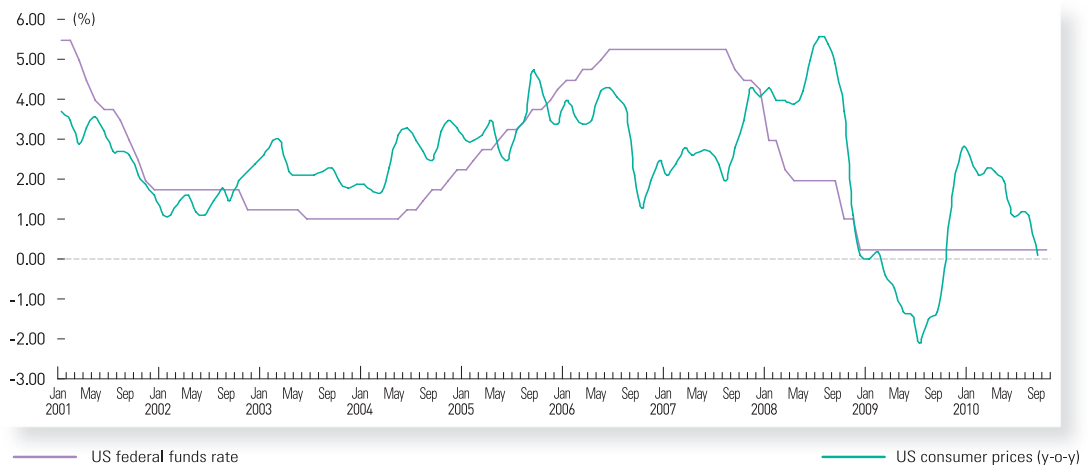
### 1-2 US non-farm payroll employment (m-o-m change)

Source: US Department of Labor



### 1-3 US federal funds rate and consumer prices

Source: US Federal Reserve Board & Department of Labor



## China

China's economy, while consumer spending steadily improving, slowed growth as exports and investment decelerated an increase. The Chinese government raised the base rate by 0.25 percentage points on October 19 to remove worries over inflation and asset bubbles, as consumer prices went up beyond the target of 3.0 percent for three months in a row and housing prices continued to rise at a fast pace.

### Housing price (% , y-o-y)

12.8 (Apr 2010) → 12.4 (May) → 11.4 (Jun) → 10.3 (Jul) → 9.3 (Aug) → 9.1 (Sep)

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2009					2010				
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep
Real GDP	9.1	6.2	7.9	9.1	10.7	11.9	10.3	9.6	-	-
Industrial production	11.0	5.1	9.1	12.4	18.0	19.6	17.6	13.5	13.9	13.3
Fixed asset investment (accumulated)	30.5	28.6	33.6	33.3	30.5	26.4	25.5	24.5	24.8	24.5
Retail sales	15.5	14.9	15.0	15.4	16.9	17.9	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.8
Exports	-16.0	-19.7	-23.4	-20.3	0.2	28.7	40.9	32.5	34.4	25.1
Consumer prices	-0.7	-0.6	-1.5	-1.3	0.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.6
Producer prices	-5.4	-4.6	-7.2	-7.7	-2.1	5.2	6.8	4.5	4.3	4.3

Source: China National Bureau of Statistics

## Japan

Japan's economy decelerated growth amid continuing deflation, as the appreciating yen undermined an export increase. The Japanese government and the Bank of Japan stepped up efforts to stimulate the economy, which include the benchmark interest rate cut from 0.1 percent to between 0.0 and 0.1 percent, and a 5.1 trillion yen supplementary budget plan.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2008	2009					2010				
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug	Sep
Real GDP	-1.2	-5.2	-4.4	2.3	-0.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	-	-	-
Industrial and mining production	-3.4	-21.8	-20.1	6.6	5.3	5.9	7.0	1.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1.9
Retail sales (y-o-y, %)	0.3	-2.2	-3.9	-0.9	-3.4	-0.7	3.8	1.7	8.9	4.3	1.2
Exports (y-o-y, %)	-3.5	-33.1	-46.9	-38.6	-34.4	-8.0	43.3	33.2	23.5	15.5	14.3
Consumer prices (y-o-y, %)	1.4	-1.4	-0.1	-1.0	-2.2	-2.0	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6

Source: Japan's Statistics Bureau and Statistics Centre

## Eurozone

The eurozone economy proceeded with a gradual real economic recovery, as exports and industrial production in August climbed at a faster rate. On the other hand, concerns over possible fiscal crises exists as Greece's fiscal deficit in 2009 is projected to increase from 13.6 percent to 15 percent, and Portugal failed to adopt austerity budgets in 2011.

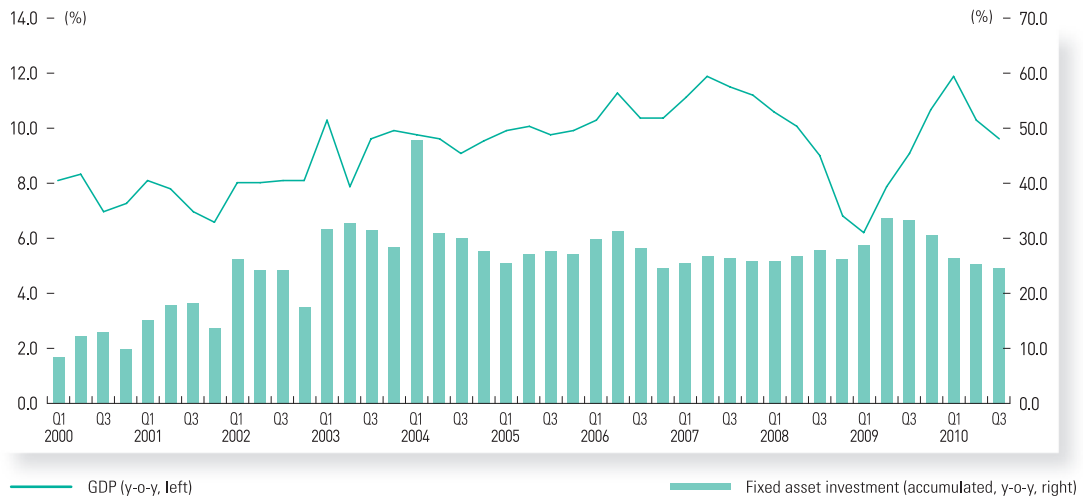
(Percentage change from previous period)

	2009					2010				
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep
Real GDP	-4.0	-2.5	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	-	-	-
Industrial production	-14.8	-9.2	-1.7	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.4	-	1.1	-
Retail sales	-2.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	-	-0.4	-
Exports (y-o-y, %)	-18.2	-21.1	-23.0	-19.5	-8.4	12.8	22.8	-	31.3	-
Consumer prices (y-o-y, %)	0.3	1.0	0.2	-0.4	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8

Source: Eurostat

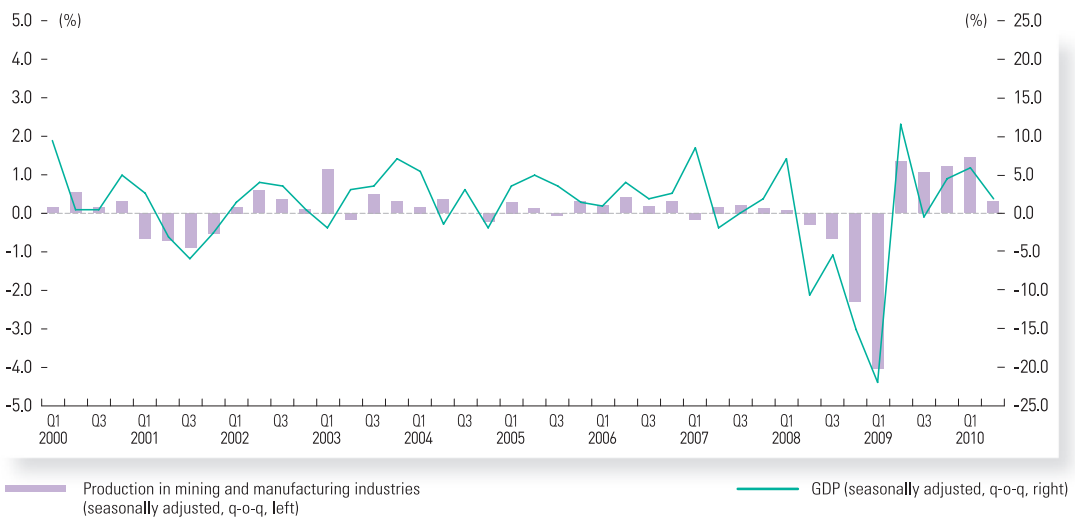
### 1-4 China's GDP and fixed asset investment

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China



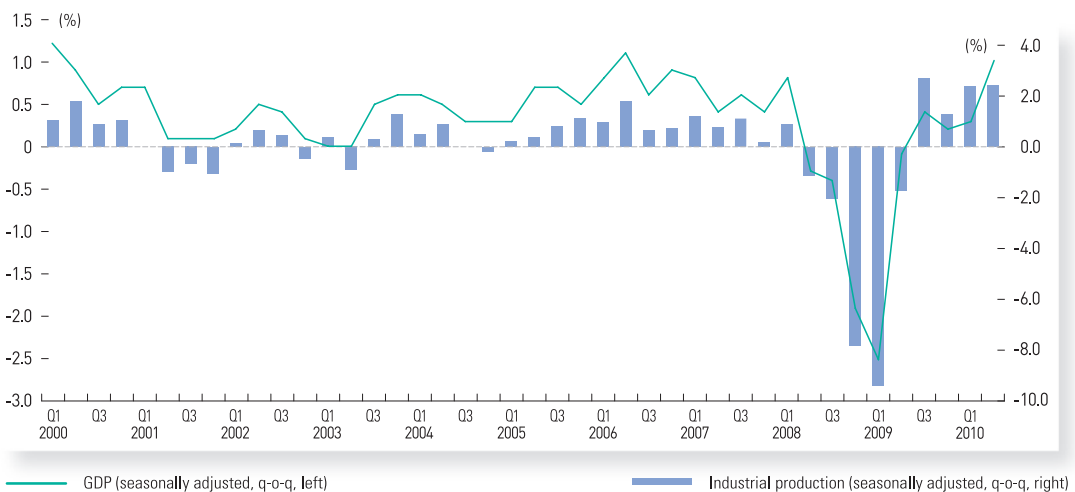
### 1-5 Japan's GDP growth

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



### 1-6 Eurozone GDP growth and industrial production

Source: Eurostat



## 2. Private consumption

Private consumption (*advanced estimates of GDP*) increased 1.3 percent quarter-on-quarter and 3.3 percent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2010.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2008		2009				2010 <sup>1</sup>		
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Private consumption <sup>2</sup>	1.3	0.2	-4.4	-1.0	0.7	5.8	6.3	3.7	3.3
(Seasonally adjusted) <sup>3</sup>	-	-	0.3	3.3	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.3

1. Preliminary 2. National accounts 3. Percentage change from previous period  
Source: The Bank of Korea

Consumer goods sales in September, despite a drop in semi- and non-durable goods sales, rose 0.1 percent month-on-month, as sales of durable goods increased.

On a month-on-month basis, durable goods sales jumped 7.3 percent led by automobile sales which registered a 9.5 percent increase, while the sales of semi-durable goods such as clothes and non-durable goods such as groceries fell 3.7 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively.

On a year-on-year basis, the index increased 4.5 percent, as the sales of durable goods such as automobiles and mobile phones, semi-durable goods such as clothing, and non-durable goods such as food & beverages all improved.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2009					2010 <sup>1</sup>				
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep
Consumer goods sales	2.6	-4.7	1.5	2.8	10.8	9.9	4.9	7.4	9.3	4.5
(Seasonally adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	-	1.0	5.1	0.3	4.1	0.5	0.0	2.8	-0.7	0.1
- Durable goods <sup>3</sup>	8.1	-11.9	5.7	7.9	33.9	29.5	5.4	16.9	25.8	8.0
· Automobiles	21.8	-20.6	20.1	24.1	76.9	48.6	-2.1	12.0	37.7	-6.0
- Semi-durable goods <sup>4</sup>	0.3	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	3.4	2.7	6.9	7.2	4.7	7.1
- Non-durable goods <sup>5</sup>	1.2	-1.4	0.5	1.9	4.1	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.0

1. Preliminary  
2. Percentage change from previous period  
3. Durable goods: Automobiles, electronic appliances, furniture, telecommunications devices, etc.  
4. Semi-durable goods: Clothing, footwear, etc.  
5. Non-durable goods: Food, medicine, cosmetics, fuel, tobaccos, etc.  
Source: Statistics Korea

Sales at large discounters greatly improved month-on-month, while those at department stores and specialized retailers decelerated an increase.

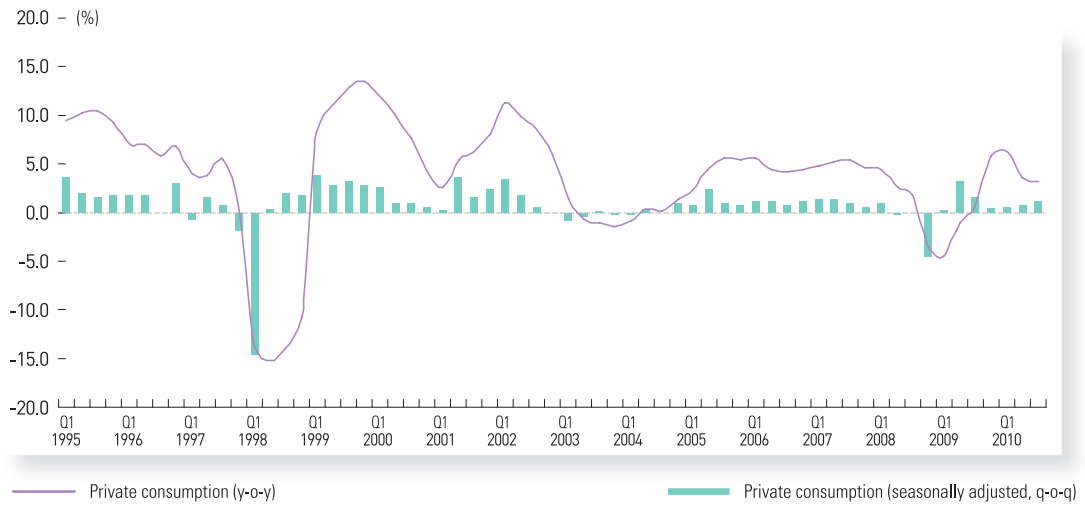
(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2009					2010 <sup>1</sup>				
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep
- Department stores	3.3	-0.8	0.4	4.2	9.1	9.0	10.4	8.0	7.5	6.1
- Large discounters	-2.0	-4.4	-2.9	-3.4	3.2	5.9	3.7	7.3	3.1	10.5
- Specialized retailers <sup>2</sup>	2.9	-6.6	2.6	3.5	12.6	9.7	1.7	7.1	10.7	3.6

1. Preliminary  
2. Specialized retailers are defined as stores carrying a few (1 to 3) specialized items.  
Source: Statistics Korea

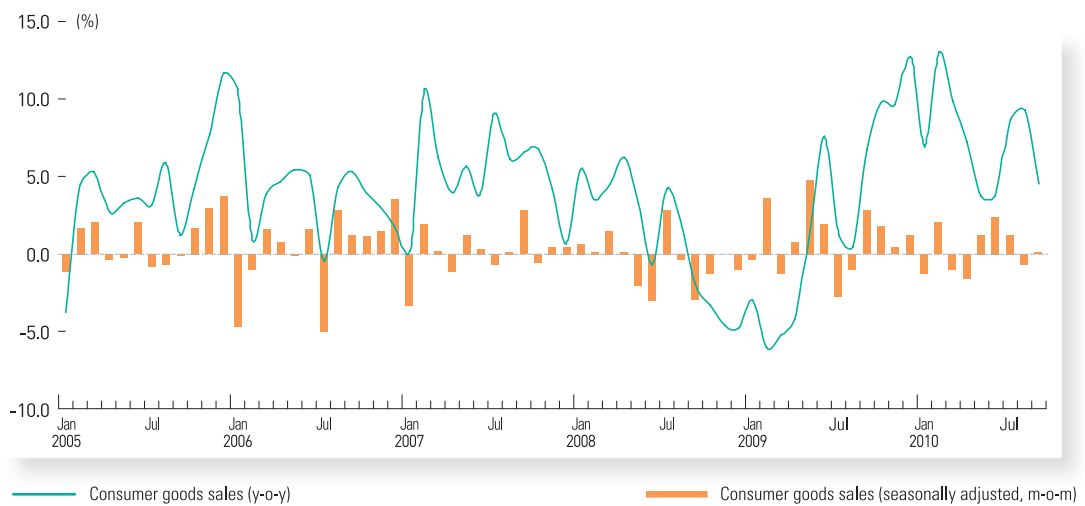
## 2-1 Private consumption

Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



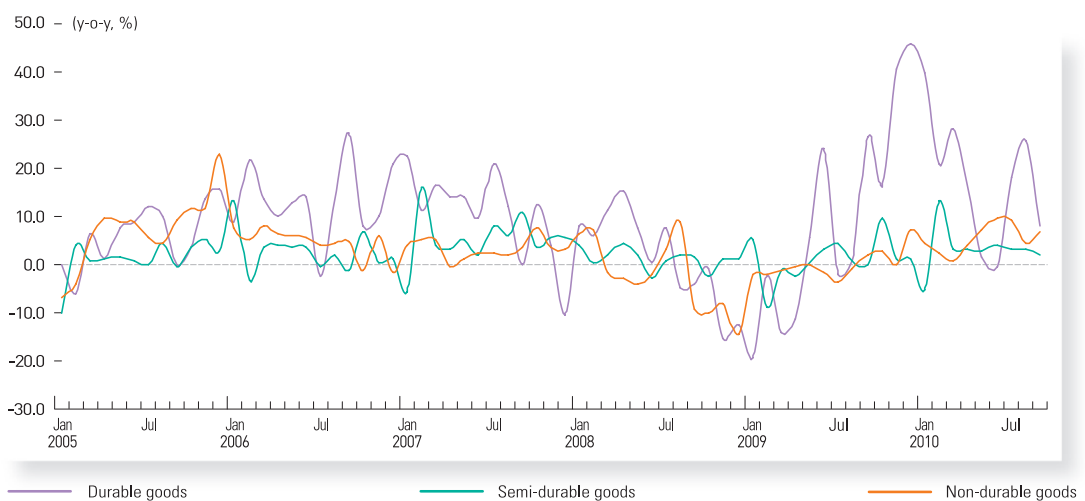
## 2-2 Consumer goods sales

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



## 2-3 Consumer goods sales by type

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



Consumer goods sales is projected to continue a month-on-month increase considering advanced estimates such as domestic credit card spending and department store sales, and seasonal demand for clothes.

Domestic credit card spending posted a year-on-year increase of 19.5 percent, with sales at department stores soaring 11.6 percent.

Domestic sales of Korean cars registered a year-high monthly sales, posting a year-on-year increase of 1.8 percent.

Consumer goods imports rose 24.1 percent year-on-year, led by non-durable consumer goods which posted a 41.4 percent increase.

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

17.2 (May 2010) ↻ 15.3 (Jun) ↻ 17.1 (Jul) ↻ 17.2 (Aug) ↻ 10.7 (Sep) ↻ 19.5 (Oct)

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

8.0 (May 2010) ↻ 11.8 (Jun) ↻ 10.1 (Jul) ↻ 8.5 (Aug) ↻ 5.5 (Sep) ↻ 11.6 (Oct)

**Domestic sales of Korean cars** (y-o-y, %)

-6.6 (May 2010) ↻ -15.2 (Jun) ↻ 1.1 (Jul) ↻ 20.7 (Aug) ↻ -12.9 (Sep) ↻ 1.8 (Oct)

**Domestic sales of gasoline** (y-o-y, %)

0.0 (May 2010) ↻ 4.6 (Jun) ↻ 5.3 (Jul) ↻ 8.6 (Aug) ↻ 10.8 (Sep) ↻ -0.9 (Oct)

**Consumer goods imports** (y-o-y, %)

41.5 (May 2010) ↻ 13.2 (Jun) ↻ 27.0 (Jul) ↻ 33.9 (Aug) ↻ 9.5 (Sep) ↻ 24.1 (Oct)

Source: Ministry of Knowledge Economy

*The Credit Finance Association*

*Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association*

*Korea National Oil Corporation*

*The Korea International Trade Association*

*Ministry of Strategy and Finance (for September data)*

Weak sales of autumn clothes affected by unusually warm weather is expected to recover as the weather returned to normal from the end of September.

As it neared the end of September, the weather, hot and humid for a while, shifted to a cold and dry one, with continental polar high pressure moving in and tropical marine North Pacific high pressure moving out. The temperature dropped 6.2 degrees Celsius from 25 degrees to 18.8 between September 21 and 22.

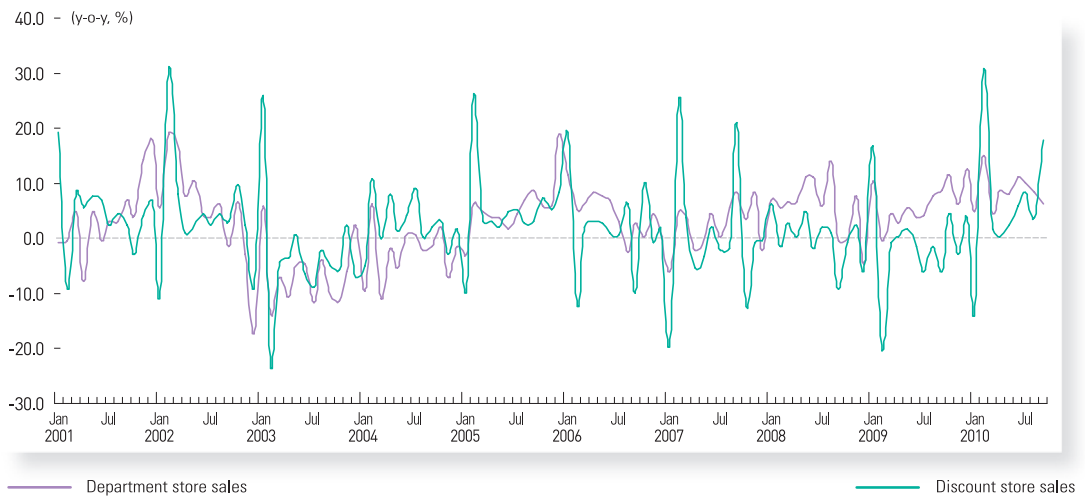
Consumer sentiment in October, although staying above the base, fell month-on-month for the third consecutive month, which is likely to lead to slow down in consumption.

**Consumer Sentiment Index** (CSI, base=100)

111 (May 2010) ↻ 112 (Jun) ↻ 112 (Jul) ↻ 110 (Aug) ↻ 109 (Sep) ↻ 108 (Oct)

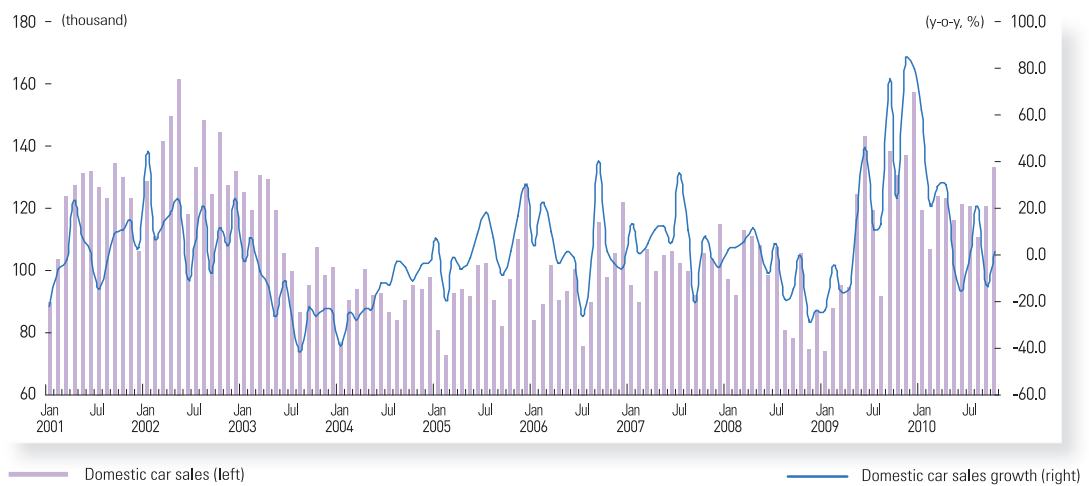
## 2-4 Department store and discount store sales (current value)

Source: Ministry of Knowledge Economy (monthly retail sales)



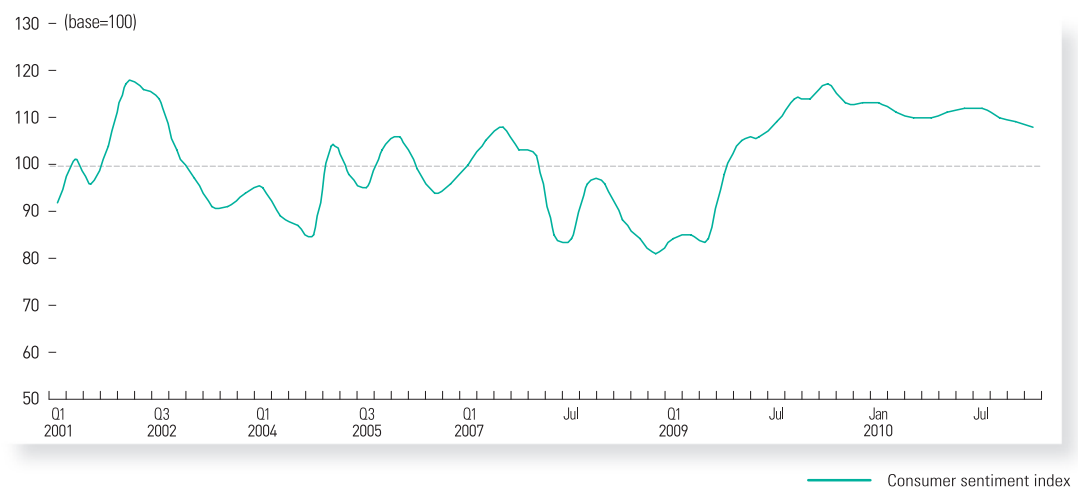
## 2-5 Domestic automobile sales

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



## 2-6 Consumer sentiment index

Source: The Bank of Korea



### 3. Facility investment

Facility investment (*advanced estimates of GDP*) in the third quarter of 2010 posted a quarter-on-quarter increase of 6.3 percent and a year-on-year gain of 25.2 percent.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2008		2009				2010 <sup>1</sup>		
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Facility investment <sup>2</sup>	-1.0	-9.1	-23.1	-17.3	-7.0	13.3	29.9	30.2	25.2
(Seasonally adjusted) <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-10.5	9.0	10.8	5.3	2.4	9.1	6.3
- Machinery	-1.8	-13.0	-23.2	-21.5	-14.8	10.0	32.5	38.7	-
- Transportation equipment	1.8	4.7	-22.6	-2.9	22.9	24.2	19.4	4.8	-

1. Preliminary 2. National accounts 3. Percentage change from previous period  
Source: The Bank of Korea

Despite an investment increase in transportation equipment, facility investment in September fell 3.6 percent month-on-month, due to a high base effect from the previous month when machinery investment jumped. On year-on-year basis, the index rose 11.8 percent.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2008		2009		2010 <sup>1</sup>				
	Annual	Annual	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
Facility investment	-3.0	-8.0	10.2	25.5	24.5	27.7	33.9	40.4	11.8
(Seasonally adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	-	-	13.9	1.4	6.0	7.0	-2.8	6.4	-3.6
- Machinery	-4.2	-12.9	8.8	29.3	32.2	36.9	42.1	51.8	19.3
- Transportation equipment	2.1	12.0	15.5	11.9	0.0	-0.8	9.4	0.8	-10.4
Domestic machinery orders	-13.8	-11.8	20.0	10.5	24.2	-0.8	-19.1	26.6	4.3
- Public	5.0	61.7	-27.2	-43.7	-41.2	-72.1	-90.2	42.5	-16.0
- Private	-15.5	-19.9	35.2	22.9	34.9	21.8	34.6	25.8	6.9
- Machinery imports	6.4	-16.6	7.2	48.1	51.4	40.0	38.2	59.6	24.7
Facility investment adjustment pressure <sup>3</sup>	-1.7	-4.0	12.8	21.7	14.4	5.6	9.6	10.3	-2.5

1. Preliminary  
2. Percentage change from previous period  
3. Production growth rate minus production capacity growth rate in the manufacturing sector (%p)  
Sources: Statistics Korea & The Korea International Trade Association (machinery imports data)

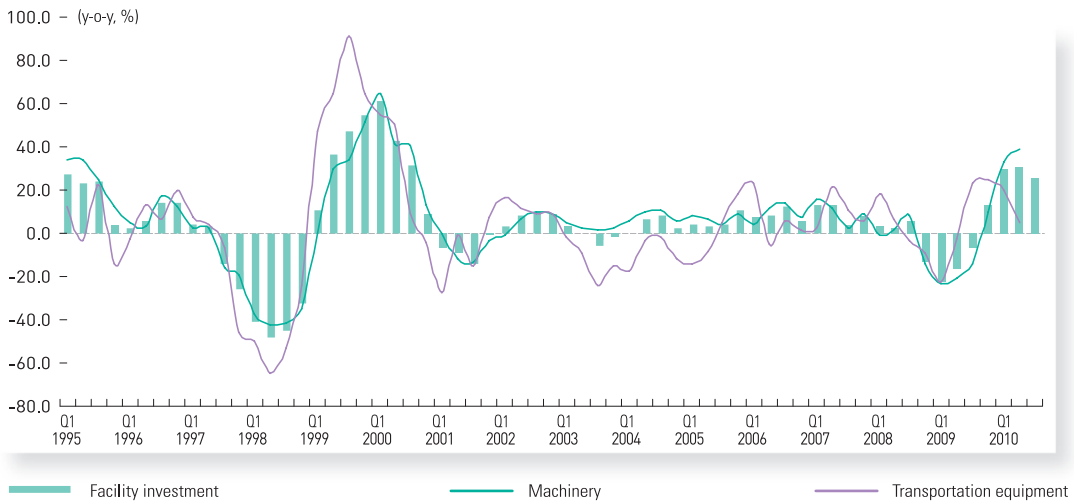
Given the high operation ratio and investor sentiment, facility investment in October is projected to improve in October, despite leading indicators such as machine orders decelerating an increase.

	2010					
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Business survey indices (base=100) for manufacturing facility investment projections	104	107	106	106	106	105

Source: The Bank of Korea

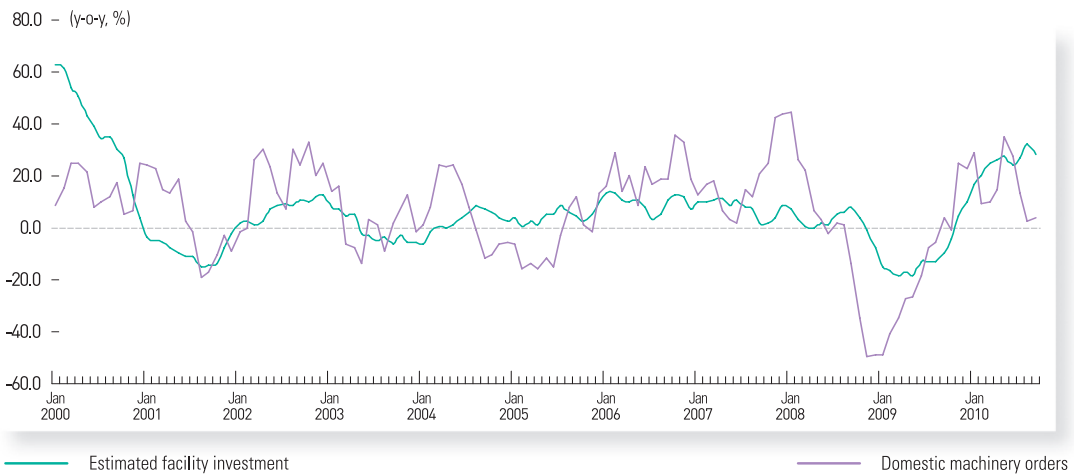
### 3-1 Facility investment by type

Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



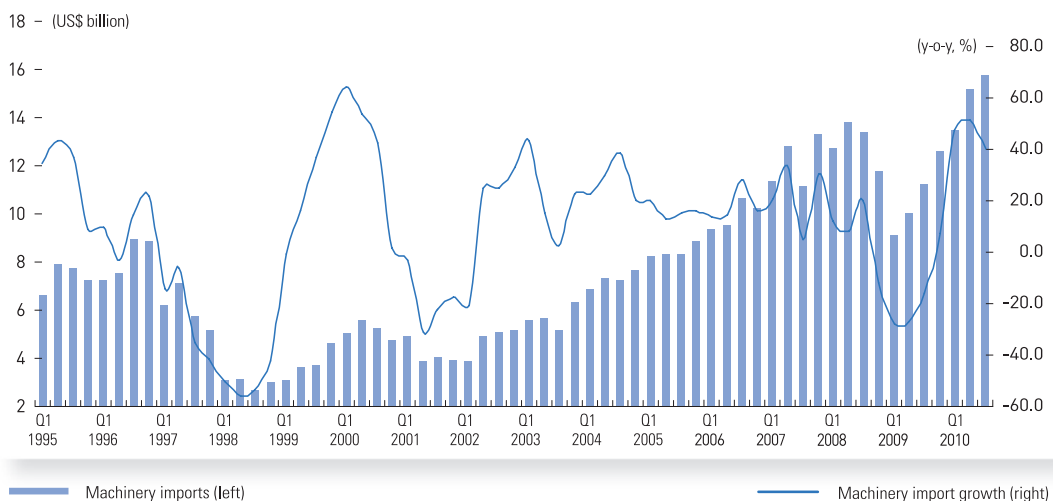
### 3-2 Machinery orders and estimated facility investment (3-month average)

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



### 3-3 Machinery imports

Source: Korea International Trade Association (KITA)



## 4. Construction investment

Construction investment (*advanced estimates of GDP*) in the third quarter of 2010 declined 2.1 percent quarter-on-quarter, while increasing 1.5 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2008		2009				2010 <sup>1</sup>		
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Construction investment <sup>2</sup>	-2.8	4.4	2.8	5.1	4.4	5.0	2.3	-2.9	-2.1
(Seasonally adjusted) <sup>3</sup>	-	-	5.9	1.8	-0.7	-0.1	1.3	-3.6	1.5
- Building construction	-4.6	-1.8	-9.6	-2.4	1.2	2.5	1.7	-6.3	-
- Civil engineering works	-0.2	13.3	26.1	15.7	9.7	7.5	3.1	1.1	-

1. Preliminary

2. National accounts

3. Percentage change from previous period

Source: The Bank of Korea

Construction completed (*constant value*) in September fell 3.5 percent month-on-month and 14.8 percent year-on-year, as both building construction and civil engineering works declined due to the *Chuseok* holidays, bad weather conditions and cut in fiscal spending in the second half of 2010.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2008		2009			2010 <sup>1</sup>			
	Annual	Annual	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
Construction completed(constant value)	-8.1	1.7	5.0	2.0	-3.9	-3.8	2.2	3.6	-14.8
(Seasonally adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-1.3	5.4	-2.2	-2.8	-4.4	-5.5	-3.5
- Building construction	-10.3	-6.5	0.7	-0.1	-8.5	-11.9	-6.6	-5.9	-21.3
- Civil engineering works	2.2	-5.7	11.4	4.8	2.8	9.3	17.4	19.1	-4.7
Construction orders (current value)	-7.6	3.0	11.6	-6.9	-6.6	-5.0	22.2	-13.9	-18.4
- Building construction	-15.4	-16.0	17.0	-0.4	60.1	-2.5	3.3	-24.9	11.1
- Civil engineering works	13.5	41.9	3.7	-14.2	-51.5	-8.7	52.7	23.2	-46.3
Building permit area	-20.1	-12.9	13.1	36.5	47.4	-14.3	1.7	-4.6	-33.0

1. Preliminary

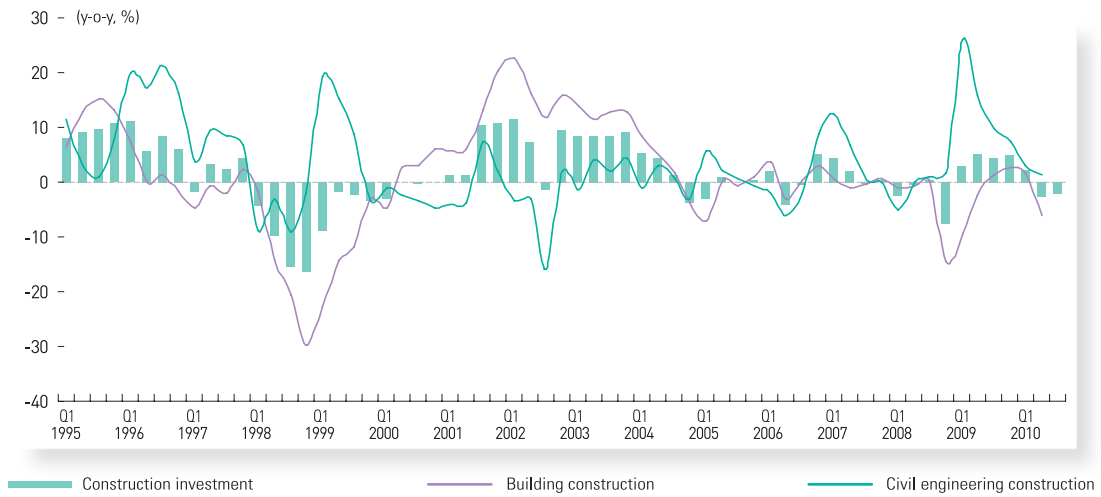
2. Percentage change from previous period

Source: Statistics Korea & The Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs

Construction investment in October, although the leading indicators posted a decrease, is expected to improve month-on-month, given the number of working days back to normal and a low base effect.

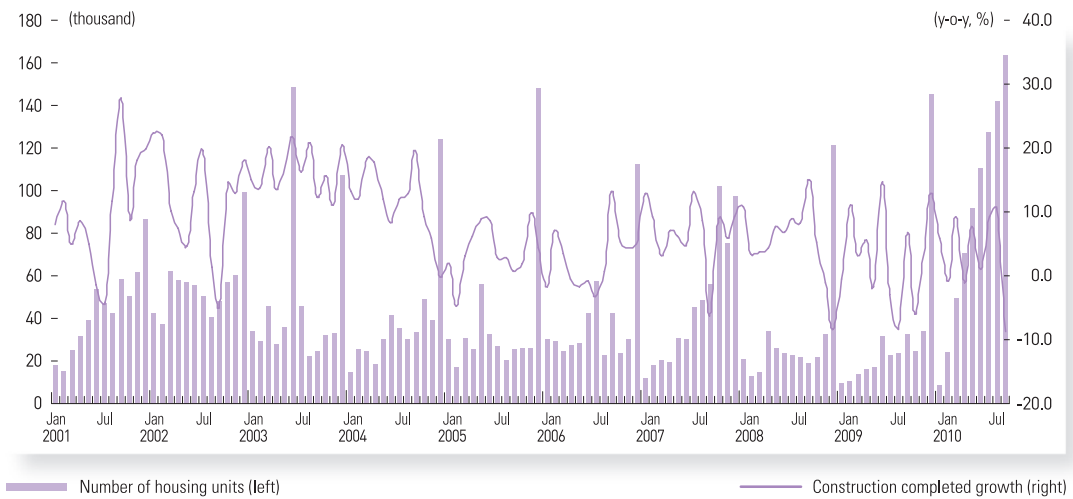
#### 4-1 Construction investment

Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



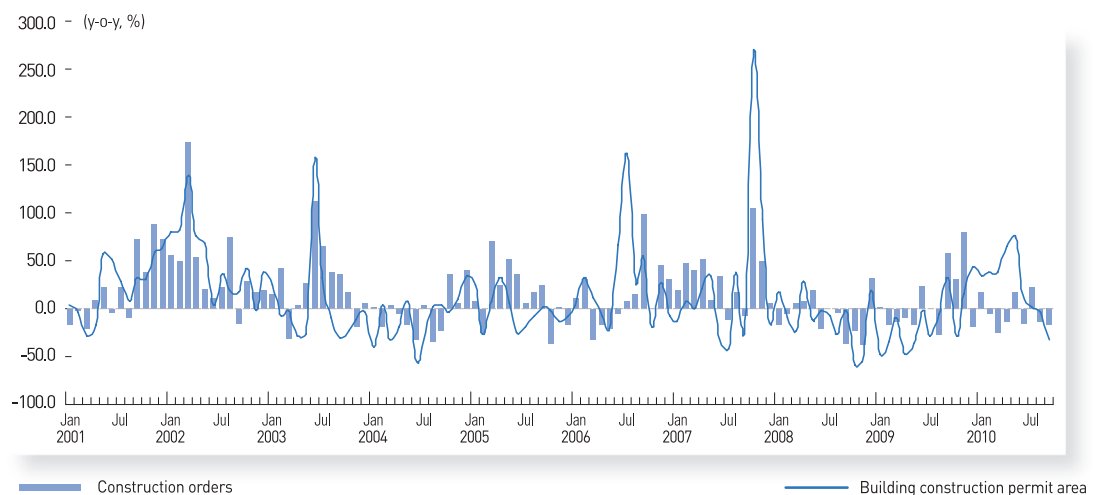
#### 4-2 Construction completed and housing construction

Source: Statistics Korea (construction completed)  
Kookmin Bank (housing construction)



#### 4-3 Leading indicators of construction investment

Source: Statistics Korea (construction orders)  
Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs (building construction permit area)



## 5. Exports and imports

Exports in October jumped 29.9 percent year-on-year to US\$44.12 billion. Average daily exports reached an all-time high of US\$1.88 billion despite an increase in working days, with continuing export growth momentum.

By regional category, exports to EU slightly slowed down, while those to the U.S. and Japan greatly increased.

By export category, major exports such as semiconductors and automobiles stayed on an upward track, while wireless communications devices rebounded.

*(US\$ billion)*

	2008		2009				2010				
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct
Exports	422.01	363.53	74.42	90.36	94.78	103.97	101.36	120.31	117.27	39.51	44.12
(y-o-y, %)	13.6	-13.9	-25.2	-21.1	-17.6	11.7	36.2	33.1	23.7	16.5	29.9
Average daily exports	1.53	1.30	1.10	1.30	1.32	1.49	1.51	1.76	1.69	1.88	1.88
Imports	435.27	323.09	71.42	73.97	84.85	92.85	98.08	105.86	105.66	34.98	37.20
(y-o-y, %)	22.0	-25.8	-32.7	-35.6	-31.0	1.4	37.3	43.1	23.5	17.5	22.4
Average daily imports	1.58	1.16	1.06	1.06	1.18	1.33	1.46	1.55	1.52	1.67	1.58

Source: Korea Customs Service

Imports in October rose 22.4 percent year-on-year to US\$37.20 billion, the largest increase since the global financial crisis began in November 2009. Imports of capital goods and consumer goods increased as domestic demand improved.

### Raw materials (y-o-y, %)

39.0 (Q1 2010) ↗ 53.6 (Q2) ↗ 30.7 (Q3) ↗ 18.2 (Sep) ↗ 18.3 (Oct)

### Capital goods (y-o-y, %)

36.8 (Q1 2010) ↗ 31.5 (Q2) ↗ 38.1 (Q3) ↗ 19.1 (Sep) ↗ 29.5 (Oct)

### Consumer goods (y-o-y, %)

28.2 (Q1 2010) ↗ 25.9 (Q2) ↗ 25.6 (Q3) ↗ 9.4 (Sep) ↗ 24.1 (Oct)

The current account surplus in October hit a record high of US\$6.91 billion

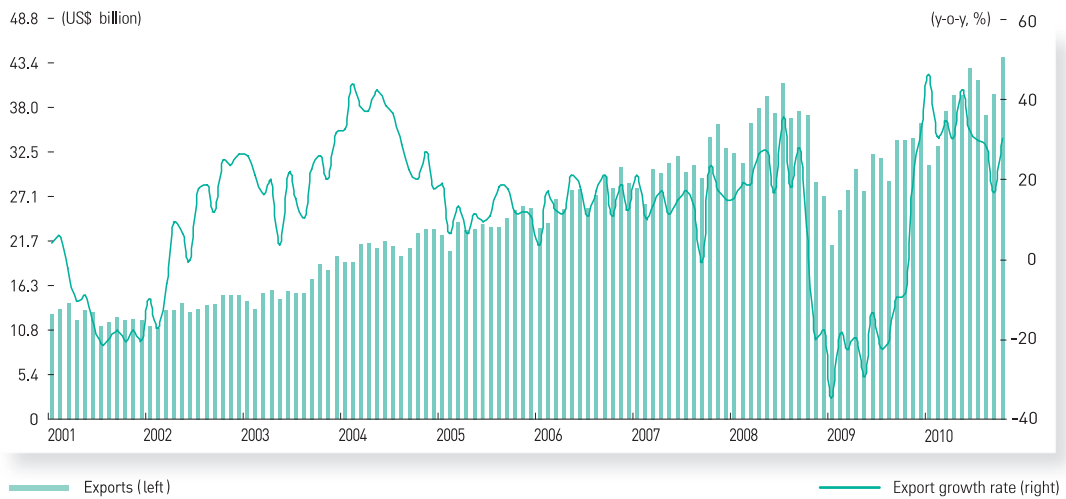
*(US\$ billion)*

	2008		2009				2010				
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct
Trade Balance	-13.27	40.45	3.00	16.39	9.94	11.12	3.27	14.44	11.61	4.53	6.91

Source: Korea Customs Service

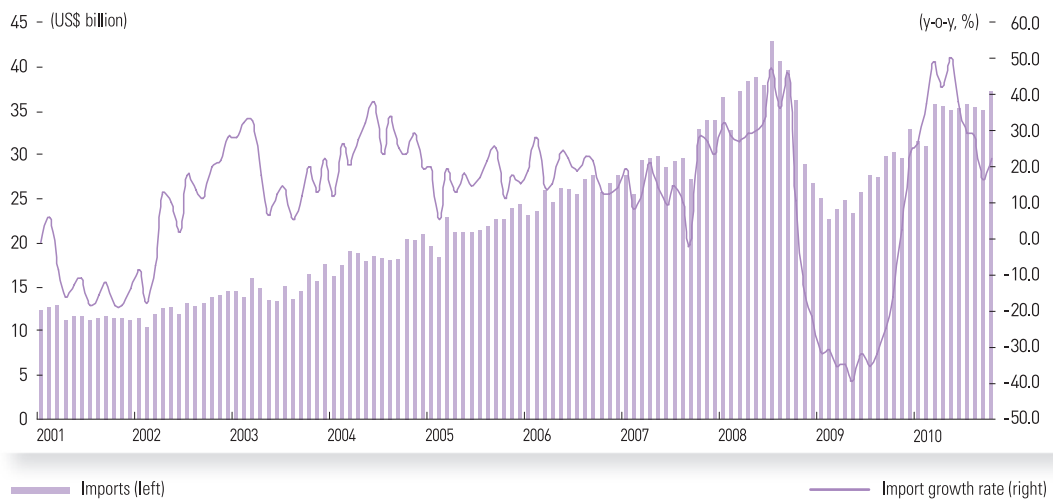
### 5-1 Exports (customs clearance basis)

Source: Korea Customs Service & Ministry of Knowledge Economy (export and import trend)



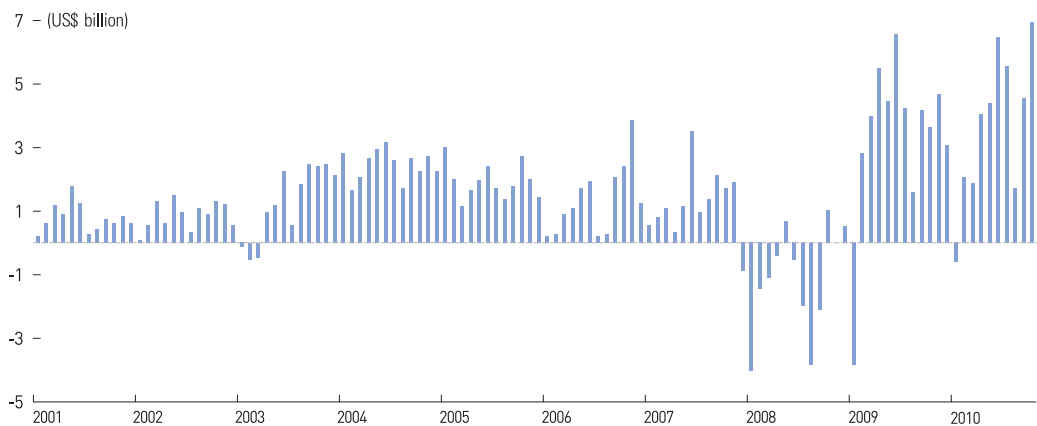
### 5-2 Imports (customs clearance basis)

Source: Korea Customs Service & Ministry of Knowledge Economy (export and import trend)



### 5-3 Trade balance

Source: Korea Customs Service & Ministry of Knowledge Economy (export and import trend)



## 6. Mining and manufacturing production

Mining and manufacturing production in September fell 0.4% month-on-month, due to a decline in air conditioner production and *Chuseok* holidays. On year-on-year basis, the index increased 3.9 percent.

By business category, automobiles (*up 12.6%*) and other transportation equipment (*up 6.6%*) increased month-on-month, while machineries (*down 9.1%*), and semiconductors and parts (*down 2.4%*) went down.

With both shipments and inventories staying in positive territory year-on-year, inventories increased at a faster pace of 18.1 percent than shipments of 3.7 percent, due to a base effect.

By business category, the shipments of semiconductors and parts (*up 27.2%*), and machineries (*up 17.0%*) rose year-on-year, while those of other transportation equipment (*down 20.0%*) and non-metal minerals (*down 18.7%*) declined. The inventories of semiconductors and parts (*up 63.0%*), and automobiles (*up 35.5%*) increased year-on-year, while those of clothing and fur (*down 16.5%*), and textiles (*down 6.7%*) fell.

The average operation ratio of the manufacturing sector fell 0.1 percentage point to 81.5 percent from the previous month

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

		2009			2010 <sup>1</sup>					
		Annual	Sep	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
Mining and manufacturing activity <sup>2</sup>	Production (q-o-q, m-o-m)	-	4.2	1.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	1.1	-1.3	-0.4
	(y-o-y)	-0.8	11.1	16.2	25.8	19.5	19.5	15.6	16.9	3.9
	- Manufacturing	-0.9	11.5	16.8	26.8	20.2	20.2	16.0	17.2	4.0
	· ICT <sup>3</sup>	7.8	14.9	46.3	46.1	27.0	27.0	22.0	22.0	16.1
	· Automobiles	-6.8	32.5	14.7	51.0	35.7	35.7	25.9	24.4	2.7
	Shipment	-1.7	8.8	12.8	21.8	17.2	17.2	14.3	16.5	3.7
	- Domestic demand	-1.8	12.6	12.3	21.2	15.4	15.4	12.8	13.6	-0.9
	- Exports	-1.7	4.0	13.3	22.5	19.7	19.7	16.1	20.2	9.8
	Inventory <sup>4</sup>	-8.0	-14.2	-8.0	6.6	15.6	15.6	18.3	18.9	18.1
	Manufacturing activity	Average operation ratio (%)	74.6	79.9	78.4	80.5	83.0	83.0	84.8	81.6
	Production capacity	3.1	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.9	6.5

1. Preliminary

2. Including mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas industry

3. Information and Communications Technology

4. End-period

Source: Statistics Korea

Mining and manufacturing production in October is expected to improve compared with September, backed by strong exports and no holidays, but the increase is likely to be limited given production capacity decelerating an increase.

**Average daily exports** (US\$ billion)

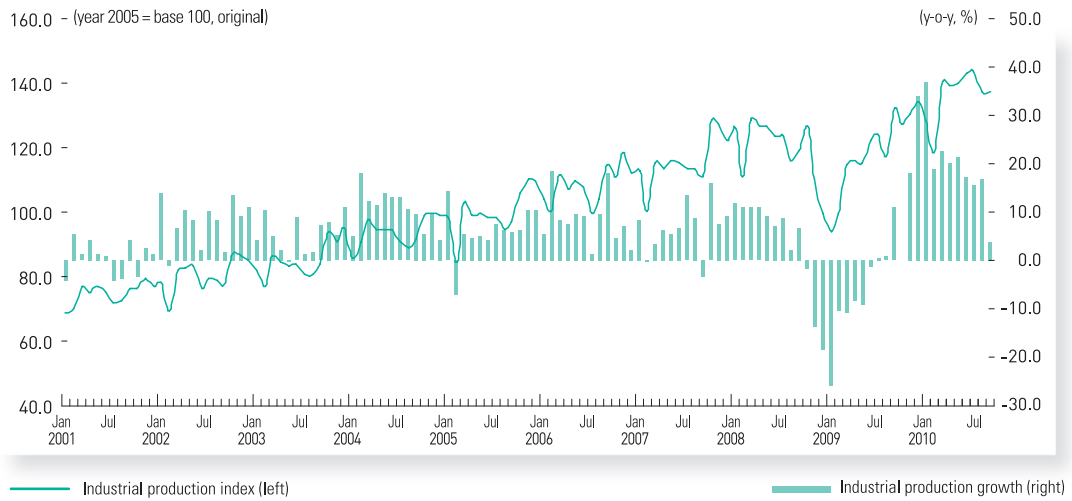
3.98 (May 2010) ➔ 3.06 (Jun) ➔ 2.75 (Jul) ➔ 2.81 (Aug) ➔ 1.65 (Sep) ➔ 2.99 (Oct)

**Production capacity** (m-o-m, %)

0.8 (May 2010) ➔ 0.2 (Jun) ➔ 1.3 (Jul) ➔ 0.8 (Aug) ➔ 0.4 (Sep)

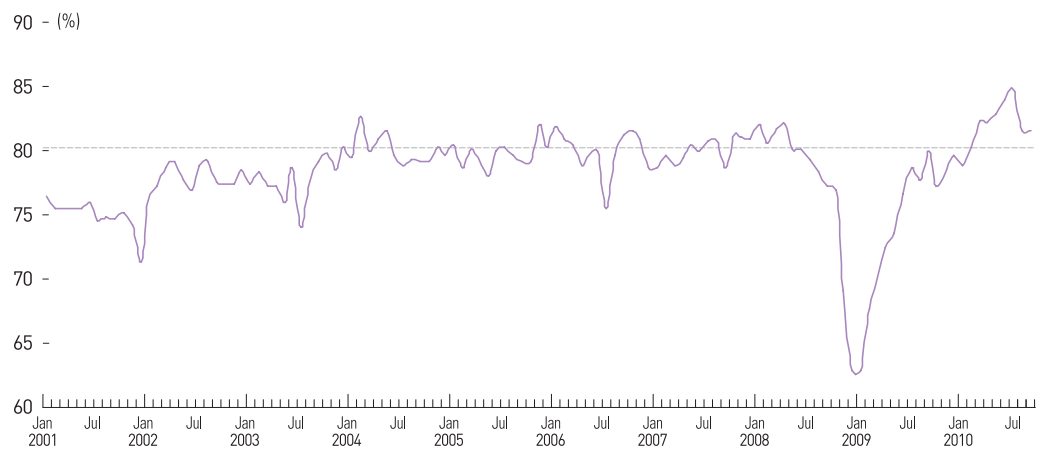
### 6-1 Industrial production

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



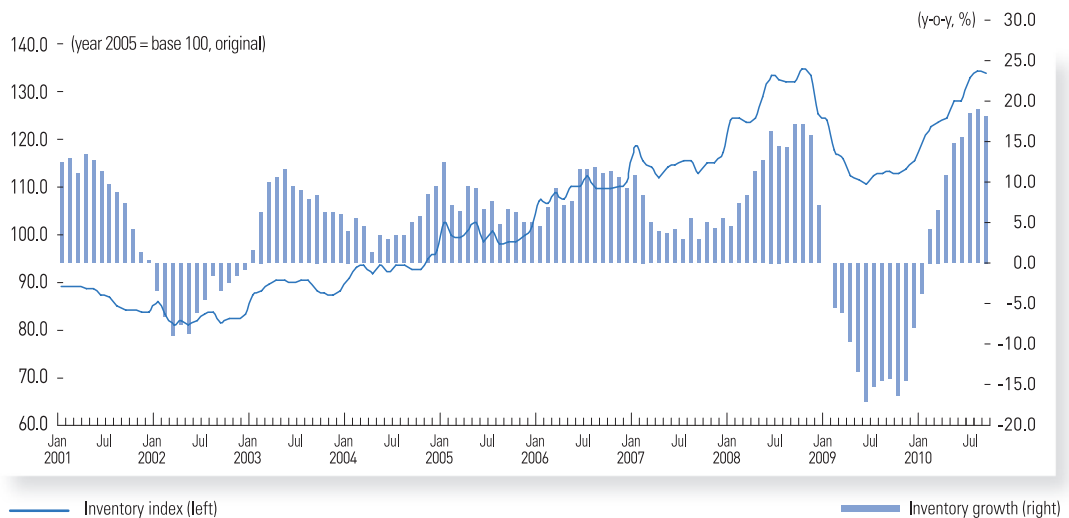
### 6-2 Average manufacturing operation ratio

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



### 6-3 Inventory

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



## 7. Service sector activity

Service activity in September decreased 0.4 percent month-on-month and 0.7 percent year-on-year as bad weather such as the typhoon *Kompasu*, which swept through the country from September 1 to 2, and heavy rainfalls during *Chuseok* holidays, negatively affected wholesale & retail sales as well as hotels & restaurants. In addition, educational services and real estate & renting services showed sluggish performance.

By business category, business services (*up 2.0%*) and other private services (*up 2.1%*) increased whilst educational services (*down 3.0%*), video & broadcasting services (*down 2.1%*) and hotels & restaurants (*down 1.4%*) went down.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	Weight	2009					2010 <sup>1</sup>				
		Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep
Service activity index	100	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	3.7	5.7	4.0	2.3	4.3	-0.7
- Wholesale & retail	21.8	-0.4	-0.4	-2.2	0.3	5.4	7.4	5.5	4.9	6.0	2.0
- Transportation services	9.0	-6.6	-6.6	-10.0	-4.8	1.4	13.9	13.8	9.7	11.0	4.4
- Hotels & restaurants	7.7	-1.5	-1.5	-0.6	-2.5	-0.2	1.5	0.9	1.8	3.9	-0.8
- Information & communication services	8.4	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.4	1.7	3.9	-0.8
- Financial & insurance services	15.3	8.0	8.0	10.3	9.0	5.7	6.5	2.4	1.9	2.8	0.4
- Real estate & renting	6.3	5.3	5.3	-2.2	6.7	21.3	10.4	-2.7	-16.2	-14.5	-18.2
- Professional, scientific & technical services	4.8	1.0	1.0	3.8	0.0	2.0	3.1	2.1	-5.2	-4.3	-11.2
- Business services	2.9	-3.0	-3.0	-6.2	-0.8	0.0	5.4	7.9	7.0	6.3	8.6
- Educational services	10.8	2.8	2.8	16.5	-3.7	-9.6	-0.8	1.0	0.0	11.8	-6.5
- Healthcare & social welfare services	6.0	10.4	10.4	8.9	10.4	13.2	11.5	11.1	8.5	9.0	7.0
- Entertainment, cultural & sports services	2.9	-0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.0	-3.8	-3.5	-0.2	-0.2	1.4	-1.0
- Membership organizations	3.8	-2.4	-2.4	-4.8	-1.4	2.4	1.3	6.0	5.0	5.4	4.3
- Sewerage & waste management	0.4	3.7	3.7	9.0	6.0	-0.2	7.2	5.3	0.2	1.5	-5.8

1. Preliminary

Source: Statistics Korea

Service activity in October is expected to increase from the previous month as financial services improve with stock market rallies. Also, spending factors in educational services become normalized and recoveries in the rental housing market boost real estate & renting services, both of which contributing to stronger service activity.

### KOSPI (end-period)

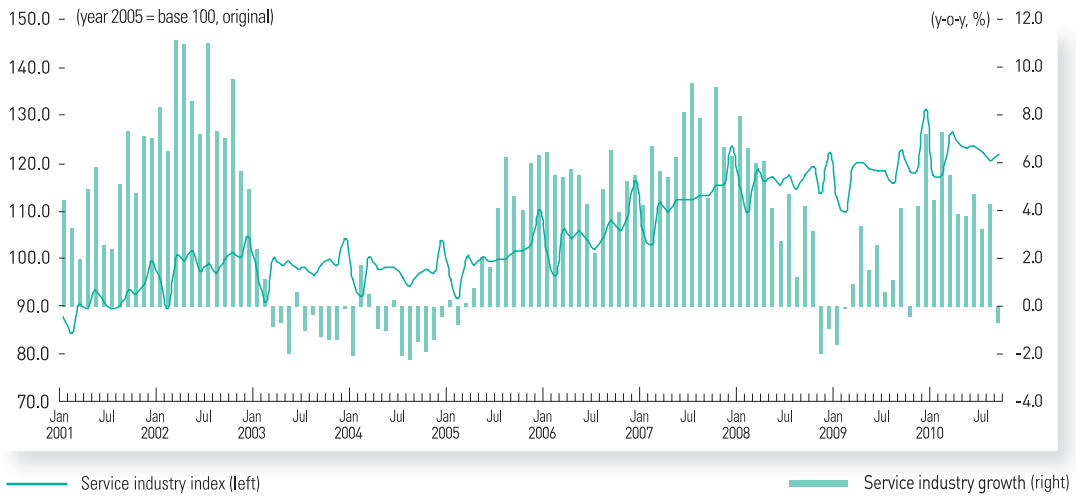
1,641 (May 2010) → 1,698 (Jun) → 1,759 (Jul) → 1,743 (Aug) → 1,873 (Sep) → 1,936 (Nov 3)

### The number of housing transactions (cases)

31,007 (Aug 2010) → 33,685 (Sep) → 9,430 (2nd week of Oct) → 9,126 (3rd week of Oct) → 9,256 (4th week of Oct)

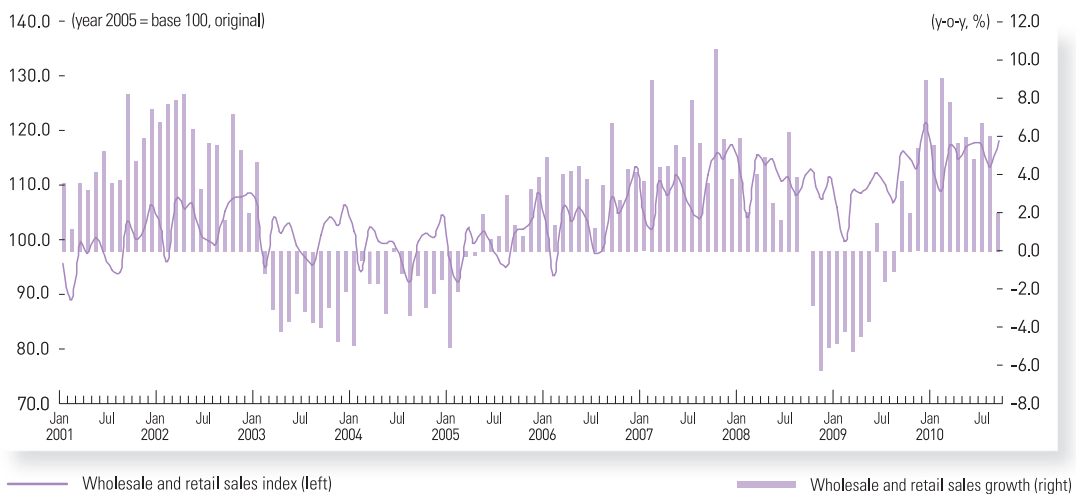
### 7-1 Service industry

Source: Statistics Korea (service industry activity trend)



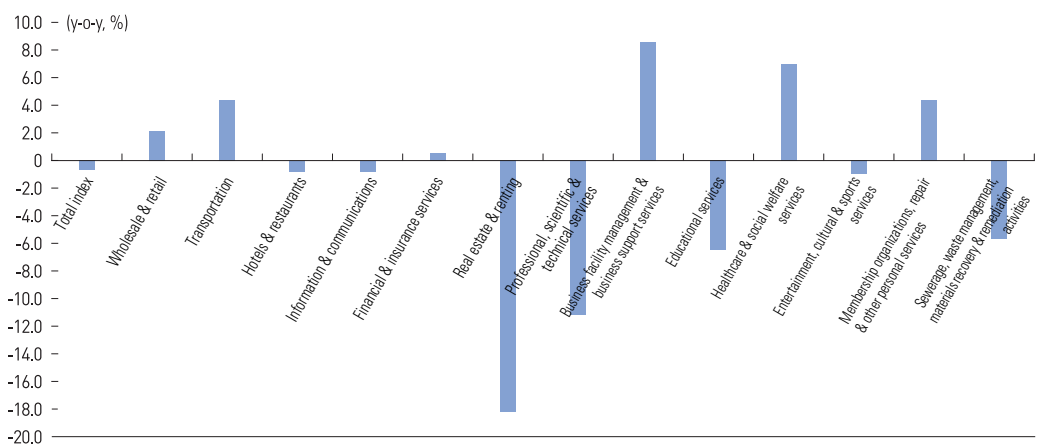
### 7-2 Wholesale and retail sales

Source: Statistics Korea (service industry activity trend)



### 7-3 September 2010 service industry by business

Source: Statistics Korea (service industry activity trend)



## 8. Employment

The number of workers on payroll in September increased by 249,000 from a year earlier, while the employment rate (*seasonally adjusted*) fell by 0.1 percentage point year-on-year to 59.1 percent.

By industry, employment in manufacturing (*up 252,000*), construction (*up 49,000*) and services (*up 31,000*) climbed while that of agriculture, forestry & fishery (*down 58,000*) declined. Hiring in manufacturing and construction sector decelerated growth due to *Chuseok* holidays. Despite decreasing employment in public administration (*down 196,000*), the service sector marginally increased, helped by a rise in health & welfare (*up 178,000*) and business assistance (*up 114,000*).

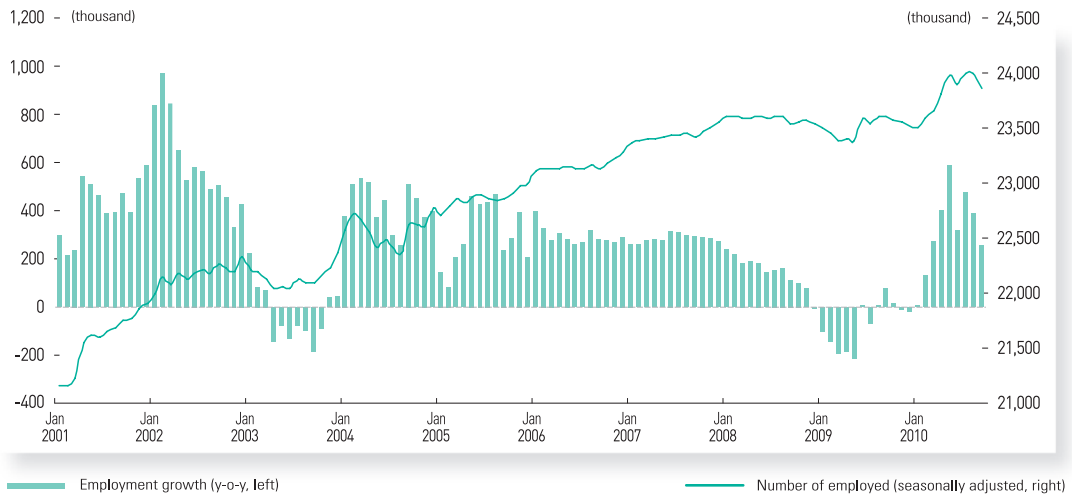
By status of workers, despite an accelerated decrease in daily workers (*down 151,000*) and temporary workers (*down 45,000*), wage workers (*up 416,000*) continued to expand growth as the number of regular workers (*up 611,000*) increased. Non-wage workers (*down 167,000*) including self-employed workers (*down 131,000*) continued to decline.

	2008	2009						2010				
	Annual	Annual	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep
Number of employed (million)	23.58	23.51	23.81	22.90	23.74	23.75	23.63	23.04	24.17	24.12	24.01	24.05
Employment rate (%)	59.5	58.6	59.2	57.4	59.3	59.1	58.7	57.0	59.6	59.3	59.1	59.1
(seasonally adjusted)	59.5	58.6	58.7	58.8	58.6	58.7	58.5	58.3	58.9	58.9	59.0	58.6
Employment growth (y-o-y, thousand)	145	-72	91	-146	-134	-1	-6	132	433	369	386	249
(Excluding agriculture, forestry & fishery)	182	-34	90	-160	-109	24	110	296	51.8	414	421	307
- Manufacturing	-52	-126	-118	-163	-151	-143	-49	61	172	262	297	252
- Construction	-37	-91	-75	-43	-113	-103	-107	-61	44	92	109	49
- Services	260	179	268	38	154	261	261	313	325	83	36	31
- Agriculture, forestry & fishery	-37	-38	-19	14	-25	-25	-116	-164	-85	-45	-35	-58
- Wage workers	236	247	466	73	175	356	385	371	623	541	569	416
· Regular workers	386	383	464	318	313	386	515	651	766	671	679	611
· Temporary workers	-93	22	136	-136	-5	125	105	-37	42	-26	5	-45
· Daily workers	-57	-158	-134	-108	-133	-155	-235	-243	-185	-104	-115	-151
- Non-wage workers	-92	-319	-395	-220	-309	-357	-391	-239	-189	-172	-183	-167
· Self-employed workers	-79	-259	-324	-197	-286	-276	-279	-106	-91	-130	-133	-131
- Male	96	31	97	-23	24	34	89	117	188	207	218	161
- Female	48	-103	-26	-124	-158	-34	-94	15	245	163	167	88
- 15 to 29	-119	-127	-130	-212	-99	-123	-77	-12	-58	-44	-55	-58
- 30 to 39	-26	-173	-138	-159	-213	-169	-149	-42	-13	21	37	-7
- 40 to 49	64	-24	-15	8	-27	-30	-46	-21	48	40	44	26
- 50 to 59	207	198	240	193	156	211	230	251	342	295	309	262
- 60 or more	18	54	113	23	49	109	37	-44	114	57	50	26

Source: Statistics Korea

### 8-1 Number of employed and employment growth

Source: Statistics Korea (employment trend)



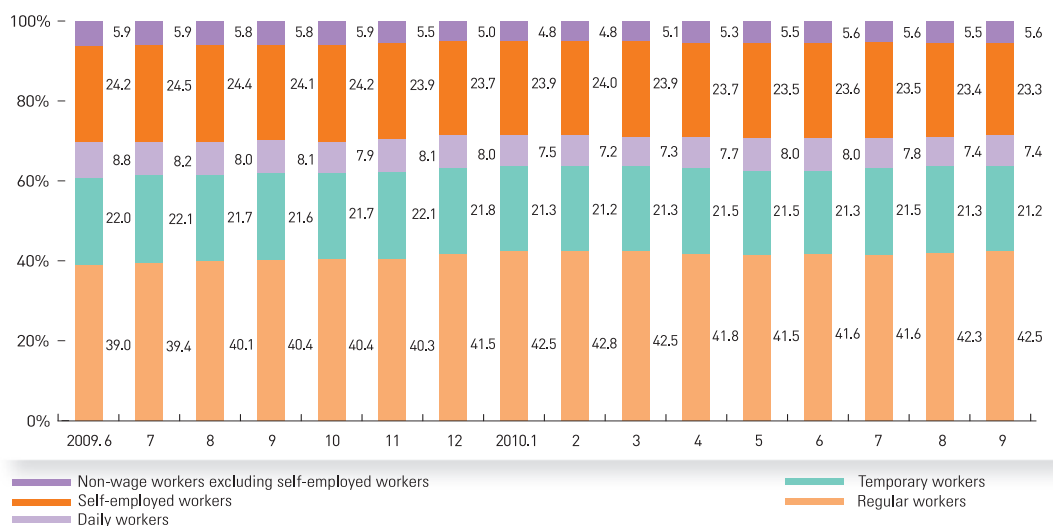
### 8-2 Share of employed by industry

Source: Statistics Korea (employment trend)



### 8-3 Share of employed by status of workers

Source: Statistics Korea (employment trend)



The number of unemployed persons in September increased by 32,000 year-on-year to record 857,000 as people who applied for census jobs but were not selected were counted as unemployed persons. The unemployment rate (*seasonally adjusted*) remained flat at 3.4 percent.

By gender, male unemployment (*down 40,000*) decelerated the decrease while female unemployment (*up 72,000*) accelerated the growth.

By age, unemployment increased in all age brackets except youths aged 15 to 29 (*down 22,000*). The youths unemployment dropped 0.4 percentage points, recording 7.2 percent.

	2008		2009				2010							
	Annual	Q4	Annual	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
Number of unemployed (thousand)	769	757	889	826	908	943	886	817	1,130	868	873	931	831	857
Unemployment growth (y-o-y, thousand)	-14	24	119	103	107	176	134	60	222	-75	-13	4	-74	32
- Male	-12	25	80	74	83	116	95	25	83	-47	-48	-22	-83	-40
- Female	-1	-1	40	30	24	60	39	36	139	-29	-35	25	9	72
Unemployment rate (%)	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	4.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.4
(Seasonally adjusted)	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.7
- 15 to 29	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.6	8.6	8.0	8.1	7.6	9.5	7.7	7.6	8.5	7.0	7.2
- 30 to 39	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
- 40 to 49	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.7
- 50 to 59	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3
- 60 or more	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	5.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9

Source: Statistics Korea

The economically inactive population in September was up 199,000 from a year earlier to post 15,770,000. Meanwhile, the labor force participation rate (*seasonally adjusted*) was down 0.1 percentage point year-on-year to 61.2 percent.

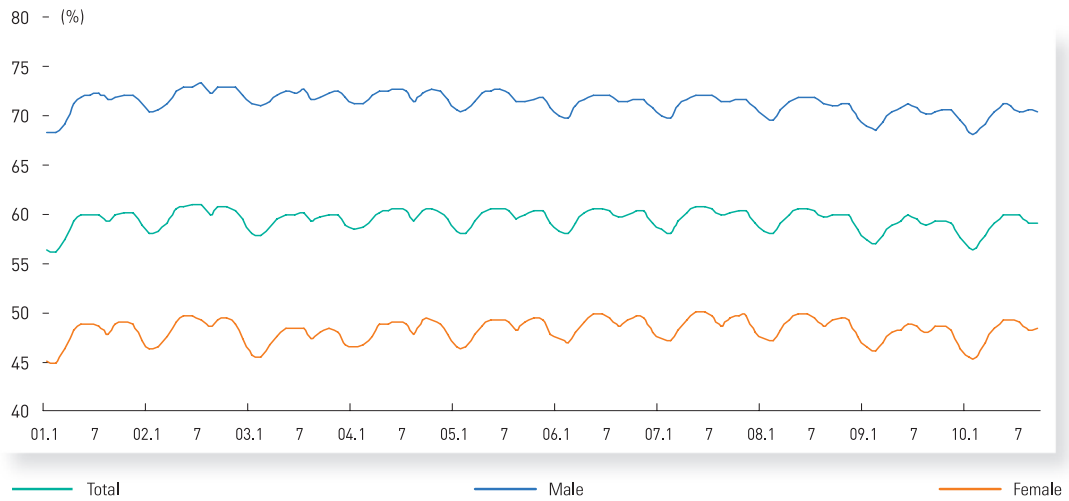
The number of workers quitting jobs due to housework (*up 229,000*), rest, time-off, and leisure (*up 68,000*), and education (*up 54,000*) increased, while those who quit jobs due to childcare (*down 160,000*) decreased.

	2008		2009				2010							
	Annual	Q4	Annual	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
Economically inactive population (million)	15.25	15.37	15.70	15.64	16.09	15.35	15.53	15.83	16.25	15.49	15.66	15.38	15.82	15.77
Labor force participation rate (%)	61.5	61.3	60.6	61.1	59.7	61.7	61.3	60.7	59.8	61.8	61.5	62.1	61.1	61.2
(seasonally adjusted)	61.5	61.2	60.6	61.0	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.6	61.0	61.0	61.1	61.3	61.1	60.9
Growth in economically inactive population (y-o-y, thousand)	297	372	447	366	514	445	374	456	166	146	128	14	172	199
- Childcare	63	53	40	2	78	48	19	15	-118	-126	-149	-141	-148	-160
- Housework	61	59	148	71	131	125	100	235	237	175	303	175	204	229
- Education	113	109	31	33	90	58	11	-36	-74	23	46	0	83	54
- Old age	76	59	88	110	52	102	105	92	193	59	43	62	39	28
- Rest	31	99	123	108	162	112	94	123	-187	-27	15	-41	18	68

Source: Statistics Korea

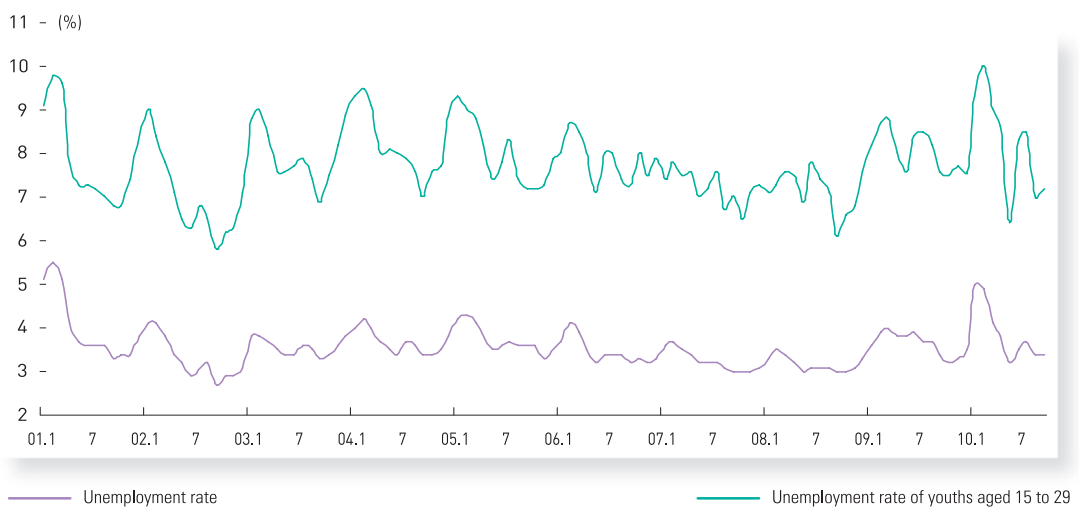
### 8-4 Employment rate

Source: Statistics Korea (employment trend)



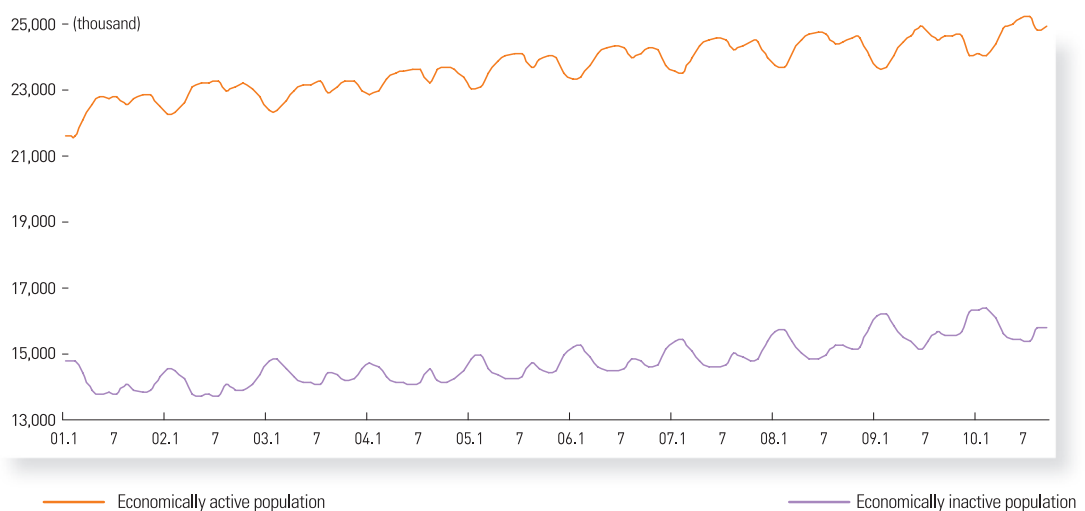
### 8-5 Unemployment rate and youth unemployment rate

Source: Statistics Korea (employment trend)



### 8-6 Economically active population

Source: Statistics Korea (employment trend)



## 9. Financial market

### 9.1 Stock market

The Korean stock market in October surged amid expectations of quantitative easing in major economies. KOSPI broke the 1,900-point helped by prospects of a second round of quantitative easing in the world's leading economies including the US. The Bank of Japan's decision to cut rates on October 5 and the successful G20 Financial Ministers' and Central Bank Governors' meeting also contributed to the solid performance.

However, KOSPI decelerated growth as the possibility of introducing capital controls was raised later in the month. In addition, looming expectations of a smaller US quantitative easing program and a wait-and-see attitude ahead of the US midterm elections negatively affected the performance of KOSPI.

Foreign investors kept their net-buying position for the second consecutive month, purchasing 4.0 trillion won, with positive earnings reports of domestic and overseas companies and the prospect of the strong won.

*(End-period, point, trillion won)*

	KOSPI			KOSDAQ		
	Sep 2010	Oct 2010	Change <sup>1</sup>	Sep 2010	Oct 2010	Change <sup>1</sup>
Stock price index	1,872.8	1,883.0	+10.1(+0.5%)	492.8	49526.5	+33.7 (+6.8%)
Market capitalization	1,037.7	1,045.1	+7.4 (+0.7%)	91.5	99.1	+7.6 (+8.3%)
Average daily trade value	6.0	6.5	+0.5 (+8.3%)	1.5	1.9	+0.4 (+26.7%)
Foreign stock ownership	31.5	31.6	+0.1 (+0.3%)	9.0	9.5	+0.5 (+5.6%)

*1. Change from the end of the previous month*

### 9.2 Exchange rate

The won/dollar exchange rate in October decreased 14.9 won from 1,140.2 won at the end of September to wrap up the month at 1,125.3 won. The won/dollar exchange rate fell as emerging and advanced countries clashed on the exchange rate, adding volatility in the currency market. In addition, stock market rallies and foreign fund inflows to the Korean stock and bond market contributed to a decrease in the exchange rate.

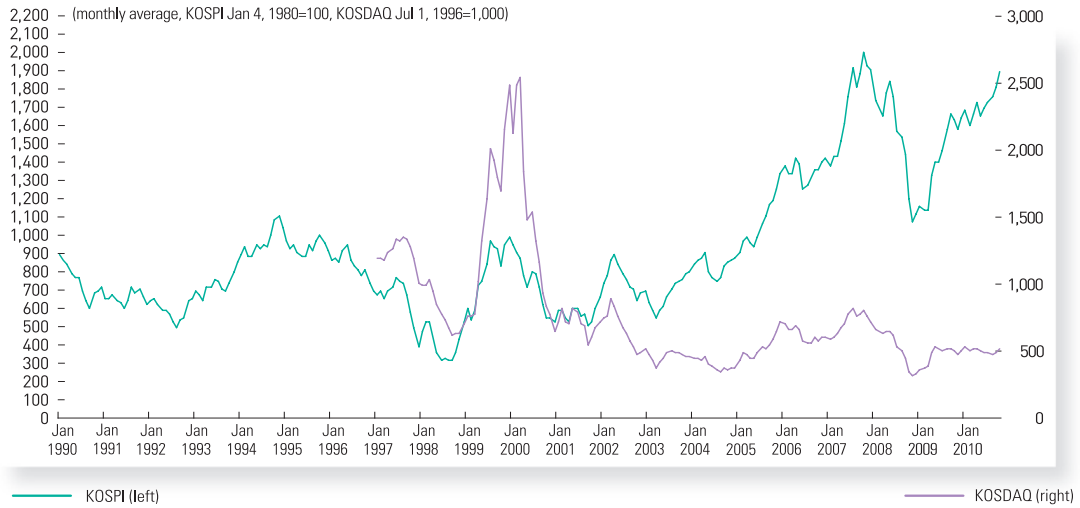
Despite the Bank of Japan's rate cut and a fresh round of quantitative easing, the won/yen exchange rate was up 26.8 won month-on-month amid the strong yen.

*(End-period)*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		Change <sup>1</sup>
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Sep	Oct	
Won/Dollar	929.8	936.1	1,259.5	1,164.5	1,140.2	1,125.3	1.3
Won/100Yen	783.4	828.6	1,396.8	1,264.5	1,368.1	1,394.9	-1.9

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

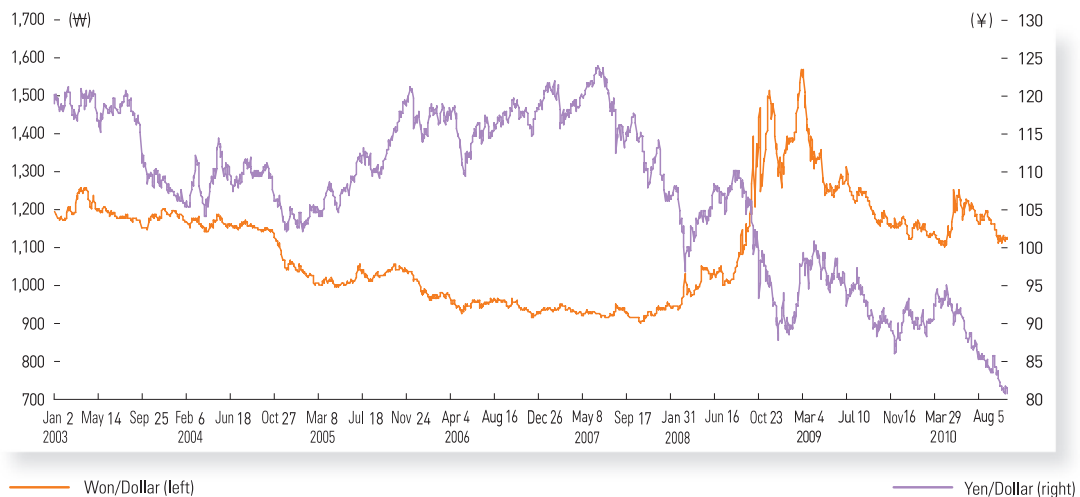
### 9-1 Stock prices



### 9-2 Foreign exchange rate (month-end)



### 9-3 Recent foreign exchange rate



## 9.3 Bond market

Treasury bond yields rose in October due to the fear of capital controls. In the mid month, Treasury bond yields fell affected by the Bank of Korea's rate freeze. However, Treasury bond yields, in particular those with maturities of five years or more, advanced amid global stock market rallies and news reports on possible capital controls.

(End-period)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			Change <sup>1</sup>
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Aug	Sep	Oct	
Call rate (1 day)	4.60	5.02	3.02	2.01	2.28	2.27	2.26	-1
CD (91 days)	4.86	5.82	3.93	2.88	2.66	2.66	2.66	0
Treasury bonds (3 yrs)	4.92	5.74	3.41	4.44	3.55	3.32	3.25	-7
Corporate bonds (3 yrs)	5.29	6.77	7.72	5.56	4.53	4.26	4.03	-23
Treasury bonds (5 yrs)	5.00	5.78	3.77	4.98	4.00	3.71	3.86	+15

1. Basis point changes in Oct 2010 from the previous month

## 9.4 Money supply & money market

The M2 (monthly average) in August expanded 8.3 percent from a year earlier excluding cash management accounts (CMAs), which were included in M2 since July 2009. Despite increasing private credit, the year-on-year M2 growth decelerated in August from the previous month of 8.7 percent, due to a smaller current account surplus and VAT payments in the government and overseas sectors.

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

	2008					2009					2010		
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q2	Aug	Aug <sup>1</sup>
M1 <sup>2</sup>	-1.8	-12.4	-0.1	2.1	5.0	16.3	10.8	17.6	18.9	17.8	10.7	11.0	402
M2	14.3	13.3	15.3	14.7	13.8	10.1	11.5	10.1	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.3	1,645
Lf <sup>3</sup>	11.9	11.6	12.8	12.1	11.2	Upper 7	8.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.6	7.9 <sup>4</sup>	2,108

1. Balance at end August 2010, trillion won

2. M1 excluding corporate MMFs and individual MMFs while including CMAs

3. Liquidity aggregates of financial institutions (mostly identical with M3)

4. Preliminary

In September, bank deposits continued to decrease due to slower growth of time deposits following lower yields and steady net redemption of market deposits. Asset management company (AMC) deposits turned to a decrease due to the outflow of corporate funds into money market funds (MMFs) and increased redemption of equity funds.

(Monthly change, end-period, trillion won)

	2008		2009		2010			
	Annual	Sep	Annual	Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep	Sep <sup>1</sup>
Bank deposits	104.3	8.5	54.8	16.5	3.5	-3.5	-3.3	1,041
AMC deposits	63.0	-20.4	-27.6	-18.3	-6.5	0.6	-2.0	326

1. Balance at end September, trillion won

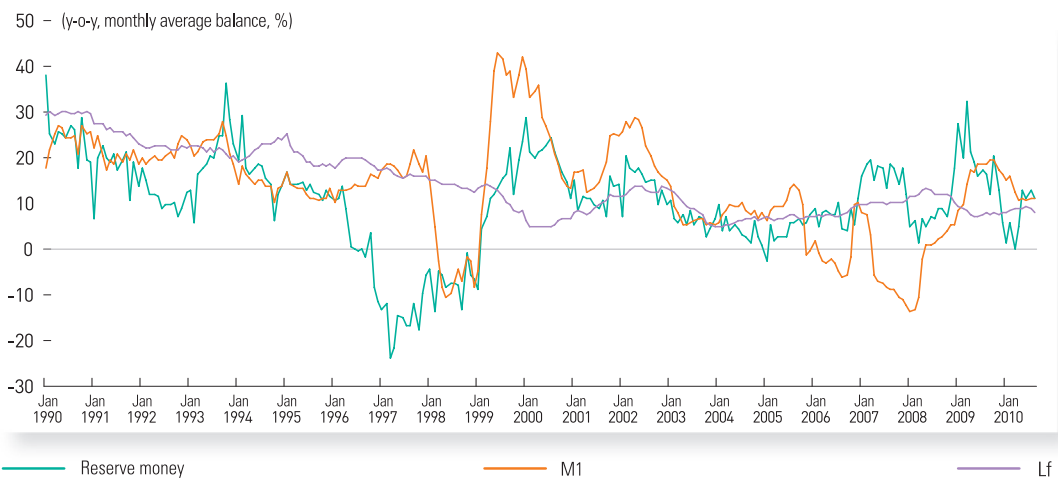
### 9-4 Interest rates

Source: The Bank of Korea



### 9-5 Total money supply

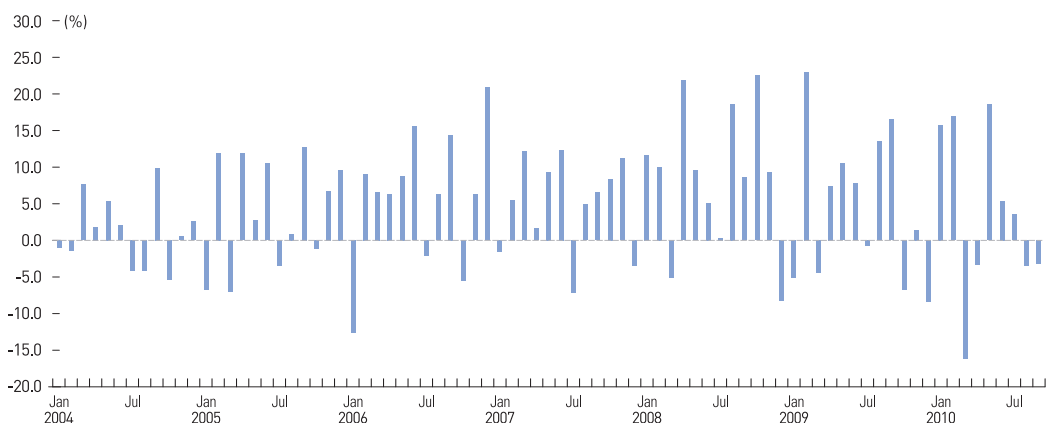
Source: The Bank of Korea



### 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 expanded in September from the previous month to record US\$4.06 billion.

The goods account surplus increased to post US\$5.67 billion from the previous month's US\$3.81 billion due to robust vessel exports. In addition, seasonal factors such as summer vacation, which dragged down exports, were removed.

The service account deficit widened to post US\$1.96 billion from the previous month's deficit of US\$1.78 billion as the travel account deficit soared during *Chuseok* holidays.

The income account surplus decreased to US\$510 million from US\$610 million a month earlier while the current transfer account deficit narrowed to US\$160 million from the previous month's deficit of US\$450 million.

(US\$ billion)

	2008		2009				2010					
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug	Sep	Jan-Sep
Current account	-5.78	42.67	8.62	13.10	10.40	10.56	1.34	10.28	5.82	2.19	4.06	23.73
- Goods balance	5.67	56.13	8.31	17.58	14.70	15.54	7.43	15.65	7.16	3.81	5.67	39.78
- Service balance	-16.67	-17.20	-1.93	-4.17	-5.33	-5.77	-6.04	-4.17	-1.50	-1.78	-1.96	-15.45
- Income balance	5.90	4.55	0.92	0.29	1.69	1.65	0.76	-0.75	0.44	0.61	0.51	1.56
- Current transfers	-0.67	-0.81	1.31	-0.60	-0.66	-0.86	-0.81	-0.45	-0.28	-0.45	-0.16	-2.16

Source: The Bank of Korea

Although the overseas investment outflow significantly increased, the capital and financial account in September shifted to an inflow as foreign investors turned to a net-buying of Korean shares.

### Capital & financial account balance (US\$ billion)

5.71 (Q1 2010) ↻ -4.42 (Q2); 0.2 (Jul) ↻ -0.4 (Aug) ↻ 0.17 (Sep)

The direct investment account accelerated the net outflow to register US\$3.60 billion from the previous month's deficit of US\$1.25 billion as locals' overseas investment increased while foreign direct investments turned to a net outflow.

The portfolio investment account expanded the net inflow to US\$4.41 billion from US\$1.41 billion a month earlier as foreigners' investments in the Korean stock market turned to a net inflow amid the stock market rallies and the strong won.

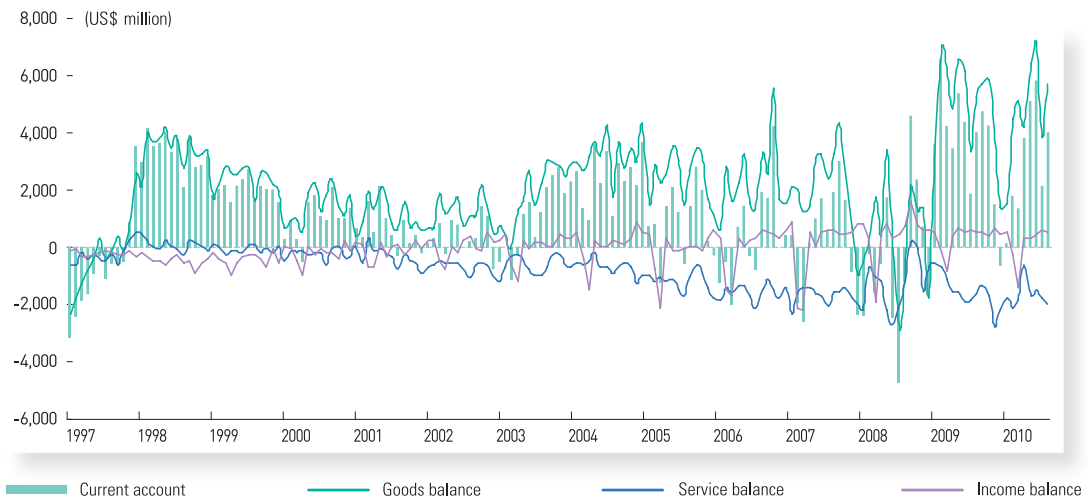
The financial derivatives account shifted to a deficit to post an outflow of US\$370 million from the previous month's net inflow of US\$90 million as losses from overseas financial derivative transactions increased.

The other investment account deficit decreased to US\$240 million from the previous month's deficit of US\$710 million as foreign borrowing turned to a net inflow.

The current account surplus in October is likely to record around US\$5 billion due to the expanding goods account surplus amid robust exports.

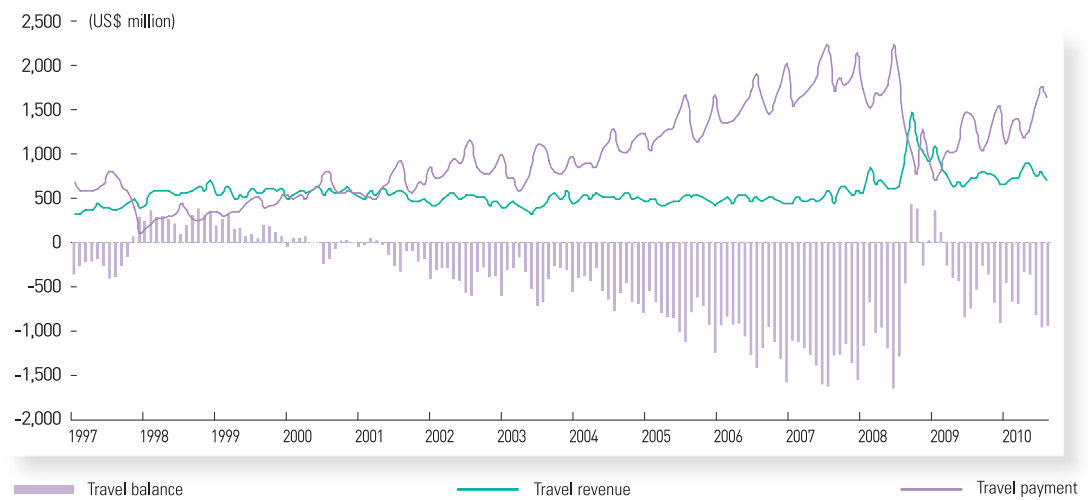
### 10-1 Current account balance

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



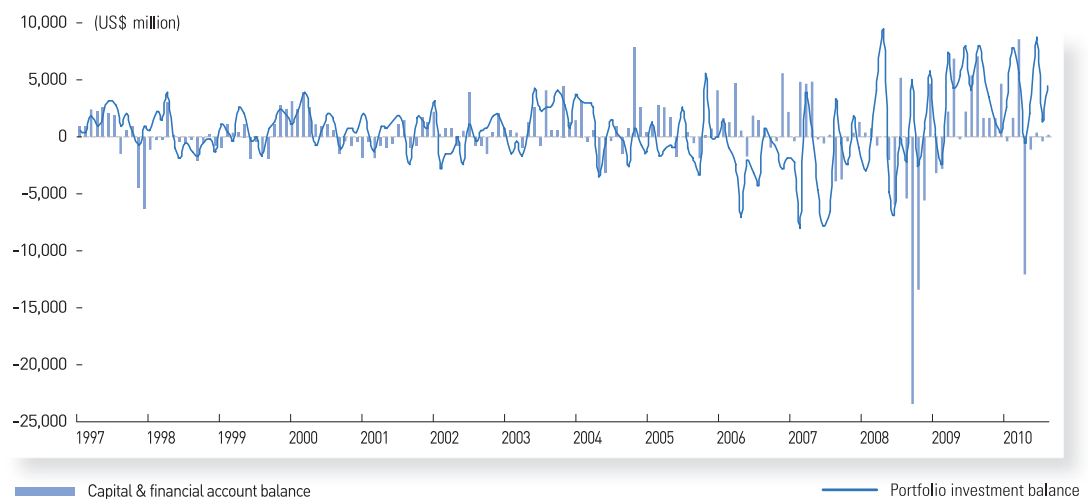
### 10-2 Travel balance

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

Although public utility charges and personal service charges stabilized, consumer prices in October increased 4.1 percent year-on-year and 0.2 percent month-on-month as vegetable prices maintained a high level following the previous month.

Core consumer prices, which exclude the prices of oil and agricultural products, increased 1.9 percent from a year earlier, suggesting that inflationary pressure from the demand side remained benign. Consumer prices for basic necessities, a barometer for perceived consumer prices, were up 4.8 percent compared to the same month of the previous year.

#### Consumer price inflation

	2009				2010								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Month-on-Month (%)	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.2
Year-on-Year (%)	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.6	4.1
Core consumer prices(y-o-y)	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
(m-o-m)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
Consumer prices for basic necessities (y-o-y)	1.5	2.3	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	4.1	4.8

Source: Statistics Korea

Despite the sharp fall in prices toward the end of the month, agricultural and livestock products were more expensive overall in October compared to September because prices had stayed high during early to mid-October.

#### Price of Chinese cabbage (won)

6,248 (Sep average); 4,895 (early Sep) ↻ 6,664 (mid-Sep) ↻ 7,184 (late Sep)  
7,265 (Oct average); 10,425 (early Oct) ↻ 7,600 (mid-Oct) ↻ 3,770 (late Oct)

#### Prices of agricultural & livestock products in Sep (m-o-m, %)

Chinese cabbage (30), radish (36), green onion (21), lettuce (-49), spinach (-50)

Prices of industrial products rose 0.3 percent month-on-month as oil product prices rose due to strong international oil prices

#### International oil prices (Dubai crude, US\$/barrel)

77.3 (Mar 2010) ↻ 83.6 (Apr) ↻ 76.8 (May) ↻ 74.1 (Jun) ↻ 72.6 (Jul) ↻ 74.2 (Aug) ↻ 75.2 (Sep) ↻ 80.3 (Oct)

Public utility charges were put on a freeze, and personal service charges remained stabilized by rising only 0.1 percent from the previous month.

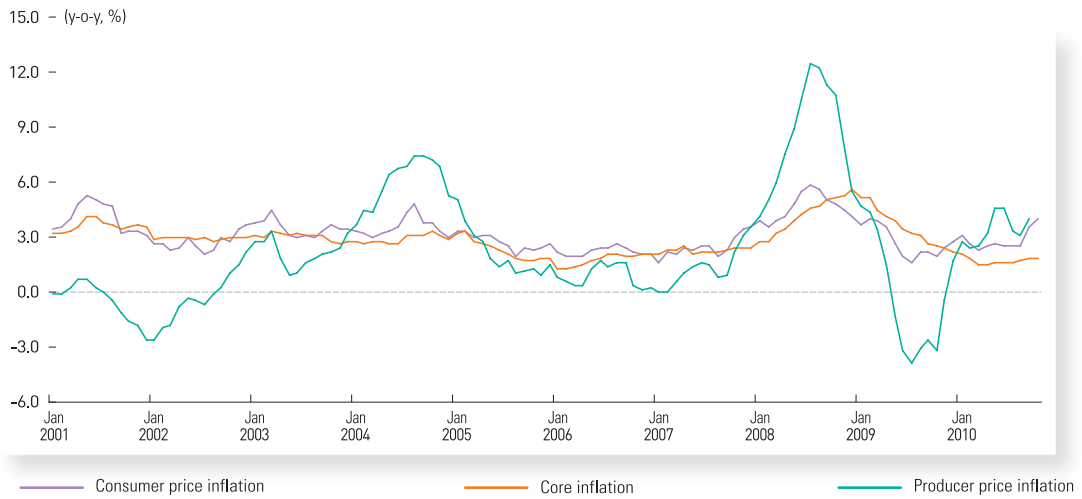
#### Consumer price inflation in major sectors

	Total	Agricultural, livestock & fishery products	Industrial products	Oil products	Housing rents	Public utility	Personal services
Month-on-Month (%)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Contribution (%p)	1.17	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.03
Year-on-Year (%)	4.1	22.7	3.0	7.3	2.2	1.3	2.3
Contribution (%p)	4.06	1.91	0.95	0.41	0.20	0.22	0.79

Source: Statistics Korea

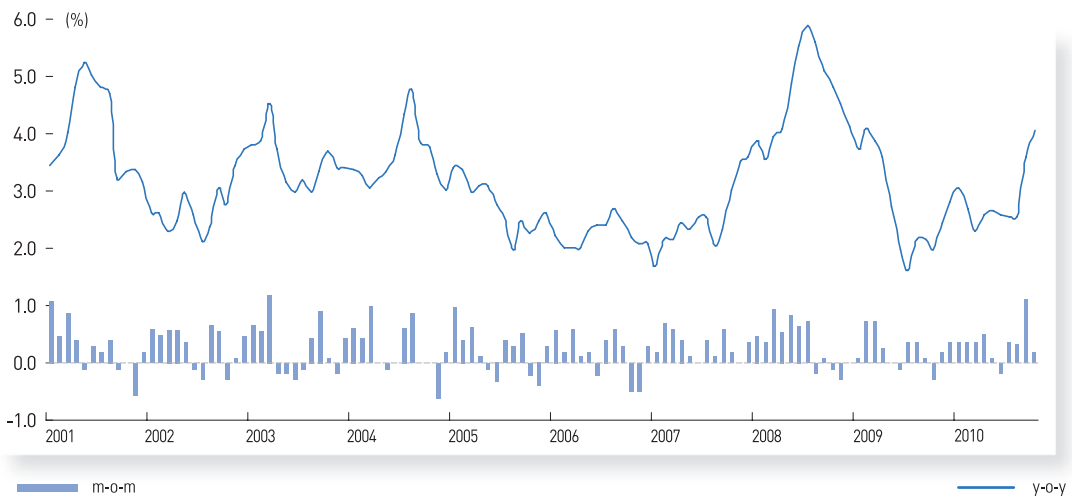
### 11-1 Prices

Source: Statistics Korea (consumer prices, core inflation) & The Bank of Korea (producer prices)



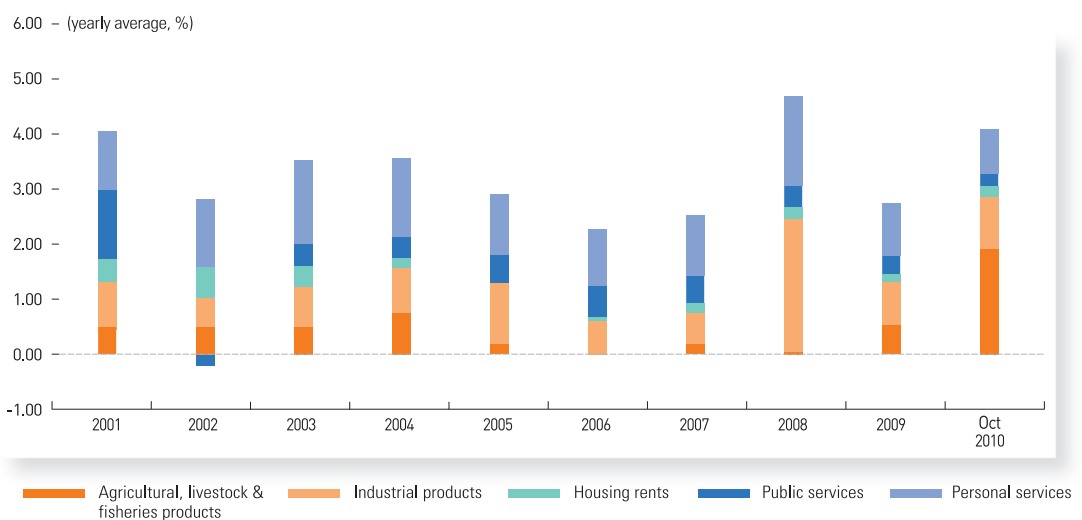
### 11-2 Consumer price inflation

Source: Statistics Korea (consumer price trend)



### 11-3 Contribution to consumer price inflation

Source: Statistics Korea (consumer price trend)



## 11.2 International oil and commodity prices

In October, international oil prices rose from the previous month while domestic oil product prices held steady.

International oil prices (Dubai crude) topped US\$80 per barrel due to the inflow of speculative capital amid expectations of US quantitative easing and the weak dollar.

**WTI net long position** (last week of each month, 1000 contracts)  
126 (Jul), 101 (Aug), 155 (Sep), 204 (Oct)

(US\$/barrel, period average)

	2007	2008	2009	2010							
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Dubai crude	68.4	94.3	61.9	77.3	83.6	76.8	74.1	72.6	74.2	75.2	80.3
Brent crude	72.8	97.5	61.7	79.0	84.8	75.2	74.9	75.7	77.2	77.9	83.2
WTI crude	72.3	99.9	61.9	81.3	84.5	73.7	75.3	76.3	76.6	75.3	81.9

Source: KOREAPDS

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

Dubai crude: 141 (Jul 4, 2008), Brent crude: 145 (Jul 3, 2008), WTI crude: 146 (Jul 14, 2008)

Despite the rise in international oil prices, domestic prices of oil products maintained the same as the previous month as the won's value against the dollar stabilized.

**Won/dollar exchange rate** (average)

1,180 (Aug) ○ 1,167 (Sep) ○ 1,123 (Oct)

(Won/liter, period average)

	2007	2008	2009	2010						
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Gasoline prices	1,526	1,692	1,601	1,725	1,732	1,715	1,722	1,716	1,700	1,700
Diesel prices	1,273	1,614	1,397	1,507	1,522	1,509	1,518	1,513	1,499	1,500

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

Prices of non-ferrous metals rose as a result of the weak dollar and robust demand in emerging markets. International grain prices rose in response to expectations of a decrease in major grain production amid deteriorating weather conditions.

Prices of major non-ferrous metals climbed, led by copper, as robust demand continued in emerging markets such as China, and capital inflows are expected to increase due to the weak dollar.

International prices of grain including corn sharply increased as bad weather conditions led to concerns that grain production would decrease and cause a disruption in supply.

**Prices of non-ferrous metals and grain in Oct** (m-o-m, %)

Corn (11.5), wheat (-4.4), soybean (9.3), raw sugar (18.9), copper (7.6), aluminum (8.4), nickel (5.3), zinc (10.3), lead (8.8)

### Reuters index\*

(Period average)

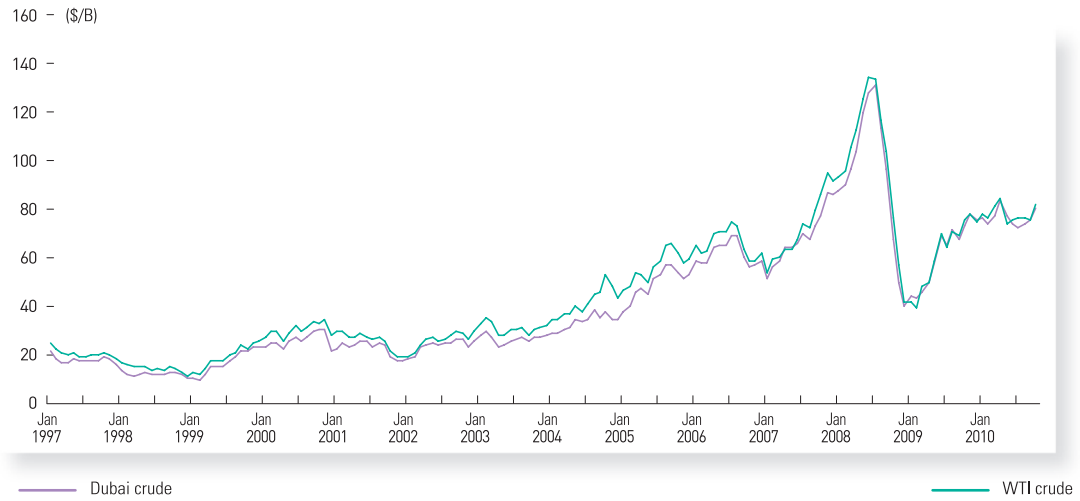
	2007	2008	2009	2010						
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
	2,400	2,536	2,079	2,329	2,273	2,285	2,477	2,687	2,765	2,824

\* A weighted average index of 17 major commodities

Source: KOREAPDS

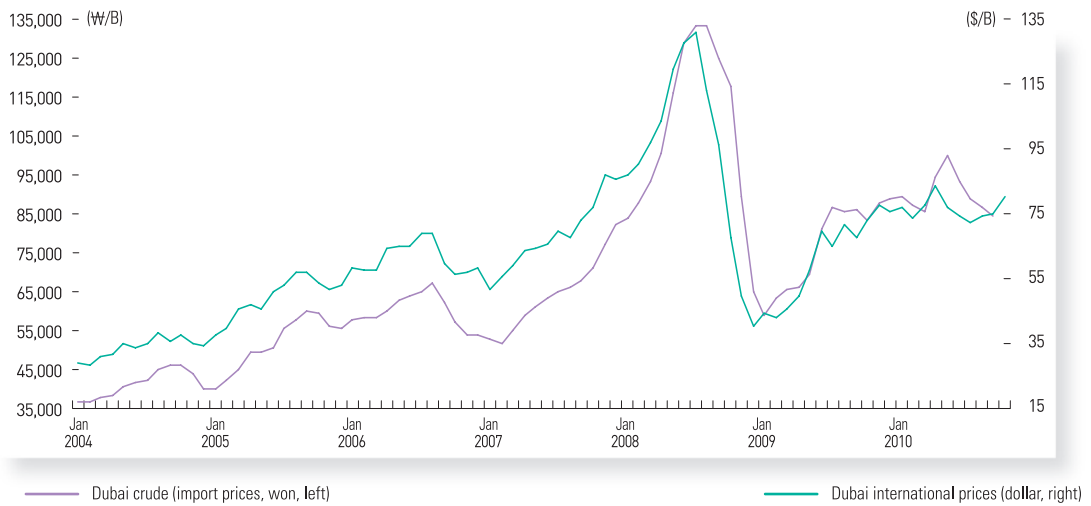
### 11-4 International oil prices

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation



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

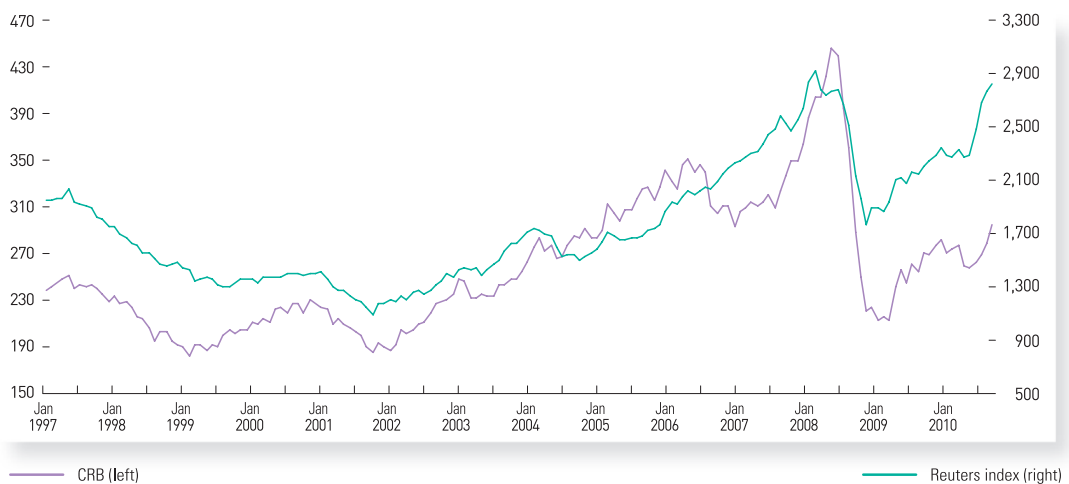
Source: Korea National Oil Corporation & Korea Customs Service



### 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

In October, nationwide apartment sales prices increased 0.3 percent month-on-month.

Apartment sales prices in the Seoul metropolitan area fell for the seventh consecutive month in October with a 0.2 percent decrease. The pace of decrease was, however, slowing steadily.

Meanwhile, apartment sales prices in areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area continued to increase significantly led by Busan (up 1.5%) and South Gyeongsang province (up 1.3%). Apartment prices in 5 metropolitan cities and other cities advanced 0.8 percent and 0.6 percent month-on-month, respectively.

#### Nationwide apartment sales prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2006	2007	2008	2009		2010								
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q4	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Oct 4 <sup>1</sup>	Oct 11 <sup>1</sup>	Oct 18 <sup>1</sup>	Oct 25 <sup>1</sup>
Nationwide	13.8	2.1	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09
Seoul	24.1	3.6	3.2	2.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.09	-0.05	-0.02	-0.04
Gangnam <sup>2</sup>	27.6	0.5	-1.9	3.9	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.07	-0.03	-0.02	-0.04
Gangbuk <sup>3</sup>	19.0	8.3	9.4	0.9	0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.10	-0.07	-0.02	-0.05
Seoul metropolitan area	24.6	4.0	2.9	0.7	0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.07	-0.05	-0.05	-0.03
5 metropolitan cities	2.1	-0.6	1.0	2.8	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.25	0.29	0.22	0.21

1. Weekly trends 2. Upscale area of Southern Seoul 3. Northern Seoul Source: Kookmin Bank

Apartment rental prices in October were up 1.0 percent from the previous month on strong seasonal demand in autumn from newlyweds and others. In the Seoul metropolitan area, apartment rental prices accelerated the pace of increase as seasonal factors and weak housing sentiment weighed in on the market.

#### Nationwide apartment rental prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2006	2007	2008	2009		2010									
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q4	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Oct 4 <sup>1</sup>	Oct 11 <sup>1</sup>	Oct 18 <sup>1</sup>	Oct 25 <sup>1</sup>
Nationwide	7.6	1.9	0.8	4.5	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.28	0.33	0.34	0.29
Seoul	11.5	2.2	-1.8	8.1	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.29	0.34	0.34	0.24
Gangnam <sup>2</sup>	11.3	0.5	-3.6	10.4	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.29	0.34	0.42	0.31
Gangbuk <sup>3</sup>	11.8	4.6	0.5	5.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.30	0.33	0.24	0.16
Seoul metropolitan area	11.7	2.1	-0.4	5.6	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.29	0.37	0.36	0.30
5 metropolitan cities	3.0	1.1	1.6	3.9	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.31

1. Weekly trends 2. Upscale area of Southern Seoul 3. Northern Seoul Source: Kookmin Bank

Apartment sales transactions in September declined 1.1 percent from 57,492 of the previous month to post 56,848. The transactions were down 37.2 percent from a year earlier and 17.5 percent compared with the monthly average of 69,000 recorded in the same month for the past 3 years.

#### Apartment sales transactions

(Monthly average, thousand)

	2007	2008	2009							2010								
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Nationwide	84	74	77	91	81	90	87	82	82	62	67	80	73	62	65	62	57	57

Source: Korea Land & Housing Corporation

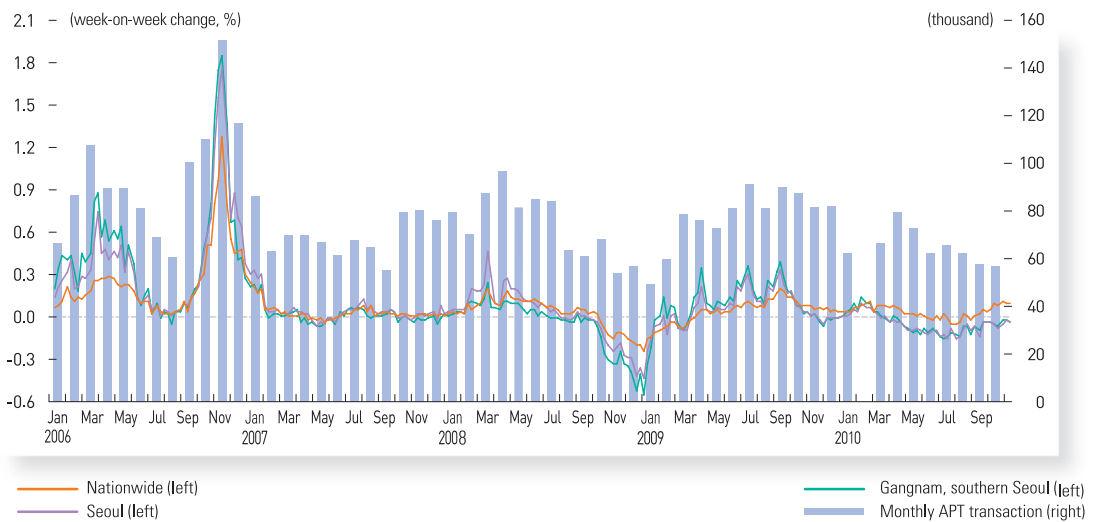
### 12-1 Real estate prices

Source: Kookmin Bank (national housing price trend)



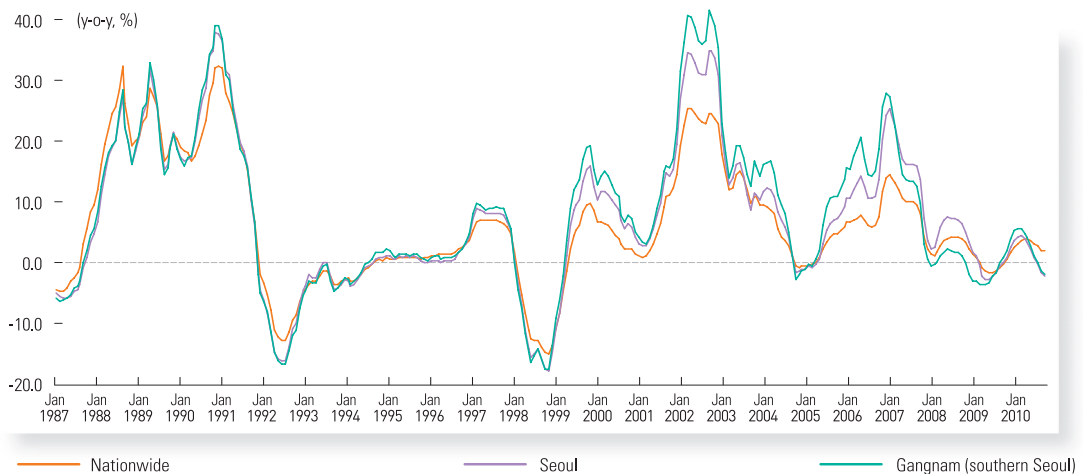
### 12-2 Weekly apartment sales prices and monthly transaction volume

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 September were down 0.04 percent from the previous month, and the pace of decrease accelerated slightly. Land prices in September were 2.31 percent lower than the pre-crisis peak reached in October 2008.

Land prices in the Seoul metropolitan area fell for the third consecutive month and accelerated the pace of decline (*down 0.09%*).

### Land price increases in Seoul metropolitan area (m-o-m, %)

0.11 (May) ↘ 0.03 (Jun) ↘ -0.04 (Jul) ↘ -0.04 (Aug) ↘ -0.09 (Sep)

Increase in land prices in areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area continued, although steadily decelerating.

### Land price increases in areas excluding Seoul metropolitan area (m-o-m, %)

0.09 (May) ↘ 0.07 (Jun) ↘ 0.06 (Jul) ↘ 0.05 (Aug) ↘ 0.05 (Sep)

### Land prices by region

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2007		2008		2009					2010						
	Annual	Q3	Annual	Q3	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
Nationwide	3.88	0.92	-0.31	1.18	0.96	-1.20	0.35	0.88	0.94	0.94	0.21	0.14	0.10	0.00	-0.01	-0.04
Seoul	5.88	1.39	-1.00	1.59	1.40	-1.38	0.68	1.30	0.81	0.49	0.21	0.05	0.00	-0.07	-0.05	-0.13
Gyeonggi	4.22	1.05	-0.26	1.28	1.22	-1.62	0.37	1.13	1.36	1.41	0.29	0.25	0.19	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05
Incheon	4.86	1.11	1.37	2.01	1.99	-1.39	0.53	1.16	1.70	1.41	0.30	0.21	0.17	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06

1. Jan-Sep aggregate total

Source: Korea Land & Housing Corporation

Nationwide land transactions in September recorded 145,000 land lots, retreating 11.2 percent from the previous month and 35.8 percent from 226,000 a year earlier.

Land transactions in Ulsan (*down 28.9%*), Busan (*down 20.3%*) and North Jeolla Province (*down 19.5%*) decreased significantly.

### Land sales transactions

(Land lot, thousand)

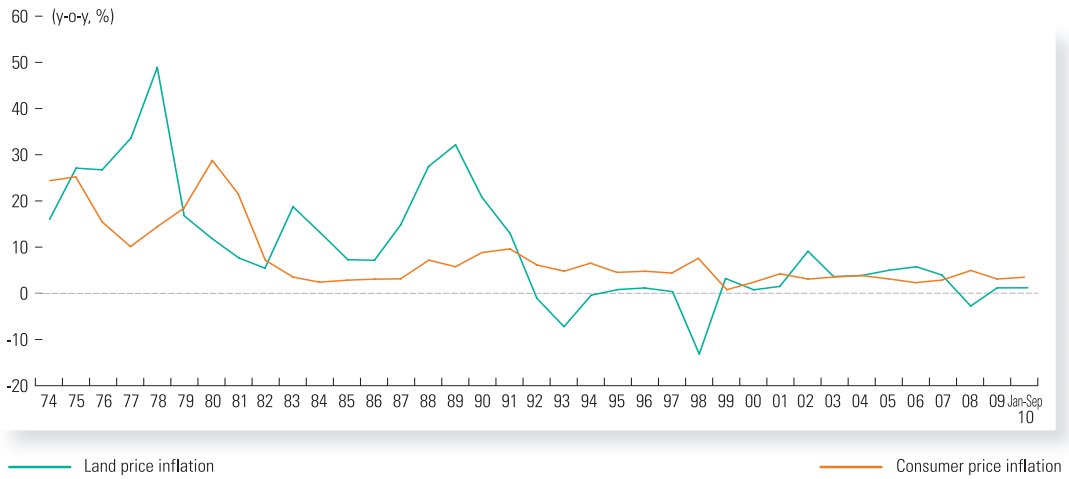
	2007	2008		2009					2010								
	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Nationwide	208	208	203	206	226	212	207	241	170	168	213	203	177	183	171	163	145
Seoul	33	26	22	25	28	25	19	21	16	17	20	17	14	13	10	12	11
Gyeonggi	49	45	46	48	56	52	48	58	39	34	44	42	37	42	38	36	32
Incheon	13	13	10	10	13	14	11	12	6	7	9	9	10	8	8	7	7

1. Monthly average

Source: Korea Land & Housing Corporation

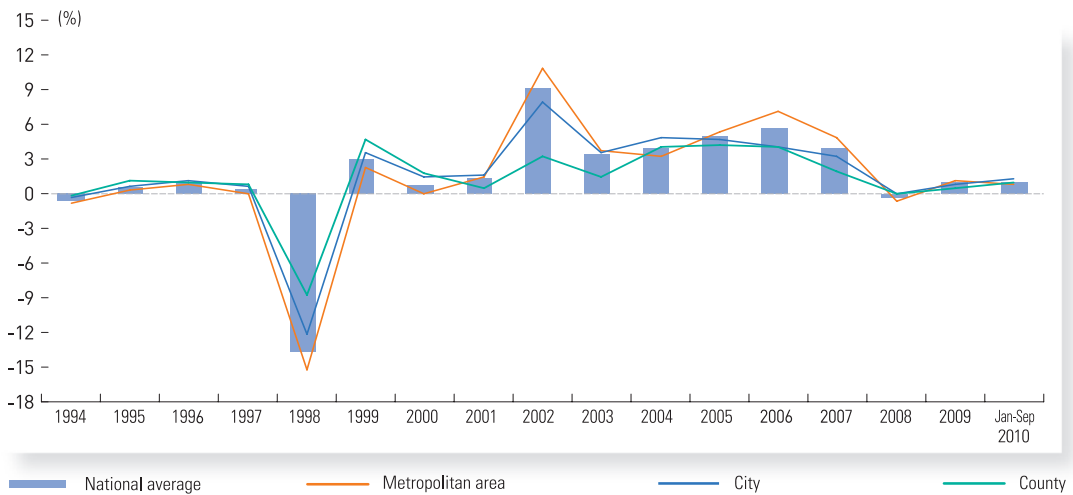
### 12-4 Land and consumer prices since 1970s

Source: Korea Land Corporation (land prices) & Statistics Korea (consumer prices)



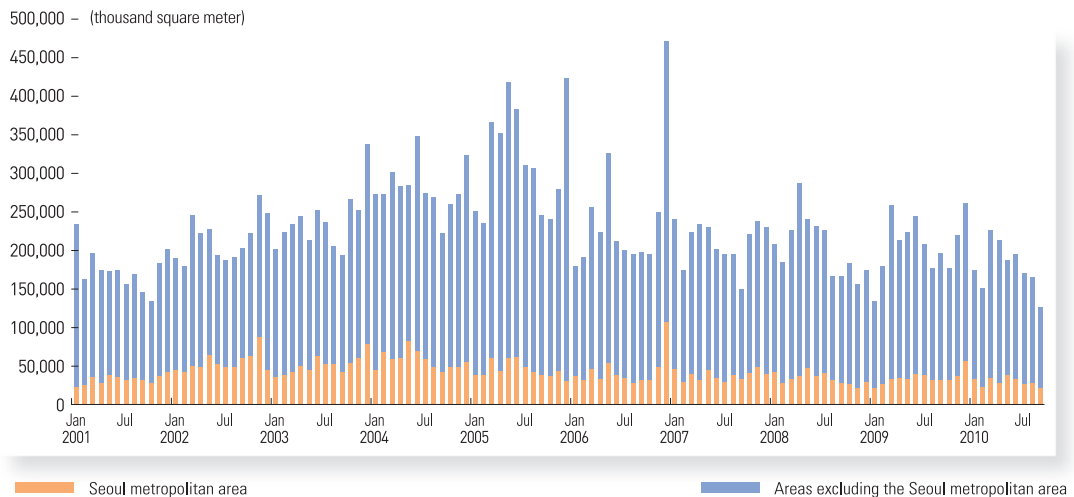
### 12-5 Land prices by region

Source: Korea Land Corporation (land price trend)



### 12-6 Land trade volume

Source: Korea Land Corporation (land trade trend)



## 13. Composite indices of business cycle indicators

The cyclical indicator of the coincident composite index fell 0.8 points month-on-month to 101.3 in September.

Six components of the coincident composite index, including the value of construction completed, service activity index and manufacturing operation ratio index, were lower compared to the previous month.

### Components of coincident composite index in Sep (m-o-m)

Value of construction completed (-4.3%), manufacturing operation ratio index (-1.1%), volume of imports (-1.0%), service activity index (-0.8%), mining & manufacturing production index (-0.1%), wholesale & retail sales index (-0.1%), number of non-farm payroll employment (0.0%), domestic shipment index (0.0%)

The year-on-year leading composite index in September decreased 1.0 percentage point from the previous month due to last year's high base effect.

Among the components of the leading composite index, four components, such as the composite stock price index and machinery orders received, climbed from the previous month, while the other six components including the indicator of inventory cycle, and consumer expectations index declined.

### Components of the leading composite index in Sep (m-o-m)

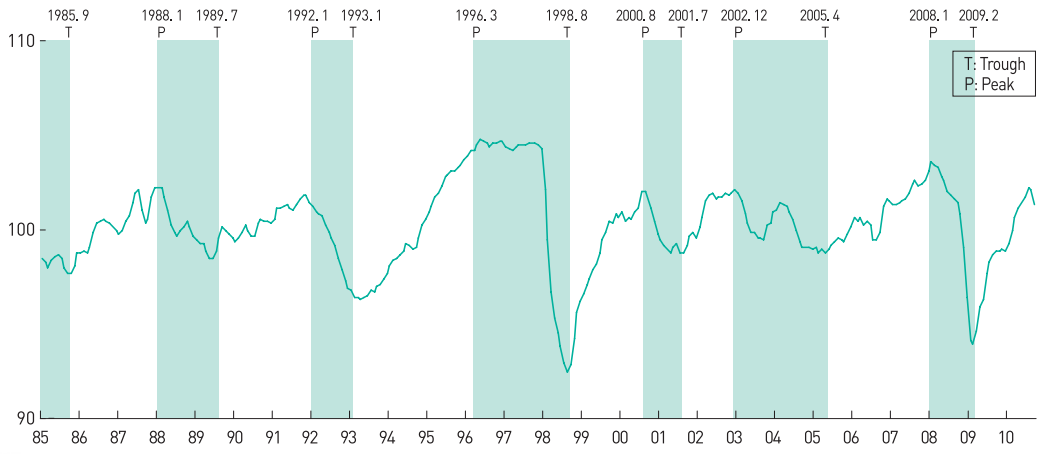
Composite stock price index (2.5%), value of machinery orders received (1.3%), net terms of trade index (0.5%), value of construction orders received (0.4%), indicator of inventory cycle (-2.4%p), value of capital goods imports (-2.3%), ratio of job openings to job seekers (-2.3%p), consumer expectations index (-1.8p), spreads between long & short term interest rates (-0.2%p), liquidity in the financial institutions (-0.2%)

	2010						
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun <sup>1</sup>	Jul <sup>1</sup>	Aug <sup>1</sup>	Sep <sup>1</sup>
Coincident composite index (m-o-m, %)	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	-0.4
Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index (m-o-m, p)	100.6	101.1	101.4	101.7	102.2	102.1	101.3
Leading composite index (m-o-m, %)	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.8
12 month smoothed change in leading composite index (%)	9.7	8.6	8.0	7.1	6.8	5.9	4.9
(m-o-m, %p)	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3	-0.9	-1.0

1. Preliminary

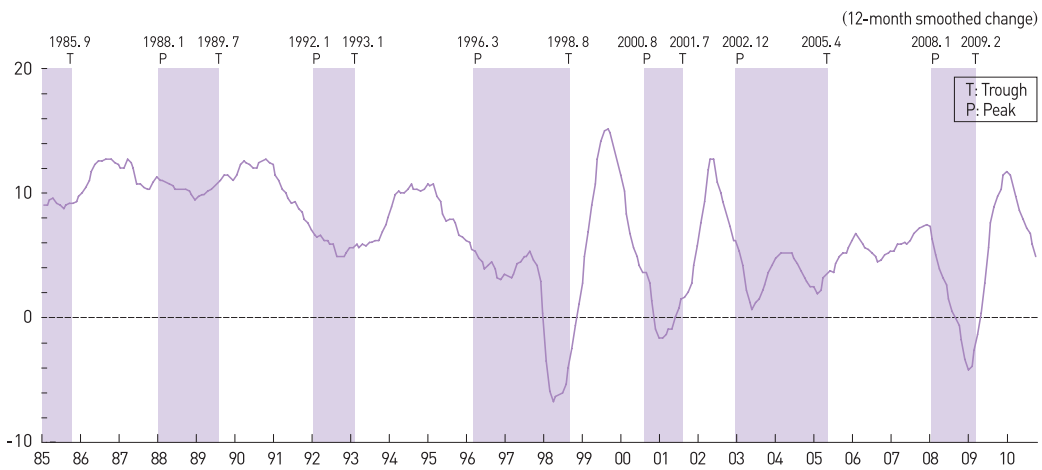
### 13-1 Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index

Source: Statistics Korea



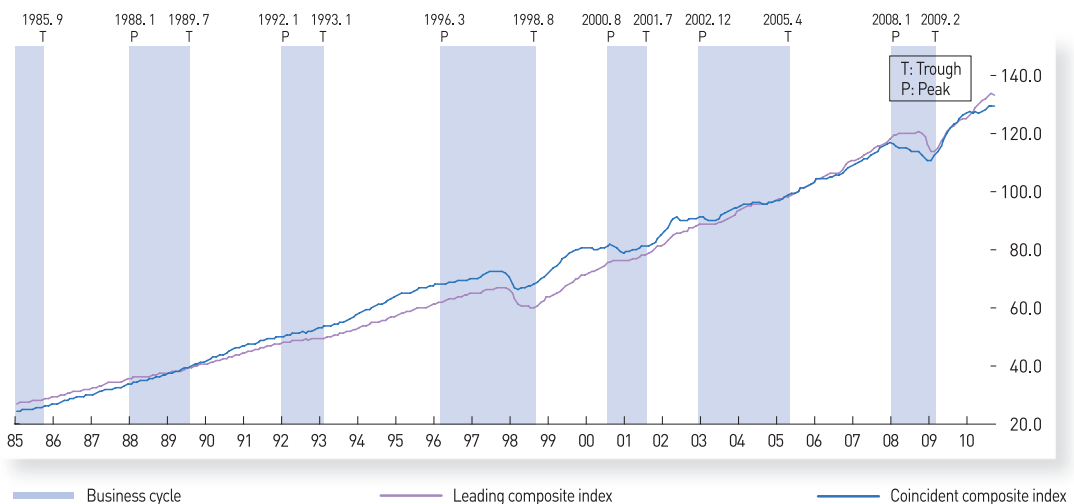
### 13-2 Leading composite index

Source: Statistics Korea



### 13-3 Coincident and leading composite indices

Source: Statistics Korea



# Policy Issues

## G20 Seoul Summit as a Step toward “Shared Growth Beyond Crisis”

### The summit

The fifth G20 summit was held in Seoul, Korea on November 11-12 with participants from G20 member countries, five non-member countries<sup>1</sup>, and seven international organizations<sup>2</sup>.

The joint statement came with a supporting document with three annexes. The joint statement covers agreements on issues regarding global cooperation for sustainable and balanced growth, IMF reform and global financial safety nets, financial regulation reform, trade, development and inclusion of financially marginalized groups, climate change and green growth, anti-corruption, the business summit, and outreach. The three annexes contain Seoul Development Consensus for shared growth, Multi-year Action Plan on Development, and G20 Anticorruption Action Plan.

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1. Ethiopia, Malawi, Spain, Singapore, Vietnam

2. United Nations (UN), the Financial Stability Board (FSB), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Trade Organization (WTO)

## The meaning of the summit

The Seoul Summit is meaningful in that it was held in the transition to recovery from the global economic crisis, and that it was the first G20 summit held in a non-G7 Asian country.

The Seoul Summit helped the world find a basis for sustainable recovery amid uncertainties such as high unemployment, unstable financial sector, and volatile capital movement. The Seoul Summit marked a new era of global cooperation and showed G20's capability to address current issues when there was skepticism about consistent global cooperation for the world economy.

Korea, as the first non-G7 Asian chair, took a bridging role between developed and emerging countries, and initiated issues reflecting emerging countries' interest such as development, global financial safety nets, and financial regulation reform.

## The result of the summit

The Seoul Summit agreed to successfully implement the G20 commitments so far and laid a foundation for further discussions which lead to action plans.

The Seoul Action Plan was launched, which outlines each member country's concrete policy commitment and ensures its unwavering support for cooperation. In addition, at the Seoul Summit, members reached an agreement on cooperation in foreign exchange rate policies and in easing global imbalances. The Seoul Summit suggested clear guidelines for further discussing the indicative guidelines for current account imbalances.

The Seoul Summit agreed on core elements of New Financial Regulatory Framework, discussed imposing macro-prudential regulations as a way to manage risks in the financial system, and called for financial regulatory reform reflecting emerging countries' perspectives.

The Seoul Summit made historical achievement in IMF quota and governance reforms, reflecting new global economic order. The reforms are an important step toward the more legitimate, credible and effective IMF.

The Seoul Summit reaffirms the importance of a prompt conclusion of the Doha negotiation.

Korea initiated a new agenda which covers global financial safety nets and development, both of which are aimed at helping emerging and developing countries. Strengthened global financial safety nets can help emerging countries with open economies cope with financial volatility caused by sudden swings in capital flows.

Development issues were first discussed at the Seoul Summit. Members committed to work in partnership with developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to help them achieve and maintain their maximum economic growth potential, and endorsed the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth (*Annex I*) and its Multi-Year Action Plan on Development (*Annex II*).

Recognizing the importance of private sector-led growth and job creation, the Seoul G20 Business Summit was held under the theme of “The Role of Business for Sustainable and Balanced Growth.”

The Seoul Summit set negotiation processes with international organizations and ensured constructive partnership with them, and reached out non-member countries by setting up more transparent rules in deciding which country to invite to the meeting, both of which raised the level of G20’s representativeness and credibility.

The G20 Seoul Summit Leaders’ Declaration is as follows:

## The G20 Seoul Summit Leaders’ Declaration

1. We, the Leaders of the G20, are united in our conviction that by working together we can secure a more prosperous future for the citizens of all countries.
2. When we first gathered in November 2008 to address the most severe world recession our generation has ever confronted, we pledged to support and stabilize the global economy, and at the same time, to lay the foundation for reform, to ensure the world would never face such upheaval again.
3. Over the past four Summits, we have worked with unprecedented cooperation to break the dramatic fall in the global economy to establish the basis for recovery and renewed growth.
4. The concrete steps we have taken will help ensure we are better prepared to prevent and, if necessary, to withstand future crises. We pledge to continue our coordinated efforts and act together to generate strong, sustainable and balanced growth.
5. We recognize the importance of addressing the concerns of the most vulnerable. To this end, we are determined to put jobs at the heart of the recovery, to provide social protection, decent work and also to ensure accelerated growth in low income countries (LICs).
6. Our relentless and cooperative efforts over the last two years have delivered strong results. However, we must stay vigilant.

7. Risks remain. Some of us are experiencing strong growth, while others face high levels of unemployment and sluggish recovery. Uneven growth and widening imbalances are fueling the temptation to diverge from global solutions into uncoordinated actions. However, uncoordinated policy actions will only lead to worse outcomes for all.

8. Since 2008, a common view of the challenges of the world economy, the necessary responses and our determination to resist protectionism has enabled us to both address the root causes of the crisis and safeguard the recovery. We are agreed today to develop our common view to meet these new challenges and a path to strong, sustainable and balanced growth beyond the crisis.

9. Today, the Seoul Summit delivers:

- the Seoul Action Plan composed of comprehensive, cooperative and country-specific policy actions to move closer to our shared objective. The Plan includes our commitment to:
  - undertake macroeconomic policies, including fiscal consolidation where necessary, to ensure ongoing recovery and sustainable growth and enhance the stability of financial markets, in particular moving toward more market-determined exchange rate systems, enhancing exchange rate flexibility to reflect underlying economic fundamentals, and refraining from competitive devaluation of currencies. Advanced economies, including those with reserve currencies, will be vigilant against excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates. These actions will help mitigate the risk of excessive volatility in capital flows facing some emerging countries;
  - implement a range of structural reforms that boost and sustain global demand, foster job creation, and increase the potential for growth; and
  - enhance the Mutual Assessment Process (MAP) to promote external sustainability. We will strengthen multilateral cooperation to promote external sustainability and pursue the full range of policies conducive to reducing excessive imbalances and maintaining current account imbalances at sustainable levels. Persistently large imbalances, assessed against indicative guidelines to be agreed by our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, warrant an assessment of their nature and the root causes of impediments to adjustment as part of the MAP, recognizing the need to take into account national or regional circumstances, including large commodity producers. These indicative guidelines composed of a range of indicators would serve as a mechanism to facilitate timely identification of large imbalances that require preventive and corrective actions to be taken. To support our efforts toward meeting these commitments, we call on our Framework Working Group, with technical support from the IMF and other international organizations, to develop these indicative guidelines, with progress to be discussed by our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in the first half of 2011; and, in Gyeongju, our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors called on the IMF to provide an assessment as part of the MAP on the progress toward external sustainability and the consistency of fiscal, monetary, financial sector, structural, exchange rate and other policies. In light of this, the first such assessment, to be based on the above mentioned indicative guidelines, will be initiated and undertaken in due course under

the French Presidency.

- a modernized IMF that better reflects the changes in the world economy through greater representation of dynamic emerging markets and developing countries. These comprehensive quota and governance reforms, as outlined in the Seoul Summit Document, will enhance the IMF's legitimacy, credibility and effectiveness, making it an even stronger institution for promoting global financial stability and growth.
  - instruments to strengthen global financial safety nets, which help countries cope with financial volatility by providing them with practical tools to overcome sudden reversals of international capital flows.
  - core elements of a new financial regulatory framework, including bank capital and liquidity standards, as well as measures to better regulate and effectively resolve systemically important financial institutions, complemented by more effective oversight and supervision. This new framework, complemented by other achievements as outlined in the Seoul Summit Document, will ensure a more resilient financial system by reining in the past excesses of the financial sector and better serving the needs of our economies.
  - the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth that sets out our commitment to work in partnership with other developing countries, and LICs in particular, to help them build the capacity to achieve and maximize their growth potential, thereby contributing to global rebalancing. The Seoul Consensus complements our commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and focuses on concrete measures as summarized in our Multi-Year Action Plan on Development to make a tangible and significant difference in people's lives, including in particular through the development of infrastructure in developing countries.
  - the Financial Inclusion Action Plan, the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion and a flexible SME Finance Framework, all of which will significantly contribute to improving access to financial services and expanding opportunities for poor households and small and medium enterprises.
  - our strong commitment to direct our negotiators to engage in across-the-board negotiations to promptly bring the Doha Development Round to a successful, ambitious, comprehensive, and balanced conclusion consistent with the mandate of the Doha Development Round and built on the progress already achieved. We recognize that 2011 is a critical window of opportunity, albeit narrow, and that engagement among our representatives must intensify and expand. We now need to complete the end game. Once such an outcome is reached, we commit to seek ratification, where necessary, in our respective systems. We are also committed to resisting all forms of protectionist measures.
10. We will continue to monitor and assess ongoing implementation of the commitments made today and in the past in a transparent and objective way. We hold ourselves accountable. What we promise, we will deliver.
11. Building on our achievements to date, we have agreed to work further on macroprudential policy frameworks; better reflect the perspective of emerging market economies in financial regulatory reforms; strengthen regulation and oversight of shadow

banking; further work on regulation and supervision of commodity derivatives markets; improve market integrity and efficiency; enhance consumer protection; pursue all outstanding governance reform issues at the IMF and World Bank; and build a more stable and resilient international monetary system, including by further strengthening global financial safety nets. We will also expand our MAP based on the indicative guidelines to be agreed.

12. To promote resilience, job creation and mitigate risks for development, we will prioritize action under the Seoul Consensus on addressing critical bottlenecks, including infrastructure deficits, food market volatility, and exclusion from financial services.
13. To provide broader, forward-looking leadership in the post-crisis economy, we will also continue our work to prevent and tackle corruption through our Anti-Corruption Action Plan; rationalize and phase-out over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies; mitigate excessive fossil fuel price volatility; safeguard the global marine environment; and combat the challenges of global climate change.
14. We reaffirm our resolute commitment to fight climate change, as reflected in the Leaders' Seoul Summit Document. We appreciate President Felipe Calderon's briefing on the status of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations, as well as Prime Minister Meles Zenawi's briefing on the report of the High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing submitted to the UN Secretary-General. We will spare no effort to reach a balanced and successful outcome in Cancun.
15. We welcome the Fourth UN LDC Summit in Turkey and the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Korea, both to be held in 2011.
16. Recognizing the importance of private sector-led growth and job creation, we welcome the Seoul G20 Business Summit and look forward to continuing the G20 Business Summit in upcoming Summits.
17. The actions agreed today will help to further strengthen the global economy, accelerate job creation, ensure more stable financial markets, narrow the development gap and promote broadly shared growth beyond crisis.
18. We look forward to our next meeting in 2011 in France, and subsequent meeting in 2012 in Mexico.
19. We thank Korea for its G20 Presidency and for hosting the successful Seoul Summit.
20. The Seoul Summit Document, which we have agreed, follows.

*For the Seoul Summit Document and Annexes, please visit [www.g20.go.kr](http://www.g20.go.kr)*

# Economic News Briefing

## Korea grows 0.7% in the third quarter

Korea's real GDP grew 0.7 percent in the third quarter of 2010 (*advanced*) compared to the previous quarter. From a year earlier, it expanded 4.5 percent.

On the production side, the manufacturing sector was up 2.0 percent from the previous quarter thanks to the robustness of machinery and transport equipment. The construction sector shifted to the positive side to record a 0.4 percent rise thanks to the increasing civil engineering works. The service sector increased 0.3 percent, reflecting an uptrend in wholesale & retail sales, hotels & restaurants and real estate & renting.

On the expenditure side, private consumption rose by 1.3 percent while government consumption fell by 0.6 percent. Facility investment and construction investment expanded by 6.3 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively. Exports rose 1.9 percent led by increased exports of petrochemical products, semiconductors and automobiles. Imports grew 2.5 percent driven by the imports of crude petroleum & natural gas and general machinery.

Real GDI (gross domestic income), which reflect the change in GDP in terms of trade, was up 0.2 percent from the previous quarter and increased 4.5 percent year-on-year.

Meanwhile, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of Korea decided on November 16 to raise the base rate from 2.25% of its current level to 2.50%.

**<GDP by production and expenditure\*>***(Percentage change from previous period)*

	2009 <sup>1</sup>					2010 <sup>1</sup>		
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
GDP	0.2	0.2	2.4	3.2	0.2	2.1(8.1) <sup>2</sup>	1.4 (7.2)	0.7 (4.5)
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	1.6	-0.1	-0.4	2.9	0.4	-4.9 (-1.9)	0.1 (-2.2)	-2.0 (-6.1)
Manufacturing	-1.6	-2.5	8.0	9.4	-1.7	4.2 (20.7)	5.2 (18.0)	2.0 (9.9)
Construction	1.9	4.4	1.2	-1.0	-0.6	1.9 (1.5)	-0.9 (-0.5)	0.4 (0.8)
Services <sup>3</sup>	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.6 (4.4)	0.1 (3.6)	0.3 (2.9)
Private consumption	0.2	0.3	3.3	1.7	0.4	0.7 (6.3)	0.8 (3.7)	1.3 (3.3)
Government consumption	5.0	2.9	0.7	0.0	-2.4	5.8 (3.8)	0.1 (3.2)	-0.6 (2.9)
Facility investment	-9.1	-10.5	9.0	10.8	5.3	2.4 (29.9)	9.1 (30.2)	6.3 (25.2)
Construction investment	4.4	5.9	1.8	-0.7	-0.1	1.3 (2.3)	-3.6 (-2.9)	1.5 (-2.1)
Goods exports <sup>4</sup>	0.0	-1.7	13.5	5.1	-1.5	3.7 (21.6)	7.0 (14.9)	1.9 (11.5)
Goods imports <sup>4</sup>	-7.9	-5.8	8.7	8.0	-1.3	5.1 (21.8)	9.5 (22.1)	2.5 (16.5)
GDI	1.7	0.1	4.7	1.4	2.8	1.1 (9.2)	0.5 (6.0)	0.2 (4.5)

\*At 2005 chained prices in seasonally adjusted terms

1. Preliminary

2. Percentage changes from the same period in the previous year in original terms

3. Wholesale &amp; retail sales, hotels &amp; restaurants, transportation &amp; storage, communication services, financial &amp; insurance services, real estate &amp; renting, business services, public administration, defense &amp; social security, educational services, healthcare &amp; social welfare services, entertainment, cultural &amp; sports services and other services are included.

4. FOB basis

**Korea climbs three notches in business climate ranking**

The World Bank released its annual report titled “Doing Business 2011,” in which Korea was ranked 16<sup>th</sup> place among 183 countries in terms of business environment. According to the report, Korea ranked 12<sup>th</sup> among OECD members, 6<sup>th</sup> within the G20 countries, and 3<sup>rd</sup> in East Asia. Korea had placed 27<sup>th</sup> in 2005, 23<sup>rd</sup> in 2008 and 19<sup>th</sup> in 2009. Korea moved up three notches this year as the bank decided not to take labor flexibility in the evaluation criteria.

According to the report, Korea received high marks in areas such as debt collection procedures (5<sup>th</sup>), international trade (8<sup>th</sup>), bankruptcy procedures (13<sup>th</sup>), accessibility to financing (15<sup>th</sup>), and architecture-related licenses and permits (22<sup>nd</sup>). On the contrary, Korea showed weakness in categories such as investment protection and registration of property rights (74<sup>th</sup>), starting an enterprise (60<sup>th</sup>) and tax payments (49<sup>th</sup>). The Doing Business report, which began in 2003, is one of the key measures to gauge worldwide business environment.

## President Lee discusses cooperation with ASEAN

President Lee Myung-bak attended the Korea-ASEAN Summit and the ASEAN+3 Summit in Hanoi, Vietnam on October 29, where he discussed the future of regional cooperation in East Asia. At the Korea-ASEAN Summit, President Lee and the leaders of ASEAN countries agreed to upgrade the status of Korea-ASEAN ties to that of “strategic partnership”, and to enhance cooperation in the fields of trade, development cooperation, cultural exchange, and security, among others.

Meanwhile, the ASEAN+3 Summit presented an opportunity to exchange ideas on further cooperation among ASEAN+3 nations. Stressing the importance of interregional cooperation, President Lee proposed forming a second East Asia Vision Group (EAVG II), which would assess various cooperation by ASEAN+3. The leaders of ASEAN+3 countries welcomed his suggestion and agreed to cooperate in the establishment of the group.

## Korea unveils extra measures to promote KTB trading

On October 29, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance introduced fresh measures to spur trading of Korea Treasury Bonds (KTBs). The first set of measures, which were announced on December 2009, has helped boost trading and strengthened the market making functions of primary dealers. In particular, trade in long term KTBs have increased sharply from 735 deals in December 2009 to 5,593 deals in September 2010. However, it has been insufficient for the KTB market to settle down as a dealer’s market, and that prompted the government to improve the existing rules.

First, the Korean government will reinforce the primary dealers’ market making functions by downsizing the maximum asking price gap and increasing the number of mandatory asking prices. Second, the government will encourage participation of primary dealers in the long-term KTB market by taking into account trading volumes of 10-year KTBs in their performance assessment. Third, as a means to promote competition, primary dealers will be given different incentives in accordance with their performance in the market. Finally, in order to stabilize the KTB trading system and financial market, the BIS ratio requirements of the primary dealers will be raised and a minimum BIS ratio requirement will be raised.

## Korea reveals new national employment strategy

On October 12, the government released the “National Employment Strategy 2020 for the Harmony of Growth, Employment and Welfare,” aiming at boosting the employment rate from the current level of 62.9 percent to 70 percent by 2020.

The strategy outlines five implementation tasks: first, local governments-and private company-initiated job creation; second, establishment of a fair and dynamic labor market; third, expansion of flexible workplace programs to promote work-life balance; four, promotion of older workers’ employment; and finally, creation of job opportunities for recipients of basic livelihood security.

Recognizing the importance of the collaboration from local governments and private companies in creating decent jobs, the government plans to set up a consultative body to address job-related issues. Furthermore, the government will announce an annual list of top 100 companies which contribute to promoting job creation and award them for their accomplishments. In an effort to establish a fair and dynamic labor market, the government will focus on improving subcontractors’ employment practices. In addition, the government will promote flexible working system, which allows employees to manage work-life balance and encourages women who have stopped working to raise children to take up new opportunities. In preparing for an aging society, the government will revitalize the wage peak system, where wages will be cut at a certain age in exchange for guaranteeing employment. In addition, the government will help recipients of basic livelihood security escape from the poverty trap by providing employment opportunities.

## Korea to invest 40 trillion won in renewable energy

The Korean government announced an ambitious plan to invest 40 trillion won in the renewable energy sector by 2015. The plan, announced by the Ministry of Knowledge and Economy on October 14, will be a joint effort between the public and private sector, with the government spending 7 trillion won to support R&Ds, and private industries investing 33 trillion won in core technologies.

As part of the R&D support plan, the government will invest 1.5 trillion won in developing 10 core clean technology areas including thin-film solar cells and offshore wind turbines, as well as spend another trillion won in developing parts and materials. In order to establish a strong local market for clean energy, the “Top 10 Green Project,” which involves building renewable energy facilities in selected areas such as ports, schools and industrial complexes, will be implemented. In addition, the government will establish a comprehensive support system to help renewable energy companies enter overseas markets, and set up a 100 billion won guarantee fund for the renewable energy sector. Implementing a successful renewable energy plan will allow Korea’s exports of clean energy to reach \$36.2 billion by 2015, creating up to 110,000 jobs.



# Statistical Appendices

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# 1. National accounts

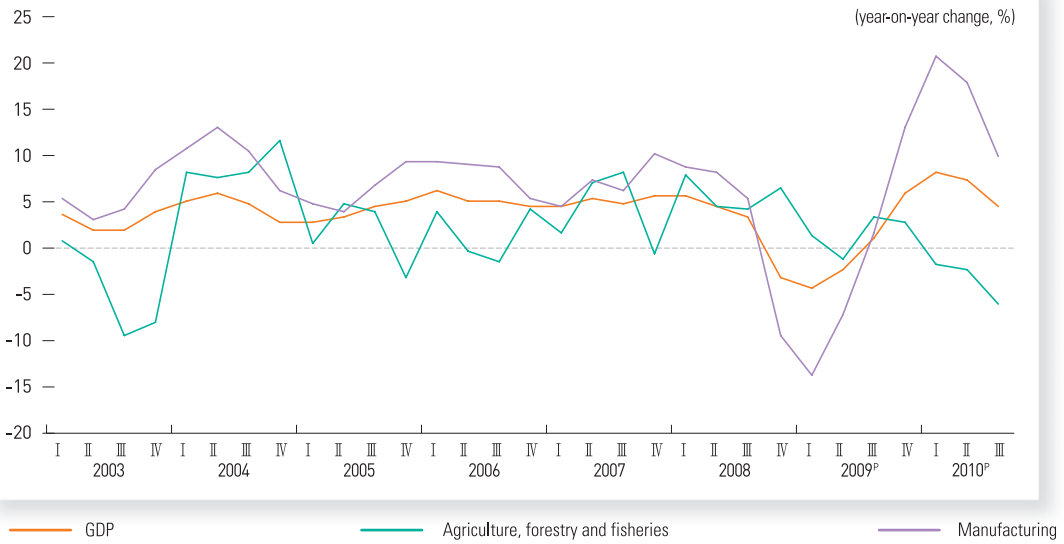
(year-on-year change, %, chained 2005 year prices)

Period	Real GDP			Final consumption expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation		
	Agri., fores. & fisheries	Manufacturing			Construction	Facilities	
2003	2.8	-5.4	5.4	0.5	4.4	8.5	-1.5
2004	4.6	9.1	10.0	1.0	2.1	1.3	3.8
2005	4.0	1.3	6.2	4.6	1.9	-0.4	5.3
2006	5.2	1.5	8.1	5.1	3.4	0.5	8.2
2007	5.1	4.0	7.2	5.1	4.2	1.4	9.3
2008	2.3	5.6	2.9	2.0	-1.9	-2.8	-1.0
2009 <sup>P</sup>	0.2	1.6	-1.6	1.3	-0.2	4.4	-9.1
2003 I	3.5	0.7	5.4	2.0	5.1	8.2	2.9
2003 II	1.8	-1.6	3.1	0.3	4.7	8.4	-0.7
2003 III	2.0	-9.6	4.3	0.0	2.8	8.3	-5.8
2003 IV	3.9	-8.0	8.5	-0.4	5.0	9.0	-2.2
2004 I	5.2	8.2	10.9	-0.1	2.3	5.3	-0.6
2004 II	5.9	7.6	12.9	1.3	4.9	4.2	6.4
2004 III	4.8	8.3	10.4	1.0	3.1	1.2	7.7
2004 IV	2.7	11.6	6.2	1.8	-1.4	-3.5	1.8
2005 I	2.7	0.4	4.8	2.7	-0.3	-3.1	3.4
2005 II	3.4	4.8	3.9	4.7	1.8	0.9	2.8
2005 III	4.5	3.8	6.7	5.9	1.5	-0.3	4.1
2005 IV	5.1	-3.1	9.3	4.9	3.9	0.3	10.8
2006 I	6.1	3.9	9.4	5.8	3.8	1.9	7.2
2006 II	5.1	-0.3	9.1	4.9	0.1	-4.2	8.0
2006 III	5.0	-1.4	8.7	4.6	4.0	-0.5	12.0
2006 IV	4.6	4.2	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.7
2007 I	4.5	1.6	4.5	5.1	7.3	4.4	12.6
2007 II	5.3	7.0	7.2	5.4	5.7	2.0	13.0
2007 III	4.9	8.2	6.3	5.3	1.5	-0.2	4.0
2007 IV	5.7	-0.7	10.2	4.7	3.1	0.4	8.0
2008 I	5.5	7.8	8.9	4.3	-0.6	-2.5	2.8
2008 II	4.4	4.6	8.3	3.0	0.6	-0.5	2.0
2008 III	3.3	4.3	5.3	2.4	2.1	0.4	5.3
2008 IV	-3.3	6.5	-9.4	-1.7	-8.7	-7.7	-13.3
2009 <sup>P</sup> I	-4.3	1.5	-13.6	-2.0	-7.4	2.8	-23.1
2009 <sup>P</sup> II	-2.2	-1.3	-7.2	0.7	-2.3	5.1	-17.3
2009 <sup>P</sup> III	1.0	3.3	1.7	1.7	0.4	4.4	-7.0
2009 <sup>P</sup> IV	6.0	2.8	13.0	4.7	7.1	5.0	13.3
2010 <sup>P</sup> I	8.1	-1.9	20.7	5.7	11.4	2.3	29.9
2010 <sup>P</sup> II	7.2	-2.2	18.0	3.6	6.4	-2.9	30.2
2010 <sup>P</sup> III	4.5	-6.1	9.9	3.2	7.0	-2.1	25.2

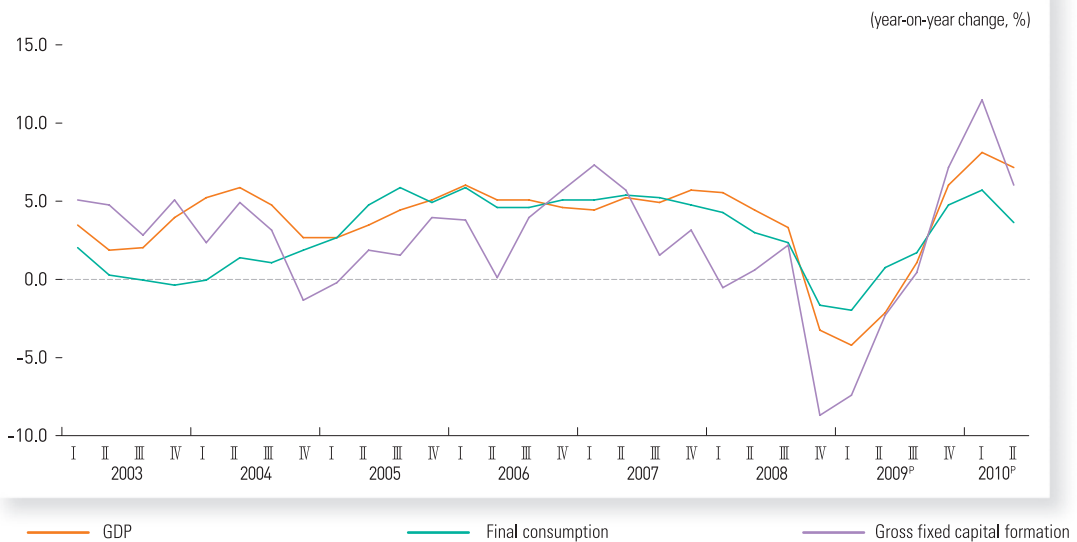
P: Preliminary

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, 2005 = 100)

Period	Production index		Shipment index		Inventory index		Service production index	
	Production index	Y-o-Y change (%)	Shipment index	Y-o-Y change (%)	Inventory index	Y-o-Y change (%)	Service production index	Y-o-Y change (%)
2008	119.8	3.4	118.3	2.6	125.5	7.1	116.1	3.6
2009	118.9	-0.8	116.3	-1.7	115.5	-8.0	118.4	2.0
2008 I	121.9	11.2	119.8	9.3	123.6	8.4	114.0	6.8
II	125.5	9.2	123.0	6.8	133.2	16.3	116.0	4.3
III	119.6	5.9	118.0	5.5	132.0	17.1	116.4	3.4
IV	112.4	-11.0	112.4	-9.9	125.5	7.1	118.1	0.0
2009 I	102.8	-15.7	101.9	-14.9	115.9	-6.2	113.7	-0.3
II	117.8	-6.1	115.9	-5.8	110.6	-16.9	118.8	2.4
III	124.7	4.3	120.5	2.1	113.3	-14.2	118.6	1.9
IV	130.5	16.2	126.8	12.8	115.5	-8.0	122.5	3.7
2010 I	129.3	25.8	124.1	21.8	123.6	6.6	120.2	5.7
II	140.8	19.5	135.8	17.2	127.9	15.6	123.6	4.0
III <sup>P</sup>	139.4	11.8	134.0	11.2	133.8	18.1	121.3	2.3
2008 1	126.3	12.0	121.9	10.5	123.9	4.5	114.3	8.0
2	111.1	10.9	109.9	8.1	124.3	7.5	109.6	6.6
3	128.3	10.9	127.6	9.2	123.6	8.4	118.1	6.0
4	126.5	11.2	124.8	8.9	124.6	11.4	116.1	6.1
5	126.5	9.2	123.7	6.6	128.7	12.7	116.7	4.1
6	123.5	7.3	120.5	4.9	133.1	16.2	115.1	2.7
7	123.4	8.9	121.6	8.0	132.4	14.5	117.4	4.7
8	116.2	2.2	114.7	2.0	132.1	14.3	114.2	1.2
9	119.1	6.7	117.6	6.3	132.0	17.1	117.5	4.2
10	126.7	-1.5	124.2	-1.7	134.7	17.1	118.9	3.1
11	110.3	-13.6	109.8	-12.9	133.2	15.9	113.3	-2.0
12	100.0	-18.4	103.2	-15.1	125.5	7.1	122.2	-1.0
2009 1	93.8	-25.7	93.1	-23.6	123.7	-0.2	112.4	-1.7
2	99.8	-10.2	99.4	-9.6	117.6	-5.4	109.5	-0.1
3	114.7	-10.6	113.3	-11.2	115.9	-6.2	119.2	0.9
4	116.1	-8.2	114.7	-8.1	112.4	-9.8	119.9	3.3
5	115.0	-9.1	112.8	-8.8	111.4	-13.4	118.5	1.5
6	122.2	-1.1	120.1	-0.3	110.6	-16.9	118.0	2.5
7	124.3	0.7	120.0	-1.3	112.3	-15.2	118.1	0.6
8	117.4	1.0	113.5	-1.0	112.8	-14.6	115.5	1.1
9	132.3	11.1	127.9	8.8	113.3	-14.2	122.3	4.1
10	127.0	0.2	123.4	-0.6	112.6	-16.4	118.3	-0.5
11	130.3	18.1	126.8	15.5	113.7	-14.6	118.1	4.2
12	134.2	34.2	130.2	26.2	115.5	-8.0	131.0	7.2
2010 1	128.5	37.0	123.0	32.1	119.2	-3.6	117.3	4.4
2	118.7	18.9	113.7	14.4	122.5	4.2	117.5	7.3
3	140.7	22.7	135.6	19.7	123.6	6.6	125.8	5.5
4	139.4	20.1	134.9	17.6	124.6	10.9	124.4	3.8
5	139.9	21.7	134.2	19.0	127.9	14.8	122.9	3.7
6	143.2	17.2	138.2	15.1	127.9	15.6	123.5	4.7
7	143.7	15.6	137.1	14.3	132.8	18.3	121.9	3.2
8 <sup>P</sup>	137.2	16.9	132.2	16.5	134.1	18.9	120.5	4.3
9 <sup>P</sup>	137.4	3.9	132.6	3.7	133.8	18.1	121.5	-0.7

P: Preliminary  
Source: Statistics Korea

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

Period	Production capacity index (2005=100)	Y-o-Y change (%)	Operation ratio index (2005=100)	Y-o-Y change (%)	Average operation ratio (%)
2008	115.3	5.1	97.2	-3.2	77.5
2009	118.9	3.1	93.5	-3.8	74.6
2008 I	113.8	5.9	99.3	2.2	81.5
II	115.1	6.3	103.1	0.5	80.8
III	116.0	5.3	95.5	-0.7	78.3
IV	116.4	3.4	91.1	-13.6	69.6
2009 I	116.8	2.6	81.4	-18.0	66.9
II	117.8	2.3	94.6	-8.2	74.2
III	119.7	3.2	97.8	2.4	78.8
IV	121.1	4.0	100.3	10.1	78.4
2010 I	122.7	5.1	97.7	20.0	80.5
II	124.6	5.8	106.5	12.6	83.0
III <sup>P</sup>	127.5	6.5	100.9	3.2	82.6
2008 1	113.8	6.2	103.2	3.4	82.1
2	113.8	5.9	89.5	1.5	80.6
3	113.9	5.8	105.1	1.4	81.7
4	114.3	5.9	104.7	3.2	82.1
5	115.4	6.7	103.3	-0.6	80.1
6	115.7	6.2	101.2	-1.3	80.1
7	115.7	5.5	99.8	1.5	79.3
8	116.0	5.3	92.2	-4.6	78.3
9	116.2	4.9	94.5	0.7	77.3
10	116.3	3.6	104.1	-4.8	76.9
11	116.3	3.4	89.4	-16.8	69.1
12	116.7	3.3	79.7	-20.1	62.8
2009 1	116.8	2.6	73.5	-28.8	62.8
2	116.7	2.5	79.5	-11.2	67.7
3	117.0	2.7	91.1	-13.3	70.3
4	117.6	2.9	93.4	-10.8	72.4
5	117.6	1.9	92.6	-10.4	73.6
6	118.3	2.2	97.9	-3.3	76.6
7	119.1	2.9	98.6	-1.2	78.7
8	119.5	3.0	91.1	-1.2	77.7
9	120.4	3.6	103.6	9.6	79.9
10	120.6	3.7	99.1	-4.8	77.3
11	120.8	3.9	100.6	12.5	78.2
12	121.9	4.5	101.1	26.9	79.6
2010 1	122.1	4.5	97.4	32.5	78.9
2	122.4	4.9	88.4	11.2	80.3
3	123.6	5.6	107.2	17.7	82.4
4	123.8	5.3	106.6	14.1	82.2
5	124.8	6.1	104.8	13.2	82.8
6	125.1	5.7	108.2	10.5	84.0
7	126.7	6.4	106.8	8.3	84.8
8 <sup>P</sup>	127.7	6.9	97.9	7.5	81.6
9 <sup>P</sup>	128.2	6.5	97.9	-5.5	81.5

P: Preliminary  
Source: Statistics Korea

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

(constant prices, 2005 = 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 (%)
2008	110.6	1.1	126.4	1.6	104.9	-3.0	110.0	1.4
2009	113.5	2.6	136.7	8.1	105.2	0.3	111.3	1.2
2008 I	111.5	4.5	129.9	8.7	103.6	4.0	109.2	2.3
II	111.7	2.9	134.1	8.0	107.2	-2.7	108.8	1.3
III	108.8	1.4	125.8	-0.1	94.0	0.3	112.3	1.5
IV	110.4	-4.2	115.7	-9.6	115.0	-10.7	109.5	0.2
2009 I	106.3	-4.7	114.4	-11.9	102.0	-1.5	107.7	-1.4
II	113.4	1.5	141.8	5.7	106.6	-0.6	109.3	0.5
III	111.9	2.8	135.7	7.9	93.3	-0.7	114.4	1.9
IV	122.3	10.8	154.9	33.9	118.9	3.4	114.0	4.1
2010 I	116.8	9.9	148.1	29.5	104.8	2.7	111.3	3.3
II	118.9	4.9	149.4	5.4	114.0	6.9	113.1	3.5
III <sup>P</sup>	120.2	7.4	158.6	16.9	100.0	0.9	117.6	2.8
2008 1	111.7	5.4	128.3	8.1	104.4	6.7	108.8	4.3
2	107.3	3.5	117.8	6.1	97.8	7.2	108.4	0.6
3	115.4	4.6	143.6	11.4	108.5	-1.3	110.5	2.2
4	113.4	6.3	139.1	15.6	108.5	-2.8	109.5	4.5
5	115.1	3.3	136.0	7.9	112.1	-3.7	112.3	2.0
6	106.5	-0.7	127.1	0.6	100.9	-1.8	104.5	-2.7
7	109.6	4.2	140.7	7.9	97.6	3.5	106.1	1.0
8	106.2	2.2	121.5	-4.7	86.2	8.8	112.0	2.0
9	110.7	-1.8	115.2	-3.8	98.1	-8.9	118.8	1.6
10	109.7	-3.3	123.9	-0.5	111.6	-10.1	106.6	-2.2
11	108.9	-4.6	108.9	-15.3	120.3	-7.7	107.7	1.2
12	112.7	-4.8	114.4	-12.5	113.1	-14.3	114.3	1.5
2009 1	108.5	-2.9	103.9	-19.0	102.6	-1.7	114.8	5.5
2	100.9	-6.0	115.8	-1.7	96.1	-1.7	99.0	-8.7
3	109.4	-5.2	123.6	-13.9	107.4	-1.0	109.2	-1.2
4	108.6	-4.2	123.7	-11.1	108.3	-0.2	107.1	-2.2
5	117.0	1.7	144.0	5.9	112.1	0.0	113.0	0.6
6	114.6	7.6	157.8	24.2	99.4	-1.5	107.8	3.2
7	110.9	1.2	138.3	-1.7	94.3	-3.4	111.1	4.7
8	106.7	0.5	122.7	1.0	85.6	-0.7	112.9	0.8
9	118.1	6.7	146.0	26.7	100.1	2.0	119.1	0.3
10	120.4	9.8	144.7	16.8	114.9	3.0	116.8	9.6
11	119.5	9.7	153.2	40.7	120.7	0.3	109.3	1.5
12	127.0	12.7	166.8	45.8	121.2	7.2	116.0	1.5
2010 1	116.0	6.9	145.6	40.1	107.3	4.6	108.8	-5.2
2	114.1	13.1	140.1	21.0	98.6	2.6	112.2	13.3
3	120.2	9.9	158.6	28.3	108.5	1.0	112.8	3.3
4	116.5	7.3	144.1	16.5	112.7	4.1	110.6	3.3
5	121.3	3.7	146.7	1.9	120.5	7.5	116.2	2.8
6	118.9	3.8	157.5	-0.2	108.9	9.6	112.4	4.3
7	120.5	8.7	163.8	18.4	103.1	9.3	114.9	3.4
8 <sup>P</sup>	116.6	9.3	154.3	25.8	89.6	4.7	116.5	3.1
9 <sup>P</sup>	123.4	4.5	157.7	8.0	107.2	7.1	121.5	2.0

P: Preliminary  
Source: Statistics Korea

## 5. Consumer goods shipment index and consumer sentiment index

See graph 2-6

Period	Domestic consumer goods shipment index (2005=100)						Consumer sentiment index
			Durable goods			Non-durable goods	
		Y-o-Y change (%)		Y-o-Y change (%)		Y-o-Y change (%)	
2008	114.8	1.6	126.8	1.8	109.9	1.4	-
2009	115.5	0.6	133.9	5.6	108.1	-1.6	-
2008 I	117.5	5.8	133.3	11.3	111.1	3.3	-
II	115.7	4.2	136.5	11.4	107.4	0.9	-
III	113.8	2.2	123.0	0.1	110.1	3.2	-
IV	111.9	-5.7	114.4	-13.9	111.0	-1.8	-
2009 I	106.7	-9.2	112.7	-15.5	104.3	-6.1	-
II	114.1	-1.4	138.0	1.1	104.5	-2.7	-
III	118.8	4.4	138.0	12.2	111.1	0.9	-
IV	122.5	9.5	147.0	28.5	112.6	1.4	-
2010 I	117.6	10.2	136.1	20.8	110.2	5.7	-
II	119.2	4.5	139.7	1.2	111.0	6.2	-
III	120.1	1.1	139.1	0.8	112.5	1.3	-
2008 1	125.4	9.1	132.6	12.4	122.5	7.8	-
2	106.5	2.1	123.1	8.3	99.8	-0.7	-
3	120.6	5.7	144.2	12.8	111.1	2.3	-
4	119.8	7.3	144.2	20.3	110.1	1.7	-
5	115.7	2.4	136.9	9.3	107.2	-0.7	-
6	111.7	2.9	128.5	5.0	105.0	2.0	-
7	117.8	7.4	134.3	8.0	111.1	6.9	84
8	111.7	-1.1	118.6	-5.1	108.9	0.7	96
9	112.0	0.6	116.1	-2.8	110.3	2.1	96
10	119.7	-1.6	127.7	-6.4	116.6	0.8	88
11	107.0	-9.3	111.0	-15.8	105.4	-6.2	84
12	109.1	-6.3	104.4	-19.8	111.0	0.1	81
2009 1	106.4	-15.2	98.6	-25.6	109.5	-10.6	84
2	102.7	-3.6	115.1	-6.5	97.7	-2.1	85
3	110.9	-8.0	124.4	-13.7	105.6	-5.0	84
4	111.3	-7.1	119.1	-17.4	108.2	-1.7	98
5	112.7	-2.6	138.9	1.5	102.2	-4.7	105
6	118.2	5.8	156.1	21.5	103.0	-1.9	106
7	118.1	0.3	144.3	7.4	107.7	-3.1	109
8	110.0	-1.5	124.6	5.1	104.2	-4.3	114
9	128.2	14.5	145.0	24.9	121.5	10.2	114
10	120.2	0.4	138.8	8.7	112.7	-3.3	117
11	118.8	11.0	146.0	31.5	107.9	2.4	113
12	128.4	17.7	156.1	49.5	117.3	5.7	113
2010 1	122.3	14.9	135.5	37.4	117.0	6.8	113
2	109.5	6.6	129.1	12.2	101.7	4.1	111
3	121.0	9.1	143.8	15.6	111.9	6.0	110
4	119.5	7.4	135.2	13.5	113.2	4.6	110
5	116.3	3.2	135.5	-2.4	108.7	6.4	111
6	121.9	3.1	148.5	-4.9	111.2	8.0	112
7	121.3	2.7	146.1	1.2	111.3	3.3	112
8	118.7	7.9	133.9	7.5	112.6	8.1	110
9	120.4	-6.1	137.2	-5.4	113.7	-6.4	109
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	108

P: Preliminary

Source: Statistics Korea & The Bank of Korea

## 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 (2005=100)	Domestic machinery shipment excluding ship (2005=100)
	Total	Public	Private	Manufacturing		
2009	20,718	3,735	16,983	9,111	109.3	110.4
2009 I	5,033	932	4,101	1,992	97.0	98.7
II	4,942	696	4,246	2,212	110.4	112.7
III	5,591	1,345	4,246	2,321	107.7	107.5
IV	5,152	763	4,389	2,586	122.2	122.6
2010 I	5,563	525	5,038	2,956	121.7	119.6
II	6,136	409	5,727	3,509	137.5	148.1
III <sup>P</sup>	5,547	375	5,172	3,009	137.5	139.6
2009 7	2,494	1,073	1,421	754	101.9	107.5
8	1,340	71	1,268	653	100.7	98.2
9	1,757	200	1,557	914	120.4	116.8
10	1,541	84	1,458	836	112.4	109.1
11	1,942	433	1,509	941	121.4	116.3
12	1,669	246	1,422	810	132.9	142.3
2010 1	1,752	169	1,583	1,010	107.6	111.6
2	1,630	107	1,523	880	114.5	105.7
3	2,181	249	1,932	1,065	142.9	141.5
4	1,823	127	1,696	1,053	131.9	143.1
5	2,168	122	2,046	1,331	133.0	145.7
6	2,145	160	1,986	1,125	147.6	155.4
7	2,017	105	1,912	1,070	136.4	144.0
8 <sup>P</sup>	1,697	102	1,595	911	141.4	137.2
9 <sup>P</sup>	1,833	168	1,665	1,027	134.6	137.5
<i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i>						
2009	-11.8	61.7	-19.9	-27.2	-8.2	-5.2
2009 I	-35.5	150.8	-44.8	-59.1	-18.3	-12.7
II	-17.7	29.9	-22.3	-27.6	-12.9	-8.0
III	3.4	280.2	-16.0	-19.4	-9.9	-6.4
IV	20.0	-27.2	35.2	51.5	10.0	6.4
2010 I	10.5	-43.7	22.9	48.4	25.5	21.2
II	24.2	-41.2	34.9	58.6	24.5	31.4
III <sup>P</sup>	-0.8	-72.2	21.8	29.6	27.7	29.9
2009 7	6.1	498.5	-34.6	-38.1	-18.3	-10.9
8	-19.6	-17.4	-19.7	-30.7	-15.6	-9.9
9	26.5	127.5	19.7	27.3	5.3	1.6
10	-7.9	-79.0	14.3	16.5	-0.5	-5.3
11	56.2	110.1	45.5	74.6	10.1	4.0
12	21.2	-44.5	52.4	79.5	20.8	20.1
2010 1	11.2	-27.1	17.8	41.4	20.9	31.0
2	-3.1	-79.4	30.9	65.7	19.5	8.1
3	22.9	37.2	21.3	42.7	34.7	25.1
4	25.1	39.0	24.2	57.0	25.6	29.0
5	57.5	26.8	59.8	102.3	24.3	39.8
6	1.8	-68.6	24.1	27.3	23.9	26.3
7	-19.1	-90.2	34.6	42.0	33.9	34.0
8 <sup>P</sup>	26.6	42.5	25.8	39.6	40.4	39.6
9 <sup>P</sup>	4.3	-16.0	6.9	12.4	11.8	17.7

P: Preliminary  
Source: Statistics Korea

## 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	
2009	89,863	32,393	52,562	107,011	50,771	51,914	
2009	I	19,130	6,570	11,544	18,104	9,219	8,263
	II	23,628	8,665	13,577	26,392	17,747	7,760
	III	22,106	7,875	13,029	19,719	8,826	9,971
	IV	25,000	9,284	14,412	42,795	14,980	25,920
2010	I	20,066	7,317	11,870	16,848	7,646	8,335
	II	24,196	9,171	14,011	24,649	6,746	16,453
2009	7	6,988	2,362	4,252	6,009	3,314	2,398
	8	6,719	2,427	3,929	4,660	1,756	2,807
	9	8,398	3,085	4,848	9,050	3,756	4,766
	10	7,301	2,585	4,354	10,570	4,700	5,616
	11	8,060	2,780	4,854	14,538	5,101	8,853
	12	9,639	3,919	5,204	17,688	5,179	11,451
2010	1	6,414	2,222	3,924	6,643	2,286	4,074
	2	6,051	2,236	3,589	4,615	2,109	2,163
	3	7,602	2,859	4,357	5,590	3,252	2,099
	4	7,355	2,623	4,473	6,418	1,735	4,356
	5	7,784	2,858	4,564	8,354	1,613	6,521
	6	9,057	3,690	4,973	9,877	3,398	5,576
	7	7,635	2,798	4,495	7,346	3,830	3,315
	8 <sup>P</sup>	7,420	2,610	4,488	4,010	1,251	2,640
	9 <sup>P</sup>	7,676	2,773	4,515	7,381	1,567	5,293
<i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i>							
2009	3.3	21.2	-5.7	3.0	60.9	-21.9	
2009	I	4.3	24.5	-5.3	-12.0	33.1	-37.3
	II	6.4	31.9	-5.9	-1.1	182.9	-60.2
	III	-1.2	21.3	-11.8	7.6	78.9	-14.3
	IV	3.7	10.7	0.4	11.6	11.6	17.3
2010	I	4.9	11.4	2.8	-6.9	-17.1	0.9
	II	2.4	5.8	3.2	-6.6	-62.0	112.0
2009	7	-2.8	16.6	-11.6	-1.8	135.8	-42.7
	8	-8.2	14.1	-18.9	-27.0	6.7	-36.6
	9	6.8	31.9	-5.4	55.3	99.6	57.4
	10	-5.9	3.5	-10.1	28.8	90.8	16.2
	11	3.2	8.1	1.7	78.8	63.3	92.5
	12	12.9	18.3	9.8	-19.6	-33.9	-9.6
2010	1	5.8	3.4	8.3	17.1	-14.7	49.4
	2	-0.8	9.6	-4.3	-6.7	-23.5	4.7
	3	9.2	20.1	4.5	-25.3	-14.0	-39.5
	4	-1.1	-0.5	1.3	-14.6	-69.8	192.8
	5	7.8	10.0	8.5	16.8	-63.6	151.2
	6	1.0	7.5	0.4	-15.8	-55.1	51.7
	7	9.3	18.4	5.7	22.2	15.6	38.2
	8 <sup>P</sup>	10.4	7.5	14.2	-13.9	-28.8	-5.9
	9 <sup>P</sup>	-8.6	-10.1	-6.9	-18.4	-58.3	11.1

P: Preliminary  
Source: Statistics Korea

## 8. Composite indices of business cycle indicators and BSI

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

Period	Leading index (2005=100)	Y-o-Y change (%)	Coincident index (2005=100)	Cycle of coincident index (2005=100)	BSI (results)	BSI (prospects)	
2007	1	109.1	5.3	110.7	101.3	85.6	96.5
	2	110.0	5.8	111.1	101.3	87.5	93.4
	3	110.4	5.8	111.7	101.4	109.4	112.3
	4	111.1	6.0	112.3	101.5	105.8	107.7
	5	111.4	5.8	112.9	101.6	104.1	110.9
	6	112.3	6.2	113.8	101.9	100.2	105.6
	7	113.3	6.7	114.7	102.4	95.8	99.3
	8	114.0	7.0	115.5	102.6	94.4	102.5
	9	114.7	7.1	115.7	102.3	101.5	111.8
	10	115.4	7.2	116.2	102.4	108.3	116.3
	11	116.2	7.4	116.9	102.6	106.0	112.4
	12	116.6	7.2	118.0	103.1	98.9	103.4
2008	1	116.3	6.3	119.1	103.6	95.2	103.0
	2	115.6	5.0	119.3	103.4	95.6	94.8
	3	115.2	3.9	119.7	103.3	101.1	102.1
	4	115.1	3.2	119.7	102.8	101.7	98.1
	5	115.1	2.6	119.9	102.6	98.1	104.7
	6	114.6	1.5	119.7	102.0	79.1	95.3
	7	114.0	0.5	119.9	101.8	80.8	83.2
	8	113.8	-0.1	120.2	101.6	83.1	80.8
	9	113.6	-0.7	120.5	101.4	76.8	98.3
	10	112.7	-1.8	120.3	100.8	64.6	84.9
	11	111.1	-3.4	118.7	99.1	53.7	63.7
	12	110.4	-4.2	116.0	96.4	52.4	55.0
2009	1	110.8	-3.9	113.7	94.1	58.1	52.0
	2	112.2	-2.6	113.9	93.9	62.4	66.0
	3	113.5	-1.4	115.3	94.6	89.0	76.1
	4	115.4	0.4	117.3	95.9	93.7	86.7
	5	117.6	2.7	118.4	96.3	100.9	103.8
	6	120.3	5.5	120.5	97.7	96.6	100.2
	7	122.1	7.6	121.8	98.3	98.5	98.7
	8	123.2	8.8	122.8	98.7	96.0	99.8
	9	123.9	9.6	123.6	98.9	110.5	117.0
	10	124.7	10.3	124.1	98.9	107.5	116.5
	11	126.1	11.3	124.7	99.0	103.8	109.0
	12	127.0	11.6	125.2	98.9	104.8	105.9
2010	1	127.4	11.3	126.2	99.3	99.2	103.1
	2	127.1	10.3	127.7	100.0	98.7	102.3
	3	127.3	9.7	128.9	100.6	113.1	116.2
	4	127.1	8.6	130.1	101.1	108.9	111.2
	5	127.7	7.9	131.0	101.4	111.9	113.4
	6	128.2 <sup>P</sup>	7.1 <sup>P</sup>	132.0 <sup>P</sup>	101.7 <sup>P</sup>	109.4	108.9
	7	129.3 <sup>P</sup>	6.8 <sup>P</sup>	133.2 <sup>P</sup>	102.2 <sup>P</sup>	105.0	107.3
	8	129.6 <sup>P</sup>	5.9 <sup>P</sup>	133.6 <sup>P</sup>	102.1 <sup>P</sup>	98.6	100.7
	9	129.5 <sup>P</sup>	4.9 <sup>P</sup>	133.1 <sup>P</sup>	101.3 <sup>P</sup>	104.1	111.1
	10	-	-	-	-	104.3	113.1
	11	-	-	-	-	-	107.1

P: Preliminary

Source: Statistics Korea & 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				
2008	-5,776.3	5,669.1	432,922.3	427,253.2	-16,671.5	5,900.0	-673.9
2009 <sup>P</sup>	42,667.6	56,127.6	373,584.4	317,456.8	-17,202.7	4,553.6	-810.9
2008 I	-4,866.4	-1,375.4	102,961.2	104,336.6	-4,936.9	1,979.7	-533.8
II	-411.5	5,526.4	118,051.3	112,524.9	-4,460.5	-521.1	-956.3
III	-8,329.7	-3,230.5	116,966.7	120,197.2	-5,837.8	1,503.3	-764.7
IV	7,831.3	4,748.6	94,943.1	90,194.5	-1,436.3	2,938.1	1,580.9
2009 <sup>P</sup> I	8,618.2	8,308.8	78,176.9	69,868.1	-1,926.2	922.3	1,313.3
II	13,097.4	17,576.0	89,680.9	72,104.9	-4,167.7	292.7	-603.6
III	10,395.5	14,702.5	98,686.7	83,984.2	-5,334.5	1,690.7	-663.2
IV	10,556.5	15,540.3	107,039.9	91,499.6	-5,774.3	1,647.9	-857.4
2010 <sup>P</sup> I	1,335.2	7,434.7	103,630.6	96,195.9	-6,041.0	756.0	-814.5
II	10,337.9	15,710.4	120,708.6	104,998.2	-4,165.9	-753.5	-453.1
III	12,058.8	16,638.0	122,002.7	105,364.7	-5,244.5	1,555.1	-889.8
2008 1	-2,343.6	-935.1	34,445.6	35,380.7	-1,957.3	840.3	-291.5
2	-2,372.0	-524.2	31,567.9	32,092.1	-2,205.7	792.3	-434.4
3	-150.8	83.9	36,947.7	36,863.8	-773.9	347.1	192.1
4	-1,578.8	1,733.1	39,062.4	37,329.3	-1,072.9	-1,914.2	-324.8
5	-566.7	367.0	38,394.7	38,027.7	-1,215.3	563.5	-281.9
6	1,734.0	3,426.3	40,594.2	37,167.9	-2,172.3	829.6	-349.6
7	-2,433.9	487.2	42,237.5	41,750.3	-2,719.6	350.0	-551.5
8	-4,676.2	-2,926.8	36,506.8	39,433.6	-1,962.9	427.4	-213.9
9	-1,219.6	-790.9	38,222.4	39,013.3	-1,155.3	725.9	0.7
10	4,644.8	2,102.2	38,026.7	35,924.5	180.5	1,590.6	771.5
11	2,408.2	1,230.4	29,504.0	28,273.6	-70.0	757.4	490.4
12	778.3	1,416.0	27,412.4	25,996.4	-1,546.8	590.1	319.0
2009 <sup>P</sup> 1	-1,612.3	-1,762.2	22,511.2	24,273.4	-710.5	596.4	264.0
2	3,585.8	3,100.1	25,260.2	22,160.1	-540.4	510.5	515.6
3	6,644.7	6,970.9	30,405.5	23,434.6	-675.3	-184.6	533.7
4	4,274.1	6,105.2	30,244.4	24,139.2	-1,117.3	-803.1	89.3
5	3,442.6	4,872.3	27,881.1	23,008.8	-1,524.4	389.6	-294.9
6	5,380.7	6,598.5	31,555.4	24,956.9	-1,526.0	706.2	-398.0
7	4,419.5	6,114.5	33,522.2	27,407.7	-1,898.0	511.1	-308.1
8	1,922.1	3,319.5	30,242.6	26,923.1	-1,803.4	617.7	-211.7
9	4,053.9	5,268.5	34,921.9	29,653.4	-1,633.1	561.9	-143.4
10	4,757.3	5,675.1	35,886.4	30,211.3	-1,312.6	559.4	-164.6
11	4,277.7	5,842.3	34,807.8	28,965.5	-1,662.7	390.0	-291.9
12	1,521.5	4,022.9	36,345.7	32,322.8	-2,799.0	698.5	-400.9
2010 <sup>P</sup> 1	-630.8	1,376.4	32,080.5	30,704.1	-2,164.4	465.4	-308.2
2	167.6	1,557.9	31,987.1	30,429.2	-1,777.9	547.9	-160.3
3	1,798.4	4,500.4	39,563.0	35,062.6	-2,098.7	-257.3	-346.0
4	1,421.6	5,124.4	40,457.5	35,333.1	-1,850.8	-1,378.3	-473.7
5	3,818.4	4,171.4	38,657.1	34,485.7	-642.7	298.3	-8.6
6	5,097.9	6,414.6	41,594.0	35,179.4	-1,672.4	326.5	29.2
7	5,817.3	7,160.4	42,899.3	35,738.9	-1,497.0	437.3	-283.4
8	2,185.7	3,806.5	38,763.8	34,957.3	-1,783.7	608.8	-445.8
9	4,055.8	5,671.1	40,339.6	34,668.5	-1,963.8	509.0	-160.5

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						Capital transfers & acquisition of non-financial assets	Changes in reserve assets	Errors and omissions
		Direct investment	Portfolio investment	Financial derivative	Other investment				
2008	-50,083.6	-15,632.6	-2,405.6	-14,769.9	-17,384.8	109.3	56,446.0	-586.1	
2009 <sup>P</sup>	26,447.9	-9,065.8	50,681.6	-5,538.1	-10,817.1	1,187.3	-69,061.1	-54.4	
2010 <sup>P</sup>									
2008 I	1,990.3	-5,781.5	-4,401.5	-1,249.5	13,533.2	-110.4	3,850.0	-973.9	
II	-3,160.7	-4,140.0	8,356.7	-1,240.7	-5,909.9	-226.8	5,717.7	-2,145.5	
III	-6,286.4	-3,661.1	-9,421.3	-3,550.4	10,564.1	-217.7	12,883.1	1,733.0	
IV	-42,626.8	-2,050.0	3,060.5	-8,729.3	-35,572.2	664.2	33,995.2	800.3	
2009 <sup>P</sup> I	-1,399.2	-2,045.4	3,532.3	-4,893.6	1,282.5	725.0	-9,017.4	1,798.4	
II	8,682.0	-172.1	16,740.2	-614.9	-7,566.0	294.8	-19,541.8	-2,237.6	
III	14,399.1	-2,137.6	19,914.7	-1,296.5	-2,258.0	176.5	-23,886.9	-907.7	
IV	4,766.0	-4,710.7	10,494.4	1,266.9	-2,275.6	-9.0	-16,615.0	1,292.5	
2010 <sup>P</sup> I	5,713.7	-2,645.7	10,547.5	407.9	-2,420.4	-175.6	-6,863.3	-185.6	
II	-4,714.0	-2,235.2	6,789.0	-1,144.7	-8,150.2	27.1	-5,600.2	-23.7	
III	-27.8	-6,747.9	14,496.2	-360.1	-7,447.1	31.1	-10,411.5	-1,619.5	
2008 1	1,171.9	-3,002.7	-949.8	-130.4	5,313.5	-58.7	1,436.1	-264.4	
2	202.3	-90.9	-3,144.5	-298.1	3,750.7	-14.9	1,703.1	466.6	
3	616.1	-2,687.9	-307.2	-821.0	4,469.0	-36.8	710.8	-1,176.1	
4	-835.4	-2,561.0	4,093.1	-560.3	-1,720.5	-86.7	2,411.3	2.9	
5	-113.8	-683.4	9,168.1	-627.6	-7,921.8	-49.1	2,264.6	-1,584.1	
6	-2,211.5	-895.6	-4,904.5	-52.8	3,732.4	-91.0	1,041.8	-564.3	
7	-6,014.3	-1,465.4	-7,025.3	-551.2	3,204.5	-176.9	9,171.4	-723.2	
8	5,113.2	-1,428.7	-343.4	-69.3	7,062.4	-107.8	-1,215.2	778.2	
9	-5,385.3	-767.0	-2,052.6	-2,929.9	297.2	67.0	4,926.9	1,678.0	
10	-23,462.3	-978.9	5,004.0	-3,888.3	-23,952.6	353.5	19,988.1	-1,170.6	
11	-13,488.5	-615.2	-2,524.0	-1,347.1	-9,215.7	213.5	10,904.2	176.1	
12	-5,676.0	-455.9	580.5	-3,493.9	-2,403.9	97.2	3,102.9	1,794.8	
2009 <sup>P</sup> 1	4,655.2	-538.7	5,678.8	-248.5	-379.9	143.5	-4,488.6	1,445.7	
2	-3,216.5	-785.8	161.4	-2,312.2	-609.6	338.7	-1,260.0	890.7	
3	-2,837.9	-720.9	-2,307.9	-2,323.9	2,272.0	242.8	-3,268.8	-538.0	
4	2,193.3	112.4	7,133.0	-679.8	-4,532.5	160.2	-5,444.1	-1,023.3	
5	6,707.8	-574.5	4,263.5	1,341.1	1,586.6	91.1	-10,248.6	98.2	
6	-219.1	290.0	5,343.7	-1,276.2	-4,620.1	43.5	-3,849.1	-1,312.5	
7	2,200.5	-1,323.9	7,940.1	-272.7	-4,379.0	236.0	-5,573.6	-1,046.4	
8	5,296.9	-276.1	4,063.5	-721.0	2,177.0	53.5	-7,095.2	-123.8	
9	6,901.7	-537.6	7,911.1	-302.8	-56.0	-113.0	-11,218.1	262.5	
10	1,582.9	-509.0	6,130.5	-572.9	-3,477.9	12.2	-7,966.2	1,626.0	
11	1,544.2	-2,835.0	3,389.4	848.7	193.9	-52.8	-5,637.4	-184.5	
12	1,638.9	-1,366.7	974.5	991.1	1,008.4	31.6	-3,011.4	-149.0	
2010 <sup>P</sup> 1	4,631.0	-1,679.9	316.0	49.8	6,015.1	-70.0	-5,250.9	1,250.7	
2	-433.0	-763.5	2,442.1	254.5	-2,322.9	-43.2	714.7	-449.3	
3	1,515.7	-202.3	7,789.4	103.6	-6,112.6	-62.4	-2,327.1	-987.0	
4	8,557.3	-1,216.1	5,496.5	-250.2	4,647.6	-120.5	-9,290.2	-688.7	
5	-12,037.5	-548.7	-592.6	-445.5	-10,522.0	101.3	7,083.3	1,135.8	
6	-1,233.8	-470.4	1,885.1	-449.0	-2,245.8	46.3	-3,393.3	-470.8	
7	201.2	-1,899.6	8,676.4	-80.0	-6,495.4	-0.2	-6,020.9	2.4	
8	-395.8	-1,249.5	1,413.6	92.6	-517.9	57.9	-1,511.0	-359.5	
9	166.8	-3,598.8	4,406.2	-372.7	-241.3	-26.6	-2,879.6	-1,343.0	

P: Preliminary

Source: The Bank of Korea

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

(2005 = 100)

Period	Consumer prices				Producer prices (2005=100)		Export & import prices		
	All Items	Commodity	Service	Core	All items	Commodity	Export	Import	
2008	109.7	109.9	109.6	108.6	111.1	112.5	109.5	143.7	
2009	112.8	113.6	112.2	112.5	110.9	111.9	109.2	137.7	
2008	7	111.2	112.9	110.1	109.2	115.5	118.1	112.1	156.8
	8	111.0	112.2	110.3	109.4	115.2	117.6	110.5	149.9
	9	111.1	112.1	110.4	109.9	114.8	117.0	115.6	153.4
	10	111.0	111.7	110.6	110.1	114.4	116.7	124.5	159.7
	11	110.7	110.3	110.9	110.4	111.8	113.3	120.4	149.1
	12	110.7	110.2	111.0	110.9	109.9	110.9	115.0	140.6
2009	1	110.8	110.4	111.1	111.1	109.6	110.4	111.1	138.1
	2	111.6	112.1	111.2	111.5	110.3	111.5	116.5	143.5
	3	112.4	113.3	111.8	112.0	110.8	112.1	118.4	145.4
	4	112.7	113.8	112.0	112.2	111.0	112.1	112.2	134.1
	5	112.7	113.6	112.0	112.4	110.1	111.0	106.3	130.0
	6	112.6	113.3	112.1	112.5	109.8	110.5	108.3	136.7
	7	113.0	113.9	112.5	112.7	111.1	112.1	109.0	136.6
	8	113.4	114.5	112.7	112.8	111.7	112.9	109.3	139.5
	9	113.5	114.6	112.7	112.9	111.8	113.0	107.3	136.8
	10	113.2	113.9	112.8	113.0	110.9	111.8	104.0	135.3
	11	113.4	114.2	112.9	113.2	111.3	112.5	104.3	137.9
	12	113.8	115.0	113.0	113.3	111.9	113.1	105.1	138.6
2010	1	114.2	115.6	113.3	113.4	112.7	113.9	103.5	136.9
	2	114.6	116.1	113.6	113.6	113.0	114.5	104.7	137.6
	3	115.0	116.9	113.8	113.7	113.7	115.3	104.0	139.2
	4	115.6	118.1	114.0	113.9	114.6	116.4	103.8	140.9
	5	115.7	118.1	114.1	114.2	115.2	117.1	106.7	144.7
	6	115.5	117.6	114.2	114.4	114.8	116.6	109.9	147.6
	7	115.9	118.3	114.4	114.6	114.9	116.7	109.4	147.0
	8	116.3	119.0	114.6	114.8	115.2	117.1	107.4	147.4
	9	117.6	121.8	114.9	115.1	116.3	118.6	106.9	147.4
	10	117.8	122.1	115.0	115.1	116.4	118.6	-	-
<i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i>									
2008	4.7	6.2	3.7	4.2	8.6	10.8	21.8	36.2	
2009	2.8	3.4	2.4	3.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-4.1	
2008	7	5.9	9.3	3.9	4.6	12.5	16.1	25.1	50.6
	8	5.6	8.4	4.0	4.7	12.3	15.6	21.9	42.6
	9	5.1	7.1	3.9	5.1	11.3	14.4	27.4	42.6
	10	4.8	6.3	3.9	5.2	10.7	14.0	38.6	47.1
	11	4.5	5.1	4.1	5.3	7.8	9.9	31.5	32.0
	12	4.1	4.4	4.0	5.6	5.6	6.9	25.0	22.4
2009	1	3.7	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.7	5.7	18.6	16.7
	2	4.1	5.2	3.4	5.2	4.4	5.5	22.9	18.0
	3	3.9	5.8	2.7	4.5	3.5	4.3	17.4	10.6
	4	3.6	5.2	2.6	4.2	1.5	1.6	7.7	-1.8
	5	2.7	3.3	2.3	3.9	-1.3	-1.9	-4.1	-13.9
	6	2.0	1.6	2.2	3.5	-3.1	-4.3	-3.3	-11.9
	7	1.6	0.9	2.2	3.2	3.8	-5.1	-2.7	-12.9
	8	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.1	-3.0	-4.0	-1.1	-7.0
	9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	-2.6	-3.4	-7.2	-10.8
	10	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	-3.1	-4.2	-16.5	-15.3
	11	2.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	-0.4	-0.7	-13.4	-7.5
	12	2.8	4.4	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.0	-8.6	-1.4
2010	1	3.1	4.7	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.2	-6.9	-0.9
	2	2.7	3.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.7	-10.2	-4.1
	3	2.3	3.2	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.9	-12.2	-4.3
	4	2.6	3.8	1.8	1.5	3.2	3.8	-6.7	5.1
	5	2.7	4.0	1.9	1.6	4.6	5.5	0.4	11.3
	6	2.6	3.8	1.9	1.7	4.6	5.5	1.5	8.0
	7	2.6	3.9	1.7	1.7	3.4	4.1	0.3	7.5
	8	2.6	3.9	1.7	1.8	3.1	3.7	-1.7	5.7
	9	3.6	6.3	2.0	1.9	4.0	5.0	-0.4	7.8
	10	4.1	7.2	2.0	1.9	5.0	6.1	-	-

Source: The Bank of Korea

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

Period	Economically active persons (thous.)				Unemployment (%)	Wage workers (thous.)				
	Employed persons (thous.)					Regular	Temporary	Daily		
	All industry	Manufacturing	S.O.C&service							
2008	24,347	23,577	3,963	17,906	3.2	16,206	9,007	5,079	2,121	
2009	24,394	23,506	3,836	17,998	3.6	16,454	9,390	5,101	1,963	
2008 7	24,673	23,903	3,975	18,088	3.1	16,363	9,054	5,163	2,146	
8	24,380	23,617	3,899	17,872	3.1	16,104	9,107	4,970	2,027	
9	24,456	23,734	3,928	17,951	3.0	16,221	9,142	5,015	2,064	
10	24,582	23,847	3,945	18,005	3.0	16,314	9,138	5,034	2,142	
11	24,566	23,816	3,897	18,086	3.1	16,377	9,111	5,071	2,195	
12	24,032	23,245	3,888	17,935	3.3	16,189	9,068	5,082	2,040	
2009 1	23,709	22,861	3,895	17,663	3.6	16,053	9,102	4,982	1,969	
2	23,667	22,742	3,842	17,539	3.9	15,953	9,194	4,862	1,897	
3	24,062	23,110	3,813	17,701	4.0	16,076	9,174	4,941	1,961	
4	24,456	23,524	3,846	17,899	3.8	16,353	9,227	5,051	2,076	
5	24,658	23,720	3,846	18,016	3.8	16,484	9,316	5,076	2,092	
6	24,927	23,967	3,836	18,251	3.9	16,736	9,340	5,281	2,115	
7	24,756	23,828	3,802	18,210	3.7	16,589	9,383	5,255	1,952	
8	24,525	23,620	3,761	18,048	3.7	16,479	9,472	5,117	1,890	
9	24,630	23,805	3,810	18,155	3.4	16,687	9,606	5,151	1,931	
10	24,655	23,856	3,858	18,130	3.2	16,690	9,628	5,170	1,892	
11	24,625	23,806	3,855	18,267	3.3	16,790	9,603	5,256	1,931	
12	24,063	23,229	3,872	18,104	3.5	16,555	9,632	5,074	4,860	
2010 1	24,082	22,865	3,924	17,796	5.0	16,297	9,712	4,860	1,725	
2	24,035	22,867	3,886	17,762	4.9	16,282	9,786	4,838	1,657	
3	24,382	23,377	3,924	18,047	4.1	16,617	9,926	4,976	1,714	
4	24,858	23,924	3,991	18,285	3.8	16,994	10,011	5,147	1,836	
5	25,099	24,306	4,036	18,499	3.2	17,255	10,078	5,223	1,953	
6	25,158	24,280	4,017	18,422	3.5	17,193	10,089	5,165	1,938	
7	25,232	24,301	4,040	18,489	3.7	17,228	10,107	5,215	1,905	
8	24,863	24,005	4,058	18,175	3.3	17,048	10,151	5,122	1,775	
9	24,911	24,054	4,062	18,216	3.4	17,103	10,217	5,106	1,780	
<i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i>										
2008	0.5	0.6	-1.3	1.3	-	1.5	4.5	-1.8	-2.6	
2009	0.2	-0.3	-3.2	0.5	-	1.5	4.3	0.4	-7.4	
2008 7	0.5	0.6	-1.2	1.3	-	1.5	4.4	-1.7	-2.4	
8	0.7	0.7	-1.2	1.3	-	1.4	3.9	-1.5	-2.3	
9	0.5	0.5	-1.6	1.1	-	1.0	3.6	-1.7	-3.2	
10	0.4	0.4	-2.3	1.2	-	1.0	3.5	-1.7	-2.8	
11	0.4	0.3	-2.2	0.7	-	1.0	3.6	-2.0	-2.5	
12	0.2	-0.1	-3.3	0.6	-	0.5	3.6	-1.8	-6.3	
2009 1	-0.1	-0.4	-3.2	0.1	-	0.1	3.3	-2.6	-6.3	
2	-0.2	-0.6	-4.4	0.2	-	0.7	4.4	-3.8	-4.1	
3	-0.2	-0.8	-4.7	-0.2	-	0.5	3.1	-1.6	-5.4	
4	-0.2	-0.8	-3.9	-0.2	-	0.6	3.7	-1.5	-7.2	
5	-0.1	-0.9	-3.5	-0.2	-	0.5	3.4	-1.7	-6.2	
6	0.8	0.0	-3.9	1.0	-	2.1	3.3	2.9	-4.5	
7	0.3	-0.3	-4.3	0.7	-	1.4	3.6	1.8	-9.1	
8	0.6	0.0	-3.5	1.0	-	2.3	4.0	3.0	-6.7	
9	0.7	0.3	-3.0	1.1	-	2.9	5.1	2.7	-6.5	
10	0.3	0.0	-2.2	0.7	-	2.3	5.4	2.7	-11.7	
11	0.2	0.0	-1.1	1.0	-	2.5	5.4	3.7	-12.0	
12	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.9	-	2.3	6.2	-0.2	-9.3	
2010 1	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	-	1.5	6.7	-2.4	-12.4	
2	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.3	-	2.1	6.4	-0.5	-12.6	
3	1.3	1.2	2.9	2.0	-	3.4	8.2	0.7	-12.6	
4	1.6	1.7	3.8	2.2	-	3.9	8.5	1.9	-11.5	
5	1.8	2.5	4.9	2.7	-	4.7	8.2	2.9	-6.6	
6	0.9	1.3	4.7	0.9	-	2.7	8.0	-2.2	-8.4	
7	1.9	2.0	6.2	1.5	-	3.9	7.7	-0.8	-2.4	
8	1.3	1.6	7.9	0.7	-	3.5	7.2	0.1	-6.1	
9	1.1	1.0	6.6	0.3	-	2.5	6.4	-0.9	-7.8	

Source: Statistics Korea

## 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)	
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
2008	1	5.0	5.8	6.6	5.4	5.5	1,624.68
	2	5.0	5.3	6.3	5.1	5.1	1,711.62
	3	5.0	5.3	6.1	5.2	5.2	1,703.99
	4	5.0	5.4	5.9	5.0	5.0	1,825.47
	5	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.3	5.4	1,852.02
	6	5.0	5.4	6.7	5.7	5.8	1,674.92
	7	5.0	5.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	1,594.67
	8	5.2	5.8	7.1	5.8	5.8	1,474.24
	9	5.2	5.8	7.5	5.8	5.8	1,448.06
	10	4.9	6.0	8.0	5.1	5.2	1,113.06
	11	4.0	5.6	8.6	5.0	5.2	1,076.07
	12	3.3	4.7	8.4	4.0	4.3	1,124.47
2009	1	2.4	3.2	7.3	3.4	4.0	1,162.11
	2	2.1	2.7	7.1	3.8	4.6	1,063.03
	3	1.8	2.5	6.1	3.7	4.5	1,206.26
	4	1.8	2.4	5.7	3.8	4.4	1,369.40
	5	1.9	2.4	5.2	3.8	4.5	1,395.89
	6	1.9	2.4	5.2	4.1	4.7	1,390.07
	7	1.9	2.4	5.5	4.1	4.6	1,577.29
	8	2.0	2.5	5.7	4.4	4.9	1,591.85
	9	2.0	2.6	5.6	4.4	4.9	1,673.14
	10	2.0	2.8	5.6	4.5	4.9	1,580.69
	11	2.0	2.8	5.4	4.3	4.8	1,555.60
	12	2.0	2.8	5.4	4.2	4.8	1,682.77
2010	1	2.0	2.9	5.4	4.3	4.8	1,602.43
	2	2.0	2.9	5.3	4.2	4.8	1,594.58
	3	2.0	2.8	5.0	3.9	4.5	1,692.85
	4	2.0	2.5	4.7	3.8	4.4	1,741.56
	5	2.0	2.5	4.5	3.7	4.4	1,641.25
	6	2.0	2.5	4.7	3.8	4.4	1,698.29
	7	2.2	2.6	4.8	3.9	4.5	1,759.33
	8	2.3	2.6	4.7	3.7	4.3	1,742.75
	9	2.3	2.7	4.4	3.5	3.9	1,872.81
	10	2.3	2.7	4.1	3.2	3.7	1,882.95

Source: The Bank of Korea

## 14. Monetary indicators See graph 9-5

(period average)

(billion won)

Period	Reserve money	M1	M2	Lf
2008	52,272.8	307,273.6	1,367,713.4	1,794,841.2
2009	61,739.6	357,344.1	1,508,550.4	1,937,336.0
2009 1	64,040.6	331,358.0	1,440,275.8	1,868,843.3
2	63,061.7	334,521.7	1,457,931.3	1,879,102.7
3	65,669.5	342,777.0	1,470,443.1	1,889,071.5
4	61,379.9	350,446.0	1,482,009.7	1,897,923.7
5	60,082.5	355,922.0	1,491,542.7	1,913,084.5
6	59,530.3	362,111.3	1,501,898.3	1,925,418.1
7	59,420.2	363,421.4	1,512,822.5	1,940,223.0
8	60,570.3	361,012.4	1,524,879.7	1,956,130.6
9	59,650.3	367,070.3	1,535,279.8	1,972,408.5
10	63,681.7	371,531.7	1,551,319.5	1,990,372.5
11	61,154.5	370,979.7	1,564,175.8	2,000,503.6
12	62,633.2	376,977.3	1,570,027.1	2,014,950.4
2010 1	65,054.7	381,218.2	1,574,215.8	2,019,563.5
2	66,563.8	387,858.6	1,595,403.8	2,041,164.1
3	65,643.6	386,015.4	1,607,896.1	2,056,233.7
4	64,274.7	388,174.7	1,621,176.9	2,069,616.1
5	67,835.1	394,880.2	1,630,904.7	2,084,007.4
6	66,250.8	400,132.8	1,647,981.2	2,104,724.0
7	66,958.2	403,785.1	1,653,057.5	2,111,649.2
8	67,318.7	400,882.5	1,653,907.2	2,113,039.3
9	70,266.5	403,413.5	1,659,400.1	2,123,558.2
<i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i>				
2008	7.7	-1.8	14.3	11.9
2009	18.1	16.3	10.3	7.9
2009 1	27.4	8.3	12.0	9.2
2	20.0	9.8	11.4	8.8
3	32.5	14.3	11.1	8.4
4	21.1	17.4	10.6	7.7
5	19.0	17.0	9.9	7.3
6	16.1	18.5	9.6	7.0
7	17.4	18.5	9.7	7.7
8	16.5	18.5	10.0	8.0
9	11.9	19.5	10.0	7.7
10	20.2	19.6	10.5	7.8
11	12.7	17.3	9.7	7.6
12	5.6	16.4	9.3	8.1
2010 1	1.6	15.0	9.3	8.1
2	5.6	15.9	9.4	8.6
3	0.0	12.6	9.3	8.8
4	4.7	10.8	9.4	9.0
5	12.9	10.9	9.3	8.9
6	11.3	10.5	9.7	9.3
7	12.7	11.1	9.3	8.8
8	11.1	11.0	8.5	8.0
9	17.8	10.2	8.1	7.7

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
2008	1,257.5	1,102.6	1,393.9	1,076.6	1,776.2	1,606.8
2009	1,167.6	1,276.4	1,262.8	1,363.1	1,674.3	1,774.4
2009 1	1,368.5	1,346.1	1,521.0	1,487.2	1,768.7	1,793.8
2	1,516.4	1,429.5	1,541.1	1,546.1	1,930.1	1,829.9
3	1,377.1	1,462.0	1,414.8	1,495.7	1,816.4	1,904.0
4	1,348.0	1,341.9	1,382.9	1,356.2	1,786.8	1,771.6
5	1,272.9	1,258.7	1,314.1	1,304.5	1,772.7	1,719.1
6	1,284.7	1,261.4	1,336.3	1,305.5	1,809.3	1,767.8
7	1,240.5	1,264.0	1,299.2	1,338.1	1,745.9	1,778.8
8	1,244.9	1,238.4	1,332.8	1,304.3	1,779.1	1,776.3
9	1,188.7	1,219.2	1,318.8	1,332.4	1,734.3	1,774.2
10	1,200.6	1,175.3	1,312.6	1,300.8	1,781.3	1,742.9
11	1,167.4	1,164.2	1,348.3	1,304.4	1,751.7	1,736.6
12	1,167.6	1,166.5	1,262.8	1,300.8	1,674.3	1,703.7
2010 1	1,156.5	1,138.8	1,287.0	1,248.3	1,614.6	1,627.5
2	1,158.4	1,157.1	1,299.3	1,281.7	1,569.2	1,584.5
3	1,130.8	1,137.6	1,217.7	1,255.8	1,518.2	1,544.9
4	1,115.5	1,117.1	1,186.8	1,195.3	1,479.3	1,501.7
5	1,200.2	1,163.1	1,318.5	1,265.2	1,474.2	1,460.7
6	1,210.3	1,212.3	1,364.6	1,333.6	1,475.4	1,480.9
7	1,187.2	1,207.3	1,370.0	1,377.7	1,552.4	1,540.3
8	1,189.1	1,179.9	1,406.0	1,380.2	1,505.9	1,523.3
9	1,142.0	1,167.0	1,363.3	1,384.2	1,556.0	1,518.7
10	1,126.6	1,123.4	1,390.7	1,371.1	1,569.3	1,559.6
<i>Y-o-Y change (%)</i>						
2008	34.0	18.7	67.3	36.3	28.6	26.2
2009	-7.1	15.8	-9.4	26.6	-5.7	10.4
2009 1	45.0	42.8	71.1	70.4	26.1	29.4
2	61.8	51.3	73.2	75.6	35.6	31.1
3	38.9	49.2	41.5	53.8	16.1	25.3
4	34.8	36.0	43.8	40.9	14.8	13.9
5	23.4	21.4	34.5	31.2	10.8	6.5
6	23.1	22.5	36.1	35.6	9.9	10.4
7	23.0	24.0	39.3	40.2	11.1	10.7
8	15.1	18.9	34.9	36.9	11.9	13.1
9	0.1	7.9	15.3	25.6	1.6	9.0
10	-7.0	-11.4	0.5	-2.0	7.0	-1.3
11	-21.3	-16.2	-13.2	-9.1	-8.4	-1.8
12	-7.1	-15.1	-9.4	-13.5	-5.7	-7.7
2010 1	-15.5	-15.4	-15.4	-16.1	-8.7	-9.3
2	-23.6	-19.1	-15.7	-17.1	-18.7	-13.4
3	-17.9	-22.2	-13.9	-16.0	-16.4	-18.9
4	-17.2	-16.8	-14.2	-11.9	-17.2	-15.2
5	-5.7	-7.6	0.3	-3.0	-16.8	-15.0
6	-5.8	-3.9	2.1	2.2	-18.5	-16.2
7	-4.3	-4.5	5.4	3.0	-11.1	-13.4
8	-4.5	-4.7	5.5	5.8	-15.4	-13.8
9	-3.9	-4.3	3.4	3.9	-10.3	-14.4
10	-6.2	-4.4	5.9	5.4	-11.9	-10.5

Source: The Bank of Korea

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