DYNAMIC KOREA

Vol.34 No.12
December 2012

Republic of Korea
ECONOMIC BULLETIN

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MINISTRY OF STRATEGY AND FINANCE
ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION CENTER, KDI

Economic Bulletin (Republic of Korea)
Vol.34 No.12 December 2012
MOSF/KDI

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Economic Bulletin

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The Green Book

Current Economic Trends

Overview

The Korean economy has seen inflation and employment remain stable, with mining and manufacturing production and exports rising, but consumption and investment edged down.

In October, the economy added 396,000 jobs year-on-year, with the employment rate and jobless rate both improving.

Consumer prices in November rose 1.6 percent year-on-year, with agricultural product prices and petroleum product prices stabilizing due to benign weather conditions and a fall in international oil prices.

Mining and manufacturing production went up 0.6 percent in October month-on-month thanks to a rise in semiconductor and automobile production while service output declined 1.0 percent compared to the previous month due to a fall in wholesale & retail and financial & insurance services.

In October, retail sales fell 0.8 percent from a month ago as non-durable goods fell despite a rise in durable goods and semi-durable goods sales.

The facility investment index in October fell 2.9 percent compared to the previous month as machinery and transportation equipment investment fell. Construction investment slipped 1.5 percent due to a fall in civil engineering works.

Export growth in November accelerated to 3.9 percent, up from the previous month's 1.1 percent thanks to a rise in exports to China and the ASEAN countries. The current account remained in the black, at US$4.48 billion.

The cyclical indicator of the coincident composite index in October decreased 0.5 points while the leading composite index fell 0.3 points month-on-month.

In November, stock prices, bond yields and the value of the Korean won all rose as risk aversion has been reduced amid an upturn in major economies' economic indicators.

Housing prices in November declined 0.1 percent, decelerating from the previous month's 0.2 percent. Growth in rental prices slowed down to 0.5 percent from the previous month's 0.6 percent.

Global uncertainties, such as the US fiscal cliff, continue while domestic uncertainties also persist as consumption and investment sentiment have been slow to recover.

The Korean government will closely monitor the global and domestic economy, while reinforcing policy responses to stimulate the economy.

At the same time, the government will focus on stabilizing the lives of the low- and middle-income classes through job creation and by stabilizing the prices of necessities, while continuing to carry out policy actions to improve the health of the economy.

1. External economic situation

The US economy is steadily recovering, but the eurozone continues to struggle and emerging countries' growth is slowing down.

The OECD lowered its growth forecast for the world and the majority of OECD member countries on Nov. 27, warning that downside risks remain, such as the worsening of the eurozone crisis.* Eurozone anxieties continue as Moody's downgraded the credit ratings of France (Nov. 19) and the EFSF/ESM (Nov. 30) from Aaa to Aa1.**

* **The OECD Economic Outlook for 2013** (%, May 2012 forecast → November 2012 forecast)
(world) 4.2 → 3.4, (OECD) 2.2 → 1.4, (eurozone) 0.9 → -0.1

** Moody's expressed concern over France's weakening competitiveness and fiscal health, and noted that there is a high correlation in credit risk present among the EFSF/ESM's largest financial supporters.

US

US gross domestic product growth *(preliminary)* in the third quarter of 2012 was revised up to an annualized rate of 2.7 percent from the previously reported 2.0 percent, but economic indicators, such as production and consumption, have somewhat worsened in October due to negative influences such as Hurricane Sandy.

Compared to advanced estimates, inventory investment improved from US$34.1 billion to US$61.3 billion annually, and the decline in exports returned to positive territory, going from a 1.6 percent contraction to a 1.1 percent increase.

Industry production in October fell by 0.4 percent month-on-month and the ISM manufacturing index, which had seen improvements over September and October, fell below the 50 point baseline, the lowest level since June 2009.

ISM Manufacturing Index (base=50)
54.1 (Jan 2012) → 52.4 (Feb) → 53.4 (Mar) → 54.8 (Apr) → 53.5 (May) → 49.7 (Jun) → 49.8 (Jul) → 49.6 (Aug) → 51.5 (Sep) → 51.7 (Oct) → 49.5 (Nov)

Consumer sentiment continues to improve, despite personal expenditure in October decreasing 0.2 percent month-on-month.

University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index (1964 = base 100, original)
75.0 (Jan 2012) → 75.3 (Feb) → 76.2 (Mar) → 76.4 (Apr) → 79.3 (May) → 73.2 (Jun) → 72.3 (Jul) → 74.3 (Aug) → 78.3 (Sep) → 82.6 (Oct) → 82.7 (Nov)

Housing prices rose for the eighth consecutive month in a row in September to the highest level since October 2010, and the housing market seems to be gradually recovering, with the sale of existing homes rising by 2.1 percent month-on-month.

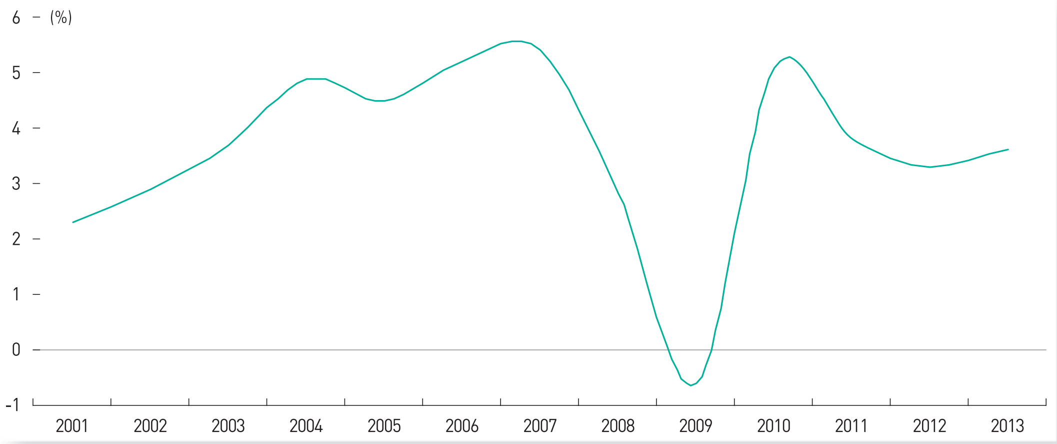
Case-Shiller home price index (seasonally adjusted)
136.7 (Jan 2012) → 136.9 (Feb) → 137.7 (Mar) → 138.8 (Apr) → 140.2 (May) → 141.6 (Jun) → 142.0 (Jul) → 142.6 (Aug) → 143.2 (Sep)

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2010	2011					2012[1]					
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep	Oct
Real GDP[2]	2.4	1.8	0.1	2.5	1.3	4.1	2.0	1.3	2.0	-	-	-
- Personal consumption expenditure	1.8	2.5	3.1	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
- Corporate fixed investment	0.7	8.6	-1.3	14.5	19.0	9.5	7.5	3.6	-2.2	-	-	-
- Housing construction investment	-3.7	-1.4	-1.4	4.1	1.4	12.1	20.5	8.5	14.2	-	-	-
Industrial production	5.3	4.1	1.2	0.2	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.0	-1.1	0.2	-0.4
Personal consumption expenditure	3.8	4.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	-0.2
Existing home sales	-3.4	2.5	9.0	-5.2	-0.2	3.1	4.6	-0.7	2.3	8.1	-2.9	2.1
Unemployment rate[3]	9.6	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9
Consumer prices	1.6	3.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1

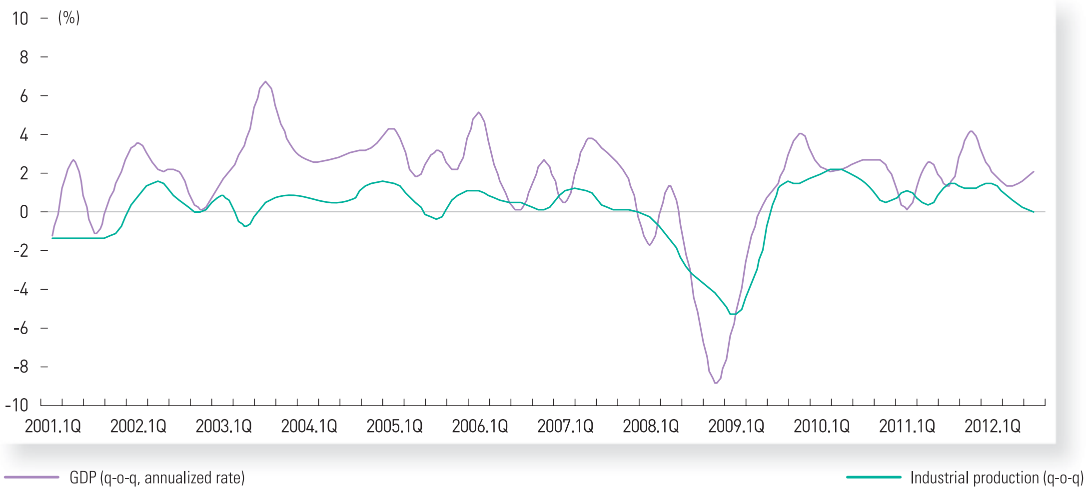
1. Preliminary 2. Annualized rate (%) 3. Seasonally adjusted Source: US Department of Commerce

1-1 World GDP growth



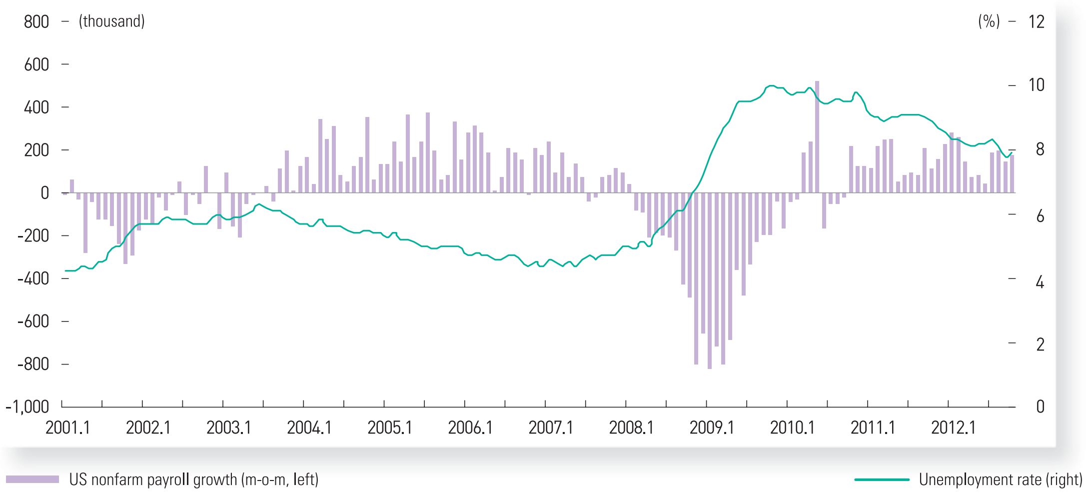
1-2 US GDP growth and industrial production

Source: US Department of Commerce & US Federal Reserve Board



1-3 US nonfarm payroll growth and unemployment rate

Source: US Department of Labor



China

The Chinese economy continued to slow down, but since last September, economic indicators, such as exports, consumption, production, and investment all appear to be improving.

Consumer price inflation continued to stabilize from the high seen last year, falling to 1.7 percent in October.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2010	2011					2012[1]				
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct
Real GDP	10.3	9.2	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.1	7.6	7.4	-	-
Industrial production[2]	15.7	13.9	14.9	13.9	13.8	12.8	11.6	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.6
Fixed asset investment (accumulated)	24.5	25.1	32.5	27.0	28.0	28.0	21.3	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.2
Retail sales	18.4	17.1	17.1	18.2	17.3	17.5	14.9	13.9	13.5	14.2	14.5
Exports	31.3	20.3	26.4	22.0	20.5	14.3	8.9	10.5	4.5	9.9	11.6
Consumer prices[2]	3.3	5.4	5.1	5.7	6.3	4.6	3.8	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
Producer prices[2]	5.5	6.0	7.0	6.9	7.1	3.1	0.1	-1.4	-3.3	-3.6	-2.8

1. Preliminary 2. Quarterly change: average of monthly change Source: China National Bureau of Statistics

Japan

Japan's industrial production edged up owing to a base effect, but the economic slowdown continued amid weak exports and retail sales, with consumer prices falling for the fourth consecutive month.

Exports have been on the decline since last June, which has led to trade deficits for four straight months. Retail sales fell as durable goods sales declined due to the expiration of subsidies for environmentally-friendly cars and concern over the economic recession.

Current account balance (￥billion)

-1,481 (Jan 2012) → 25 (Feb) → -87 (Mar) → -524 (Apr) → -917 (May) → 59 (Jun) → -523 (Jul) → -764 (Aug) → -565 (Sep) → -551 (Sep)

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2010	2011					2012[1]				
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct
Real GDP	4.4	-0.8	-2.0	-0.5	1.8	0.1	1.3	0.1	-0.9	-	-
Industrial production	17.3	-2.4	-2.0	-4.0	4.3	-0.4	1.3	-2.0	-4.2	-4.1	1.8
Retail sales (y-o-y)	2.5	-1.2	-2.7	-1.6	-1.0	0.7	5.2	3.2	0.5	0.4	-1.2
Exports (y-o-y)	26.1	-2.6	2.7	-8.1	0.6	-5.4	1.0	9.2	-4.9	-10.3	-6.5
Consumer prices (y-o-y)	-0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4

1. Preliminary Sources: Japan's Cabinet Office, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Finance, Statistics Bureau of Japan

Eurozone

The eurozone economy remains depressed with growth contracting for the second consecutive month and unemployment reaching an all-time high.

Industrial production in September decreased month-on-month by 2.5 percent, falling at the fastest pace since January 2009, while the manufacturing PMI continued to register below its baseline of 50 and retail sales fell 0.2 percent month-on-month.

Manufacturing PMI (base = 50)

48.8 (Jan 2012) → 49.0 (Feb) → 47.7 (Mar) → 45.9 (Apr) → 45.1 (May) → 45.1 (Jun) → 44.0 (Jul) → 45.1 (Aug) → 46.1 (Sep) → 45.4 (Oct) → 46.2 (Nov)

Unemployment rate (%)

10.5 (Oct 2011) → 10.6 (Nov) → 10.7 (Dec) → 10.8 (Jan 2012) → 10.9 (Feb) → 11.0 (Mar) → 11.2 (Apr) → 11.3 (May) → 11.4 (Jun) → 11.5 (Jul) → 11.5 (Aug) → 11.6 (Sep) → 11.7 (Oct)

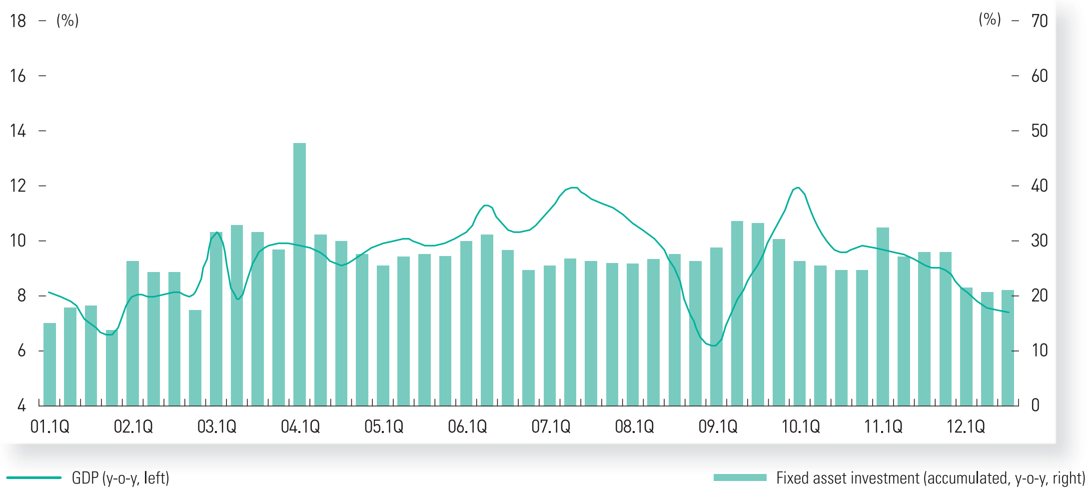
(Percentage change from previous period)

	2010	2011[1]					2012[1]					
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep	Oct
Real GDP	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-	-	-
Industrial production	7.4	3.5	0.9	0.2	0.8	-2.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.9	-2.5	-
Retail sales	0.9	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.2	-0.7	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-
Exports (y-o-y)	20.1	12.7	21.5	13.0	9.4	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.4	10.1	1.4	-
Consumer prices (y-o-y)	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5

1. Preliminary Source: Eurostat

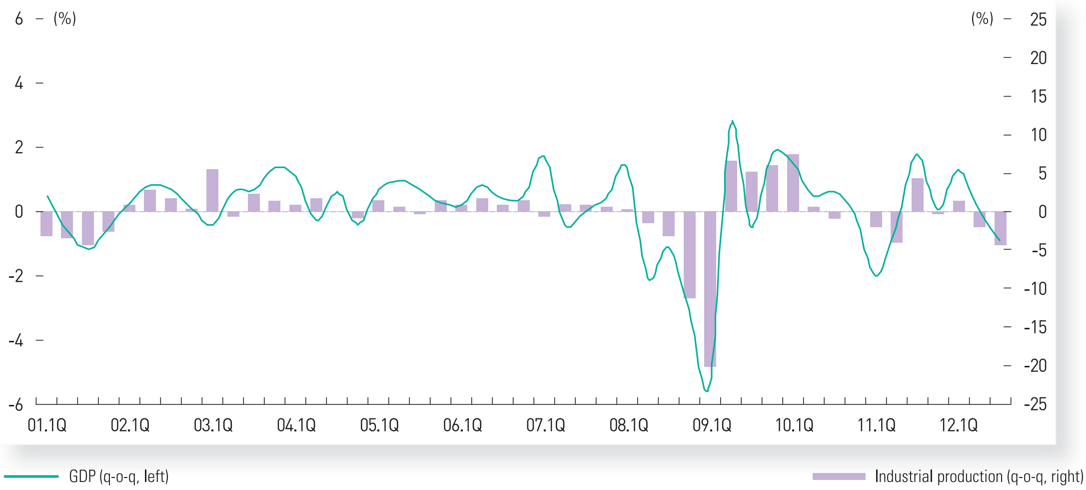
1-4 **China's GDP growth and fixed asset investment**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China



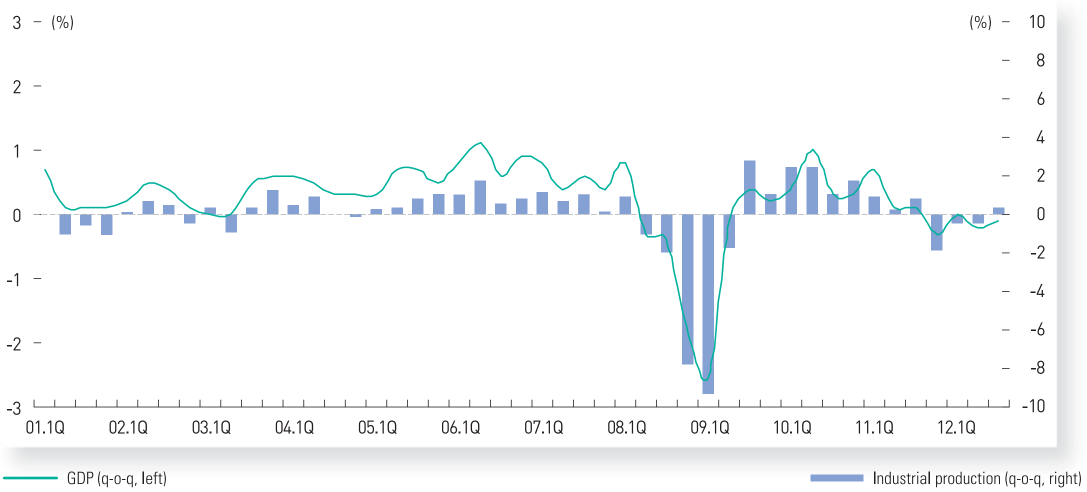
1-5 **Japan's GDP growth and industrial production**

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



1-6 **Eurozone's GDP growth and industrial production**

Source: Eurostat



2. Private consumption

Private consumption *(preliminary)* in the third quarter of 2012 climbed 0.7 percent month-on-month and 1.6 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2010				2011[1]					2012[1]		
	Annual	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Private consumption[2]	4.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7
y-o-y	-	3.9	3.9	3.0	-	2.9	3.0	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.6

1. Preliminary
2. National accounts
Source: The Bank of Korea

Despite an increase in durable goods and semi-durable goods sales, retail sales in October fell 0.8 percent month-on-month as the sale of non-durable goods decreased. On a yearly basis, retail sales rose 2.0 percent.

Durable goods sales rose 1.8 percent month-on-month thanks to increased automobile sales boosted by the individual consumption tax cut. Semi-durable goods sales showed signs of recovery, increasing by 2.7 percent. Non-durable goods sales fell 3.2 percent due to decreased food and beverage consumption following the *Chuseok* holiday.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2010	2011					2012					
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3[1]	Aug	Sep[1]	Oct[1]
Consumer goods sales	6.7	4.3	1.5	0.1	1.6	-1.3	1.0	0.2	1.6	-3.1	1.3	-0.8
y-o-y	-	-	5.4	5.7	4.7	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.6	-0.4	2.3	2.0
- Durable goods[2]	14.8	10.8	4.3	-0.5	1.8	-2.4	3.0	1.3	4.0	-3.6	-0.4	1.8
· Automobiles	11.1	5.9	5.9	-4.9	3.6	-11.3	2.8	8.1	-0.8	-13.5	17.5	3.1
- Semi-durable goods[3]	6.8	4.2	0.8	0.7	1.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4	-5.3	1.7	2.7
- Non-durable goods[4]	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	2.1	-0.5	0.7	-1.0	1.7	-1.3	2.2	-3.2

1. Preliminary
2. Durable goods: Automobiles, electronic appliances, furniture, telecommunications devices, etc.
3. Semi-durable goods: Clothing, footwear, etc.
4. Non-durable goods: Food, medicine, cosmetics, fuel, tobacco, etc.
Source: Statistics Korea

Department stores, specialized retailers, and nonstore retailers all saw their sales increase, while large discount stores saw their sales decrease.

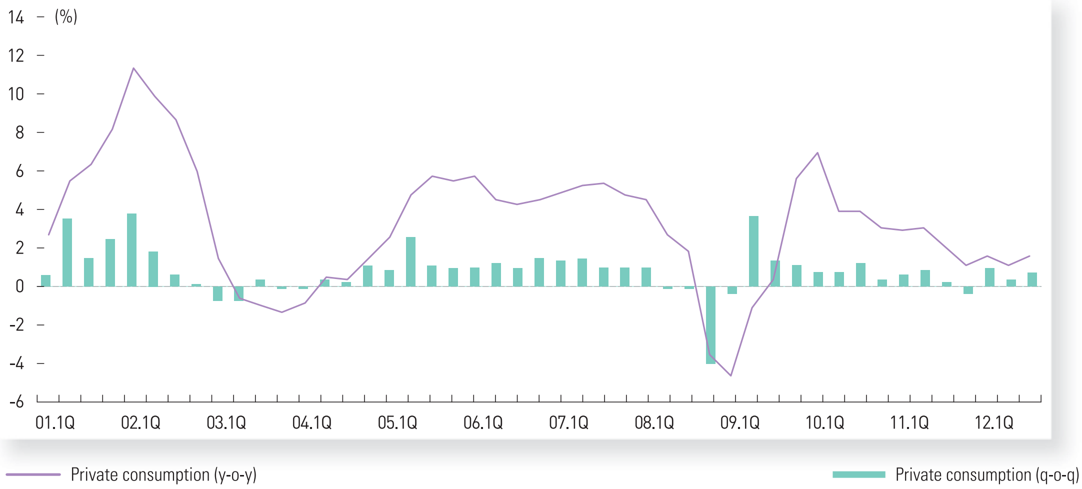
(Percentage change from previous period)

	2010	2011					2012					
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3[1]	Aug	Sep[1]	Oct[1]
- Department stores	8.8	8.1	2.2	0.5	1.2	-0.6	-0.8	1.1	0.8	-3.7	-3.0	4.1
- Large discounters	4.5	3.9	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	-1.2	-2.1	2.3	4.2	0.3	-4.3
- Specialized retailers[2]	5.7	3.3	1.3	-0.5	2.1	-3.1	1.5	-0.2	1.7	-5.8	1.6	0.6
- Nonstore retailers	15.6	8.6	1.4	1.2	2.8	0.6	2.7	2.4	0.5	-3.2	-7.1	10.9

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

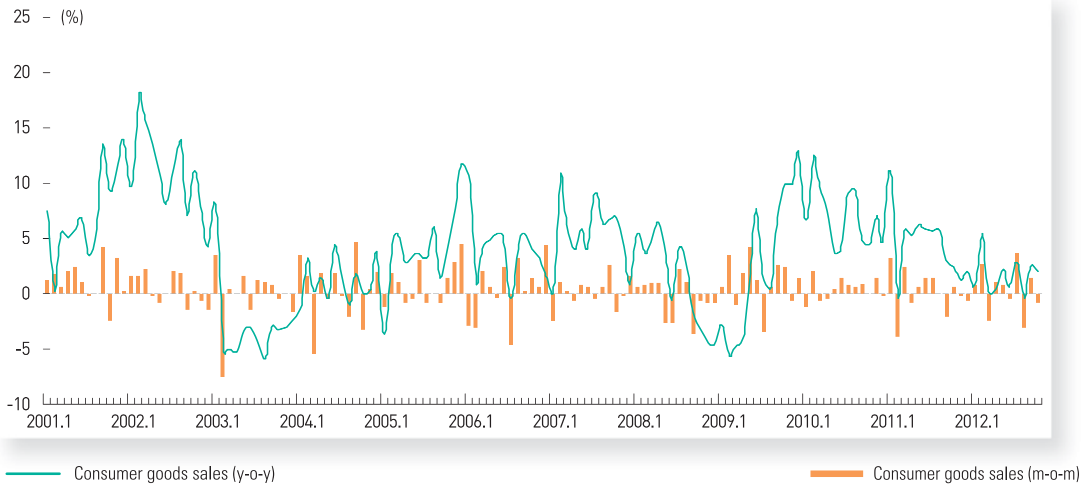
2-1 **Private consumption**

Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



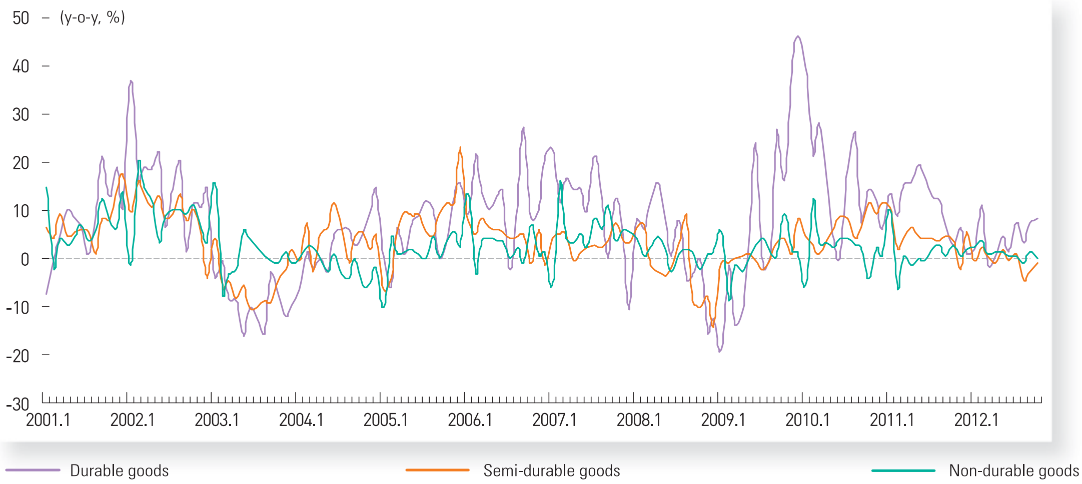
2-2 **Consumer goods sales**

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



2-3 **Consumer goods sales by type**

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



November retail sales are expected to improve, due to strong demand for automobile and seasonal clothing.

Year-on-year sales of domestically made automobiles accelerated, thanks to the effects of newly launched automobiles and the individual consumption tax cut.

Department store sales greatly increased owing to cold-weather clothing sales, and the decline in discount store sales slowed down. The average temperature for November was 6.6 degrees Celsius, the lowest in a decade (the norm is 7.6 degrees Celsius).

Gasoline sales increased year-on-year, but the rate of increase decelerated.

Credit card sales rose thanks to an increase in car sales and department store sales.

(y-o-y, %)

	2012								
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
- Credit card sales	14.5	18.3	15.3	13.7	13.7	8.0	15.7	9.2	14.0
- Department store sales	1.6	-3.4	1.0	-2.0	-1.3	-6.9	-0.8	-0.4	10.2
- Large discounter sales	3.2	-2.4	-5.7	-7.2	-8.2	-3.3	0.2	-6.6	-2.1
- Domestic sales of gasoline	4.1	5.6	5.2	8.2	-2.1	-2.7	0.6	7.9	1.2
- Domestically made car sales	-9.8	-6.9	1.3	-3.7	-4.0	-20.2	-3.1	4.3	13.2

Sources: Credit Finance Association of Korea, Ministry of Knowledge Economy, Korea National Oil Corporation, Korea Customs Service, Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (for November data)

Consumer confidence has been slow to recover due to external and domestic uncertainties, but consumption conditions, including inflation and employment, have maintained a favorable level. Retail sales are expected to gradually improve thanks to the effects of the individual consumption tax cut on automobiles and other policies.

Consumer sentiment registered at 99, falling below the baseline of 100 for the fourth consecutive month, but marginally improved month-on-month.

Consumer sentiment index (CSI, base=100)
98 (Jan 2012) ➡ 100 (Feb) ➡ 101 (Mar) ➡ 104 (Apr) ➡ 105 (May) ➡ 101 (Jun) ➡ 100 (Jul) ➡ 99 (Aug) ➡ 99 (Sep) ➡ 98 (Oct) ➡ 99 (Nov)

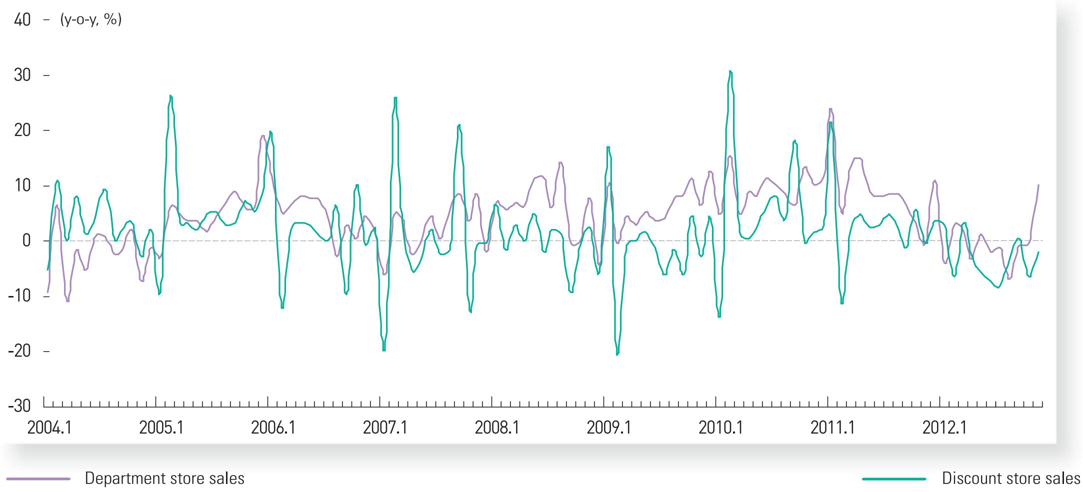
Consumption conditions continued to improve as employment maintained the upward trend and prices remained stable.

Consumer prices (y-o-y, %)
3.1 (Feb 2012) ➡ 2.6 (Mar) ➡ 2.5 (Apr) ➡ 2.5 (May) ➡ 2.2 (Jun) ➡ 1.5 (Jul) ➡ 1.2 (Aug) ➡ 2.0 (Sep) ➡ 2.1 (Oct) ➡ 1.6 (Nov)

Employment growth (y-o-y, thousand)
447 (Feb 2012) ➡ 419 (Mar) ➡ 455 (Apr) ➡ 472 (May) ➡ 365 (Jun) ➡ 470 (Jul) ➡ 364 (Aug) ➡ 685 (Sep) ➡ 396 (Oct)

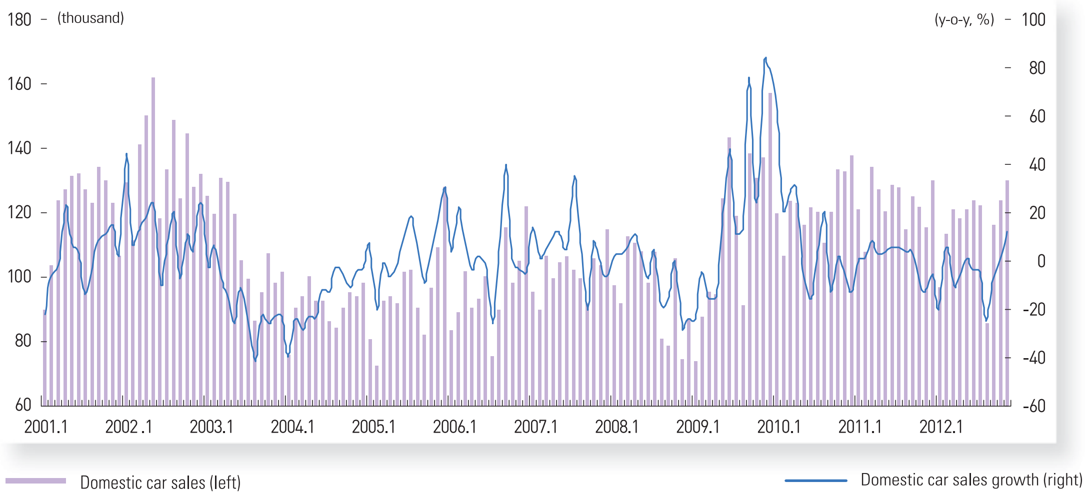
2-4 Department store and discount store sales (current value)

Source: Ministry of Knowledge Economy (monthly retail sales)



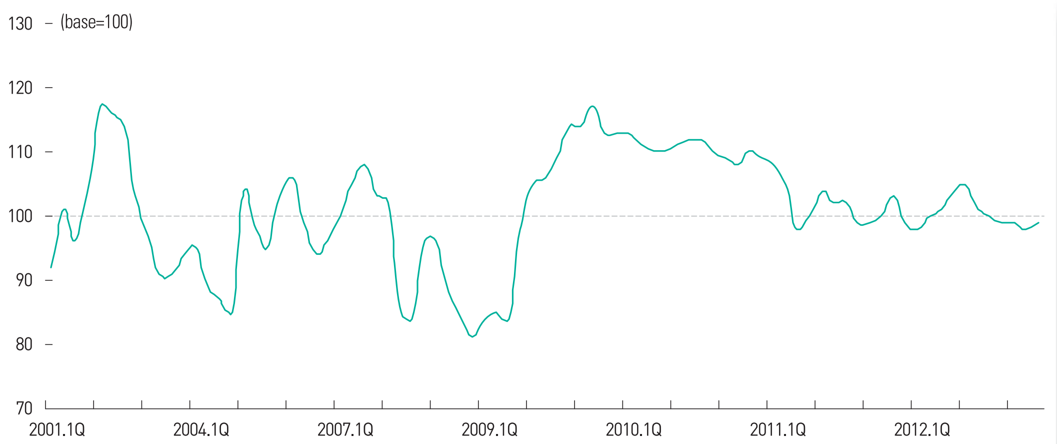
2-5 Domestically made automobile sales

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



2-6 Consumer sentiment index

Source: The Bank of Korea



3. Facility investment

Facility investment *(preliminary GDP)* decreased 4.8 percent quarter-on-quarter and 6.5 percent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2012.

(Percentage change from previous quarter)

	2010	2011[1]					2012[1]		
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Facility investment[2]	25.7	3.7	-1.6	4.7	-1.8	-4.3	10.3	-7.0	-4.8
y-o-y	-	-	10.3	7.7	1.2	-3.3	8.6	-3.5	-6.5
- Machinery	31.2	4.1	-1.9	5.0	-2.5	-2.5	11.4	-7.5	-5.9
- Transportation equipment	8.3	1.9	-0.7	3.7	0.9	-11.2	6.1	-4.6	-0.6

1. Preliminary
2. National accounts
Source: The Bank of Korea

The facility investment index in October fell 2.9 percent month-on-month and 0.7 percent year-on-year due to a decrease in transportation equipment and machinery investment.

(Percentage change from previous quarter)

	2010	2011			2012[1]					
	Annual	Annual	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3[1]	Aug	Sep[1]	Oct[1]
Facility investment index	24.2	0.7	-1.5	-5.0	11.3	-3.3	-9.3	-14.1	6.6	-2.9
y-o-y	-	-	-3.1	-4.7	9.3	-0.4	-7.1	-14.4	-8.1	-0.7
- Machinery	29.4	1.7	-2.2	-3.1	10.2	-4.6	-8.6	-10.1	1.6	-2.3
- Transportation equipment	4.5	-4.1	1.6	-12.9	14.7	5.1	-13.3	-33.2	38.4	-5.5

1. Preliminary *Source: Statistics Korea*

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2010	2011			2012[1]					
	Annual	Annual	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3[1]	Aug	Sep[1]	Oct[1]
Domestic machinery orders	8.3	11.0	3.4	11.5	-2.4	-18.5	-8.9	-12.8	-7.5	-18.1
q-o-q, m-o-m	-	-	-5.4	8.8	-7.1	-12.0	2.2	-5.1	8.3	-11.3
- Public	-37.7	11.2	6.1	-3.1	104.5	-47.3	25.0	30.2	-32.6	-72.5
- Private	18.3	11.0	3.2	14.7	-10.8	-15.0	-11.5	-15.8	-5.6	-8.3
Machinery imports	40.4	7.1	9.3	1.0	15.1	-4.3	-12.2	-23.4	-5.6	1.6
Manufacturing average operation ratio	80.9	79.9	79.6	78.0	79.9	78.9	75.3	73.7	75.2	75.9
Facility investment adjustment pressure[2]	8.9	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	-1.8	-2.9	-3.3	-2.1	-2.9

1. Preliminary
2. Production growth rate minus production capacity growth rate in the manufacturing sector (%p)
Sources: Statistics Korea, Korea International Trade Association

Facility investment is projected to struggle as corporate investment sentiment has weakened due to external uncertainties. Leading indicators showed a mixed trend as domestic machinery orders and facility investment adjustment pressure decreased while manufacturing average operation ratio increased.

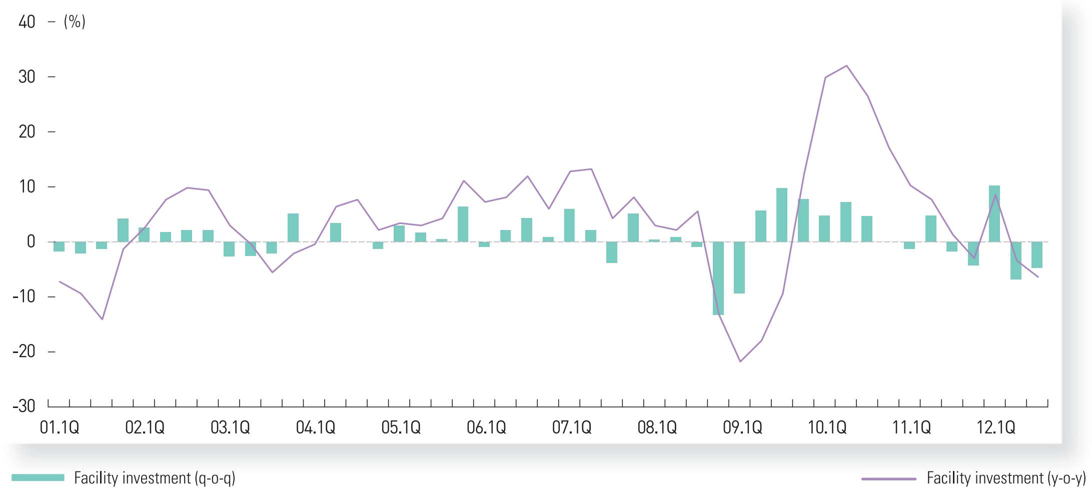
	2012									
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Business survey indices (base=100) for facility investment projection in the manufacturing sector	86	87	90	85	81	70	75	72	70	67

Source: The Bank of Korea

* According to a survey conducted by Korea Finance Corporation, major companies' planned facility investment for 2013 of declined 1.4 percent compared to the previous year.

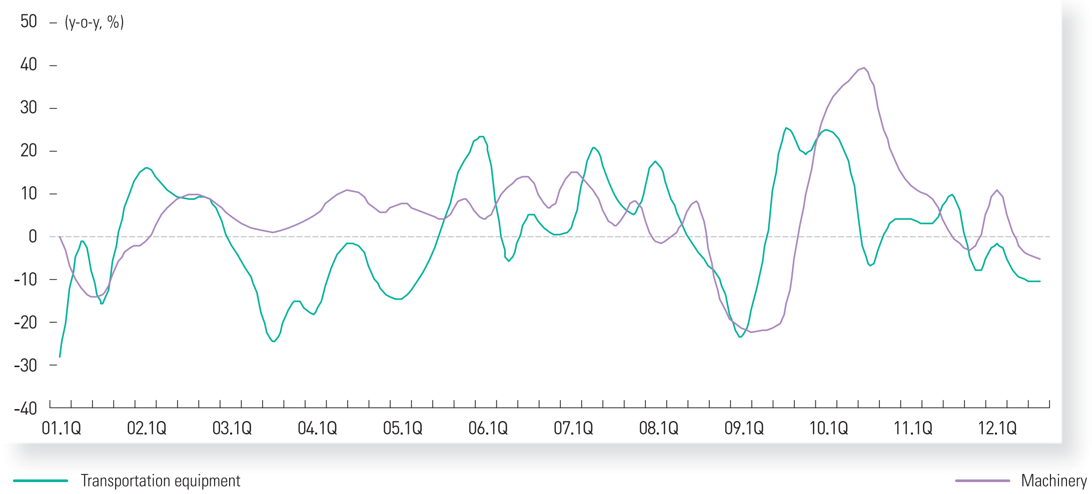
3-1 **Facility investment**

Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



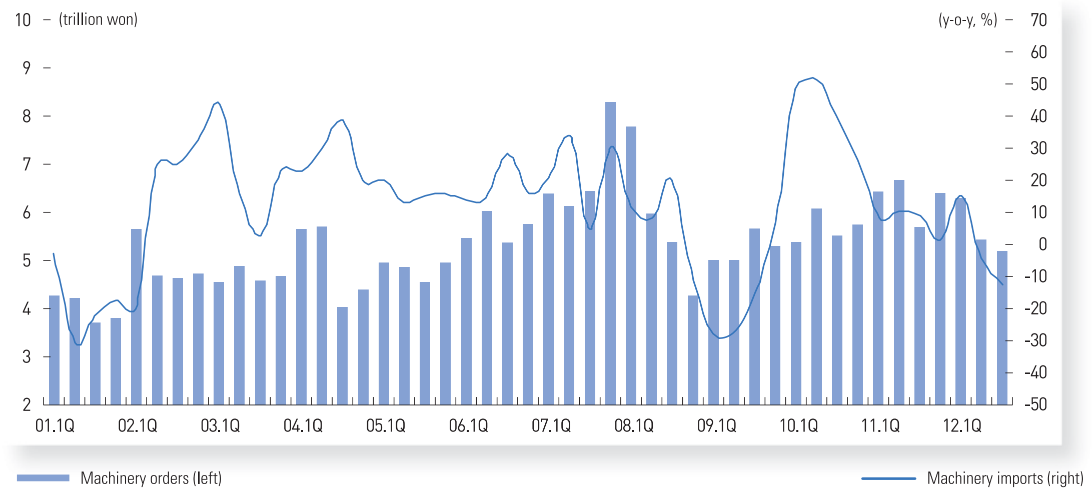
3-2 **Facility investment by type**

Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



3-3 **Machinery orders and machinery imports**

Source: Korea International Trade Association (KITA) & Statistics Korea



4. Construction investment

Construction investment *(preliminary GDP)* in the third quarter of 2012 increased 0.1 percent quarter-on-quarter, but decreased 0.2 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous quarter)

	2010	2011[1]					2012[1]		
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Construction investment[2]	-3.7	-5.0	-4.4	3.5	-0.5	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	0.1
y-o-y	-	-	-11.0	-4.2	-4.0	-2.1	1.5	-2.1	-0.2
- Building construction	-1.6	-4.1	-5.3	4.5	-1.1	-0.6	3.8	-3.6	-2.0
- Civil engineering works	-6.2	-6.0	-3.2	2.3	0.3	1.0	-7.7	4.4	2.8

1. Preliminary 2. National accounts Source: The Bank of Korea

The value of completed construction *(constant)* in October decreased 1.5 percent month-on-month and 11.5 percent year-on-year due to weak civil engineering works.

(Percentage change from previous quarter)

	2010	2011			2012					
	Annual	Annual	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3[1]	Aug	Sep[1]	Oct[1]
Value of completed construction (constant)	-3.3	-6.7	-4.3	5.7	-6.8	-4.5	1.5	-7.2	5.5	-1.5
y-o-y	-	-	-8.4	-0.5	-3.7	-10.8	-4.3	-7.9	-5.2	-11.5
- Building construction	-7.0	-8.4	-3.7	4.9	-3.4	-10.2	1.2	-11.2	8.8	1.7
- Civil engineering works	2.2	-4.5	-5.1	6.6	-11.2	3.3	1.7	-2.2	1.8	-5.4

1. Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2009	2011			2012					
	Annual	Annual	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3[1]	Aug	Sep[1]	Oct[1]
Construction orders (current value)	-17.7	4.0	1.5	22.4	36.6	0.8	-10.4	-29.9	-14.8	-22.7
q-o-q, m-o-m	-	-	3.3	-1.9	25.4	-20.9	-9.6	-16.4	0.1	-4.5
- Building construction	-8.9	10.9	9.8	40.6	31.3	-4.3	-2.8	-22.0	-10.7	-15.7
- Civil engineering works	-28.3	-6.6	-11.0	-1.1	44.5	11.5	-24.4	-49.4	-25.3	-37.6
Building permit area	19.3	9.9	58.7	-14.8	8.7	1.2	-7.3	-27.3	1.4	-21.6

1. Preliminary Sources: Statistics Korea, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs

Construction investment is likely to suffer given leading indicators such as a fall in building permit areas and low construction orders amid a slow recovery in housing markets.

Housing transaction growth (y-o-y, %)

-26.8 (Apr 2012) → -20.2 (May) → -29.3 (Jun) → -22.1 (Jul) → -34.6 (Aug) → -44.3 (Sep) → -15.2 (Oct)

Increasing housing inventory and poor business sentiment in the construction sector may serve as an obstacle to a recovery in construction investment.

Unsold houses (thousand)

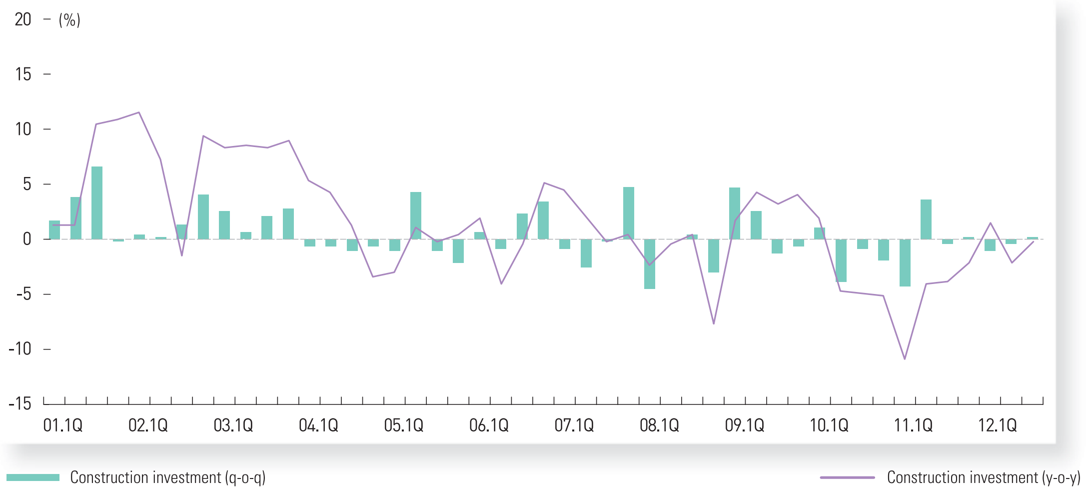
61 (Apr 2012) → 62 (May) → 62 (Jun) → 67 (Jul) → 70 (Aug) → 72 (Sep) → 73 (Oct)

	2012							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Business survey index (base=100) for construction companies	66.4	65.4	63.8	65.7	59.0	70.6	58.9	58.7

Source: Construction and Economy Research Institute of Korea

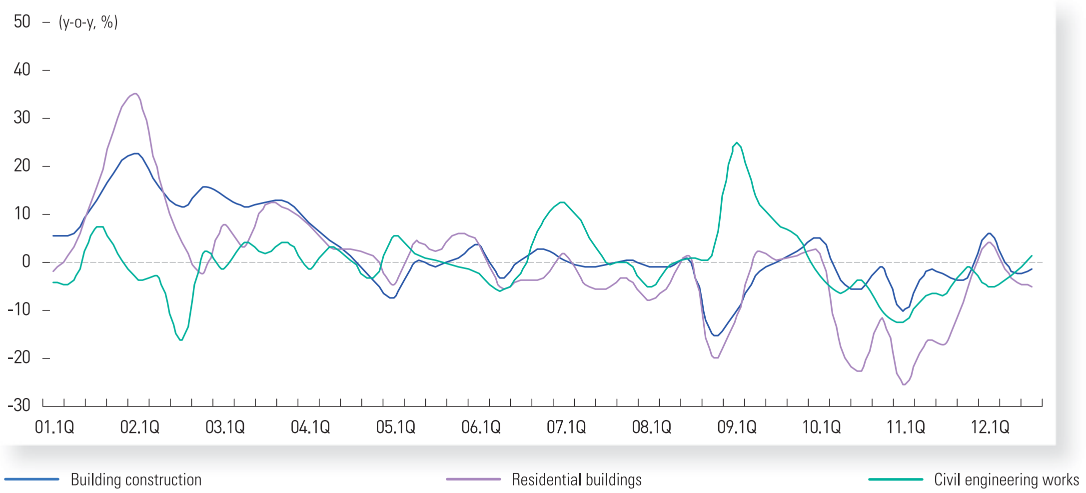
4-1 **Construction investment**

Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



4-2 **Construction investment by type**

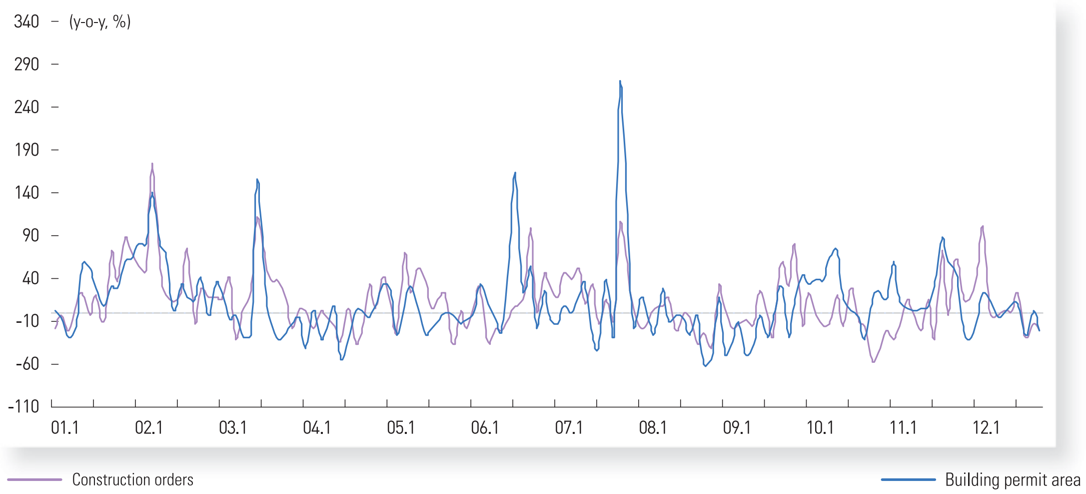
Source: The Bank of Korea (national accounts)



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

November exports increased 3.9 percent *(preliminary)* year-on-year to US$47.8 billion.

Exports increased for two consecutive months backed by the strong performance of major item exports, such as mobile phones, semiconductors and petroleum products, reaching a 16-month high since July 2011 when exports stood at US$48.95 billion.

Exports by item (y-o-y, %)
25.3 (mobile phones), 12.9 (semiconductors), 10.1 (petroleum products), 15.3 (steel), 11.3 (automobile parts), 1.8 (automobiles), -1.9 (general machinery), -47.4 (vessels)

Exports to China posted double-digit growth for the first time since October 2011, and exports to the ASEAN countries and Japan rose significantly. However, exports to the EU and US contracted.

Exports to China (y-o-y, %)
-3.2 (Apr 2012) → -5.1 (May) → -2.6 (Jun) → -4.9 (Jul) → -4.7 (Aug) → 1.0 (Sep) → 5.7 (Oct) → 10.7 (Nov)

Exports by region (y-o-y, %)
10.7 (China), 28.6 (ASEAN countries), 3.7 (Japan), -13.9 (EU), -4.0 (US)

Average daily exports in November stood at US$1.99 billion, up from the previous year's US$1.92 billion.

Average daily exports (US$ billion)
1.92 (Nov 2011), 1.97 (Q1 2012), 2.10 (Q2), 1.79 (Aug), 2.07 (Sep), 2.05 (Oct), 1.99 (Nov)

(US$ billion)

	2011					2012					
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Oct	Nov[1]	Jan-Nov[1]
Exports	555.21	130.99	142.69	141.24	140.37	134.88	140.21	133.31	47.15	47.80	503.17
(y-o-y, %)	19.0	29.6	18.7	21.4	9.0	3.0	-1.7	-5.6	1.1	3.9	-0.8
Average daily exports	2.01	1.98	2.08	2.03	1.98	1.97	2.09	1.90	2.05	1.99	1.99
Imports	524.41	123.91	134.29	134.92	131.26	133.54	130.68	125.37	43.42	43.32	476.37
(y-o-y, %)	23.3	26.1	27.2	27.7	13.4	7.7	-2.7	-7.1	1.7	0.7	-0.5
Average daily imports	1.91	1.87	1.96	1.96	1.85	1.95	1.96	1.79	1.89	1.81	1.89

1. Preliminary
Source: Korea Customs Service

Imports in November rose 0.7 percent *(preliminary)* year-on-year to US $43.32 billion.

Despite a decrease in commodities and consumer goods imports, imports grew for two months in a row due to an increase in capital goods imports.

Imports by type (Oct. 1-20, y-o-y, %)
-3.7 (commodities), -7.1 (consumer goods), 3.6 (capital goods)

The trade balance *(preliminary)* in November posted a surplus of US$4.48 billion.

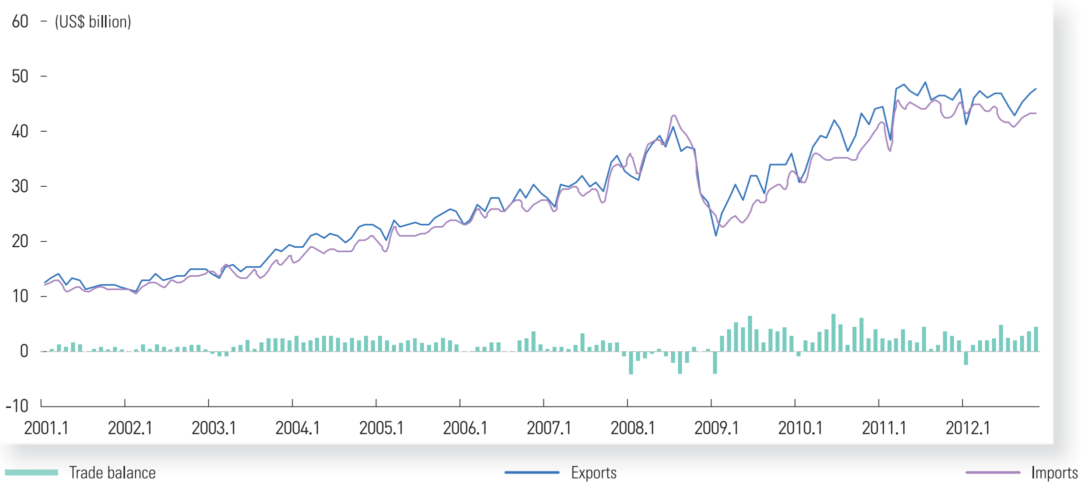
(US$ billion)

	2011					2012					
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Oct	Nov[1]	Jan-Nov[1]
Trade balance	30.80	7.08	8.40	6.30	9.16	1.34	9.54	7.94	3.73	4.48	26.80

1. Preliminary
Source: Korea Customs Service

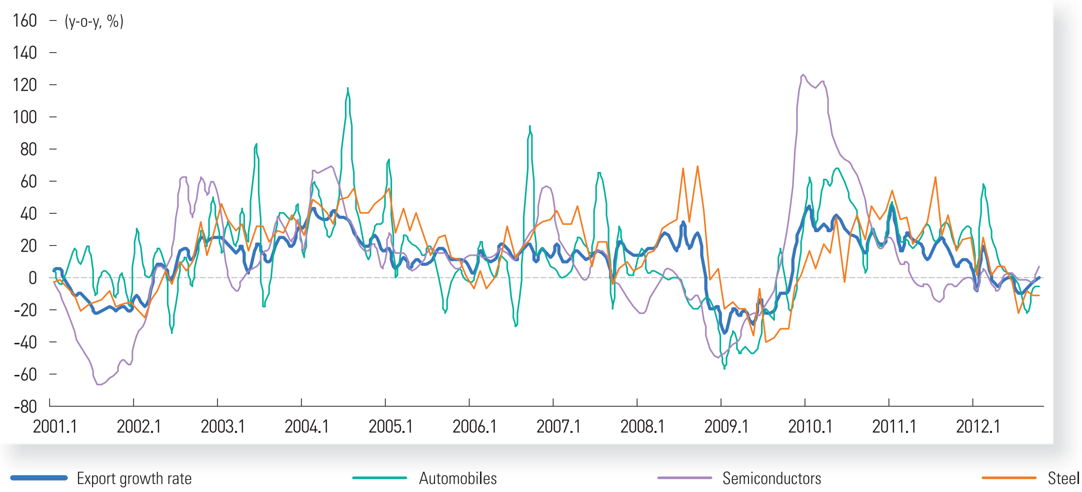
5-1 Exports and imports

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



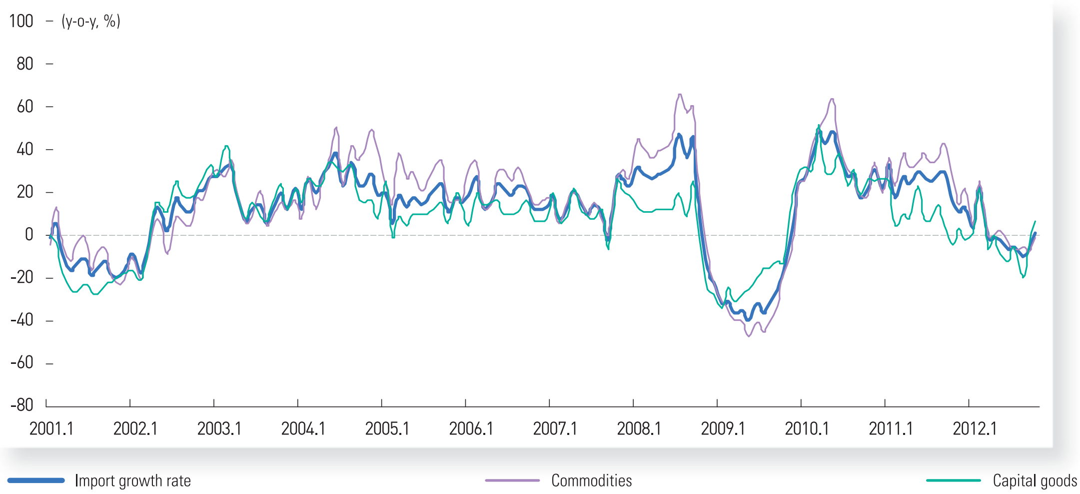
5-2 Exports by type

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



5-3 Imports by type

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



6. Mining and manufacturing production

Despite a decrease in the production of mechanical equipment and other transportation equipment, mining and manufacturing production in October increased 0.6 percent month-on-month thanks to an increase in the production of semiconductors and automobiles. On a yearly basis, output fell 0.8 percent.

Compared to the previous month, the production of semiconductors & parts *(up 5.4%)* and automobiles *(up 7.5%)* rose, while that of mechanical equipment *(down 5.7%)* and other transportation equipment *(down 10.2%)* fell.

Compared to the previous year, the production of semiconductors & parts *(up 6.4%)*, tobacco *(up 35.7%)*, and medicine & medical products *(up 8.1%)* went up, while that of mechanical equipment *(down 10.6%)*, audio-visual communications equipment *(down 11.6%)* and nonmetallic minerals *(down 14.7%)* was down.

The manufacturing inventory-shipment ratio increased by 4.1 percentage points month-on-month as inventories rose 2.4 percent and shipments fell 1.2 percent.

Shipments of automobiles *(up 6.3%)* and semiconductors & parts *(up 3.2%)* rose month-on-month, while refined petroleum products *(down 9.9%)*, mechanical equipment *(down 6.1%)*, and other transportation equipment *(down 11.9%)* declined.

Inventories of semiconductors & parts *(up 7.5%)*, electrical equipment *(up 3.5%)* and audio-visual communications equipment *(up 4.0%)* climbed, while those of automobiles *(down 1.9%)*, chemicals *(down 1.9%)*, and textile products *(down 1.8%)* slipped.

The average operation ratio of the manufacturing sector rose by 0.7 percentage points to 75.9 percent month-on-month.

(Percentage change from previous quarter or month)

		2011			2012[1]				
		Annual	Q3	Sep	Q2	Q3[1]	Aug	Sep[1]	Oct[1]
Mining and manufacturing activity[2]	Production (q-o-q, m-o-m)	-	0.4	1.2	-0.1	-2.0	-0.9	0.7	0.6
	(y-o-y)	6.9	5.3	7.4	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	-0.8
	- Manufacturing (q-o-q, m-o-m)	-	0.3	1.1	-0.1	-2.3	-1.0	0.9	0.7
	(y-o-y)	7.0	5.3	7.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	-0.8
	Shipment	6.7	4.9	7.7	0.1	-2.6	-3.2	3.7	-1.2
	- Domestic demand	3.3	2.5	4.2	-0.1	-1.7	-4.9	1.2	0.2
	- Exports	10.8	7.7	11.9	0.5	-3.6	-1.3	6.6	-2.8
	Inventory[3]	20.8	9.9	9.9	-2.9	-2.9	4.6	-2.9	2.4
Manufacturing activity	Average operation ratio (%)	79.9	79.6	79.0	78.9	75.3	73.7	75.2	75.9
	Production capacity[4]	5.4	4.3	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.1

1. Preliminary 2. Including mining, manufacturing, electricity, and gas industry
3. End-period 4. Percentage change from same period in previous year
Source: Statistics Korea

Mining and manufacturing production is expected to recover slowly thanks to solid gains in exports of automobiles, IT products and other major items, but inventory correction may limit the gain.

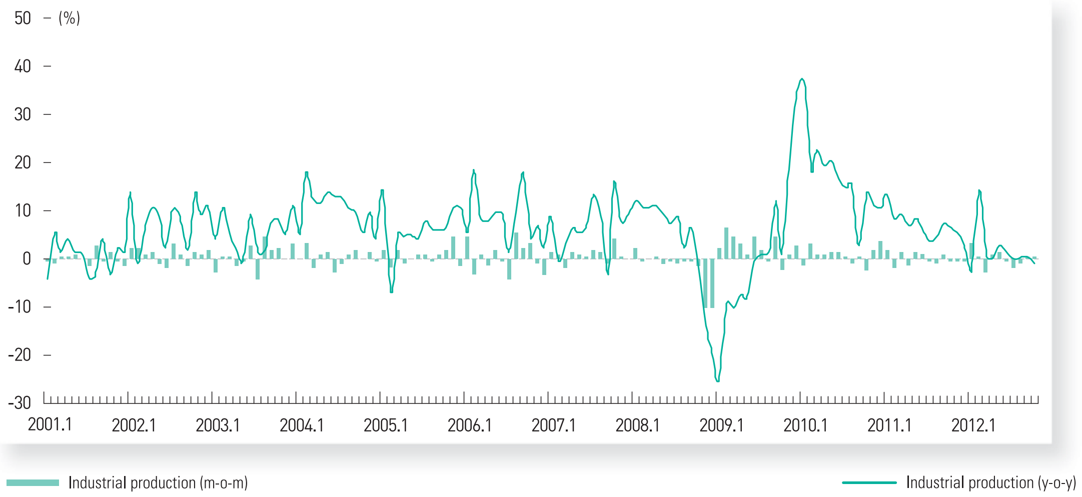
Automobile exports (US$ billion)
3.44 (Jan 2012) → 4.41 (Feb) → 4.57 (Mar) → 4.17 (Apr) → 3.94 (May) → 4.50 (Jun) → 3.71 (Jul) → 2.52 (Aug) → 3.47 (Sep) → 3.84 (Oct) → 4.47 (Nov)

Mobile phone exports (US$ billion)
1.61 (Jan 2012) → 1.50 (Feb) → 1.68 (Mar) → 1.63 (Apr) → 1.72 (May) → 1.80 (Jun) → 1.64 (Jul) → 1.74 (Aug) → 2.43 (Sep) → 2.48 (Oct) → 2.61 (Nov)

Semiconductor exports (US$ billion)
3.76 (Jan 2012) → 3.87 (Feb) → 4.31 (Mar) → 3.83 (Apr) → 4.23 (May) → 4.35 (Jun) → 3.94 (Jul) → 4.09 (Aug) → 4.47 (Sep) → 4.65 (Oct) → 4.60 (Nov)

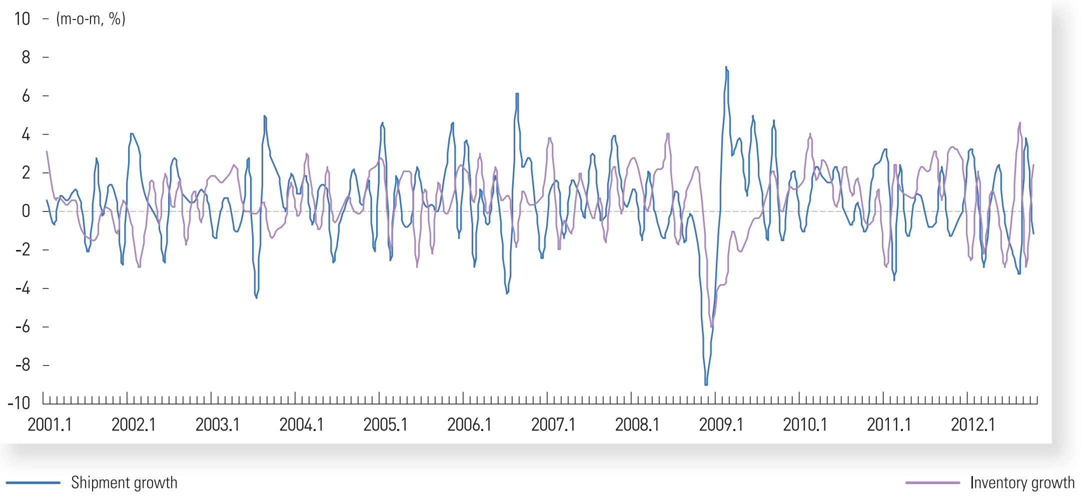
6-1 Industrial production

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



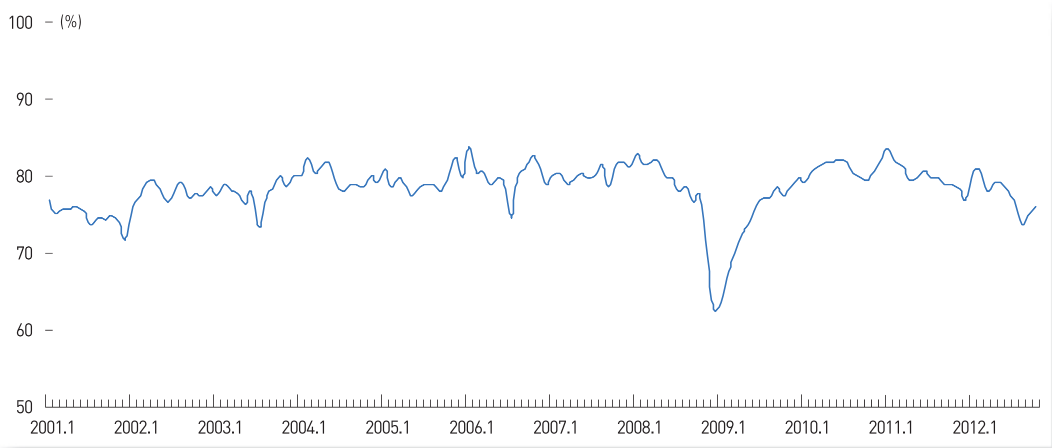
6-2 Shipment and inventory

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



6-3 Average manufacturing operation ratio

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



7. Service sector activity

Service activity in October fell 1.0 percent from the previous month due to weak activity in wholesale & retail, transportation services and financial & insurance services. On a year-on-year basis, service activity rose 0.9 percent.

Wholesale & retail declined 1.1 percent month-on-month, as the holiday effects had already been reflected in the previous month's data, leading to lower retail sales in October.

Transportation services fell 1.1 percent, as marine transportation slowed due to decreased shipments at trade ports.

Shipments at trade ports nationwide (y-o-y, %)
0.5 (Apr 2012) → 1.6 (May) → 3.5 (Jun) → 1.4 (Jul) → -7.2 (Aug) → 8.9 (Sep) → -3.0 (Oct)

Hotels & restaurants declined 0.5 percent as poor consumer confidence dampened service activity in hotels, restaurants and bars.

Hotels (y-o-y, %)
6.5 (Feb 2012) → 5.5 (Mar) → 1.9 (Apr) → 3.7 (May) → 3.3 (Jun) → 1.0 (Jul) → -2.2 (Aug) → -3.8 (Sep) → -5.2 (Oct)

Restaurant and bars (y-o-y, %)
1.3 (Feb 2012) → 0.1 (Mar) → -0.3 (Apr) → -0.6 (May) → 0.1 (Jun) → -0.3 (Jul) → 1.4 (Aug) → 2.5 (Sep) → -0.3 (Oct)

Financial & insurance services fell 1.0 percent, due to a decrease in the value of stock transactions.

Real estate & renting declined 2.0 percent from the previous month. Housing transactions increased after the government announced measures to revive the real estate market on September 10. However, renting slowed, led by transportation equipment rental services.

Real estate (y-o-y, %)
-4.9 (Feb 2012) → -7.6 (Mar) → -6.6 (Apr) → -5.3 (May) → -4.9 (Jun) → -4.8 (Jul) → -3.2 (Aug) → -1.6 (Sep) → 0.7 (Oct)

Renting (y-o-y, %)
3.8 (Feb 2012) → 3.5 (Mar) → 7.3 (Apr) → 6.7 (May) → 4.4 (Jun) → 4.8 (Jul) → 0.9 (Aug) → 2.4 (Sep) → -2.1 (Oct)

(Percentage change from previous period)

	Weight	2010	2011					2012					
		Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3[1]	Aug	Sep[1]	Oct[1]
Service activity index	100.0	3.9	3.3	1.6	0.2	1.3	-0.5	1.0	0.1	0.9	-0.1	0.8	-1.0
- Wholesale & retail	21.8	5.7	3.8	1.4	1.4	0.7	-0.7	0.1	0.6	0.7	-2.3	0.4	-1.1
- Transportation services	9.0	11.9	3.9	2.6	-1.6	1.0	-1.0	1.5	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.9	-1.1
- Hotels & restaurants	7.7	1.2	-0.5	-0.4	1.0	-0.3	-1.5	-0.2	2.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5
- Publishing & communication services	8.4	1.7	4.4	1.1	0.5	2.8	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	2.7	-3.4
- Financial & insurance services	15.3	4.6	7.3	3.0	0.1	2.7	0.1	1.4	-1.8	2.8	1.6	1.3	-1.0
- Real estate & renting	6.3	-8.5	-10.2	3.3	-2.2	-0.3	-6.4	-0.2	3.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	-2.0
- Professional, scientific & technical services	4.8	-0.5	0.3	-1.5	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	-0.9	1.4	-1.6	1.8	-3.5
- Business services	2.9	7.5	4.3	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.7	1.1	-0.8	-0.9	-0.3	0.2
- Educational services	10.8	2.0	2.4	0.2	-0.9	1.7	0.4	1.2	-1.3	-0.1	1.5	0.0	-0.4
- Healthcare & social welfare services	6.0	8.8	6.3	3.3	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2
- Entertainment, cultural & sports services	2.9	-0.4	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	4.3	-2.7	-1.1	0.0	-1.3	3.7
- Membership organizations	3.8	4.3	1.1	-0.3	1.1	-0.3	-2.1	-0.2	0.4	0.7	-1.7	1.8	0.0
- Sewerage & waste management	0.4	5.1	0.0	0.1	-0.5	0.2	3.1	1.0	3.8	-1.8	-3.4	7.7	1.3

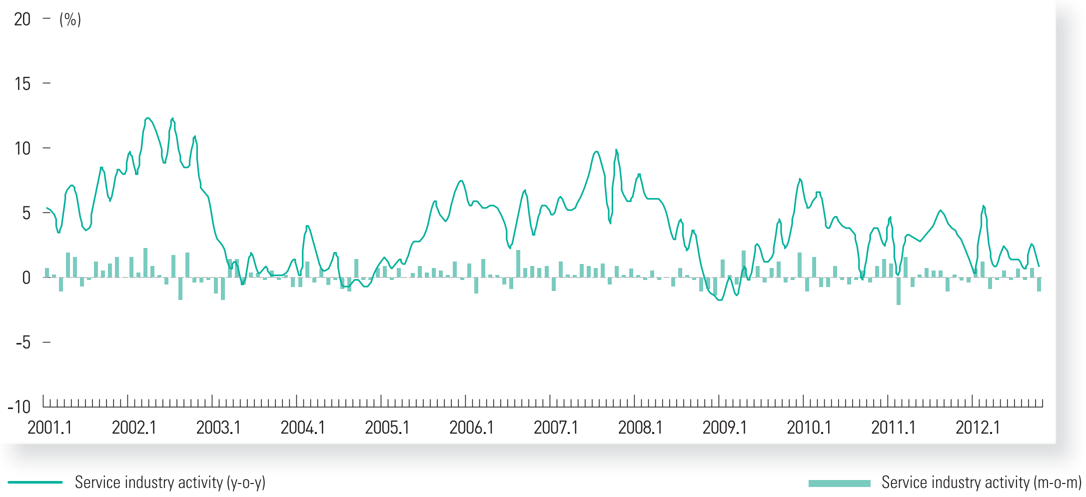
1. Preliminary
Source: Statistics Korea

Service activity is expected to improve in November, led by wholesale & retail, although financial & insurance services may slow due to a fall in the daily stock transaction value.

Daily stock transaction value (trillion won)
8.2 (Jan 2012) → 9.8 (Feb) → 7.6 (Mar) → 6.9 (Apr) → 6.3 (May) → 5.8 (Jun) → 5.8 (Jul) → 6.2 (Aug) → 7.9 (Sep) → 6.8 (Oct) → 6.2 (Nov)

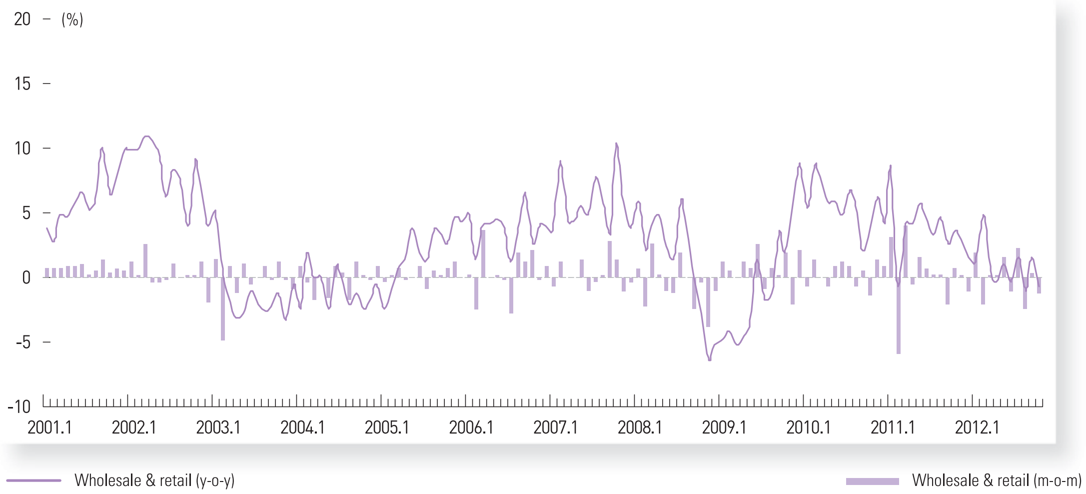
7-1 Service industry

Source: Statistics Korea (service industry activity trend)



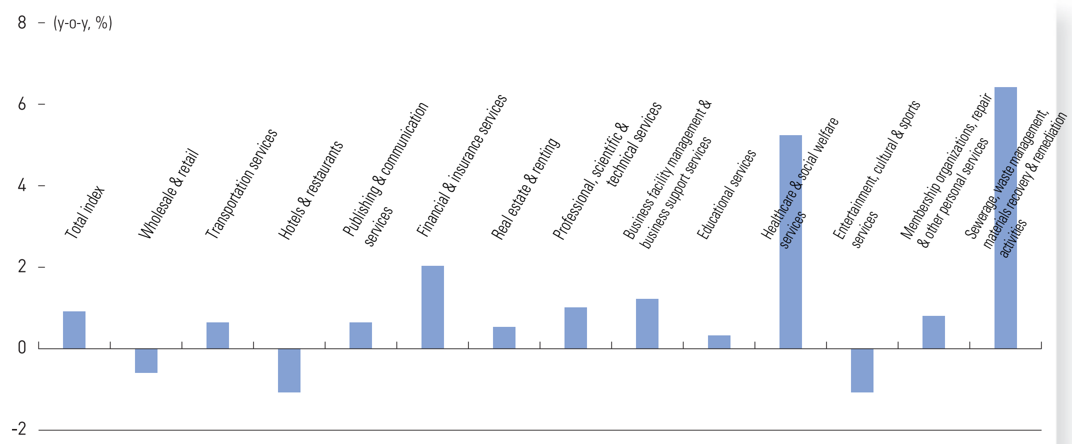
7-2 Wholesale & retail

Source: Statistics Korea (service industry activity trend)



7-3 October 2012 service industry by business

Source: Statistics Korea (service industry activity trend)



8. Employment

The number of workers on payroll in October increased by 396,000 from a year earlier to 25,070,000 and the employment rate rose by 0.2 percentage points year-on-year to 60.1 percent.

Employment continued to improve, although the growth decelerated due to last year's base effect.

Employment growth was led by manufacturing and services, while the number of workers declined in construction and in certain service sectors, including publishing & visual entertainment *(down 25,000)* and finance & insurance *(down 17,000)*.

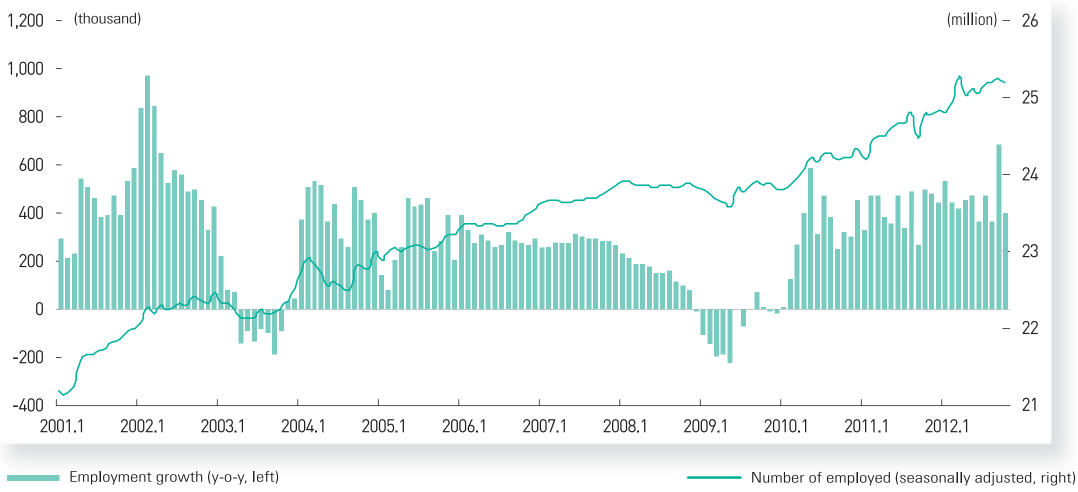
By status of workers, the number of regular workers continued to show strong growth due to improving labor market conditions in the manufacturing industry. Meanwhile, growth in the number of self-employed workers continued to slow.

	2010		2011						2012				
	Annual	Q4	Annual	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3
Number of employed (million)	23.83	23.99	24.24	24.67	23.46	24.57	24.48	24.46	25.00	25.07	23.93	25.00	24.99
Employment rate (%)	58.7	58.9	59.1	59.9	57.4	59.9	59.5	59.4	60.0	60.1	57.8	60.2	60.0
(Seasonally adjusted)	58.7	58.7	59.1	59.2	58.8	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.5
Employment growth (y-o-y, thousand)	323	358	415	501	423	402	363	474	685	396	467	430	506
(Excluding agriculture, forestry & fishery)	405	393	440	534	451	399	414	497	672	415	498	454	504
- Manufacturing	191	269	63	-55	228	112	-12	-75	139	144	-102	-66	85
- Construction	33	57	-2	41	-3	-41	-35	71	58	-3	79	33	17
- Services	200	80	386	555	224	331	472	514	466	270	541	491	397
- Agriculture, forestry & fishery	-82	-35	-25	-33	-28	3	-51	-23	13	-19	-31	-24	2
- Wage workers	517	532	427	430	519	421	392	374	484	350	360	281	317
· Regular workers	697	699	575	517	605	621	572	500	527	505	413	379	485
· Temporary workers	-34	-114	-78	5	-88	-137	-76	-10	-86	-130	110	73	-79
· Daily workers	-146	-53	-70	-91	2	-63	-104	-115	43	-26	-163	-171	-89
- Non-wage workers	-194	-174	-11	71	-96	-19	-29	100	201	46	108	150	189
· Self-employed workers	-118	-146	1	107	-115	-39	34	125	111	48	149	173	143
- Male	181	212	238	248	266	221	208	257	349	256	238	242	284
- Female	142	146	177	253	157	181	155	216	336	140	230	188	223
- 15 to 29	-43	-57	-35	20	-49	-74	-1	-18	-59	-92	1	-8	-57
- 30 to 39	-4	17	-47	-66	-34	-13	-83	-56	64	27	-65	-80	33
- 40 to 49	29	50	57	55	77	59	46	47	61	6	28	8	12
- 50 to 59	294	287	291	300	286	294	270	315	326	230	326	260	273
- 60 or more	47	60	149	192	143	137	131	185	293	225	178	251	245

Source: Statistics Korea

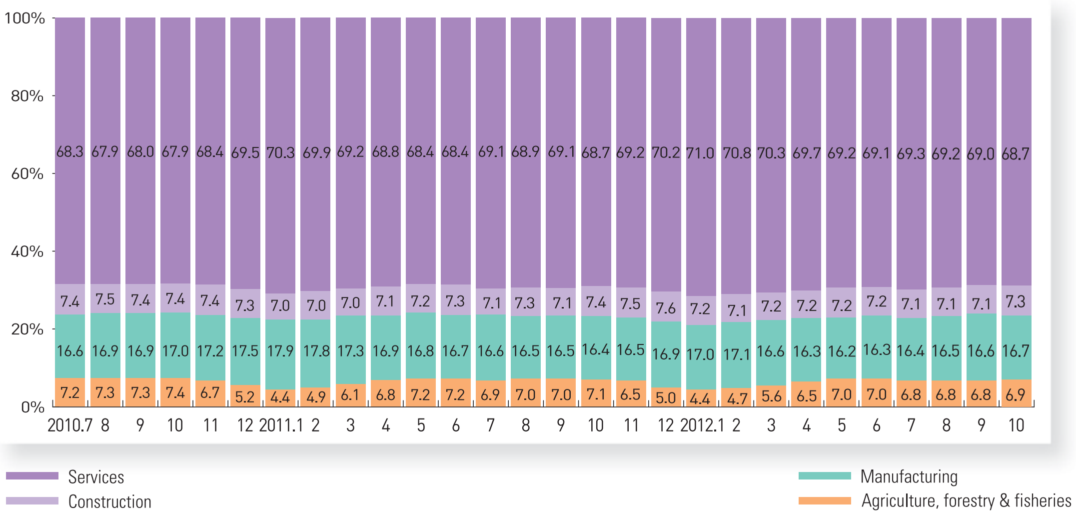
8-1 Number of employed and employment growth

Source: Statistics Korea (employment trend)



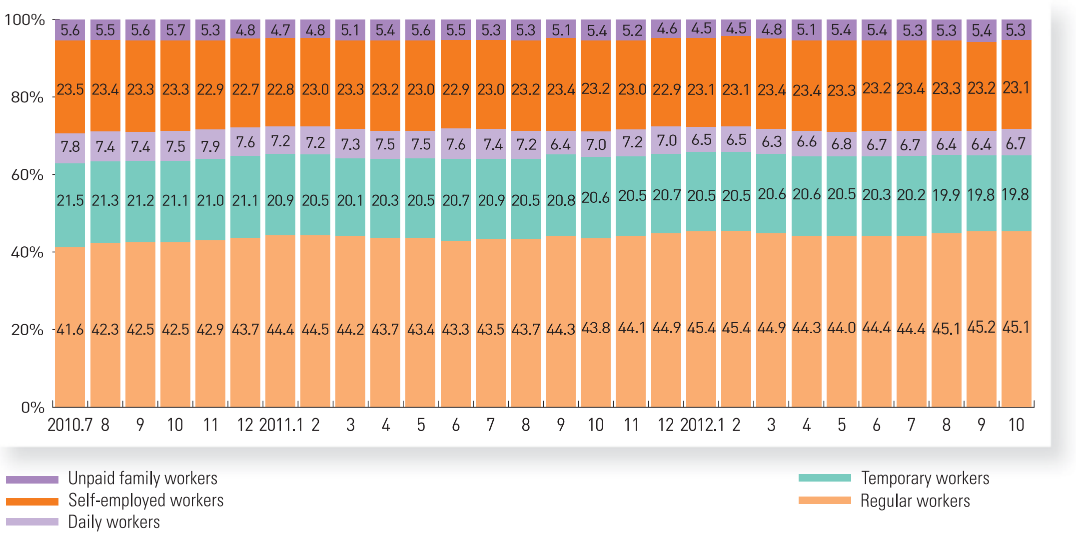
8-2 Share of employed by industry

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 October decreased by 18,000 year-on-year to 718,000, while the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage point to 2.8 percent.

However, the unemployment rate of youths aged 15 to 29 rose 0.2 percentage points year-on-year, mostly driven by those in their late 20s.

	2010		2011						2012				
	Annual	Q4	Annual	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3
Number of unemployed (thousand)	920	808	855	736	1,028	865	786	740	752	718	947	841	770
Unemployment growth (y-o-y, thousand)	31	-10	-65	-96	-101	-3	-88	-68	-6	-18	-82	-23	-16
- Male	-7	-16	-48	-46	-70	-32	-48	-41	-6	-34	-54	-19	-16
- Female	38	6	-17	-50	-32	29	-40	-27	0	16	-28	-4	0
Unemployment rate (%)	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.9	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.0
(Seasonally adjusted)	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.1
- 15 to 29	8.0	7.1	7.6	6.7	8.8	7.9	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.9	8.2	8.1	6.8
- 30 to 39	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.8
- 40 to 49	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.0
- 50 to 59	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.2
- 60 or more	2.8	1.9	2.6	1.7	4.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	4.4	2.0	1.9

Source: Statistics Korea

The economically inactive population in October was up 183,000 from a year earlier to 15,940,000, while the labor force participation rate rose by 0.1 percentage points to 61.8 percent.

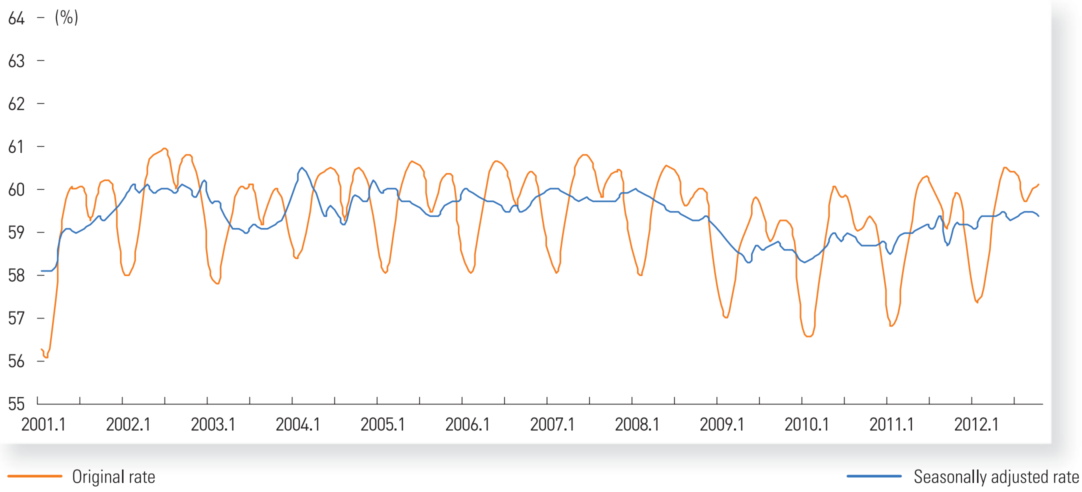
The number of those economically inactive due to old age *(up 182,000)* and housework *(up 107,000)* increased while those due to rest, time-off and leisure *(down 114,000)* decreased.

	2010		2011						2012				
	Annual	Q4	Annual	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3
Economically inactive population (million)	15.84	15.96	15.95	15.76	16.39	15.56	15.85	16.01	15.94	15.94	16.50	15.67	15.90
Labor force participation rate (%)	61.0	60.8	61.1	61.7	59.9	62.0	61.5	61.1	61.8	61.8	60.1	62.3	61.8
(seasonally adjusted)	61.0	60.8	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.2	61.0	61.1	61.4	61.2	61.4	61.4	61.4
Growth in economically inactive population (y-o-y, thousand)	143	133	112	49	138	66	191	53	-123	183	103	110	57
- Childcare	-125	-107	-5	21	-44	-16	17	23	5	-13	-	4	-7
- Housework	201	189	101	141	130	27	143	103	-5	107	85	181	101
- Education	12	55	-51	-97	-16	-39	-78	-69	-13	31	-28	-64	5
- Old age	80	25	-45	-6	-103	-58	-22	2	154	182	76	174	156
- Rest, time-off and leisure	-56	-27	182	124	241	163	193	131	-250	-114	126	-71	-142

Source: Statistics Korea

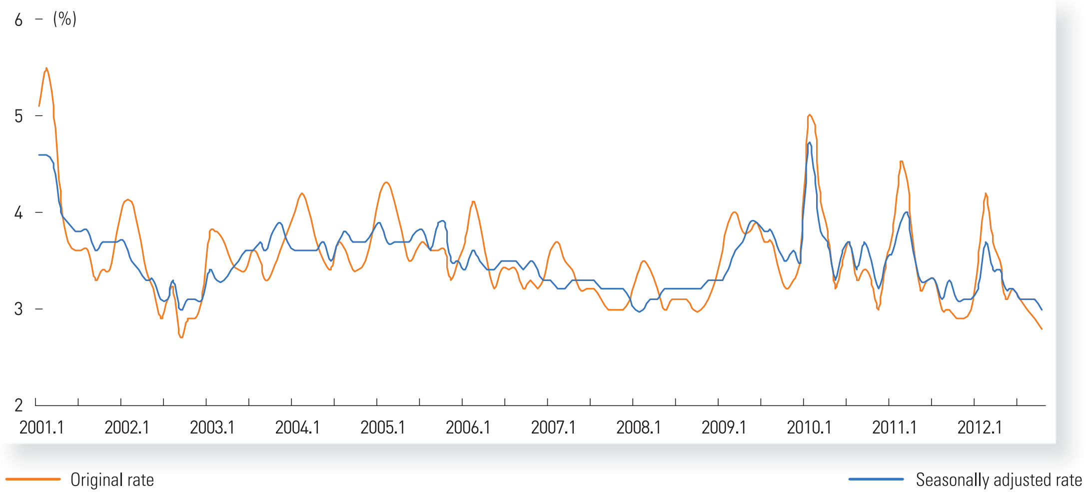
8-4 **Employment rate**

Source: Statistics Korea (employment trend)



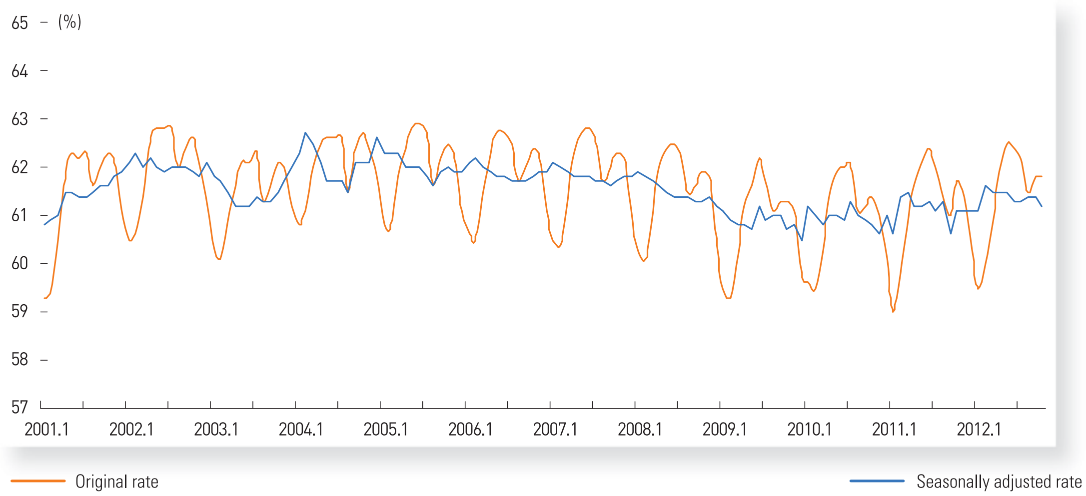
8-5 **Unemployment rate**

Source: Statistics Korea (employment trend)



8-6 **Labor force participation rate**

Source: Statistics Korea (employment trend)



9. Financial market

9.1 Stock market

The Korean stock price index in November rose 1.1 percent to 1,933 points from the previous month's 1,912 points.

The KOSPI Composite declined in early November due to poor economic data in Europe and the US, but bounced back later in the month with improving economic indicators in major countries and the strong performance of Samsung Electronics and other top shares in the stock market.

Net foreign buying decreased from 1.1 trillion won in October to 600 billion won in November.

(End-period, point, trillion won)

	KOSPI			KOSDAQ		
	Oct 2012	Nov 2012	Change[1]	Oct 2012	Nov 2012	Change[1]
Stock price index	1,912.1	1,932.9	20.8 (1.1%)	508.3	499.4	-8.9 (-1.8%)
Market capitalization	1,103.6	1,117.3	13.7 (1.2%)	111.9	109.3	-2.6 (-2.3%)
Average daily trade value	4.3	4.3	- (-)	2.50	1.88	-0.62 (-24.8%)
Foreign stock ownership	34.2	34.3	0.1 (0.3%)	8.31	8.20	-0.11 (-1.3%)

1. Change from the end of the previous month
Source: Korea Exchange

9.2 Exchange rate

The won/dollar exchange rate in November fell by 7.8 won to 1,082.9 won from 1,090.7 won at the end of October.

The won/dollar exchange rate fell from the 1,090 won range to the 1,080 won range, as economic indicators improved in the US and China, export companies sold dollars and as eurozone concerns eased after an agreement was reached on extending additional financial aid to Greece.

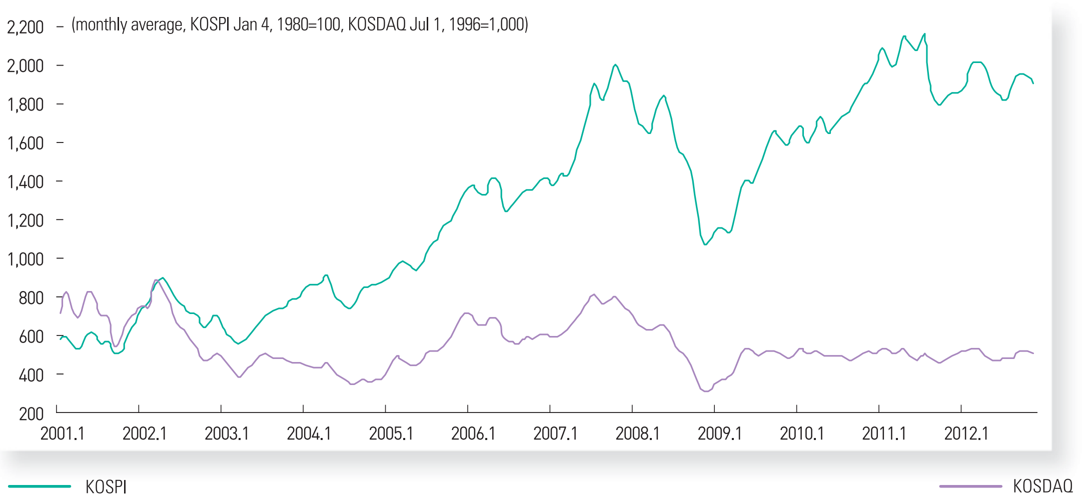
The won/100 yen exchange rate fell by 54.3 won as the won remains strong relative to the US dollar and the value of the yen relative to the US dollar fell due to expectations of quantitative easing by the Bank of Japan (BOJ).

(End-period)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Oct	Oct	Change[1]
Won/Dollar	1,259.5	1,164.5	1,134.8	1,151.8	1,090.7	1,082.9	6.4
Won/100 Yen	1,396.8	1,264.5	1,393.6	1,481.2	1,370.74	1,316.4	12.5

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

9-3 Recent daily foreign exchange rate trend

9.3 Bond market

3-year Treasury bond yields rose 7 basis points in November to 2.84 percent from the previous month's 2.77 due to rising US Treasury bond yields, higher stock market performance in major countries and net selling of foreign investors' treasury bond futures.

(End-period, %)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Oct	Nov	Change[1]
Call rate (1 day)	4.60	5.02	3.02	2.01	2.51	3.29	2.74	2.76	2
CD (91 days)	4.86	5.82	3.93	2.88	2.80	3.55	2.85	2.85	-
Treasury bonds (3 yrs)	4.92	5.74	3.41	4.44	3.38	3.34	2.77	2.84	7
Corporate bonds (3 yrs)	5.29	6.77	7.72	5.56	4.27	4.21	3.29	3.37	10
Treasury bonds (5 yrs)	5.00	5.78	3.77	4.98	4.08	3.46	2.84	2.91	7

1. Basis point, changes from the previous month

9.4 Money supply & money market

The M2 (monthly average) in September expanded 5.2 percent from a year earlier.

M2 grew by a small margin from the previous month as private sector credit growth decelerated, led by financial institutions, and the amount of debt redemptions increased as the government paid off its debts.

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011				2012				
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Aug	Sep	Sep[1]
M1[2]	-1.8	16.3	11.8	6.6	7.5	4.8	2.6	1.8	3.6	4.0	3.5	445.7
M2	14.3	10.3	8.7	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.2	1,824.3
Lf[3]	11.9	7.9	8.2	5.3	4.3	5.3	6.2	7.5	8.5	7.8	7.6[4]	2,418.4[4]

1. Balance at end September 2012, 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

Bank deposits turned negative in October while asset management company (AMC) deposits expanded by a large margin. Bank deposits fell significantly as corporations withdrew instant access deposits to pay taxes. AMC deposits grew as money market funds (MMF) soared due to inflows of the treasury surplus and to improved competitiveness resulting from falling short-term interest rates. Equity funds pared losses, as redemptions declined.

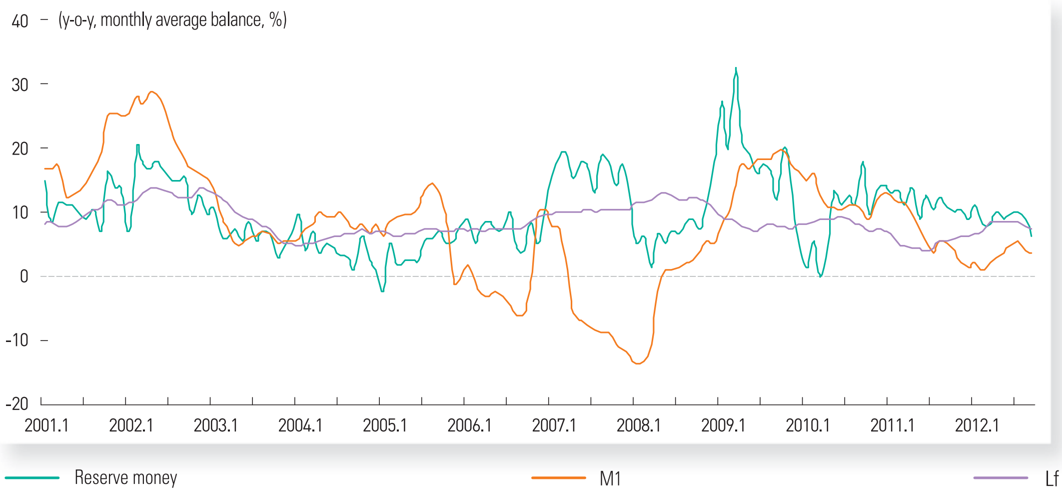
(Monthly change, end-period, trillion won)

	2009	2010		2011		2012		
	Annual	Annual	Oct	Annual	Oct	Sep	Oct	Oct[1]
Bank deposits	54.8	36.9	13.7	58.9	13.0	6.2	-0.2	1,121.6
AMC deposits	-27.6	-16.7	0.1	-16.6	9.3	-9.2	11.8	327.0

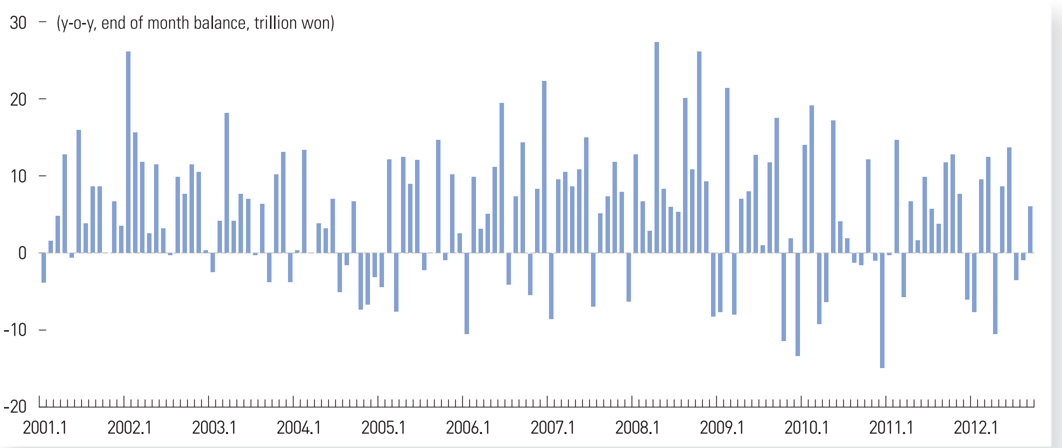
1. Balance at end October 2012, trillion won

9-4 **Interest rates**
Source: The Bank of Korea

9-5 **Total money supply**
Source: The Bank of Korea



9-6 **Deposits in financial institutions**
Source: The Bank of Korea



10. Balance of payments

Korea's current account *(preliminary)* in October posted a surplus of US$5.82 billion.

The goods account continued to show a large surplus, from US$5.49 billion in the previous month to US$5.21 billion, due to strong exports of petroleum products, semiconductors and mobile phones.

Changes in goods exports (US$ billion)
47.57 (Sep) ➡ 48.21 (Oct)

Changes in goods imports (US$ billion)
42.08 (Sep) ➡ 43.00 (Oct)

Changes in major export items (y-o-y, %)
Petroleum products (28.2), semiconductors (7.5), mobile phones (5.7), vessels (-30.0)

The service account surplus widened to US$0.38 billion from US$0.32 billion in the previous month as the intellectual property account improved and also as China's National Day holidays boosted the travel account.

Changes in foreign tourist arrivals (y-o-y, %)
Total (3.8), China (30.2)

The primary income account surplus widened to US$0.52 billion from US$0.20 billion as the investment income balance improved due to an increase in dividend and interest income. The secondary income account deficit expanded to US$0.29 billion from US$0.10 in the previous month due to an increase in overseas transfers.

(US$ billion)

	2011					2012					
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct[1]	Jan-Oct[1]
Current account	26.51	2.61	5.49	7.00	11.52	2.56	11.14	14.71	5.91	5.82	34.13
- Goods balance	30.95	5.84	7.66	7.20	10.25	2.62	8.48	13.49	5.49	5.21	29.68
- Service balance	-4.38	-2.54	-0.80	-1.20	0.15	-0.65	2.31	0.65	0.32	0.38	2.70
- Income balance	2.46	0.39	-0.82	1.31	1.58	1.48	0.82	1.04	0.20	0.52	3.87
Current transfer	-2.52	1.08	-0.55	-0.42	-0.47	-0.89	-0.47	-0.47	-0.10	-0.29	-2.12

1. Preliminary   Source: The Bank of Korea

The capital and financial account *(preliminary)* in October posted a net outflow of US$7.28 billion.

Capital & financial account balance (US$ billion)
-1.25 (Q1 2012) ➡ 7.98 (Q2) ➡ -13.61 (Q3) ➡ -4.90 (Sep) ➡ -7.28 (Oct) ➡ -30.45 (Jan-Oct)

Net outflow in direct investment narrowed to US$0.98 billion from the previous month's US$2.38 billion due to a decrease in overseas direct investment.

The portfolio investment account switched to a net outflow of US$4.66 billion from a net inflow of US$2.67 billion as foreign investment in stocks and bonds turned to a net outflow.

Net inflow of US$0.36 billion in financial derivatives shifted to a net outflow of US$0.14 billion, while net outflow of the other investment account narrowed to US$0.03 billion from US$4.19 billion.

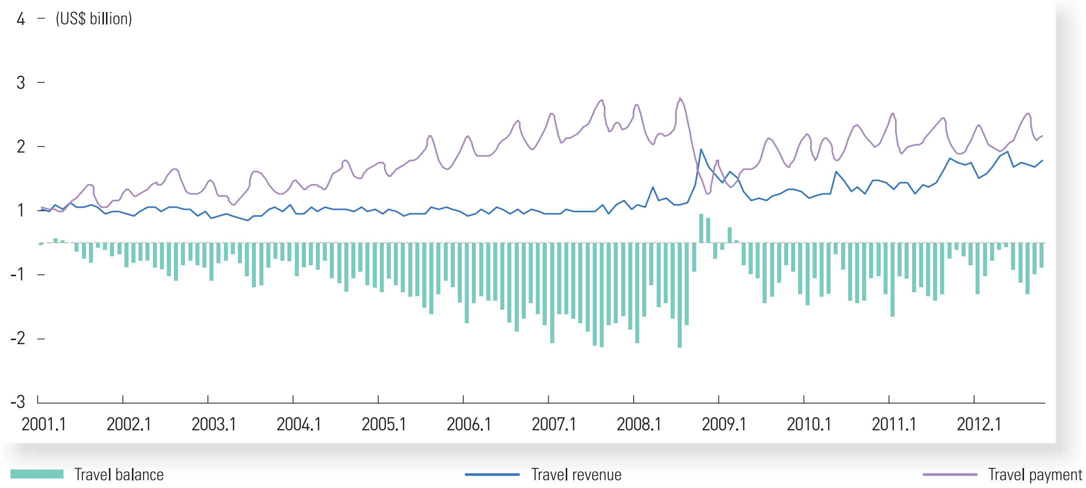
The current account in November is expected to maintain a surplus, helped by a goods account surplus resulting from a trade surplus in November.

10-1 **Current account balance**

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

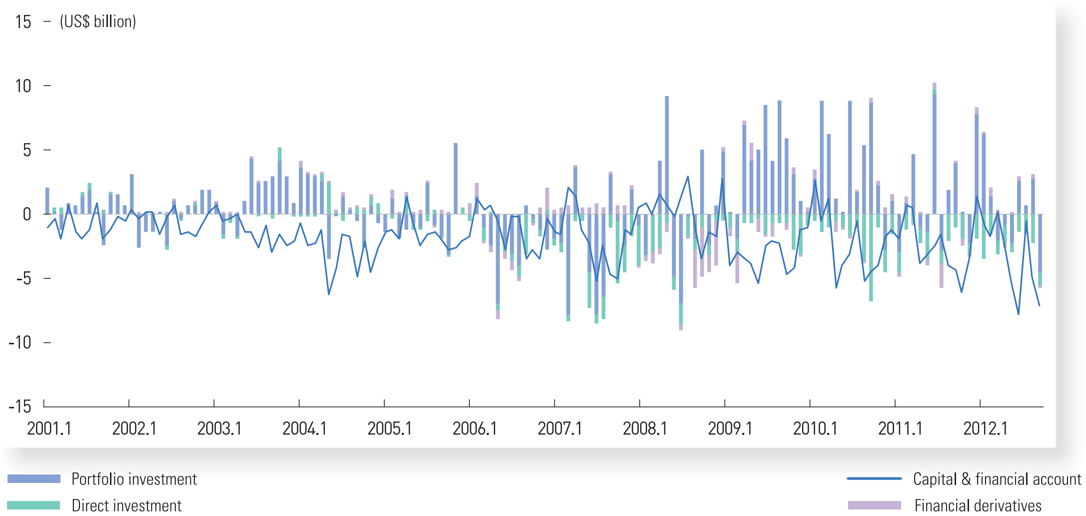
10-2 **Travel balance**

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



10-3 **Capital & financial account balance**

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



11. Prices and international commodity prices

11.1 Prices

Consumer prices in November rose 1.6 percent year-on-year *(down 0.4%, m-o-m)*. Inflation fell back to the 1-percent range for the first time since August.

Core consumer prices, which exclude oil and agricultural products, rose 1.3 percent year-on-year and 0.1 percent month-on-month. Core consumer prices based on the OECD method, which exclude food and energy, rose 1.4 percent year-on-year and 0.2 percent month-on-month. Consumer prices for basic necessities, a barometer of perceived consumer prices, were up 1.0 percent year-on-year *(down 0.7%, m-o-m)*.

The average annual expected inflation rate fell 0.1 percentage point to 3.3 percent and the import prices declined 6.4 percent year-on-year.

Expected inflation (%)
4.1 (Nov 2011) ➔ 4.0 (Dec) ➔ 4.1 (Jan 2012) ➔ 4.0 (Feb) ➔ 3.9 (Mar) ➔ 3.8 (Apr) ➔ 3.7 (May) ➔ 3.7 (Jun) ➔ 3.6 (Jul) ➔ 3.6 (Aug) ➔ 3.4 (Sep) ➔ 3.4 (Oct) ➔ 3.3 (Nov)

Import price increases (y-o-y, %, won base)
5.2 (Feb 2012) ➔ 3.5 (Mar) ➔ 1.7 (Apr) ➔ 2.1 (May) ➔ -1.2 (Jun) ➔ -1.0 (Jul) ➔ 0.3 (Aug) ➔ -2.4 (Sep) ➔ -6.4 (Oct)

Consumer price inflation

(%)

	2011			2012									
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Month-on-Month	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.7	-0.1	-0.4
Year-on-Year	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.6
Consumer prices excluding oil and agricultural products (y-o-y)	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3
Consumer prices excluding food and energy (y-o-y)	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Consumer prices for basic necessities (y-o-y)	4.5	4.4	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.0

Source: Statistics Korea

The prices of agricultural and oil products decreased with improving weather conditions and falling oil prices, while those of personal services and public utilities stabilized.

Agricultural, livestock & fishery product prices fell 4.3 percent month-on-month. Agricultural prices *(down 5.8%, m-o-m)* fell by a larger margin than the previous month and the prices of livestock *(down 3.6%, m-o-m)* continued to decrease.

The growth of oil prices turned negative *(down 2.2%, m-o-m)*, while the prices of processed goods and durable goods remained unchanged.

Public service prices, which include public utilities and transportation, remained unchanged from the previous month. Personal service prices decreased 0.1 percent month-on-month due to stabilized dining out expenses and a slight decrease in personal service prices excluding dining out costs *(down 0.1%, m-o-m)*.

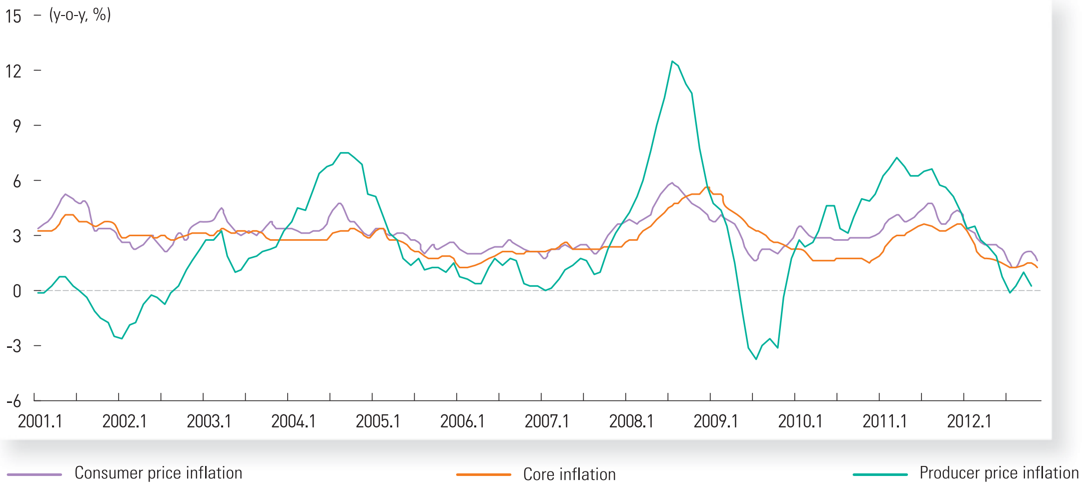
Consumer price inflation in major sectors

	Total	Agricultural, livestock & fishery products	Manufactured products	Oil products	Public utilities	Housing rents	Public services	Personal services
Month-on-Month (%)	-0.4	-4.3	0.0	-2.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.1
Contribution (%p)	-0.37	-0.36	0.0	-0.13	0.00	0.03	0.00	-0.03
Year-on-Year (%)	1.6	2.9	1.5	-0.1	3.7	3.3	1.3	0.7
Contribution (%p)	1.62	0.23	0.49	-0.01	0.18	0.31	0.18	0.21

Source: Statistics Korea

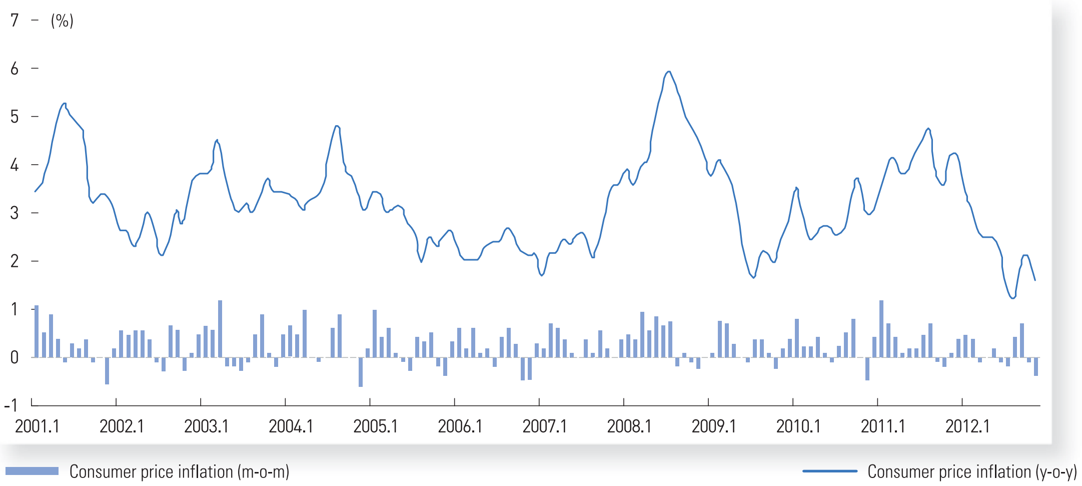
11-1 Prices

Source: Statistics Korea (consumer price trend) & The Bank of Korea (producer prices)



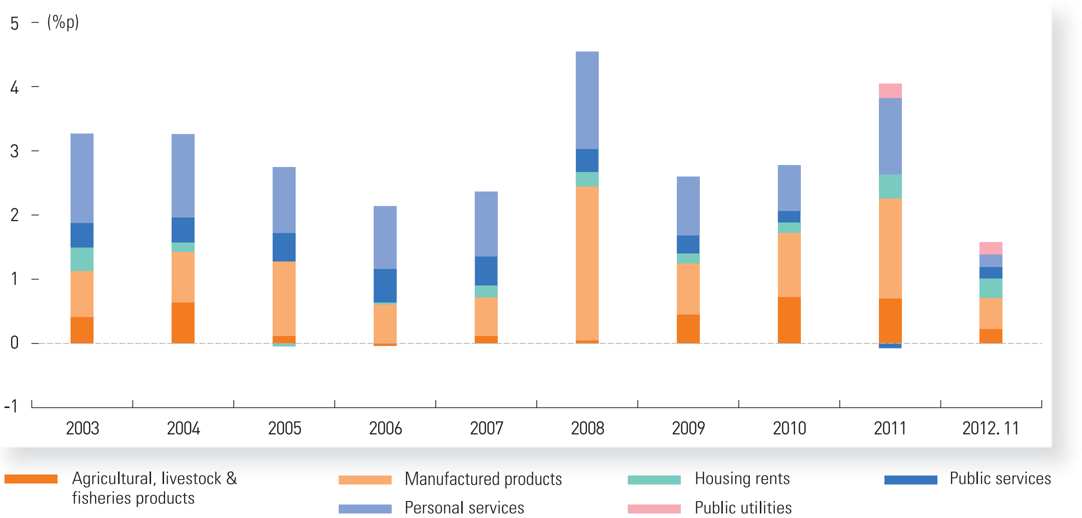
11-2 Consumer price inflation

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

International oil prices turned positive after mid-November, while domestic oil product prices continued to fall.

Dubai crude prices fell until mid-November as a result of Hurricane Sandy and the resumption of oil production in the North Sea, but prices later rose due to tensions between Israel and Palestinian Hamas militants.

Dubai crude ($/barrel)

106.8 (Nov 1) ➜ 104.8 (Nov 8) ➜ 105.9 (Nov 14) ➜ 108.5 (Nov 21) ➜ 109.0 (Nov 30, up 2.0% since end of October)

(US$/barrel, period average)

	2009	2010	2011	2012						
	Annual	Annual	Annual	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Dubai crude	61.9	78.1	105.9	107.3	94.4	99.1	108.6	111.2	109.0	107.3
Brent crude	61.7	79.7	110.0	109.7	95.2	102.7	113.0	113.0	111.6	109.3
WTI crude	61.9	79.5	95.1	94.7	82.4	87.9	94.1	94.5	89.5	86.6

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

Domestic oil product prices continued the downward trend due to falling international oil product prices, but are expected to grow gradually as a result of uneasiness in the Middle East.

Gasoline prices (won/liter)

1,967.8 (Nov 7) ➜ 1,954.4 (Nov 15) ➜ 1,944.4 (Nov 23) ➜ 1,940.8 (Nov 30, down 2.3% since end of October)

(Won/liter, period average)

	2009	2010	2011	2012						
	Annual	Annual	Annual	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Gasoline prices	1,600.7	1,710.4	1,929.3	2,035.8	1,968.8	1,901.4	1,971.3	2,024.5	2,005.7	1,956.0
Diesel prices	1,397.5	1,502.8	1,745.7	1,839.6	1,777.7	1,726.6	1,784.8	1,836.7	1,820.8	1,777.7

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

International grain prices mostly fell in November due to expectations for increased production, while non-ferrous metal prices turned positive as a result of expectations over China's economic recovery.

The prices of major grains fell, led by soybeans, as demand for processed goods declined and as production and inventory were projected to increase. Falling demand for global exports also put a downward pressure on prices.

Prices of grain in October (m-o-m, %)

Corn (-1.2), soybeans (-5.9), wheat (-0.2), coffee (-7.4), raw sugar (-5.3)

Non-ferrous metal prices fell early in the month as poor economic data in major countries heightened the possibility of a decrease in demand, but prices later rose due to expectations for an economic recovery in China and an agreement reached on Greece's fiscal problems.

Prices of non-ferrous metals in November (m-o-m, %)

Lead (0.7), zinc (-0.8), tin (-2.9), aluminum (-2.1), nickel (-5.4), copper (-4.5)

Reuters index*

(Period average)

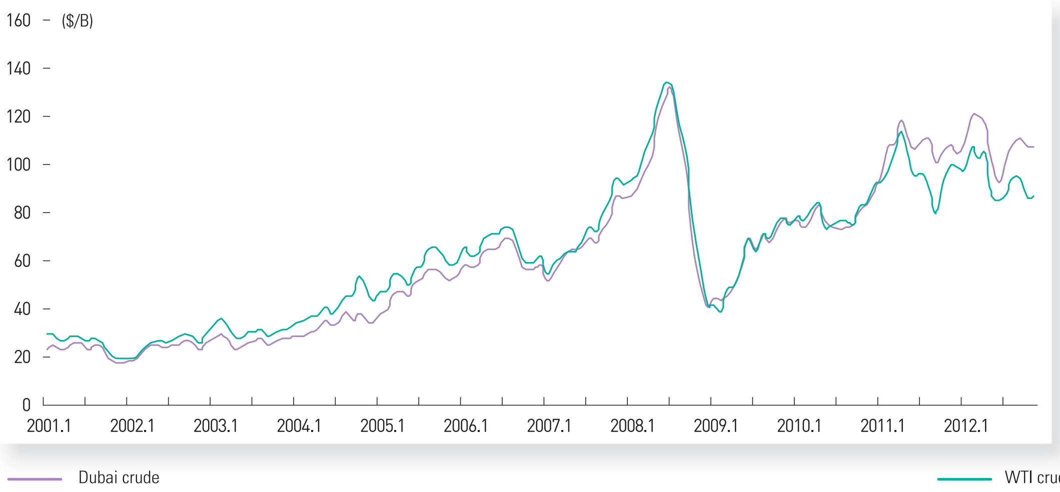
2009	2010	2011	2012						
Annual	Annual	Annual	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
2,079	2,553	3,062	2,912	2,876	3,065	3,108	3,172	3,110	3,067

** A weighted average index of 17 major commodities*

Source: KOREA PDS

11-4 **International oil prices**

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation



11-5 **Dubai crude prices and import prices**

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

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

Nationwide apartment sales prices narrowed the downward trend in November, falling 0.1 percent from the previous month.

Apartment sales prices in the Seoul metropolitan area *(down 0.4%, m-o-m)* declined by a smaller margin than the previous month *(down 0.5%, m-o-m)*.

Apartment sales prices continued to rise in areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area, in particular Daegu *(up 0.6%, m-o-m)*, South Chungcheong Province *(up 0.9%, m-o-m)* and North Gyeongsang Province *(up 0.7%, m-o-m)*. Apartment prices in 5 metropolitan cities and other cities rose 0.2 percent each.

Nationwide apartment sales prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2009	2010	2011	2012												
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Jan-Nov	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Nov 5[1]	Nov 12[1]	Nov 19[1]	Nov 26[1]
Nationwide	1.6	2.5	9.6	-0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
Seoul	2.6	-2.2	-0.4	-4.1	-0.5	-0.1	-1.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.10	-0.10	-0.09	-0.10
Gangnam[2]	3.9	-1.8	-0.6	-4.7	-0.7	-1.2	-1.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.10	-0.09	-0.12	-0.11
Gangbuk[3]	0.9	-2.7	-0.2	-3.4	-0.4	-0.7	-1.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.11	-0.10	-0.06	-0.08
Seoul metropolitan area	0.7	-2.9	0.4	-3.6	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.10	-0.10	-0.08	-0.07
5 metropolitan cities	2.8	8.7	20.3	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02

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

Nationwide apartment rental prices climbed at a slower pace in November *(up 0.5%, m-o-m)*. Rental prices in the Seoul metropolitan area and 5 metropolitan cities rose 0.5 percent each.

Apartment rental price increase in major districts in Seoul (m-o-m, %)
Gangnam (0.9), Seocho (3.0), Songpa (0.6), Yangcheon (0.8), Gwangjin (0.6)

Nationwide apartment rental prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2009	2010	2011	2012												
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Jan-Nov	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Nov 5[1]	Nov 12[1]	Nov 19[1]	Nov 26[1]
Nationwide	4.5	8.8	16.2	4.0	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.07
Seoul	8.1	7.4	13.4	2.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.08
Gangnam[2]	10.4	8.8	12.5	2.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.19	0.18	0.14	0.11
Gangbuk[3]	5.4	5.6	14.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.06	0.05	-0.02	0.03
Seoul metropolitan area	5.6	7.2	13.9	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.05
5 metropolitan cities	3.9	12.0	18.9	5.1	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11

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

Apartment sales transactions in October increased 73.3 percent from the previous month's 26,165 to 45,349, but were down 17.5 percent from 54,975 a year earlier.

Apartment sales transactions

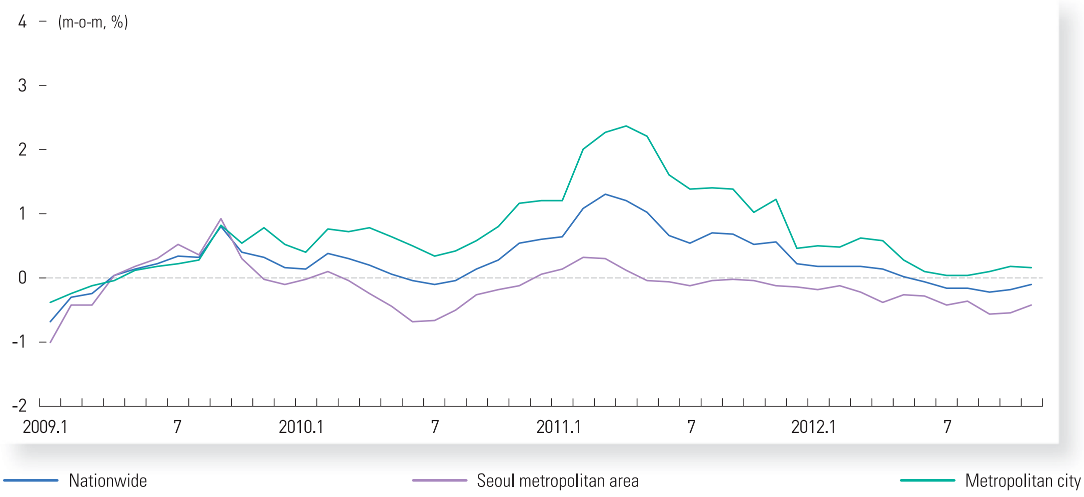
(Monthly average, thousand)

	2009	2010	2011						2012									
	Annual	Annual	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Nationwide	53	48	51	51	50	55	55	77	18	39	47	45	46	37	38	31	26	45

Source: Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs

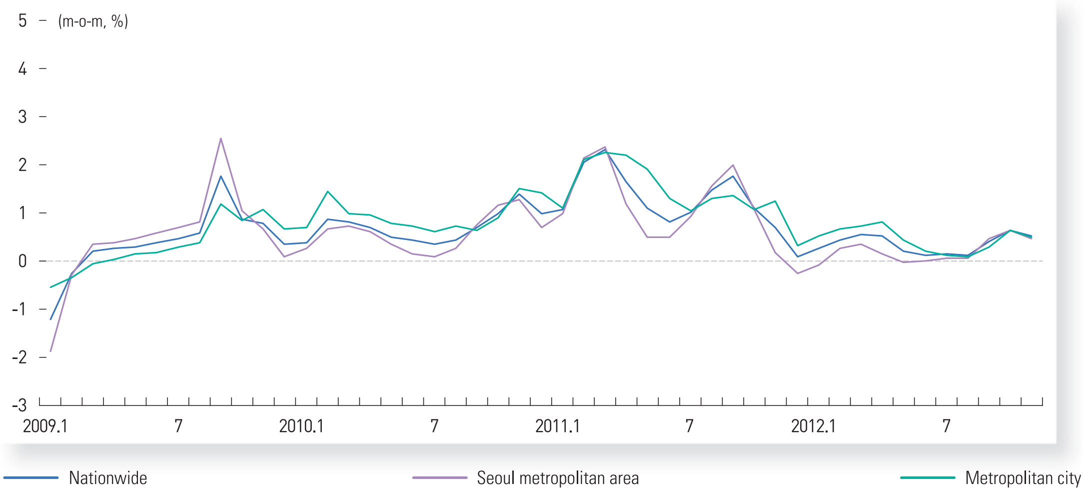
12-1 **Apartment sales prices by region**

Source: Kookmin Bank



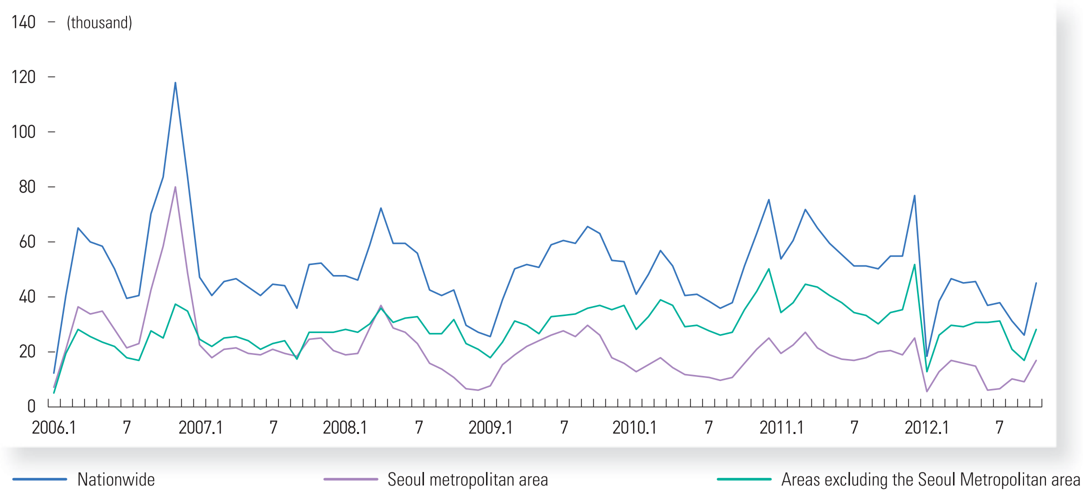
12-2 **Apartment rental prices by region**

Source: Kookmin Bank



12-3 **Monthly transaction volume**

Source: Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs



12.2 Land market

Nationwide land prices rose in October *(up 0.06%, m-o-m)*, but were still 0.26 percent lower than the pre-crisis peak reached in October 2008.

Land prices in Seoul *(up 0.01%, m-o-m)* and the Seoul metropolitan area *(up 0.03%, m-o-m)* turned positive.

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

0.07 (Feb) → 0.11 (Mar) → 0.11 (Apr) → 0.10 (May) → 0.10 (Jun) → 0.03 (Jul) → -0.01 (Aug) → -0.02 (Sep) → 0.03 (Oct)

Land prices continued to rise in areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area *(up 0.11%, m-o-m)*, with Sejong City *(up 0.34%, m-o-m)* posting the highest growth rate in the nation for the eighth straight month.

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

0.13 (Feb) → 0.14 (Mar) → 0.14 (Apr) → 0.14 (May) → 0.13 (Jun) → 0.13 (Jul) → 0.11 (Aug) → 0.10 (Sep) → 0.11 (Oct)

Land prices by region

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2008	2009	2010	2011					2012							
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jan-Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Nationwide	-0.31	0.96	1.05	1.17	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.81	0.30	0.33	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.06
Seoul	-1.00	1.40	0.53	0.97	0.40	0.28	0.17	0.12	0.30	0.17	0.26	-0.14	-0.03	-0.06	-0.06	0.01
Gyeonggi	-0.26	1.22	1.49	1.47	0.26	0.38	0.43	0.39	0.91	0.34	0.34	0.17	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.06
Incheon	1.37	1.99	1.43	0.66	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.36	0.21	0.16	-0.03	0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.03

Source: Korea Land & Housing Corporation

Nationwide land transactions in October were 172,000 land lots, up 29.6 percent from the previous month but down 6.2 percent from 184,000 a year earlier.

Monthly land transactions increased in Seoul *(up 68.2%, m-o-m)*, Busan *(up 47.1%, m-o-m)*, Daejeon *(up 59.3%, m-o-m)*, and Gyeonggi Province *(up 30.4%, m-o-m)*.

Transactions of vacant land increased 8.6 percent month-on-month to 67,000 lots, making up 39.2 percent of the total amount of transactions, but were down 8.1 percent from 73,000 a year earlier.

Land sales transactions

(Land lot, thousand)

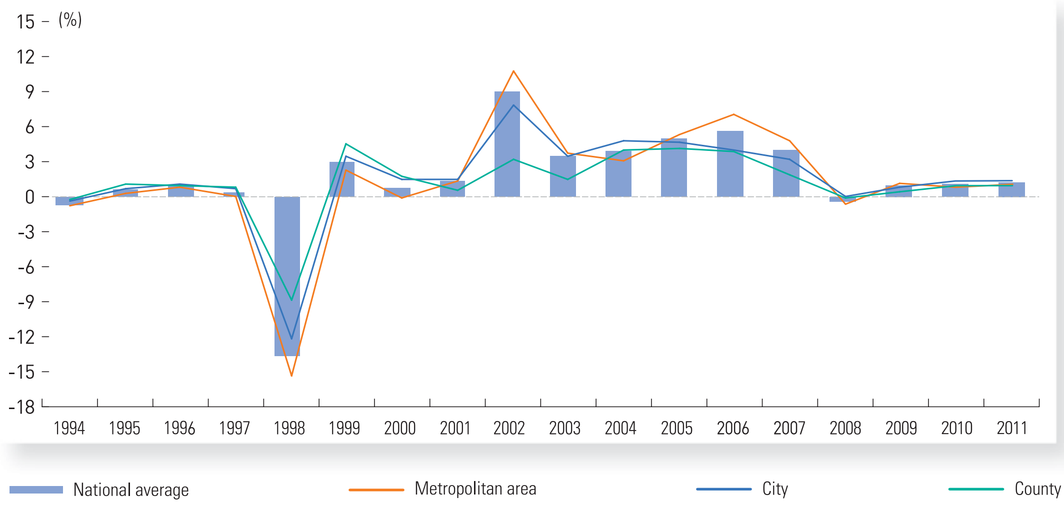
	2008	2009	2010	2011							2012									
	Annual[1]	Annual[1]	Annual[1]	Annual[1]	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Nationwide	208	203	187	208	184	183	171	184	195	240	129	165	187	182	186	163	167	150	133	172
Seoul	26	22	16	18	14	15	14	15	15	19	9	12	14	15	15	13	12	10	9	15
Gyeonggi	45	46	41	43	37	36	36	37	39	48	24	30	37	36	35	32	34	30	27	35
Incheon	13	10	8	10	9	8	8	8	8	10	5	6	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	10

1. Monthly average

Source: Korea Land & Housing Corporation

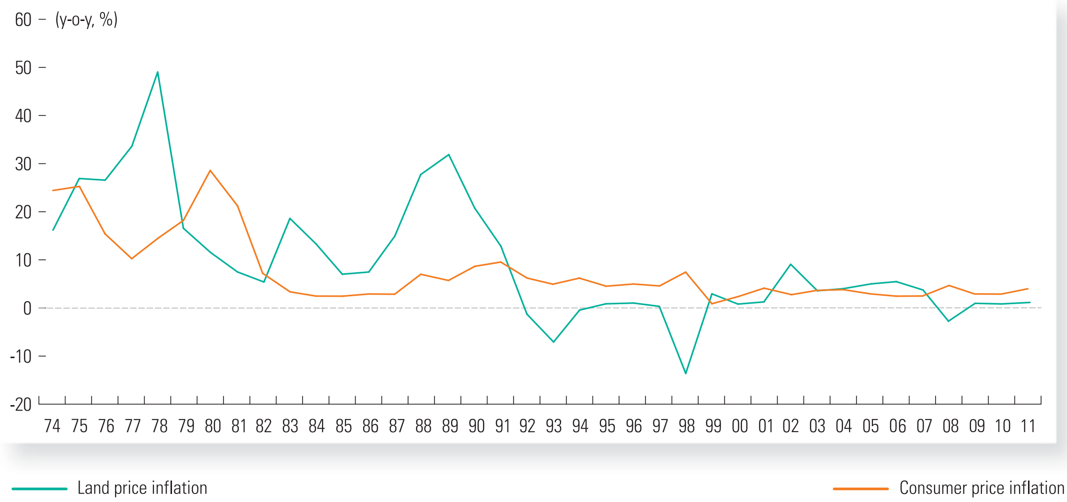
12-4 **Land prices by region**

Source: Korea Land Corporation (land price trend)



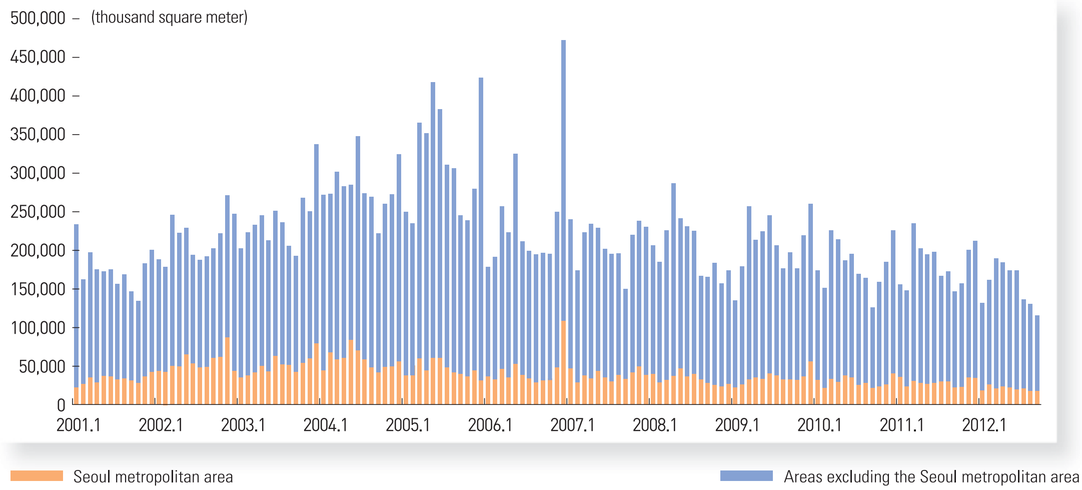
12-5 **Land and consumer prices since 1970s**

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



12-6 **Land trade volume**

Source: Korea Land Corporation (land trade trend)



13. Composite indices of business cycle indicators

Industrial output in October decreased 0.2 percent month-on-month and 0.5 percent year-on-year. Output in services *(down 1.0%, m-o-m)* and construction *(down 1.5%, m-o-m)* fell, while output in mining & manufacturing *(up 0.6%, m-o-m)* and public administration *(up 2.7%, m-o-m)* rose.

The cyclical indicator of the coincident composite index fell 0.5 points in October.

Non-farm payroll employment, service activity and mining & manufacturing production increased month-on-month while four other components, such as domestic shipment and wholesale & retail sales, decreased.

Components of the coincident composite index in October (m-o-m)

Service activity (0.2%), number of non-farm payroll employment (0.2%), mining & manufacturing production (0.1%), wholesale & retail sales (-0.9%), value of construction completion (-1.2%), domestic shipment (-1.2%), value of imports (-1.2%)

The cyclical indicator of the leading composite index fell 0.3 points from the previous month.

KOSPI, the ratio of job openings to job seekers and indicator of inventory cycle were higher compared to the previous month while five components, including domestic shipment of machinery and value of construction orders received, fell. Spreads between long & short term interest rates stayed unchanged.

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

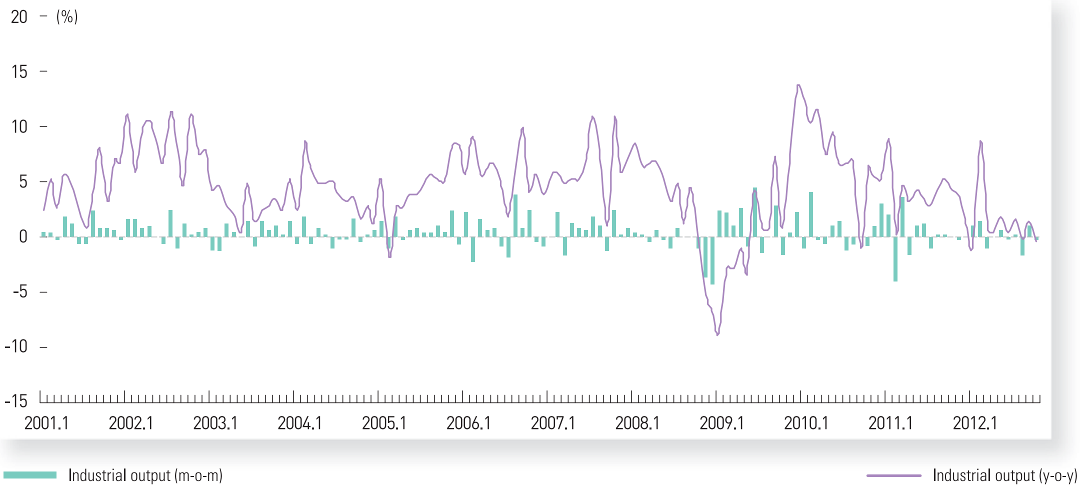
KOSPI (2.0%), ratio of job openings to job seekers (0.6%p), indicator of inventory cycle (0.8%p), spreads between long & short term interest rates (0.0%p), value of construction orders received (-7.8%), domestic shipment of machinery (-3.2%), ratio of export to import prices (-0.3%), consumer expectations index (-0.2p), international commodity prices (-0.1%)

		2012								
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul[1]	Aug[1]	Sep[1]	Oct[1]
Industrial output (m-o-m, %)	1.0	1.3	-1.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.2	-1.7	1.0	-0.2
(y-o-y, %)	-1.0	8.7	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.3	1.5	-0.2	1.3	-0.5
Coincident composite index (m-o-m, %)	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	-0.1
Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index	99.6	100.0	99.6	99.4	98.9	98.9	99.1	98.6	98.6	98.1
(m-o-m, p)	-0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.5
Leading composite index (m-o-m, %)	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.1
Cyclical indicator of leading composite index	99.2	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.4	100.1	100.3	100.1	99.4	99.1
(m-o-m, p)	0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3

1. Preliminary

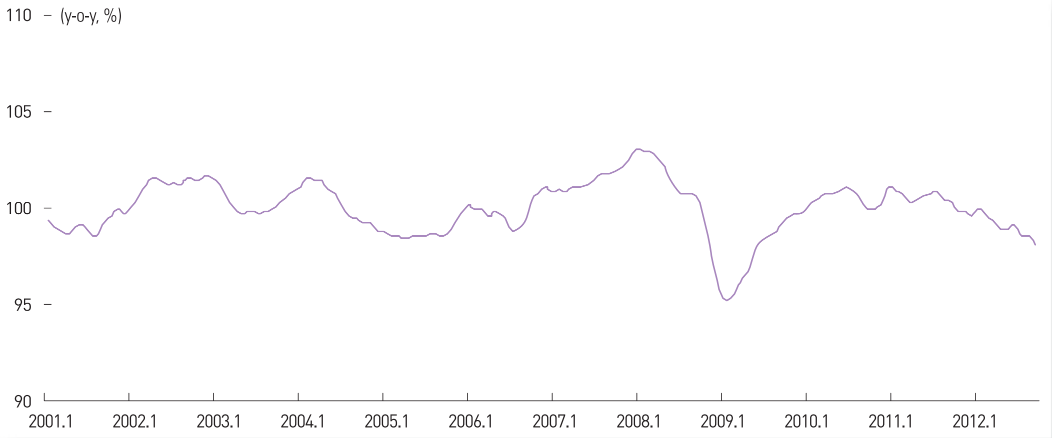
13-1 Industrial output

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



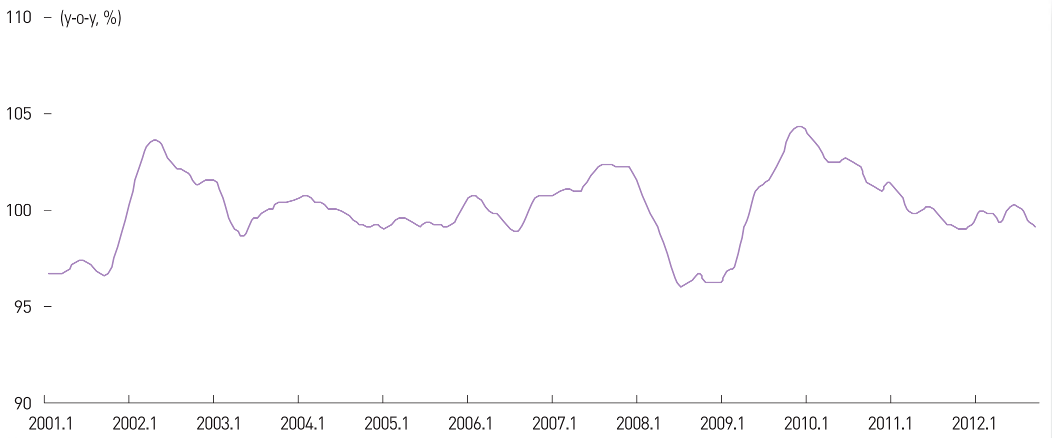
13-2 Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



13-3 Cyclical indicator of leading composite index

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trend)



Policy Issues

Korean Government to Improve Foreign Capital Stability

Background

The volatility of foreign capital flows is likely to increase in Korea, as global liquidity is abundant and the nation's relatively strong economic fundamentals attract foreign capital. In addition, market expectation for increased volatility has been growing, affecting stability in a negative way. Against this backdrop, the Korean government decided to adopt measures to control the volatility of foreign capital flows.

Three measures for the management of capital flows

1. Revised cap on forward exchange position ratio

The Ministry of Strategy and Finance and the three major government financial agencies, the Financial Services Commission, the Bank of Korea and the Financial Supervisory Service, agreed on November 27 to modify the cap on the foreign exchange forward position ratio of domestic banks and local branches of foreign banks, as the first step to ease capital flow volatility. Under this new rule, local branches of foreign banks will be required to hold foreign exchange derivative positions equivalent to 150 percent of equity capital, down from 200 percent, and domestic banks will be allowed to hold foreign exchange derivative positions up to a maximum of 30 percent of equity capital, down from 40 percent.

<Changes in caps on forward exchange position ratio>

	System introduction (Jun 2010)	First cap modification (Jun 2011)		Second cap modification (Nov 2012)	
		Changes in ratio	Results	Changes in ratio	Results
Domestic banks	50%	-20.0%	40.0%	-25.0%	30.0%
Local branches of foreign banks	250%	-20.0%	200.0%	-25.0%	150.0%

The most recent measures took effect on December 1, 2012, with a one-month grace period until January 1, 2013. Market monitoring will be strengthened to minimize any negative effects to the real economy that might arise from the reduction of the forward exchange position cap.

2. Incentives given to foreign currency deposits

As a supplementary measure related to the supply of liquidity in foreign capital markets, the government will offer incentives by reducing the macro-prudential stability levy for banks' foreign currency deposits under the revised enforcement decree of the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act.

The macro-prudential stability levy, a so-called "bank levy", which was introduced in August 2011 to curb excessive short-term borrowing, imposed a tax of 2-20 basis points on banks' non-deposit foreign debt. The revision provides banks with tax deductions matched with the amount of foreign currency deposits. The deduction rate will rise as the amount and maturity of foreign currency savings increase, and newly opened foreign currency savings accounts will be offered higher deduction rates. The deduction will be up to 30 percent of the external debt liable to the bank levy.

Foreign currency deposits can provide foreign exchange security, along with foreign reserves, because they provide retail funding that is more stable than wholesale funding, which includes foreign borrowing and bond issuance.

3. Strengthened monitoring of foreign capital movement

Moreover, the Korean government will closely monitor foreign capital movement by revising foreign investment reporting requirements. According to the revision, foreign investment is obliged to be reported by investment product type, such as equities, bonds and derivatives. The need for monitoring by product type has been called for with rising volatility in foreign equity investments since the outbreak of the global financial crisis and an increase in decoupling between foreign net buying of equities and bonds. So far it has been hard to know whether foreign investors reinvest or withdraw from Korea when they sell their stocks, bonds, or other financial products.

Product-based information on foreign investment will make it possible for the government to analyze and actively prepare for any possible effect of foreign capital volatility in the financial and foreign exchange markets, particularly in the presence of external uncertainties and large amounts of mature government bonds.

The revision will take effect on April 1, 2013.

Economic News Briefing

Korea grows 0.1% in Q3 *(Preliminary)*

Korea's real gross domestic product (GDP) expanded by 0.1 percent quarter-on-quarter in the third quarter of 2012, according to preliminary data released by the Bank of Korea on December 6. The figures were revised down from an earlier estimate of 0.2 percent. The year-on-year growth rate was revised down to 1.5 percent from 1.6 percent.

On the production side, manufacturing contracted by 0.4 percent in the third quarter, due to weakness in transportation equipment, precision instruments and nonmetallic minerals. Construction grew by 2.8 percent, led by civil engineering works, while services expanded by 0.1 percent, led by wholesale & retail, hotels & restaurants and financial & insurance services.

On the expenditure side, private consumption grew by 0.7 percent due to increased expenditures in durable and non-durable goods, while construction investment grew by 0.1 percent. Facility investment fell by 4.8 percent, largely as a result of decreased expenditures in machinery and transportation equipment. Exports and imports of goods rose by 2.8 percent and 1.8 percent each.

The real gross national income (GNI) rose by 0.5 percent from the previous quarter, helped by improving terms of trade. The nominal GNI fell by 0.4 percent.

<GDP by production and expenditure*>

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2010				2011[1]				2012[1]		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
GDP	2.2 (8.7)[2]	1.4 (7.6)	0.7 (4.5)	0.6 (4.9)	1.3 (4.2)	0.8 (3.5)	0.8 (3.6)	0.3 (3.3)	0.9 (2.8)	0.3 (2.3)	0.1 (1.5)
Manufacturing	4.2	3.7	2.1	0.5	3.3	1.2	1.1	-0.3	2.0	-0.2	-0.4
Construction	0.5	-0.7	-1.8	-2.6	-4.3	1.8	2.8	-0.2	-1.7	-2.7	2.8
Services[3]	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.1
Private consumption	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7
Government consumption	3.0	0.3	-0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	-0.8	3.4	-0.3	0.7
Facility investment	4.4	7.3	4.6	-0.2	-1.6	4.7	-1.8	-4.3	10.3	-7.0	-4.8
Construction investment	1.0	-4.0	-0.9	-1.9	-4.4	3.5	-0.5	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	0.1
Goods exports[4]	3.2	7.3	2.6	3.2	4.1	0.4	2.1	-2.7	4.2	-1.4	2.8
Goods imports[4]	5.3	6.2	3.4	0.4	3.2	2.7	1.4	-3.6	4.0	-1.8	1.8
Real Goss National Income (GNI)	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.5

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

4. FOB basis

OECD forecasts 3.1% growth for Korea next year

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) predicted that the Korean economy is likely to grow 3.1 percent in 2013 and 4.4 percent the following year. According to the OECD's latest economic outlook report published on November 27, Korea's economic recovery stalled during 2012 due to a slowdown in world trade, but the growth will pick up gradually in the following year. Meanwhile, the OECD projected that inflation in Korea should stabilize, from 4 percent in 2011 to 2.2 percent in 2012 and 2.7 percent in 2013.

Korea-China to use currency swap for trade settlements

The Korea-China currency swap line, worth 64 trillion won (360 billion yuan), will be made available to both Korean and Chinese companies for their bilateral trade settlements starting December 2012. The Bank of Korea (BOK) announced on December 4 that it has agreed with the People's Bank of China (PBOC) to use proceeds of the existing currency swap deal to help finance trade between the two countries. Under this scheme, the BOK will provide yuan loans to banks in Korea, allowing Korean firms to use the Chinese currency to settle trade with China. Likewise, the PBOC will lend won to banks in China, allowing Chinese firms to use won to settle trade with Korea.

The BOK expects several benefits from this arrangement, such as reducing foreign exchange risks and transaction costs for companies and the further promotion of bilateral trade. Once the Korea-China currency swap-financed trade settlement facility takes root, the BOK will use it as a reference when it considers expanding its currency swap arrangements with other major Asian trade partners.

Korea's trade exceeds US$1 trillion for second straight year

Korea's annual trade volume exceeded US$1 trillion for the second year in a row, after having reached the milestone for the first time in 2011. According to the Ministry of Knowledge Economy (MKE), the total trade volume surpassed the US$1 trillion mark on December 10, which is five days late compared to the previous year. Korea's exports have been relatively strong despite a slowdown in global trade. However, the trade balance and total trade volume in 2012 declined slightly compared to 2011. Meanwhile, Korea's ranking in world trade has continued to improve, rising from 13^{th} in 2000 to ninth in 2011. This year, Korea is expected to beat Italy to become the eighth largest economy in terms of trade.

Service account posts first surplus in 14 years

Korea's service account in 2012 has posted a surplus for the first time since 1998, led by a reduced travel account deficit and a wider construction and transportation account surplus. Considering that the surplus recorded in 1998 was of an abnormal nature, caused by a sharp fall in overseas spending due to the 1997 Asian financial crisis, this year's surplus is virtually the first one in 23 years since the service account swung into a deficit in 1990. Whether the service account posts a surplus again in 2013 will depend on foreign tourist inflows and overseas construction orders, as well as the influence of a higher won value on overseas spending.

Consolidated fiscal balance shows surplus of 3.7 trillion won in Q3

Korea's consolidated fiscal balance *(preliminary)* posted a surplus of 3.7 trillion won in the third quarter of 2012, down 13.1 trillion won from the same period of the previous year. Fiscal spending increased 22.1 trillion won to 233.8 trillion won due to the government's fiscal frontloading, while fiscal revenue increased 9 trillion won to 237.5 trillion won. The consolidated fiscal balance excluding social security funds posted a deficit of 23.6 trillion won, up 15.3 trillion won from the third quarter of 2011.

(trillion won, %)

	2011			2012			y-o-y change
	Budget (a)	Q3 (b)	b/a (%)	Budget (c)	Q3 (d)	d/c (%)	d-b
A. Consolidated fiscal revenue	284.8	228.5	80.2	312.5	237.5	76.0	9.0
B. Consolidated fiscal spending	279.5	211.7	75.7	294.3	233.8	79.4	22.1
C. Consolidated fiscal balance (A-B)	5.3	16.8	-	18.1	3.7	-	-13.1
D. Social security funds	30.3	25.1	-	32.4	27.3	-	2.2
E. Consolidated fiscal balance excluding social security funds (C-D)	-25.0	-8.3	-	-14.3	-23.6	-	-15.3

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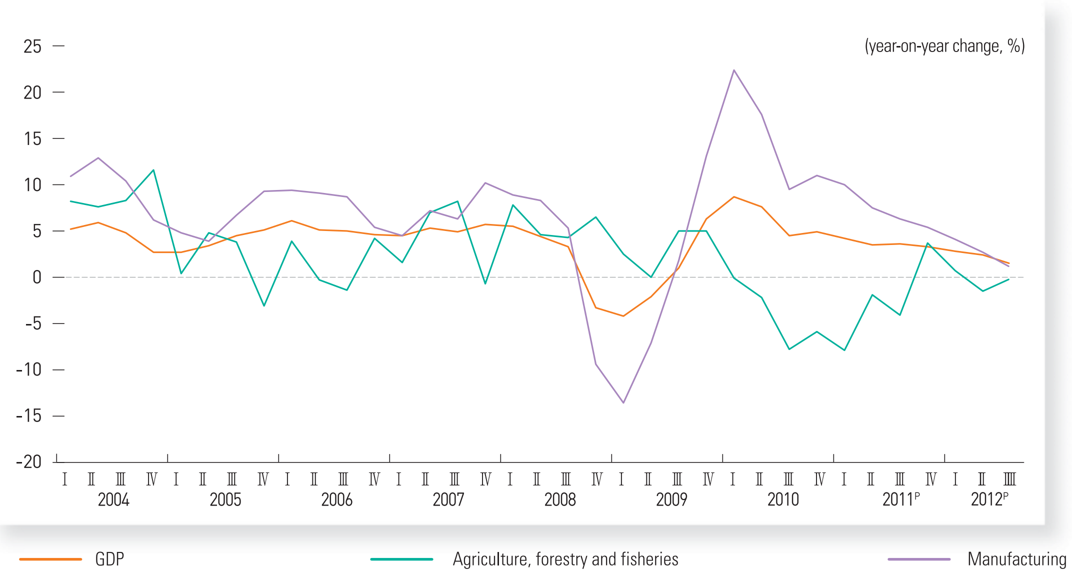
1. National accounts

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

Period		Real GDP			Final consumption expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation		
			Agri., fores. & fisheries	Manufacturing			Construction	Facilities
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	2.8	2.0	-1.9	-2.8	-1.0
2009		0.3	3.2	-1.5	1.2	-1.0	3.4	-9.8
2010		6.3	-4.4	14.7	4.1	5.8	-3.7	25.7
2011P		3.6	-2.0	7.2	2.2	-1.1	-5.0	3.7
2004	I	5.2	8.2	10.9	-0.1	2.3	5.3	-0.6
	II	5.9	7.6	12.9	1.3	4.9	4.2	6.4
	III	4.8	8.3	10.4	1.0	3.1	1.2	7.7
	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
	II	3.4	4.8	3.9	4.7	1.8	0.9	2.8
	III	4.5	3.8	6.7	5.9	1.5	-0.3	4.1
	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
	II	5.1	-0.3	9.1	4.9	0.1	-4.2	8.0
	III	5.0	-1.4	8.7	4.6	4.0	-0.5	12.0
	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
	II	5.3	7.0	7.2	5.4	5.7	2.0	13.0
	III	4.9	8.2	6.3	5.3	1.5	-0.2	4.0
	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
	II	4.4	4.6	8.3	3.0	0.6	-0.5	2.0
	III	3.3	4.3	5.3	2.4	2.1	0.4	5.3
	IV	-3.3	6.5	-9.4	-1.7	-8.7	-7.7	-13.3
2009	I	-4.2	2.5	-13.6	-2.2	-7.5	1.6	-21.9
	II	-2.1	0.0	-7.1	0.7	-3.0	4.3	-18.1
	III	1.0	5.0	1.8	1.5	-1.0	3.2	-9.4
	IV	6.3	5.0	13.1	4.8	6.2	4.0	12.2
2010	I	8.7	-0.1	22.4	6.1	11.2	1.8	29.6
	II	7.6	-2.2	17.6	3.6	5.8	-4.7	32.0
	III	4.5	-7.8	9.5	3.5	5.6	-4.9	26.3
	IV	4.9	-5.9	11.0	3.0	2.3	-5.2	16.9
2011P	I	4.2	-7.9	10.0	2.6	-2.1	-11.0	10.3
	II	3.5	-1.9	7.5	2.7	0.7	-4.2	7.7
	III	3.6	-4.1	6.3	2.3	-1.5	-4.0	1.2
	IV	3.3	3.7	5.4	1.3	-1.8	-2.1	-3.3
2012P	I	2.8	0.7	4.1	2.2	4.6	1.5	8.6
	II	2.3	-1.6	2.6	1.7	-2.1	-2.1	-3.5
	III	1.5	-0.2	1.1	2.0	-2.3	-0.2	-6.5

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	Y-o-Y change (%)	Shipment index	Y-o-Y change (%)	Inventory index	Y-o-Y change (%)	Service production index	Y-o-Y change (%)
2010		139.1	16.2	133.5	14.4	135.6	17.4	122.9	3.9
2011		148.8	6.9	142.1	6.5	163.6	20.7	127.0	3.3
2010	I	129.8	25.4	124.0	20.9	124.6	7.5	119.9	6.2
	II	141.0	18.8	135.1	15.9	127.7	17.5	122.9	4.2
	III	139.0	10.9	132.7	9.9	134.6	19.1	121.6	2.3
	IV	146.6	11.7	142.0	11.9	135.6	17.4	127.3	3.2
2011	I	143.6	10.6	138.7	11.9	137.4	10.3	123.1	2.8
	II	151.2	7.2	144.8	7.2	142.7	10.0	126.8	3.2
	III	146.1	5.1	139.3	5.0	149.0	10.7	127.1	4.5
	IV	154.0	5.0	146.4	3.3	163.6	20.7	130.8	2.7
2012	I	149.1	3.8	142.5	3.0	159.0	16.0	126.2	2.5
	II	153.4	1.5	146.6	1.5	155.7	9.8	128.9	1.7
	III	146.9	0.4	139.6	0.4	156.6	5.6	129.2	1.7
2010	1	129.3	37.0	123.1	31.4	119.8	-3.3	118.5	5.7
	2	119.1	18.3	113.6	13.3	123.3	4.8	116.7	6.2
	3	141.1	22.4	135.2	18.8	124.6	7.5	124.4	6.6
	4	140.0	19.5	134.7	16.5	126.3	12.5	121.5	3.8
	5	140.0	20.6	133.4	17.2	129.9	16.5	123.3	4.8
	6	142.9	16.5	137.3	13.9	129.7	17.5	124.0	4.0
	7	143.1	14.8	135.7	13.0	134.1	20.3	122.4	3.8
	8	136.5	15.9	131.0	15.3	134.5	20.1	120.9	3.3
	9	137.3	2.9	131.4	2.4	134.6	19.1	121.6	-0.2
	10	145.3	13.4	140.8	13.5	133.5	18.8	123.2	3.3
	11	145.3	11.2	141.4	11.7	132.8	16.9	123.8	3.8
	12	149.2	10.7	143.9	10.6	135.6	17.4	134.9	2.5
2011	1	146.9	13.6	141.4	14.9	135.4	13.0	124.1	4.7
	2	129.8	9.0	125.2	10.2	137.1	11.2	116.9	0.2
	3	154.0	9.1	149.6	10.7	137.4	10.3	128.2	3.1
	4	149.7	6.9	144.6	7.3	137.3	8.7	125.2	3.0
	5	151.5	8.2	144.4	8.2	140.2	7.9	127.4	3.3
	6	152.3	6.6	145.4	5.9	142.7	10.0	128.4	3.5
	7	148.7	3.9	135.9	3.1	147.2	9.8	127.0	3.8
	8	142.9	4.7	136.5	4.2	150.4	11.8	126.8	4.9
	9	146.8	6.9	141.3	7.5	149.1	10.8	126.2	3.8
	10	154.6	6.4	147.0	4.4	153.1	14.7	127.4	3.4
	11	153.7	5.8	145.8	3.1	157.4	18.5	127.2	2.7
	12	153.7	2.8	147.0	2.4	163.6	20.7	137.1	1.6
2012	1	143.7	-2.1	137.2	-2.6	164.0	21.4	124.7	0.6
	2	148.4	14.4	141.7	13.5	164.0	20.0	123.6	5.6
	3	155.2	0.6	148.5	-0.5	159.0	16.0	130.4	1.6
	4	149.6	0.0	142.8	-1.0	158.6	16.2	126.7	1.0
	5	155.9	2.9	149.0	3.5	160.7	15.3	129.9	2.4
	6	154.6	1.6	148.0	2.1	155.7	9.8	130.0	1.4
	7	148.9	0.2	141.0	1.1	157.8	7.7	129.2	1.5
	8	143.4	0.3	135.0	-1.0	164.1	9.5	128.2	0.8
	9P	148.3	0.7	142.7	0.9	156.6	5.6	130.1	2.7
	10P	153.4	-0.8	144.4	-1.6	159.5	4.7	129.0	0.9

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 (%)
2010		128.7	7.9	101.7	8.4	80.9
2011		135.7	5.4	100.5	-1.2	79.9
2010	I	124.9	6.8	97.1	18.8	80.3
	II	127.3	7.9	105.3	10.5	81.9
	III	130.4	8.6	99.3	1.5	80.6
	IV	132.1	8.1	105.0	4.7	80.8
2011	I	133.7	7.0	99.0	2.0	82.2
	II	135.2	6.2	103.7	-1.5	79.9
	III	136.0	4.3	98.0	-1.3	79.6
	IV	138.1	4.5	101.4	-3.4	78.0
2012	I	138.3	3.4	97.6	-1.4	79.9
	II	139.6	3.3	101.0	-2.6	78.9
	III	140.4	3.2	93.3	-4.8	75.3
2010	1	124.2	6.2	96.9	31.5	79.2
	2	124.5	6.5	88.1	10.4	80.5
	3	125.9	7.5	106.4	16.2	81.2
	4	126.3	7.3	105.8	12.4	81.7
	5	127.4	8.2	103.5	10.9	81.7
	6	128.3	8.3	106.7	8.4	82.2
	7	129.5	8.5	104.9	6.2	81.7
	8	130.6	9.0	96.1	5.6	80.4
	9	131.1	8.3	96.8	-6.6	79.7
	10	131.6	8.2	106.1	7.1	79.5
	11	131.9	8.2	104.8	4.3	80.5
	12	132.9	8.0	104.2	3.0	82.3
2011	1	133.1	7.2	101.6	4.9	83.6
	2	133.4	7.1	88.5	0.5	81.8
	3	134.5	6.8	106.8	0.4	81.3
	4	135.0	6.9	103.0	-2.6	79.4
	5	135.2	6.1	103.1	-0.4	79.9
	6	135.4	5.5	104.9	-1.7	80.5
	7	135.7	4.8	101.0	-3.7	79.9
	8	135.8	4.0	95.3	-0.8	79.8
	9	136.6	4.2	97.6	0.8	79.0
	10	137.8	4.7	102.9	-3.0	78.8
	11	138.2	4.8	101.9	-2.8	78.4
	12	138.2	4.0	99.5	-4.5	76.9
2012	1	138.2	3.8	92.6	-8.9	80.5
	2	138.3	3.7	97.6	10.3	81.0
	3	138.5	3.0	102.6	-3.9	78.1
	4	138.7	2.7	98.8	-4.1	79.2
	5	139.8	3.4	102.4	-0.7	79.3
	6	140.3	3.6	101.9	-2.9	78.1
	7	140.4	3.5	97.5	-3.5	77.0
	8	140.4	3.4	88.7	-6.9	73.7
	9P	140.4	2.8	93.7	-4.0	75.2
	10P	140.7	2.1	98.1	-4.7	75.9

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	Y-o-Y change (%)	Durable goods	Y-o-Y change (%)	Semi-durable goods	Y-o-Y change (%)	Non-durable goods	Y-o-Y change (%)
2010		121.2	6.7	157.1	14.8	113.5	6.8	113.8	2.2
2011		126.4	4.3	174.0	10.8	118.3	4.2	115.0	1.1
2010	I	116.6	9.5	148.7	29.6	105.9	2.7	110.8	2.9
	II	118.8	4.8	149.9	5.6	114.6	6.4	112.9	3.4
	III	120.4	7.6	158.5	17.0	100.4	6.5	118.0	3.2
	IV	128.8	5.2	171.5	10.6	133.3	10.9	113.4	-0.4
2011	I	122.9	5.4	167.3	12.5	112.0	5.8	112.4	1.4
	II	125.6	5.7	175.9	17.3	120.3	5.0	112.2	-0.6
	III	126.0	4.7	175.6	10.8	104.5	4.1	120.1	1.8
	IV	131.2	1.9	177.3	3.4	136.5	2.4	115.3	1.7
2012	I	125.3	2.0	173.3	3.6	112.8	0.7	115.0	2.3
	II	126.9	1.0	179.7	2.2	120.8	0.4	113.4	1.1
	III	128.0	1.6	186.3	6.1	102.6	-1.8	120.6	0.4
2010	1	115.5	6.5	145.5	39.8	108.4	4.6	108.2	-5.7
	2	113.9	12.5	141.4	21.9	99.7	2.7	111.7	12.6
	3	120.3	9.7	159.2	28.4	109.6	1.0	112.6	3.1
	4	116.5	7.3	144.5	16.6	113.6	3.9	110.5	3.5
	5	121.2	3.6	147.1	2.2	120.9	6.7	116.0	2.6
	6	118.8	3.7	158.0	0.0	109.2	8.8	112.1	4.2
	7	120.8	9.0	163.9	18.6	103.4	8.4	115.4	4.2
	8	116.6	9.3	154.4	26.0	90.1	4.2	116.3	3.0
	9	123.9	4.8	157.1	7.7	107.6	6.4	122.3	2.5
	10	125.8	4.3	165.3	14.2	129.8	11.8	111.7	-4.2
	11	127.8	6.9	171.9	12.0	133.0	9.2	111.9	2.5
	12	132.9	4.6	177.3	6.1	137.0	11.7	116.7	0.6
2011	1	128.2	11.0	164.9	13.3	120.1	10.8	119.2	10.2
	2	113.5	-0.4	153.7	8.7	101.7	2.0	104.6	-6.4
	3	126.9	5.5	183.2	15.1	114.1	4.1	113.3	0.6
	4	122.6	5.2	167.0	15.6	120.9	6.4	109.0	-1.4
	5	128.6	6.1	175.8	19.5	126.4	4.5	115.9	-0.1
	6	125.7	5.8	184.9	17.0	113.7	4.1	111.7	-0.4
	7	127.5	5.5	185.5	13.2	107.5	4.0	117.7	2.0
	8	123.1	5.6	173.3	12.2	93.4	3.7	119.5	2.8
	9	127.5	2.9	167.9	6.9	112.6	4.6	123.1	0.7
	10	128.8	2.4	169.8	2.7	134.7	3.8	114.8	2.8
	11	129.3	1.2	183.0	6.5	130.2	-2.1	112.2	0.3
	12	135.6	2.0	179.0	1.0	144.6	5.5	119.0	2.0
2012	1	129.2	0.8	168.0	1.9	119.4	-0.6	121.9	2.3
	2	119.6	5.4	170.8	11.1	104.2	2.5	108.4	3.6
	3	127.0	0.1	181.1	-1.1	114.9	0.7	114.7	1.2
	4	123.0	0.3	167.5	0.3	120.1	-0.7	110.6	1.5
	5	131.4	2.2	183.7	4.5	128.8	1.9	117.5	1.4
	6	126.4	0.6	187.9	1.6	113.4	-0.3	112.2	0.4
	7	131.0	2.7	199.1	7.3	108.8	1.2	118.3	0.5
	8	122.6	-0.4	179.2	3.4	89.3	-4.4	118.5	-0.8
	9P	130.4	2.3	180.5	7.5	109.8	-2.5	125.1	1.6
	10P	131.4	2.0	184.3	8.5	133.4	-1.0	115.0	0.2

P: Preliminary
Source: Statistics Korea

5. Consumer goods shipment index and consumer sentiment index

Period		Domestic consumer goods shipment index (2005=100)	Y-o-Y change (%)	Durable goods	Y-o-Y change (%)	Non-durable goods	Y-o-Y change (%)	Consumer sentiment index
2010		122.4	5.2	140.5	4.0	115.2	5.8	-
2011		121.1	-1.1	135.4	-3.6	115.3	0.1	-
2010	I	118.9	10.4	137.3	21.1	111.4	5.8	-
	II	120.2	4.7	140.2	0.2	112.2	7.2	-
	III	122.6	2.3	140.3	0.6	115.5	3.1	-
	IV	128.1	3.9	144.1	-2.5	121.7	7.3	-
2011	I	121.3	2.0	135.5	-1.3	115.6	3.8	-
	II	117.9	-1.9	135.2	-3.6	111.0	-1.1	-
	III	121.7	-0.7	137.1	-2.3	115.5	0.0	-
	IV	123.3	-3.7	133.9	-7.1	119.1	-2.1	-
2012	I	119.9	-1.2	135.5	0.0	113.6	-1.7	-
	II	120.7	2.4	136.9	1.3	114.3	3.0	-
	III	122.0	0.2	132.0	-3.7	117.9	2.1	-
2010	1	124.2	15.4	136.5	37.9	119.2	7.4	113
	2	110.7	6.6	130.2	12.7	102.8	3.8	111
	3	121.7	9.0	145.1	15.4	112.3	5.9	110
	4	120.8	7.3	136.0	12.8	114.8	5.0	110
	5	117.6	3.6	136.2	-3.2	110.2	7.4	111
	6	122.2	3.2	148.4	-6.3	111.7	9.2	112
	7	122.4	2.9	146.7	0.3	112.7	4.4	112
	8	121.3	9.4	134.7	7.1	116.0	10.6	110
	9	124.1	-4.3	139.6	-4.4	117.9	-4.2	109
	10	129.7	6.6	146.7	5.2	122.9	7.3	108
	11	128.7	8.6	145.8	-0.6	121.9	13.7	110
	12	125.9	-2.9	139.9	-10.9	120.2	1.3	109
2011	1	130.2	4.8	134.0	-1.8	128.7	8.0	108
	2	106.3	-4.0	126.1	-3.1	98.4	-4.3	105
	3	127.3	4.6	146.5	1.0	119.6	6.5	98
	4	118.8	-1.7	133.7	-1.7	112.8	-1.7	100
	5	115.8	-1.5	132.0	-3.1	109.3	-0.8	104
	6	119.2	-2.5	139.9	-5.7	110.9	-0.7	102
	7	120.2	-1.8	142.5	-2.9	111.3	-1.2	102
	8	122.2	0.7	132.9	-1.3	117.9	1.6	99
	9	122.6	-1.2	136.0	-2.6	117.3	-0.5	99
	10	124.3	-4.2	132.5	-9.7	121.0	-1.5	100
	11	121.5	-5.6	131.4	-9.9	117.5	-3.6	103
	12	124.2	-1.4	137.8	-1.5	118.7	-1.2	99
2012	1	120.4	-7.5	128.2	-4.3	117.2	-8.9	98
	2	117.3	10.3	136.6	8.3	109.5	11.3	100
	3	122.1	-4.1	141.6	-3.3	114.2	-4.5	101
	4	119.7	0.8	129.4	-3.2	115.9	2.7	104
	5	123.2	6.4	139.1	5.4	116.9	7.0	105
	6	119.4	0.2	142.3	1.7	110.2	-0.6	101
	7	122.1	1.6	141.8	-0.5	114.2	2.6	100
	8	119.0	-2.6	120.8	-9.1	118.2	0.3	99
	9P	124.8	1.8	133.5	-1.8	121.3	3.4	99
	10P	125.7	1.1	136.9	3.3	121.3	0.2	98
	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	99

Source: Statistics Korea & The Bank of Korea

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

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		
2011	25,240	2,599	22,641	13,848	133.1	134.2
2011 I	6,445	470	5,975	3,695	126.7	127.8
II	6,676	728	5,948	3,677	144.5	147.3
III	5,703	404	5,300	3,109	133.3	128.4
IV	6,416	998	5,418	3,367	127.9	133.2
2012 I	6,292	960	5,332	2,986	138.5	130.3
II	5,440	383	5,057	2,770	143.9	137.2
III	5,194	504	4,689	2,368	123.8	118.9
2011 1	2,009	115	1,894	1,109	123.3	121.5
2	2,045	122	1,923	1,146	112.4	118.3
3	2,391	233	2,158	1,441	144.5	143.7
4	1,951	99	1,853	1,155	134.4	137.5
5	2,113	142	1,971	1,186	146.8	149.4
6	2,611	487	2,124	1,336	152.3	154.9
7	1,990	152	1,838	1,027	133.7	135.2
8	1,800	115	1,685	1,006	135.0	124.1
9	1,913	137	1,776	1,076	131.3	125.8
10	1,977	301	1,676	966	114.8	122.5
11	2,317	474	1,843	1,124	129.3	127.3
12	2,122	223	1,899	1,277	139.3	149.8
2012 1	2,012	115	1,897	1,131	129.3	119.7
2	2,490	712	1,778	1,013	139.8	132.5
3	1,790	133	1,658	842	146.4	138.6
4	1,816	98	1,719	941	141.3	134.0
5	1,883	82	1,801	972	144.9	135.2
6	1,741	204	1,537	858	145.5	142.4
7	1,855	263	1,593	802	135.4	129.0
8	1,569	150	1,420	707	115.5	115.3
9P	1,769	92	1,677	858	120.6	112.4
10P	1,619	83	1,536	747	114.0	110.5
	Y-o-Y change (%)					
2011	11.0	11.2	11.0	12.8	0.7	1.4
2011 I	19.5	-10.5	22.7	26.8	5.4	9.2
II	10.0	81.1	4.9	3.1	5.7	3.6
III	3.4	6.1	3.2	3.1	-3.1	-2.9
IV	11.5	-3.1	14.7	21.0	-4.7	-3.7
2012 I	-2.4	104.5	-10.8	-19.2	9.3	2.0
II	-18.5	-47.3	-15.0	-24.7	-0.4	-6.9
III	-8.9	25.0	-11.5	-23.9	-7.1	-7.4
2011 1	15.6	-32.1	20.7	9.8	19.4	11.5
2	28.0	14.0	29.0	29.8	-0.2	14.1
3	16.2	-6.3	19.3	40.9	-0.2	4.0
4	9.0	-22.3	11.4	9.4	2.2	0.2
5	-0.8	23.4	-2.2	-10.8	11.7	8.5
6	21.4	205.2	6.7	13.1	3.5	2.2
7	-1.7	44.9	-4.3	-3.9	-3.0	-0.2
8	6.8	8.0	6.7	12.0	-2.9	-3.5
9	6.1	-19.1	8.8	2.5	-3.2	-5.3
10	18.0	197.7	6.4	0.0	-10.9	-4.7
11	33.9	333.3	13.7	13.6	-2.8	-4.5
12	-9.6	-72.8	24.3	54.4	-1.0	-2.0
2012 1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.0	4.9	-1.5
2	21.8	485.1	-7.5	-11.6	24.4	12.0
3	-25.1	-43.0	-23.2	-41.6	1.3	-3.5
4	-6.9	-1.2	-7.2	-18.6	5.1	-2.5
5	-10.9	-42.4	-8.6	-18.1	-1.3	-9.5
6	-33.3	-58.1	-27.6	-35.8	-4.5	-8.1
7	-6.8	72.7	-13.4	-21.9	1.3	-4.6
8	-12.8	30.2	-15.8	-29.7	-14.4	-7.1
9P	-7.5	-32.6	-5.6	-20.3	-8.1	-10.7
10P	-18.1	-72.5	-8.3	-22.7	-0.7	-9.8

P: Preliminary
Source: Statistics Korea

7. Value of construction completion and domestic construction orders received See graphs 4-2 & 4-3

(current prices, billion won)

Period		Value of construction completion (total)	Type of order		Domestic construction orders received (total)	Type of order	
			Public	Private		Public	Private
2011		91,638	35,508	51,273	93,428	28,459	60,333
2011	I	19,088	7,325	10,852	16,276	4,095	11,102
	II	23,904	9,324	13,182	25,101	6,307	17,509
	III	21,499	7,841	12,533	19,638	6,593	12,245
	IV	27,146	11,017	14,706	32,413	11,463	19,477
2012	I	19,195	7,496	10,778	22,232	5,640	15,959
	II	21,925	8,731	12,143	25,304	5,557	18,782
	III	20,872	7,439	12,386	17,595	5,463	11,550
2011	1	6,208	2,480	3,475	4,927	1,330	2,904
	2	5,247	2,015	2,991	4,088	1,397	2,546
	3	7,633	2,831	4,386	7,262	1,369	5,651
	4	7,053	2,724	3,978	6,670	1,432	4,609
	5	7,430	2,817	4,222	6,984	1,895	4,598
	6	9,422	3,783	4,982	11,448	2,979	8,303
	7	6,786	2,432	4,046	5,098	1,819	3,103
	8	6,901	2,513	4,056	7,300	1,504	5,509
	9	7,813	2,896	4,431	7,240	3,270	3,633
	10	8,022	2,963	4,678	7,111	2,295	4,630
	11	7,945	3,250	4,300	8,745	2,948	5,668
	12	11,179	4,804	5,729	16,556	6,220	9,179
2012	1	5,901	2,227	3,382	7,033	1,973	4,920
	2	5,978	2,364	3,363	8,193	2,175	5,912
	3	7,316	2,905	4,034	7,006	1,491	5,127
	4	6,714	2,608	3,818	6,374	1,438	4,483
	5	7,139	2,822	3,997	7,186	1,063	6,028
	6	8,071	3,301	4,328	11,744	3,056	8,271
	7	6,885	2,324	4,184	6,311	2,292	3,813
	8	6,435	2,278	3,849	5,117	1,329	3,747
	9P	7,552	2,836	4,353	6,167	1,842	3,991
	10P	7,201	2,549	4,363	5,494	1,956	3,507
		Y-o-Y change (%)					
2011		-0.7	1.0	-2.9	4.0	-2.5	9.5
2011	I	-6.2	-2.1	-9.4	-11.8	-49.2	20.2
	II	-0.7	2.2	-5.4	-1.7	-8.4	3.8
	III	-2.4	0.5	-4.7	1.5	-3.1	6.7
	IV	5.1	2.5	6.9	22.4	54.2	11.3
2012	I	0.6	2.3	-0.7	36.6	37.7	43.7
	II	-8.3	-6.4	-7.9	0.8	-11.9	7.3
	III	-2.9	-5.1	-1.2	-10.4	-17.1	-5.7
2011	1	-4.5	9.5	-12.5	-31.9	-46.6	-33.3
	2	-14.7	-12.6	-17.2	-16.0	-36.2	10.7
	3	-0.8	-2.7	-0.2	14.2	-59.6	119.0
	4	-4.0	3.8	-10.7	0.1	-21.0	3.0
	5	-4.0	-0.8	-6.9	-21.0	12.7	-31.8
	6	4.7	3.3	0.7	14.1	-12.2	46.9
	7	-8.9	-9.7	-8.3	-32.8	-53.1	-8.4
	8	-3.4	2.2	-7.1	72.8	12.5	101.8
	9	5.3	9.2	1.3	-3.9	105.4	-32.2
	10	8.8	3.9	12.4	61.4	94.1	52.0
	11	-0.9	-0.1	-2.3	14.1	44.7	7.1
	12	7.1	3.4	10.4	15.0	47.6	0.1
2012	1	-5.0	-10.2	-2.7	42.8	48.4	69.4
	2	13.9	17.3	12.4	100.4	55.7	132.2
	3	-4.1	2.6	-8.0	-3.5	9.0	-9.3
	4	-4.8	-4.2	-4.0	-4.4	0.4	-2.7
	5	-3.9	0.2	-5.3	2.9	-43.9	31.1
	6	-14.3	-12.7	-13.1	2.6	2.6	-0.4
	7	1.5	-4.5	3.4	23.8	26.0	22.9
	8	-6.8	-9.3	-5.1	-29.9	-11.7	-32.0
	9P	-3.3	-2.1	-1.8	-14.8	-43.7	9.9
	10P	-10.2	-14.0	-6.7	-22.7	-14.8	-24.2

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)	Coincident index (2005=100)	Cycle of coincident index (2005=100)	BSI (results)	BSI (prospects)
2008	1	115.8	119.9	103.1	95.2	103.0
	2	115.3	120.4	103.0	95.6	94.8
	3	114.7	120.7	102.9	101.1	102.1
	4	114.4	120.8	102.6	101.7	98.1
	5	113.9	120.8	102.1	98.1	104.7
	6	113.0	120.4	101.4	79.1	95.3
	7	112.3	120.3	100.9	80.8	83.2
	8	112.8	120.6	100.7	83.1	80.8
	9	113.7	121.1	100.7	76.8	98.3
	10	114.4	121.1	100.3	64.6	84.9
	11	114.5	120.1	99.1	53.7	63.7
	12	114.9	118.1	97.1	52.4	55.0
2009	1	115.5	116.7	95.6	58.1	52.0
	2	116.6	116.7	95.2	62.4	66.0
	3	117.4	117.7	95.6	89.0	76.1
	4	119.7	119.2	96.4	93.7	86.7
	5	121.5	120.0	96.7	100.9	103.8
	6	123.7	122.0	97.7	96.6	100.2
	7	124.6	123.0	98.3	98.5	98.7
	8	125.6	123.8	98.5	96.0	99.8
	9	126.7	124.7	98.8	110.5	117.0
	10	128.5	125.8	99.2	107.5	116.5
	11	130.1	126.8	99.6	103.8	109.0
	12	131.0	127.5	99.7	104.8	105.9
2010	1	131.5	128.2	99.8	99.2	103.1
	2	131.5	129.4	100.3	98.7	102.3
	3	131.5	130.2	100.5	113.1	116.2
	4	131.2	131.1	100.7	108.9	111.2
	5	131.6	131.8	100.8	111.9	113.4
	6	132.1	132.4	100.9	109.4	108.9
	7	132.9	133.3	101.1	105.0	107.3
	8	133.2	133.6	100.9	98.6	100.7
	9	133.5	133.6	100.5	104.1	111.1
	10	133.0	133.5	99.9	104.3	113.1
	11	133.3	134.0	99.9	103.5	107.1
	12	133.5	135.0	100.2	102.1	104.2
2011	1	134.6	136.7	101.1	99.1	101.8
	2	134.8	137.1	100.9	92.2	98.0
	3	134.7	137.6	100.8	107.8	113.5
	4	134.3	137.5	100.3	98.4	99.3
	5	134.8	138.2	100.4	98.9	104.3
	6	135.7	139.1	100.6	99.6	104.3
	7	136.4	140.0	100.8	96.2	101.3
	8	136.6	140.7	100.9	86.8	98.9
	9	136.6	140.7	100.4	96.4	96.3
	10	136.8	141.1	100.3	95.0	101.4
	11	137.1	141.1	99.8	93.0	96.4
	12	137.7	141.7	99.8	90.1	94.8
2012	1	138.7	141.9	99.6	88.6	88.3
	2	140.1	143.1	100.0	92.2	91.0
	3	140.6	143.3	99.6	101.4	106.1
	4	141.2	143.6	99.4	97.5	98.4
	5	141.3	143.5	98.9	95.7	104.7
	6	142.8	144.9	98.9	90.4	98.3
	7	143.7	145.0	99.1	82.1	89.7
	8	144.0	144.9	98.6	84.4	82.7
	9	143.7	145.5	98.6	89.3	99.5
	10	143.9	145.4	98.1	88.9	97.0
	11	-	-	-	82.2	92.5
	12	-	-	-	-	82.0

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	Exports	Imports	Services trade balance	Income trade balance	Current transfers
2010		29,393.5	40,082.5	461,444.9	421,362.4	-8,626.0	1,015.9	-3,078.9
2011		26,505.3	30,950.3	552,564.3	521,614.0	-4,377.4	2,455.8	-2,523.4
2010	I	67.8	4,296.2	100,951.1	96,654.9	-4,067.7	595.6	-756.3
	II	10,734.7	12,307.0	117,120.4	104,813.4	-200.0	-901.4	-470.9
	III	10,121.7	11,566.2	116,756.4	105,190.2	-1,787.5	1,289.2	-946.2
	IV	8,469.3	11,913.1	126,617.0	114,703.9	-2,570.8	32.5	-905.5
2011	I	2,610.3	5,842.7	127,691.2	121,848.5	-2,538.0	387.9	-1,082.3
	II	5,492.2	7,661.0	142,722.8	135,061.8	-796.0	-824.8	-548.0
	III	6,896.0	7,197.7	141,393.5	134,195.8	-1,198.2	1,314.9	-418.5
	IV	11,506.8	10,248.9	140,756.8	130,507.9	154.8	1,577.8	-474.7
2012P	I	2,559.9	2,612.4	134,627.6	132,015.2	-648.4	1,487.6	-891.7
	II	11,188.8	8,520.5	138,784.9	130,264.4	2,312.7	821.4	-465.8
	III	14,561.7	13,341.2	137,086.0	123,744.8	654.4	1,041.3	-475.2
2010	1	-599.5	891.0	31,782.7	30,891.7	-1,596.2	456.5	-350.8
	2	-549.2	633.2	31,111.0	30,477.8	-1,495.3	549.9	-237.0
	3	1,216.5	2,772.0	38,057.4	35,285.4	-976.2	-410.8	-168.5
	4	724.5	3,333.9	38,740.1	35,406.2	-561.5	-1,514.5	-533.4
	5	4,923.1	3,625.4	38,083.5	34,458.1	932.8	390.0	-25.1
	6	5,087.1	5,347.7	40,296.8	34,949.1	-571.3	223.1	87.6
	7	4,779.0	4,934.9	40,473.4	35,538.5	-219.6	359.9	-296.2
	8	1,668.5	2,224.0	37,186.1	34,962.1	-630.1	540.2	-465.6
	9	3,674.2	4,407.3	39,096.9	34,689.6	-937.8	389.1	-184.4
	10	5,489.1	5,403.2	42,008.4	36,605.2	-352.6	654.2	-215.7
	11	2,024.4	3,241.2	41,822.0	38,580.8	-201.2	-775.6	-240.0
	12	955.8	3,268.7	42,786.6	39,517.9	-2,017.0	153.9	-449.8
2011	1	154.7	1,557.9	42,662.8	41,104.9	-1,640.9	703.7	-466.0
	2	1,126.1	1,530.8	37,228.3	35,697.2	-569.1	542.6	-378.2
	3	1,329.5	2,754.0	47,800.4	45,046.4	-328.0	-858.4	-238.1
	4	1,277.6	3,327.6	47,879.4	44,551.8	-178.8	-1,581.9	-289.3
	5	2,183.9	1,633.8	47,149.8	45,516.0	15.5	517.3	17.3
	6	2,030.7	2,699.6	47,693.6	44,994.0	-632.7	239.8	-276.0
	7	3,773.6	4,728.0	48,555.9	43,827.9	-690.9	72.3	-335.8
	8	292.6	371.5	45,634.9	45,263.4	-577.9	699.6	-200.6
	9	2,829.8	2,098.2	47,202.7	45,104.5	70.6	543.0	118.0
	10	4,132.9	3,547.2	46,451.7	42,904.5	2.8	643.5	-60.6
	11	4,564.6	3,997.2	46,656.2	42,659.0	357.2	445.6	-243.5
	12	2,809.3	2,704.5	47,648.9	44,944.4	-205.2	488.7	-178.7
2012P	1	-968.8	-1,624.0	41,383.8	43,007.8	-128.8	1,191.7	-407.7
	2	557.3	1,310.1	45,863.0	44,552.9	-1,219.3	613.4	-146.9
	3	2,971.4	2,926.3	47,380.8	44,454.5	699.7	-317.5	-337.1
	4	1,734.0	1,750.8	45,820.3	44,069.5	549.7	-422.0	-144.5
	5	3,574.9	1,751.9	46,162.8	44,446.9	1,593.0	341.6	-75.6
	6	5,879.9	5,053.8	46,801.8	41,748.0	170.1	901.8	-245.7
	7	6,144.3	5,340.6	46,620.5	41,279.9	593.3	401.9	-191.5
	8	2,504.3	2,514.0	42,895.6	40,381.6	-262.2	435.5	-183.0
	9	5,913.1	5,486.6	47,569.9	42,083.3	323.3	203.9	-100.7
	10	5,820.1	5,207.8	48,211.0	43,003.2	378.3	521.9	-287.9

P: Preliminary
Source: The Bank of Korea

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

(million US$)

Period		Capital & financial account	Direct investment	Portfolio investment	Financial derivative	Other investment	Capital transfers & acquisition of non-financial assets	Changes in reserve assets	Errors and omissions
2010		-27,478.5	-22,184.3	42,479.8	828.9	-21,414.4	-217.9	-26,970.6	-1,915.0
2011		-31,964.6	-15,694.0	10,312.2	-1,735.3	-11,084.9	150.0	-13,912.6	4,960.1
2010	I	743.2	-2,873.4	11,725.9	829.9	-191.2	-179.8	-8,568.2	-811.0
	II	-8,818.0	-2,898.6	7,207.0	-882.1	-6,727.8	20.3	-5,536.8	-1,916.7
	III	-9,103.9	-6,617.3	15,659.9	-241.4	-7,519.0	-8.2	-10,377.9	-1,017.8
	IV	-10,299.8	-9,795.0	7,887.0	1,122.5	-6,976.4	-50.2	-2,487.7	1,830.5
2011	I	-2,754.1	-4,696.3	-1,379.1	730.3	6,251.6	-181.4	-3,479.2	143.8
	II	-6,808.0	-4,138.1	2,035.4	-542.9	-1,432.5	-111.9	-2,618.0	1,315.8
	III	-8,320.9	-2,807.6	8,108.4	-1,490.7	-18,692.6	235.5	6,326.1	1,424.9
	IV	-14,081.6	-4,052.0	1,547.5	-432.0	2,788.6	207.8	-14,141.5	2,574.8
2012P	I	-1,377.1	-7,203.3	15,156.1	1,355.0	-4,232.7	134.3	-6,586.4	-1,182.8
	II	-7,968.0	-3,015.2	5,481.3	-65.3	-581.2	284.3	890.7	-3,220.8
	III	-13,342.8	-5,428.9	5,778.8	699.1	-10,350.6	76.7	-4,118.0	-1,218.9
2010	1	-1,176.7	-936.1	171.9	230.0	6,410.8	-70.6	-6,982.7	1,776.2
	2	2,454.3	-549.9	2,771.5	593.4	-912.6	-46.1	598.0	-1,905.1
	3	-534.4	-1,387.4	8,782.5	6.5	-5,689.4	-63.1	-2,183.5	-682.1
	4	1,044.1	-1,102.5	6,093.5	126.2	5,337.6	-120.5	-9,290.2	-1,768.6
	5	-5,831.6	-677.6	1,073.0	-799.8	-12,610.7	100.2	7,083.3	908.5
	6	-4,030.5	-1,118.5	40.5	-208.5	545.3	40.6	-3,329.9	-1,056.6
	7	-3,182.5	-1,758.4	8,698.4	-227.3	-3,633.0	-0.5	-6,261.7	-1,596.5
	8	-615.0	-1,139.5	1,650.2	124.6	-25.7	12.0	-1,236.6	-1,053.5
	9	-5,306.4	-3,719.4	5,311.3	-138.7	-3,860.3	-19.7	-2,879.6	1,632.2
	10	-4,519.4	-6,893.6	8,528.1	366.2	-3,814.4	-47.1	-2,658.6	-969.7
	11	-3,996.0	-1,119.5	2,243.9	251.4	-3,627.2	-25.3	-1,719.3	1,971.6
	12	-1,784.4	-1,781.9	-2,885.0	504.9	465.2	22.2	1,890.2	828.6
2011	1	-1,282.0	-1,725.4	904.6	569.3	1,773.3	-120.7	-2,683.1	1,127.3
	2	-1,996.2	-1,635.1	-3,004.0	-363.3	5,126.9	-32.7	-2,088.0	870.1
	3	524.1	-1,335.8	720.3	524.3	-648.6	-28.0	1,291.9	-1,853.6
	4	394.7	-7.38.8	4,575.0	-206.2	-145.9	-33.6	-3,055.8	-1,672.3
	5	-3,956.7	-1,254.7	-1,140.1	165.1	-821.7	-49.9	-855.4	1,772.8
	6	-3,246.0	-2,144.6	-1,399.5	-501.8	-464.9	-28.4	1,293.2	1,215.3
	7	-2,469.2	327.1	9,258.3	526.6	-6,581.0	13.8	-6,014.0	-1,304.4
	8	-1,690.6	-1,036.4	-2,923.0	-1,868.6	4,638.4	41.5	-542.5	1,398.0
	9	-4,161.1	-2,098.3	1,773.1	-148.7	-16,750.0	180.2	12,882.6	1,331.3
	10	-4,391.9	-1,132.2	3,919.1	108.5	2,784.7	109.7	-10,181.7	259.0
	11	-6,191.9	-2,077.1	39.8	-379.9	-6.2	98.1	-3,866.6	1,627.3
	12	-3,497.8	-842.7	-2,411.4	-160.6	-640.0	10.1	-93.2	688.5
2012P	1	1,305.6	-2,013.3	7,737.0	434.2	-2,190.4	-1.7	-2,660.2	-336.8
	2	-920.3	-3,572.6	6,115.2	214.1	-1,526.1	36.0	-2,186.8	363.0
	3	-1,762.4	-1,617.4	1,303.9	706.7	-516.2	100.0	-1,739.4	-1,209.0
	4	157.7	-940.4	-2,213.3	320.5	2,667.4	102.3	221.2	-1,891.7
	5	-2,897.4	-1,382.0	-937.1	-390.4	-1,600.9	144.2	1,268.8	-677.5
	6	-5,228.3	-692.8	-2,330.9	4.6	-1,647.7	37.8	-599.3	-651.6
	7	-7,840.1	-1,443.6	-2,529.2	267.1	-7,625.3	36.3	-1,603.8	1,695.8
	8	-605.0	-1,607.1	580.9	68.3	1,464.0	8.0	-1,119.2	-1,899.3
	9	-4,897.7	-2,378.2	2,668.7	363.7	-4,189.3	32.4	-1,395.0	-1,015.4
	10	-7,271.4	-975.0	4,657.2	-135.3	-27.6	-6.1	-1,470.2	1,451.3

P: Preliminary
Source: The Bank of Korea

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

Period		Consumer prices (2010=100)				Producer prices (2005=100)		Export & import prices (2005=100)	
		All Items	Commodity	Service	Core	All items	Commodity	Export	Import
2010		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.1	117.0	106.4	145.0
2011		104.0	105.7	102.7	103.2	122.1	125.8	111.1	164.4
2010	7	99.8	99.5	100.2	100.1	114.9	116.7	109.4	147.0
	8	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	115.2	117.1	107.4	147.4
	9	101.1	102.0	100.4	100.4	116.3	118.6	106.9	147.4
	10	101.1	102.0	100.4	100.4	116.4	118.6	105.0	146.1
	11	100.6	100.8	100.6	100.4	116.7	118.9	106.3	149.2
	12	101.0	101.5	100.7	100.7	117.8	120.5	109.6	156.1
2011	1	102.2	103.4	101.2	101.4	119.7	122.7	108.6	156.1
	2	102.9	104.4	101.7	102.1	120.5	123.9	110.6	160.9
	3	103.3	104.9	102.1	102.4	122.0	125.8	113.5	166.5
	4	103.4	104.6	102.4	102.6	122.4	126.2	111.8	167.6
	5	103.6	104.7	102.6	103.0	122.3	126.0	110.2	163.9
	6	103.8	105.0	102.8	103.4	121.9	125.5	109.4	163.2
	7	104.3	105.9	103.1	103.7	122.4	126.0	108.0	161.4
	8	105.0	107.1	103.3	103.8	122.8	126.7	109.4	162.1
	9	104.9	107.1	103.1	103.7	122.9	126.9	113.1	168.1
	10	104.7	106.6	103.2	103.6	122.9	126.9	114.7	169.5
	11	104.8	106.8	103.3	103.9	122.6	126.5	112.0	166.8
	12	105.2	107.3	103.5	104.3	122.9	127.0	112.4	167.2
2012	1	105.7	107.9	103.9	104.6	123.8	122.8	113.6	168.5
	2	106.1	108.5	104.2	104.7	124.7	129.0	112.8	169.3
	3	106.0	109.2	103.5	104.3	125.4	129.9	113.4	172.3
	4	106.0	108.9	103.7	104.4	125.3	129.7	114.1	170.5
	5	106.2	109.2	103.9	104.6	124.6	128.8	113.7	167.2
	6	106.1	108.8	104.0	104.9	122.9	126.5	111.8	161.2
	7	105.9	107.9	104.2	104.9	122.3	125.7	110.4	159.8
	8	106.3	108.8	104.4	105.1	123.2	126.9	110.6	162.6
	9	107.0	110.4	104.4	105.2	124.1	128.1	110.9	164.1
	10	106.9	109.8	104.6	105.2	123.2	126.8	108.7	158.6
	11	106.5	108.9	104.6	105.3	122.4	125.7	105.9	154.2
		Y-o-Y change (%)							
2010		3.0	4.6	1.9	1.8	3.8	4.6	-2.6	5.3
2011		4.0	5.7	2.7	3.2	6.1	7.5	4.4	13.4
2010	7	2.5	3.8	1.8	1.7	3.4	4.1	0.3	7.5
	8	2.7	4.1	1.7	1.8	3.1	3.7	-1.7	5.7
	9	3.4	5.8	1.8	1.8	4.0	5.0	-0.4	7.8
	10	3.7	6.4	1.8	1.7	5.0	6.1	1.0	8.1
	11	3.0	4.9	1.9	1.5	4.9	5.7	1.9	8.2
	12	3.0	4.9	1.9	1.7	5.3	6.5	4.3	12.7
2011	1	3.4	5.2	2.0	2.1	6.2	7.7	4.9	14.1
	2	3.9	5.9	2.3	2.6	6.6	8.2	5.6	16.9
	3	4.1	6.1	2.6	3.0	7.3	9.1	9.1	19.6
	4	3.8	5.0	2.7	3.0	6.8	8.4	7.7	19.0
	5	3.9	5.2	2.7	3.2	6.2	7.6	3.3	13.2
	6	4.2	5.8	2.9	3.5	6.2	7.6	-0.4	10.5
	7	4.5	6.4	2.9	3.6	6.5	8.0	-1.3	9.8
	8	4.7	6.8	3.0	3.5	6.6	8.2	1.8	10.0
	9	3.8	5.0	2.7	3.3	5.7	7.0	5.8	14.0
	10	3.6	4.5	2.8	3.2	5.6	7.0	9.2	16.0
	11	4.2	6.0	2.7	3.5	5.1	6.4	5.4	11.8
	12	4.2	5.7	2.8	3.6	4.3	5.4	2.5	7.1
2012	1	3.4	4.4	2.7	3.2	3.4	4.2	4.6	7.9
	2	3.1	3.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.1	2.1	5.2
	3	2.6	4.1	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.3	-0.0	3.5
	4	2.5	4.1	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.7
	5	2.5	4.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	3.2	2.1
	6	2.2	3.6	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.2	-1.2
	7	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.2	-0.1	-0.2	2.2	-1.0
	8	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.3
	9	2.0	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	-1.9	-2.4
	10	2.1	3.0	1.4	1.5	0.2	-0.1	-5.2	-6.4
	11	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	-0.2	-0.6	-5.5	-7.6

Source: The Bank of Korea

12. Employment See graphs 8-1, 8-2, 8-3 & 8-5

Period	Economically active persons (thous.)	Employed persons (thous.)			Unemploy-ment (%)	Wage workers (thous.)			
		All industry	Manufacturing	S.O.C&service			Regular	Temporary	Daily
2010	24,748	23,829	4,028	18,214	3.7	16,971	10,086	5,068	1,817
2011	25,099	24,244	4,091	18,595	3.4	17,397	10,661	4,990	1,746
2010 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
10	25,004	24,172	4,098	18,264	3.3	17,178	10,280	5,089	1,809
11	24,847	24,109	4,139	18,340	3.0	17,300	10,334	5,069	1,898
12	24,538	23,684	4,156	18,272	3.5	17,154	10,347	4,999	1,808
2011 1	24,114	23,196	4,148	18,007	3.8	16,832	10,305	4,848	1,680
2	24,431	23,336	4,149	18,019	4.5	16,856	10,390	4,781	1,684
3	24,918	23,846	4,122	18,244	4.3	17,065	10,543	4,782	1,740
4	25,240	24,303	4,108	18,536	3.7	17,357	10,618	4,928	1,812
5	25,480	24,661	4,137	18,731	3.2	17,626	10,708	5,064	1,854
6	25,592	24,752	4,135	18,812	3.3	17,720	10,716	5,132	1,872
7	25,473	24,636	4,079	18,844	3.3	17,667	10,718	5,137	1,811
8	25,257	24,495	4,031	18,739	3.0	17,510	10,710	5,031	1,769
9	25,076	24,318	4,014	18,595	3.0	17,378	10,764	5,047	1,567
10	25,409	24,673	4,044	18,856	2.9	17,608	10,796	5,094	1,718
11	25,318	24,589	4,054	18,921	2.9	17,650	10,838	5,047	1,765
12	24,880	24,125	4,071	18,833	3.0	17,496	10,824	4,986	1,686
2012 1	24,585	23,732	4,034	18,631	3.5	17,184	10,769	4,868	1,547
2	24,825	23,783	4,060	18,599	4.2	17,225	10,807	4,877	1,542
3	25,210	24,265	4,018	18,870	3.7	17,421	10,899	4,997	1,525
4	25,653	24,758	4,027	19,103	3.5	17,679	10,957	5,095	1,627
5	25,939	25,133	4,071	19,292	3.1	17,935	11,064	5,153	1,718
6	25,939	25,117	4,084	19,248	3.2	17,932	11,157	5,094	1,681
7	25,901	25,106	4,114	19,265	3.1	17,911	11,153	5,081	1,676
8	25,623	24,859	4,111	19,040	3.0	17,734	11,203	4,935	1,595
9	25,755	25,003	4,153	19,125	2.9	17,862	11,291	4,961	1,610
10	25,787	25,069	4,188	19,128	2.8	17,958	11,302	4,964	1,692
				Y-o-Y change (%)					
2010	1.5	1.4	5.0	1.2	-	3.1	7.4	-0.7	-7.4
2011	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.1	-	2.5	5.7	-1.5	-3.9
2010 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
10	1.4	1.3	6.2	0.7	-	2.9	6.8	-1.6	-4.4
11	0.9	1.3	7.4	0.4	-	3.0	7.6	-3.6	-1.7
12	2.0	2.0	7.3	0.9	-	3.6	7.4	-1.5	-2.2
2011 1	0.1	1.4	5.7	1.2	-	3.3	6.1	-0.3	-2.6
2	1.6	2.1	6.7	1.4	-	3.5	6.2	-1.2	1.6
3	2.2	2.0	5.1	1.1	-	2.7	6.2	-3.9	1.5
4	1.5	1.6	2.9	1.4	-	2.1	6.1	-4.3	-1.3
5	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.3	-	2.2	6.3	-3.0	-5.1
6	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.1	-	3.1	6.2	-0.6	-3.4
7	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.9	-	2.5	6.0	-1.5	-4.9
8	1.7	2.0	-0.7	3.1	-	2.7	5.5	-1.8	-0.3
9	0.7	1.1	-1.2	2.1	-	1.6	5.4	-1.2	-11.9
10	1.6	2.1	-1.3	3.2	-	2.5	5.0	0.1	-5.0
11	1.9	2.0	-2.1	3.2	-	2.0	4.9	-0.4	-7.0
12	1.4	1.9	-2.1	3.1	-	2.0	4.6	-0.3	-6.7
2012 1	2.0	2.3	-2.8	3.5	-	2.1	4.5	0.4	-7.9
2	1.6	1.9	-2.1	3.2	-	2.2	4.0	2.0	-8.5
3	1.2	1.8	-2.5	3.4	-	2.1	3.4	4.5	-12.3
4	1.6	1.9	-2.0	3.1	-	1.9	3.2	3.4	-10.2
5	1.8	1.9	-1.6	3.0	-	1.8	3.3	1.8	-7.4
6	1.4	1.5	-1.2	2.3	-	1.2	4.1	-0.7	-10.2
7	1.7	1.9	0.8	2.2	-	1.4	4.1	-1.1	-7.5
8	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.6	-	1.3	4.6	-1.9	-9.8
9	2.7	2.8	3.5	2.8	-	2.8	4.9	-1.7	2.7
10	1.5	1.6	3.6	1.4	-	2.0	4.7	-2.5	-1.5

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)
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
	11	2.4	2.7	4.2	3.4	4.0	1,904.63
	12	2.5	2.8	4.2	3.3	4.0	2,051.00
2011	1	2.7	2.9	4.5	3.7	4.3	2,069.73
	2	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.9	4.4	1,939.30
	3	2.9	3.4	4.5	3.7	4.1	2,106.70
	4	3.0	3.4	4.5	3.7	4.1	2,192.36
	5	3.0	3.5	4.4	3.7	4.0	2,142.47
	6	3.2	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	2,100.69
	7	3.3	3.6	4.5	3.8	4.0	2,133.21
	8	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.7	1,880.11
	9	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.5	3.6	1,769.65
	10	3.2	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.6	1,909.03
	11	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.4	3.5	1,847.51
	12	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.4	3.5	1,825.74
2012	1	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.2	3.5	1,955.79
	2	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.4	3.6	2,030.25
	3	3.3	3.5	4.4	3.6	3.7	2,014.04
	4	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.6	1,981.99
	5	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	1,843.47
	6	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.4	1,854.01
	7	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.6	1,881.99
	8	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.9	1,905.12
	9	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	1,996.21
	10	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.9	1,912.06
	11	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.9	1,932.90

Source: The Bank of Korea

14. Monetary indicators See graph 9-5

(period average) (billion won)

Period		Reserve money	M1	M2	Lf
2010		67,585.1	399,412.3	1,639,675.1	2,096,534.8
2011		75,232.0	425,675.1	1,708,984.5	2,974,440.3
2010	7	66,958.2	403,785.1	1,653,057.5	2,111,672.2
	8	67,318.7	400,882.5	1,653,907.2	2,113.052.7
	9	70,266.5	403,413.5	1,659,400.1	2,123.558.2
	10	69,905.0	405,000.1	1,669,376.6	2,134,385.4
	11	69,476.8	414,912.8	1,679,909.9	2,145,901.5
	12	71,472.9	425,673.9	1,682,871.9	2,154,538.9
2011	1	73,540.8	429,368.1	1,676,448.8	2,152,814.0
	2	75,432.1	432,482.8	1,674,390.5	2,148,254.1
	3	73,012.7	430,936.6	1,677,475.9	2,152,736.5
	4	73,206.1	425,420.5	1,684,792.3	2,163,485.7
	5	73,828.5	423,994.7	1,690,543.0	2,175,557.3
	6	74,705.5	421,885.3	1,697,204.2	2,189,729.2
	7	74,069.7	418,973.1	1,705,451.5	2,208,624.3
	8	75,642.3	422,649.3	1,719,437.8	2,230,191.9
	9	77,942.2	425,196.4	1,729,531.1	2,243,675.6
	10	76,944.6	421,480.1	1,742,645.4	2,263,627.7
	11	76,617.3	423,111.9	1,753,296.4	2,279,234.1
	12	77,842.5	432,602.2	1,756,597.4	2,288,816.9
2012	1	81,635.4	439,352.9	1,757,058.7	2,292,213.5
	2	81,655.3	437,193.9	1,762,988.4	2,302,065.8
	3	79,068.0	440,075.4	1,773,172.9	2,341,626.9
	4	80,641.8	437,445.3	1,777,114.7	2,349,723.2
	5	80,547.7	438,795.3	1,784,220.5	2,357,701.0
	6	81,804.0	441,611.0	1,796,981.5	2,377,045.8
	7	81,557.7	441,760.6	1,807,289.2	2,393,737.7
	8	82,369.1	439,573.2	1,817,134.9	2,405,239.9
	9	82,958.7	440,034.3	1,819,290.1	2,415,263.5
	10	85,078.6	444,477.8	1,822,420.9	2,424,000.4
		Y-o-Y change (%)			
2010		9.5	11.8	8.7	8.2
2011		11.3	6.6	4.2	9.4
2010	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
	10	9.8	9.0	7.6	7.2
	11	13.6	11.8	7.4	7.3
	12	14.1	12.9	7.2	6.9
2011	1	13.0	12.6	6.5	6.6
	2	13.3	11.5	5.0	5.2
	3	11.2	11.6	4.3	4.7
	4	13.9	9.6	3.9	4.5
	5	8.8	7.4	3.7	4.4
	6	12.8	5.4	3.0	4.0
	7	10.6	3.8	3.2	4.6
	8	12.4	5.4	4.0	5.5
	9	10.9	5.1	4.2	5.7
	10	10.1	4.1	4.4	6.1
	11	10.3	2.0	4.4	6.2
	12	8.9	1.6	4.4	6.2
2012	1	11.0	2.3	4.8	6.5
	2	8.3	1.1	5.3	7.2
	3	8.3	2.1	5.7	8.8
	4	10.2	2.8	5.5	8.6
	5	9.1	3.5	5.5	8.4
	6	9.5	4.7	5.9	8.5
	7	10.1	5.4	6.0	8.4
	8	8.9	4.0	5.7	7.8
	9	6.4	3.5	5.2	7.6
	10	10.6	5.5	4.6	7.1

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
2010	1,138.9	1,156.3	1,397.1	1,320.6	1,513.6	1,532.9
2011	1,153.3	1,108.1	1,485.2	1,391.3	1,494.1	1,541.4
2010 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
11	1,157.3	1,126.2	1,373.4	1,366.6	1,518.3	1,541.3
12	1,138.9	1,147.6	1,397.1	1,376.7	1,513.6	1,515.4
2011 1	1,114.3	1,120.1	1,356.6	1,356.3	1,514.0	1,495.4
2	1,127.9	1,118.1	1,380.7	1,351.0	1,549.5	1,524.6
3	1,107.2	1,122.5	1,331.9	1,376.2	1,563.5	1,572.6
4	1,072.3	1,086.8	1,313.8	1,304.8	1,591.2	1,569.4
5	1,080.6	1,083.5	1,335.6	1,333.6	1,549.7	1,551.3
6	1,078.1	1,081.3	1,335.7	1,342.8	1,560.5	1,555.4
7	1,052.6	1,059.5	1,353.2	1,333.4	1,507.9	1,515.4
8	1,071.7	1,073.2	1,396.8	1,391.4	1,547.3	1,538.7
9	1,179.5	1,118.6	1,536.6	1,456.5	1,601.4	1,542.4
10	1,104.5	1,155.5	1,458.0	1,508.2	1,562.7	1,584.0
11	1,150.3	1,132.3	1,475.7	1,460.0	1,532.9	1,536.6
12	1,153.3	1,147.5	1,485.2	1,473.4	1,494.1	1,511.0
2012 1	1,125.0	1,145.9	1,473.1	1,488.7	1,478.2	1,477.2
2	1,126.5	1,123.4	1,399.2	1,433.7	1,516.3	1,486.0
3	1,137.8	1,125.9	1,380.7	1,364.1	1,513.4	1,487.1
4	1,134.2	1,135.6	1,412.0	1,393.9	1,501.7	1,495.6
5	1,177.8	1,154.3	1,489.1	1,447.1	1,456.6	1,478.6
6	1,153.8	1,165.5	1,453.8	1,469.1	1,435.0	1,462.3
7	1,136.2	1,143.4	1,453.6	1,446.4	1,393.1	1,407.0
8	1,134.6	1,131.7	1,444.0	1,438.4	1,419.6	1,402.8
9	1,118.6	1,124.8	1,441.1	1,438.6	1,444.3	1,446.0
10	1,094.1	1,106.9	1,374.5	1,400.9	1,418.3	1,436.0
11	1,084.7	1,087.5	1,320.6	1,344.0	1,407.3	1,395.9
	Y-o-Y change (%)					
2010	-2.5	-9.4	10.6	-3.1	-9.6	-13.6
2011	1.3	-4.2	6.3	5.4	-1.3	0.6
2010 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
11	-0.9	-3.3	1.9	4.8	-13.3	-11.2
12	-2.5	-1.6	10.6	5.8	-9.6	-11.1
2011 1	-3.6	-1.6	5.4	8.7	-6.2	-8.1
2	-2.6	-3.4	6.3	5.4	-1.3	-3.8
3	-2.1	-1.3	9.4	9.6	3.0	1.8
4	-3.9	-2.7	10.7	9.2	7.6	4.5
5	-10.0	-6.8	1.3	5.4	5.1	6.2
6	-10.9	-10.8	-2.1	0.7	5.8	5.0
7	-11.3	-12.2	-1.2	-3.2	-2.9	-1.6
8	-9.9	-9.0	-0.7	0.8	2.7	1.0
9	3.3	-4.1	12.7	5.2	2.9	1.6
10	-2.0	2.8	4.8	10.0	-0.4	1.6
11	-0.6	0.5	7.4	6.8	1.0	-0.3
12	1.3	0.0	6.3	7.0	-1.3	-0.3
2012 1	1.0	2.3	8.6	9.8	-2.4	-1.2
2	-0.1	0.5	1.3	6.1	-2.1	-2.5
3	2.8	0.3	3.7	-0.9	-3.2	-5.4
4	5.8	4.5	7.5	6.8	-5.6	-4.7
5	9.0	6.5	11.5	8.5	-6.0	-4.7
6	7.0	7.8	8.8	9.4	-8.0	-6.0
7	7.9	7.9	7.4	8.5	-7.6	-7.2
8	5.9	5.5	3.4	3.4	-8.3	-8.8
9	-5.2	0.6	-6.2	-1.2	-9.8	-6.3
10	-0.9	-4.2	-5.7	-7.1	-9.2	-9.3
11	-5.7	-4.0	-10.5	-7.9	-8.2	-9.2

Source: The Bank of Korea

Useful Economy-related Websites

Ministry of Strategy and Finance
http://english.mosf.go.kr

Ministry of Knowledge Economy
http://www.mke.go.kr/language/eng

Financial Services Commission
http://www.fsc.go.kr/eng

Financial Supervisory Service
http://english.fss.or.kr

Fair Trade Commission
http://eng.ftc.go.kr

Ministry of Employment and Labor
http://www.moel.go.kr/english

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http://www.bok.or.kr/eng

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