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Vessels and flowering branch

Painted by Jang Seung-eop (1843-1897), kept in Kansong Art Museum

One of Jang Seung-eop's still life paintings depicting vessels and branches. Vessel and branch painting began during the Song dynasty in China and maintained popularity through the Ching dynasty. Jang Seung-eop's vessel and branch painting is said to be influenced by the trend during the Ching dynasty.

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Republic of Korea
Economic Bulletin

THE GREEN BOOK:

CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

Overview

Service output and retail sales improved from the previous month in April, as well as facilities investment. Manufacturing production and completed construction works fell.

Industrial production fell 2.5 percent from the previous month in April. Service output rose somewhat *(up 0.5%, m-o-m and down 6.1%, y-o-y)*, while mining and manufacturing production fell *(down 6.0%, m-o-m and down 4.5%, y-o-y)*. Industrial production decreased 5.0 percent year on year.

Retail sales rose in April *(up 5.3%, m-o-m and down 2.2%, y-o-y)*, as well as facilities investment *(up 5.0%, m-o-m and up 1.4%, y-o-y)*. Completed construction works went down *(down 2.4%, m-o-m and down 2.7%, y-o-y)*.

Exports fell 23.7 percent year-on-year in May due to weak demand and fewer days worked *(1.5 days)*. Average daily exports, an indicator calculated according to the days worked, fell *(US $1.99 billion (May 2019) → US $1.62 billion (May 2020))*.

The consumer sentiment index (CSI) improved 6.8 points in May to 77.6. The business sentiment index (BSI) for the manufacturing sector fell 3 points to 49, and the BSI outlook for June went down 1 point to 49.

The cyclical indicator of the coincident composite index for April fell 1.3 points to 97.3, and the cyclical indicator of the leading composite index dropped 0.5 points to 99.1.

The economy lost 392,000 jobs year-on-year in May, jobs declining at a slower rate compared with the previous month backed by services. The unemployment rate rose 0.5 percentage points from a year ago to 4.5 percent.

Consumer prices fell 0.3 percent year-on-year in May due to low oil prices. Core inflation rose 0.5 percent.

KOSPI rose in May on expectations of major economies' reopening. The won weakened amid growing worries over US-China conflicts. Korea treasury yields fell.

Housing prices rose slowly in May *(up 0.27% → up 0.14%, m-o-m)*, as well as Jeonse *(lump-sum deposits with no monthly payments)* prices *(up 0.11% → up 0.09%, m-o-m)*.

The economy has seen domestic demand improving and job losses slowing although there are uncertainties about the COVID-19 pandemic.

Volatility in global financial markets has eased and some indicators improved due to the reopening of major economies, but there are worries over global recession amid lingering uncertainties surrounding the spread of COVID-19 and emerging economies.

The government will implement the Korean New Deal and other measures of the second-half economic policies as planned, which focus on economic stimulus to create jobs, boost consumption and promote investment, and will also be fully prepared for the spending of the 3rd supplementary budget on its passage at the National Assembly.

1. External economic situation

US

The US economy in April contracted as production and consumption all declined, but employment improved in May as lockdowns eased.

Nonfarm payrolls rose 2,510,000 in May, and the unemployment rate was 13.3 percent.

Nonfarm payroll increase (m-o-m, thousand)
185(Oct 2019) → 261(Nov) → 184 (Dec) → 214 (Jan 2020) → 251 (Feb) → -1,373 (Mar) → -20,687 (Apr) → 2,059 (May)

Unemployment rate (%)
3.6 (Oct 2019) → 3.5 (Nov) → 3.5 (Dec) → 3.6 (Jan 2020) → 3.5 (Feb) → 4.4 (Mar) → 14.7 (Apr) → 13.3 (May)

Jobless Claims (thousand)
4,442(3rd week April) → 3,867 (4th week) → 3,176 (1st week May) → 2,687 (2nd week) → 2,446 (3rd week) → 2,126 (4th week) → 1,877 (1st week June)

The April ISM manufacturing index fell most sharply since October 2008.The ISM manufacturing index increased for the first time in 4 months in May. Industrial production in April fell 11.4%, the biggest drop since records began in 1919

ISM Manufacturing Index (base=50)
48.5 (Oct 2019) → 48.1 (Nov) → 47.8 (Dec) → 50.9 (Jan 2020) → 50.1 (Feb) → 49.1 (Mar) → 41.5 (Apr) → 43.1 (May)

US Industrial Production (m-o-m, %, Mar → Apr)
Mining and manufacturing (-4.5 → -11.3), Factory orders (-11.0 → -13.0)

Retail sales in April fell 16.4 percent from the previous month. Consumer confidence in May rose somewhat.

US Retail sales (m-o-m, %)
0.5 (Oct 2019) → 0.0 (Nov) → 0.1 (Dec) → 0.8 (Jan 2020) → -0.4 (Feb) → -8.3 (Mar) → -16.4 (Apr)

US Consumer Confidence Index (base=100)
95.5 (Oct 2019) → 96.8 (Nov) → 99.3 (Dec) → 99.8 (Jan 2020) → 101.0 (Feb) → 89.1 (Mar) → 71.8 (Apr) → 72.3 (May)

In April exports contracted 27.7 percent and imports fell 22.4 percent.

Exports (y-o-y, %)
-1.8 (Oct 2019) → -0.4 (Nov) → 1.2 (Dec) → 0.1 (Jan 2020) → 0.4 (Feb) → -10.8 (Mar) → -27.7 (Apr)

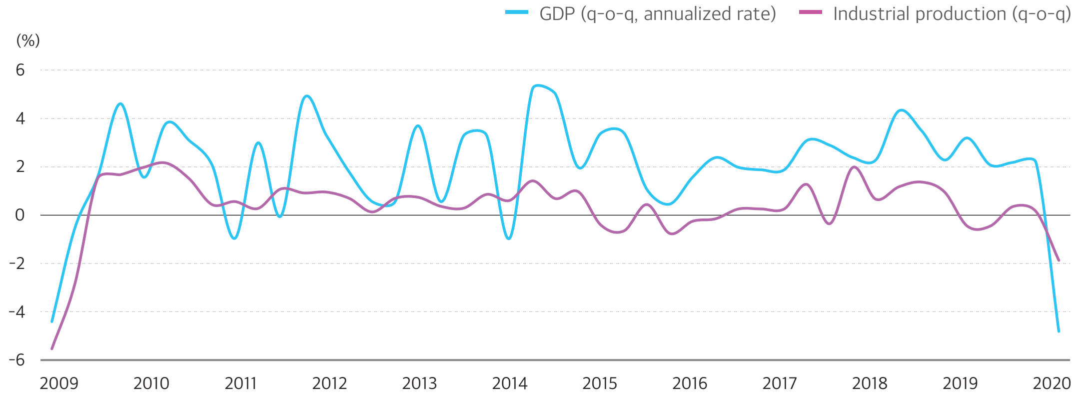
Imports (y-o-y, %)
-5.0 (Oct 2019) → -3.6 (Nov) → -3.1 (Dec) → -2.6 (Jan 2020) → -4.5 (Feb) → -11.3 (Mar) → -22.4 (Apr)

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2017	2018	2019					2020			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Mar	Apr	May
Real GDP[1]	2.4	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	-5.0	-	-	-
- Personal consumption expenditures	2.6	3.0	2.6	1.1	4.6	3.1	1.8	-6.8	-	-	-
- Nonresidential fixed investment	4.4	6.4	2.1	4.4	-1.0	-2.3	-2.4	-7.9	-	-	-
- Residential fixed investment	3.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0	-3.0	4.6	6.5	18.5	-	-	-
Industrial production	2.3	3.9	0.9	-0.5	-0.6	0.3	0.1	-1.8	-4.5	-11.3	-
Retail sales	4.7	4.4	3.6	0.6	1.9	1.1	0.4	-2.2	-8.3	-16.4	-
Existing home sales	1.7	6.4	-0.4	1.5	-1.3	-0.7	-0.4	-3.4	-10.8	-27.7	-
Unemployment rate[2]	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.4	14.7	13.3
Consumer prices (y-o-y)	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.1

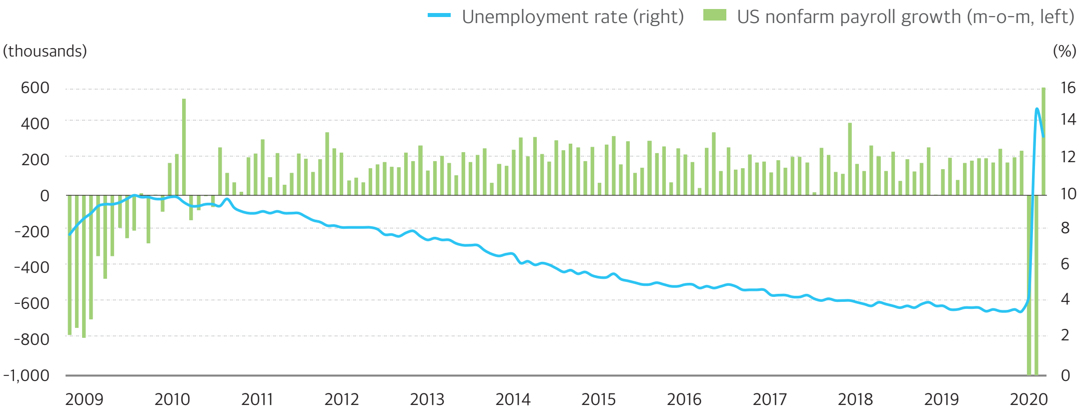
1. Annualized rate (%)   2. Seasonally adjusted   Sources: US Department of Commerce, Bloomberg

US GDP growth and industrial production



Sources: US Department of Commerce, Federal Reserve Board

US nonfarm payroll growth and unemployment rate



Sources: US Department of Labor

China

Exports and industrial production rose in April, retail sales falling at a slower pace, but exports dropped again in May and imports declined at a faster pace.

PMI (base=50, Mar → Apr → May)
Whole economy PMI (46.7 → 47.6 → 54.5), Manufacturing PMI (50.1 → 49.4 → 50.7), Service PMI (43.0 → 44.4 → 55.0)

Exports (y-o-y, %)
-17.2 (Jan-Feb, 2020) → -6.6 (Mar) → 3.5 (Apr) → -3.3 (May)

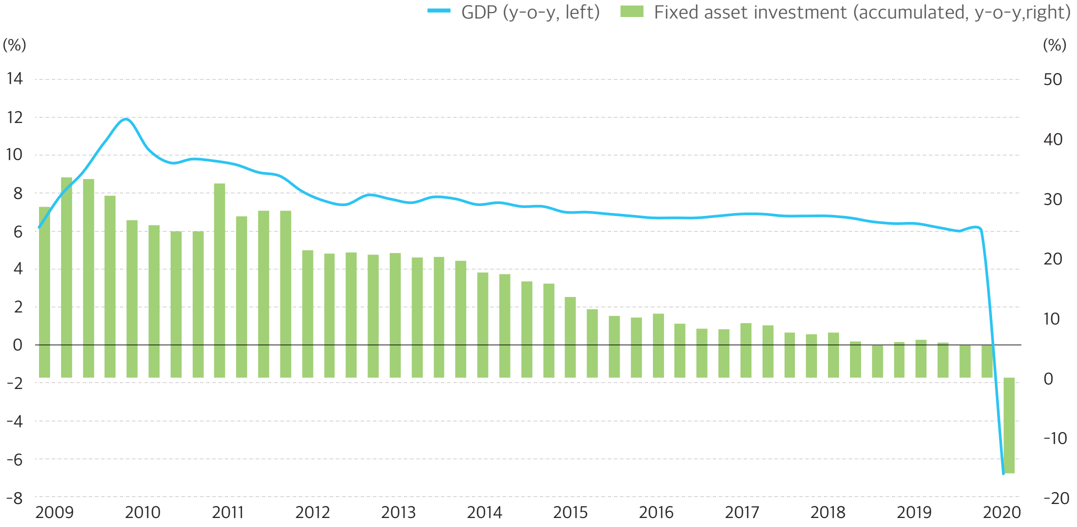
Imports (y-o-y, %)
-4.0 (Jan-Feb, 2020) → -0.9 (Mar) → -14.2 (Apr) → -16.7 (May)

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2017	2018	2019					2020			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Mar	Apr	May
Real GDP	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	-6.8	-	-	-
Industrial production	6.6	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.6	5.0	5.9	-8.4	-1.1	3.9	-
Fixed asset investment (accumulated, nominal)	7.2	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.8	5.4	5.4	-16.1	-16.1	-10.3	-
Retail sales (nominal)	10.2	9.0	8.0	8.3	8.5	7.6	7.7	-19.0	-15.8	-7.5	-
Exports	7.9	9.9	0.5	1.4	-1.0	-0.3	2.0	-13.3	-6.6	3.5	-3.3
Consumer prices[1]	1.6	2.1	2.9	1.8	2.6	2.9	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.4
Producer prices[1]	6.3	3.5	-0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.8	-1.2	-0.6	-1.5	-3.1	-3.7

1. Quarterly data show an average of monthly data
Source: China National Bureau of Statistics

China's GDP growth and fixed asset investment



Source: China National Bureau of Statistics

Japan

Japan's GDP fell 0.6 percent in the first quarter of 2020, going down for two consecutive quarters. Industrial production declined 9.1 percent in April and exports dropped 21.9 percent.

Industrial production (m-o-m, %)

-4.0 (Oct) → -0.6 (Nov) → 0.2 (Dec) → 1.9 (Jan 2020) → -0.3 (Feb) → -3.7 (Mar) → -9.1 (Apr)

Retail sales (m-o-m, %)

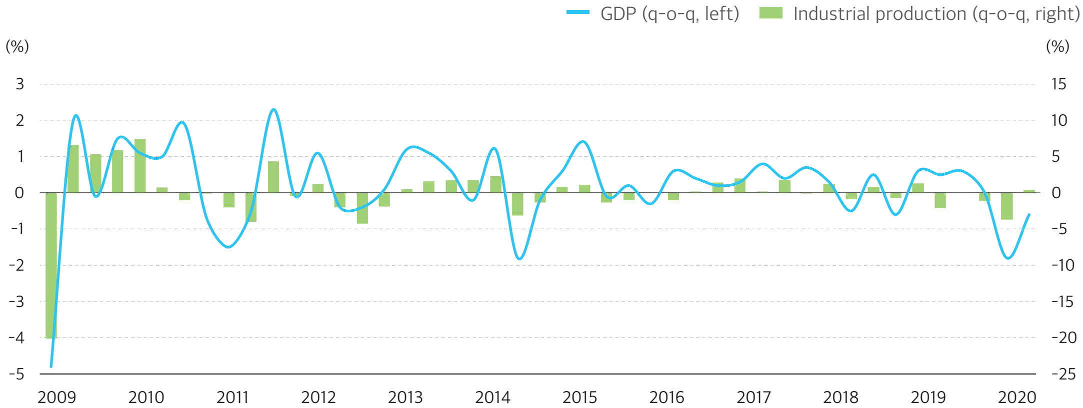
-13.7 (Oct) → 3.4 (Nov) → 0.3 (Dec) → 1.5 (Jan 2020) → 0.5 (Feb) → -4.6 (Mar) → -9.6 (Apr)

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2017	2018	2019					2020			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Feb	Mar	Apr
Real GDP	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	-1.9	-0.6	-	-	-
Industrial production	2.9	1.0	-2.7	-2.1	0.0	-1.1	-3.7	0.4	-0.3	-3.7	-9.1
Retail sales (nominal)	1.2	1.7	0.1	-1.1	0.2	3.3	-6.4	1.6	0.5	-4.6	-9.6
Exports (y-o-y)	11.8	4.1	-5.6	-3.9	-5.5	-5.0	-7.8	-5.5	-1.0	-11.7	-21.9
Consumer prices (y-o-y)	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1

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

Japan's GDP growth and industrial production



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

Eurozone

Retail sales continued to fall in April amid lockdowns, decreasing 11.7 percent. The PMI improved somewhat in May, but remained below the base, 50.

PMI (base=50, Mar → Apr → May)

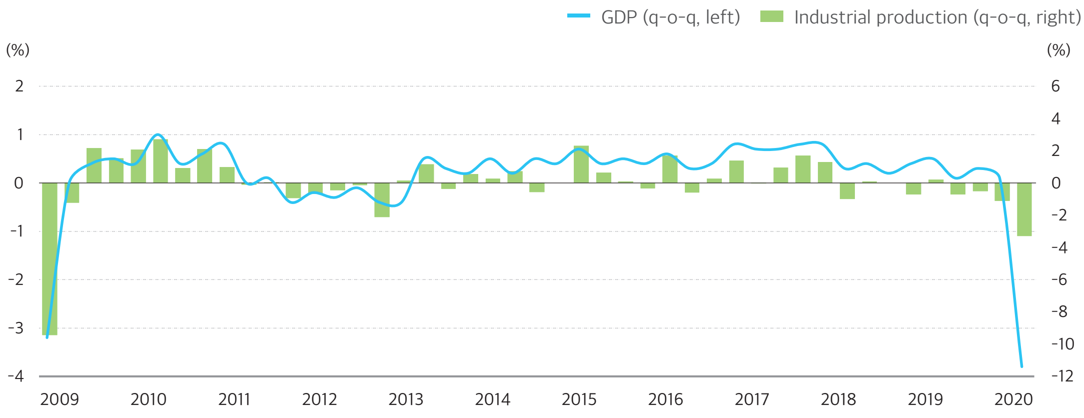
Whole economy PMI (29.7 → 13.6 → 31.9), Manufacturing PMI (44.5 → 33.4 → 39.4), Service PMI (26.4 → 12.0 → 30.5)

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2017	2018	2019					2020			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Mar	Apr	May
Real GDP	2.5	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	-3.6	-	-	-
Industrial production	3.0	0.7	-1.3	0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-1.1	-3.3	-11.3	-	-
Retail sales	2.4	1.6	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	-2.8	-11.1	-11.7	-
Exports (y-o-y)	7.1	4.1	2.8	3.7	2.1	3.2	2.1	-1.8	-6.2		-
Consumer prices (y-o-y)	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1

Source: Eurostat, Bloomberg

Eurozone's GDP growth and industrial production



Source: Eurostat

2. Private consumption

Private consumption *(advance estimates of GDP)* in the first quarter of 2020 fell 6.5 percent from the previous quarter and 4.8 percent compared with a year ago.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2017			2018					2019					2020
	Annual	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual[1]	Q1[1]	Q2[1]	Q3[1]	Q4[1]	Q1[1]
Private consumption[2]	2.8	1.0	0.5	3.2	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	-6.5
(y-o-y)	-	3.0	3.3	-	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.7	-	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	-4.8

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

Retail sales rose 5.3 percent in April: Sales of durable goods *(up 4.1%)*, semi-durable goods *(up 20.0%)* and nondurable goods *(up 1.6%)* all increased. The index fell 2.2 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2017	2018	2019					2020			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1[1]	Feb	Mar[1]	Apr[1]
Retail sales	1.9	4.3	2.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.9	-6.4	-6.0	-1.0	5.3
(y-o-y)	-	-	-	1.6	2.0	2.2	3.4	-2.9	-2.4	-8.0	-2.2
- Durable goods[2]	5.3	5.7	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.4	5.1	-6.0	-7.5	14.5	4.1
· Automobiles	0.9	8.2	2.8	-3.4	2.9	4.7	8.0	-15.9	-22.3	53.4	7.4
- Semi-durable goods[3]	-1.1	5.8	0.6	-1.0	1.0	-1.5	-1.3	-17.4	-17.8	-11.8	20.0
- Nondurable goods[4]	1.8	2.9	3.4	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.6	-2.1	-0.6	-4.3	1.6

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

Source: Statistics Korea

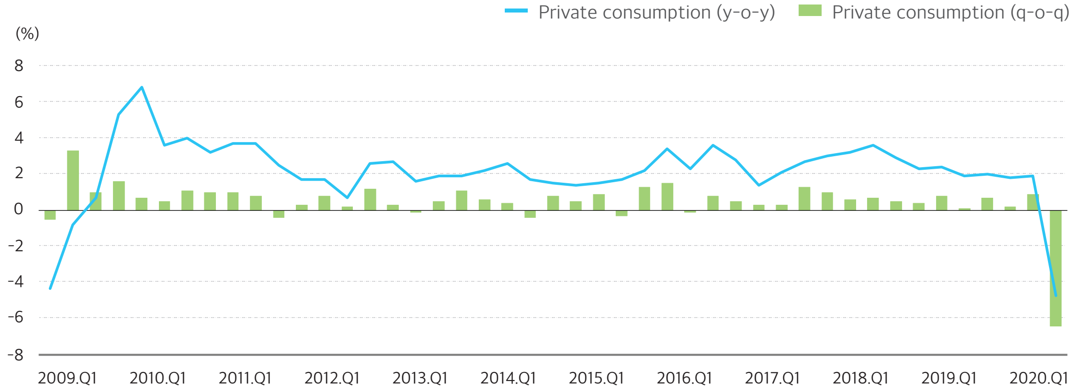
In May, car sales at home and the consumer sentiment index increased, but sales at department stores and the number of Chinese tourists declined.

	2019			2020				
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Car sales at home (y-o-y, %)	-1.1	-0.9	6.6	-15.7	-24.6	13.2	11.6	14.0
Department store sales (y-o-y, %)	-3.7	3.3	-3.3	-0.3	-30.6	-34.6	-14.7	-9.9
Large discount store sales (y-o-y, %)	-3.2	2.5	-5.9	7.3	-19.6	-13.8	-0.9	-9.3
Online sales (y-o-y, %)	5.4	2.9	5.1	17.8	36.5	23.6	19.9	21.9
Credit card use at home (y-o-y, %)	4.6	7.6	9.6	5.8	6.5	-4.3	-5.7	5.3
Consumer sentiment index	98.6	101.0	100.5	104.2	96.9	78.4	70.8	77.6
Number of Chinese tourists (y-o-y, %)	24.4	30.3	25.6	22.9	-84.7	-98.6	-99.1	-98.8[1]

1. An advance estimate based on all Chinese entries, which can be different from the statistic released by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism as it excludes diplomatic and military personnel

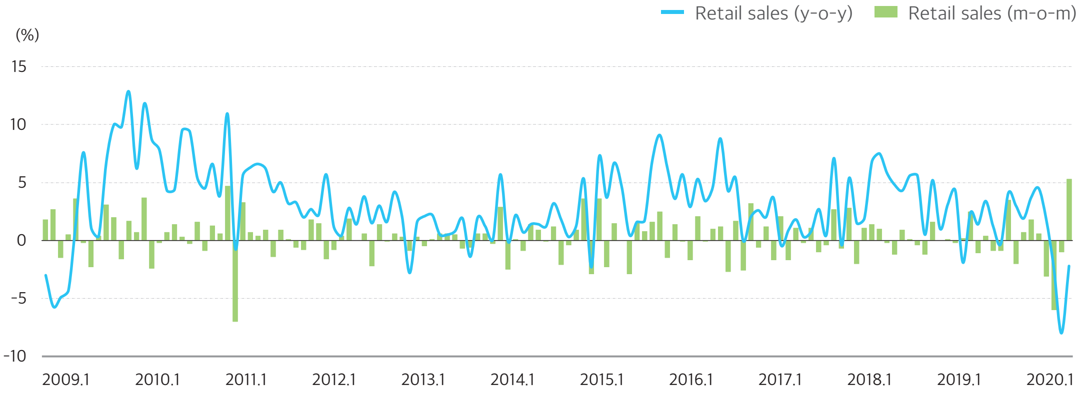
Sources: Bank of Korea, Credit Finance Association of Korea, Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association, data provided by retail industries

Private consumption



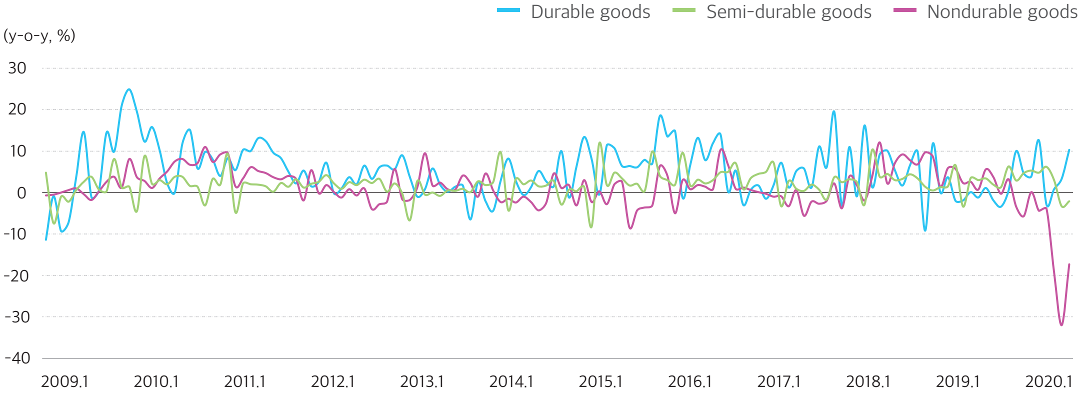
Source: Bank of Korea (national accounts)

Retail sales



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

Retail sales by type



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

3. Facility investment

Facility investment *(preliminary GDP)* in the first quarter of 2020 rose 0.2 percent quarter-on-quarter and 7.3 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2017	2018					2019					2020
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual[1]	Q1[1]	Q2[1]	Q3[1]	Q4[1]	Q1[1]
Private consumption[2]	16.5	-2.3	4.7	-8.9	-3.3	2.4	-7.5	-8.5	2.6	1.7	2.6	0.2
(y-o-y)	-	-	10.5	-4.4	-9.2	-5.5	-	-17.4	-7.0	-2.3	-2.0	7.3
- Machinery	23.0	-4.2	5.9	-10.9	-7.0	-0.6	-11.5	-6.1	0.4	-1.3	7.1	-2.1
- Transportation equipment	-1.9	4.0	0.2	-1.0	9.4	11.4	5.3	-14.7	8.9	9.6	-8.2	6.6

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

The facility investment index rose 5.0 percent month-on-month in April as investment in machinery and transportation equipment increased. The index rose 1.4 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2017	2018	2019					2020			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1[1]	Feb	Mar[1]	Apr[1]
Facility investment index	14.4	-3.6	-6.2	-5.0	3.2	1.0	4.3	-3.1	-4.4	7.1	5.0
(y-o-y)	-	-	-	-18.7	-6.7	-1.9	3.7	6.8	16.0	10.1	1.4
- Machinery	20.0	-5.1	-10.6	-5.9	2.8	-2.2	3.6	-0.8	0.0	7.7	1.8
- Transportation equipment	0.0	1.2	6.3	-2.7	4.1	9.6	5.8	-8.4	-14.1	5.7	13.6

1. Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

The BSI outlook in the manufacturing sector fell, as well as domestic machinery orders received, capacity utilization rates and facility investment pressure.

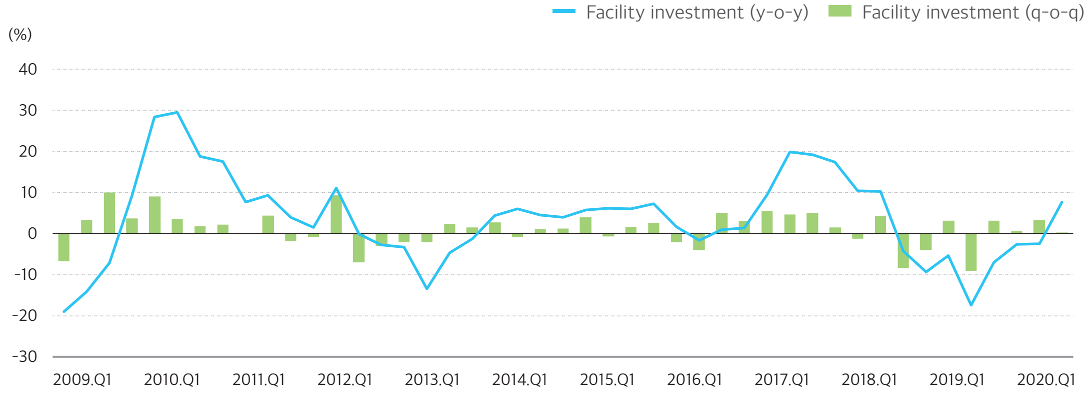
BSI outlook in the manufacturing sector (base=100, Bank of Korea)
75 (Jul 2019) → 71 (Aug) → 72 (Sep) → 73 (Oct) → 72 (Nov) → 71 (Dec) → 73 (Jan 2020) → 77 (Feb) → 69 (Mar) → 54 (Apr) → 50 (May) → 49 (Jun)

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2017	2018	2019					2020			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1[1]	Feb	Mar[1]	Apr[1]
Domestic machinery orders received	18.4	4.8	-0.9	-10.0	-1.8	-6.1	15.3	16.2	17.9	9.7	-0.2
(q-o-q, m-o-m)	-	-	-	-4.7	4.4	0.4	13.7	-1.9	-7.7	-2.1	-6.1
- Public	-22.5	9.5	-6.7	-39.0	-39.3	-48.4	77.2	87.6	46.1	72.0	108.7
- Private	23.2	4.4	-0.4	-7.9	1.1	-3.1	9.2	12.9	16.3	7.1	-3.7
Machinery imports	18.8	-0.9	-12.2	-25.5	-13.0	-4.8	-2.4	5.3	21.8	8.2	-2.6
Capacity utilization rate (% to potential outcome)	73.5	73.8	73.2	71.9	72.3	74.6	74.1	73.4	70.7	74.3	68.6
Facility investment pressure[2]	1.3	1.4	0.2	-2.8	-0.4	1.4	2.3	4.3	10.7	6.7	-6.5

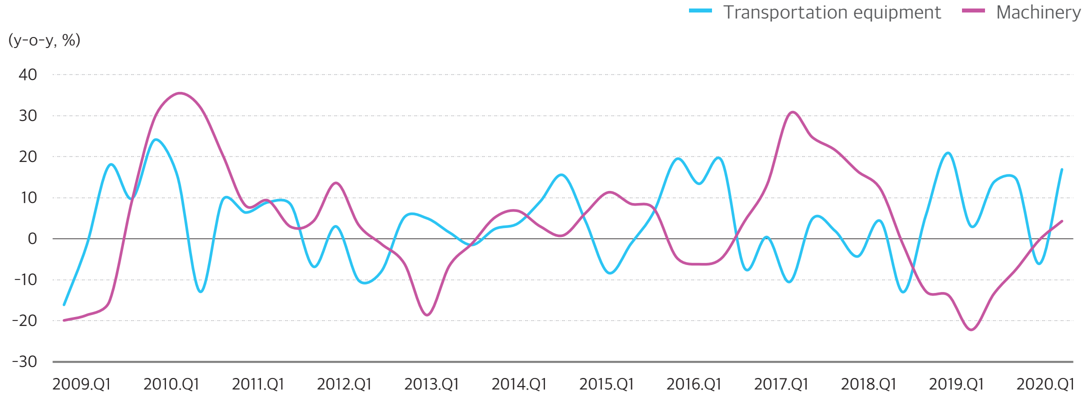
1. Preliminary
2. Production growth rate minus production capacity growth rate in the manufacturing sector (%p)
Sources: Statistics Korea, Korea International Trade Association

Facility investment



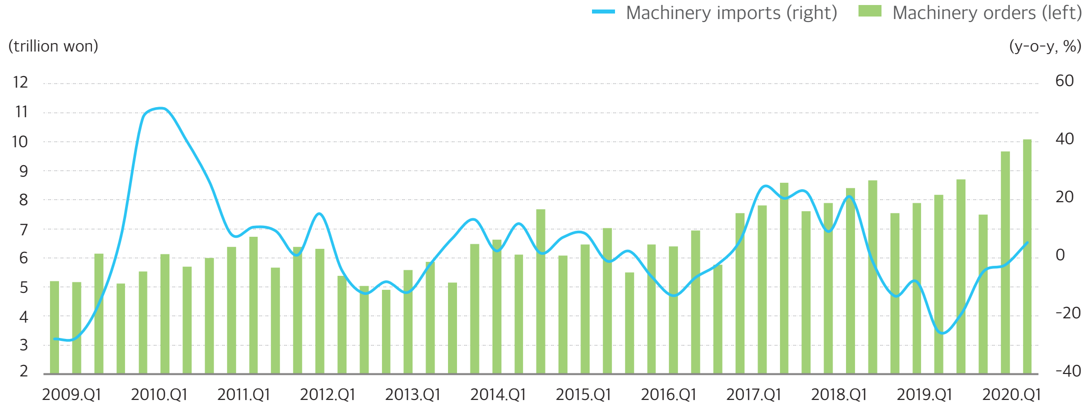
Source: Bank of Korea (national accounts)

Facility investment by type



Source: Bank of Korea (national accounts)

Leading indicators of facility investment



Sources: Statistics Korea (machinery orders), Korea International Trade Association (machinery imports)

4. Construction investment

Construction investment *(preliminary GDP)* in the first quarter of 2020 rose 0.5 percent quarter-on-quarter and 4.2 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2017	2018					2019					2020
	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual[1]	Q1[1]	Q2[1]	Q3[1]	Q4[1]	Q1[1]
Construction investment[2]	7.3	-4.6	1.3	-2.7	-6.9	2.3	-2.5	-0.7	2.9	-6.4	8.0	0.5
(y-o-y)	-	-	0.8	-2.6	-9.1	-6.4	-	-8.1	-3.0	-2.7	2.6	4.2
- Building construction	12.4	-5.4	-0.1	-3.0	-6.2	2.2	-5.6	-1.3	-1.0	-5.6	6.2	0.5
- Civil engineering works	-4.7	-2.7	5.2	-1.9	-8.8	2.7	5.8	0.8	13.1	-8.3	12.4	0.3

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

Completed construction works *(constant)* fell 2.4 percent month-on-month in April as building construction decreased. The index fell 2.7 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2017	2018	2019					2020			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1[1]	Feb	Mar[1]	Apr[1]
Completed construction works (constant)	11.4	-4.2	-6.9	1.0	-1.8	-3.5	1.0	3.7	-2.8	3.6	-2.4
(y-o-y)	-	-	-	-10.2	-6.8	-8.2	-2.9	0.0	5.0	2.2	-2.7
- Building construction	19.4	-2.8	-9.7	1.1	-4.3	-4.9	-0.3	3.2	-5.7	3.5	-3.6
- Civil engineering works	-6.7	-8.1	1.5	0.7	5.7	0.4	4.5	4.9	4.7	3.8	0.4

1. Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

Apartment presales rose, but other leading indicators, such as completed construction orders and building permits, continued to decline. SOC investment is expected to increase over 2020.

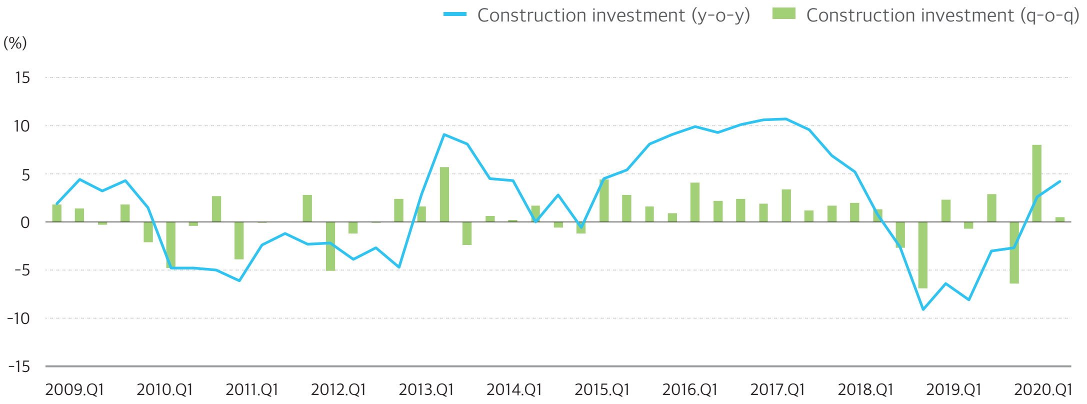
Government SOC budgets (trillion won)
19.0 (2018) → 19.8 (2019) → 23.2 (2020)

(Percentage change from same period in previous year, housing units)

	2017	2018	2019					2020			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1[1]	Feb	Mar[1]	Apr[1]
Completed construction orders (current value)	-1.7	0.2	6.2	-5.5	-2.0	2.6	20.9	1.6	41.7	-23.6	-44.9
(q-o-q, m-o-m)	-	-	-	0.7	-2.4	-3.1	28.2	-15.8	-19.2	-15.6	-20.7
- Building construction	-4.7	-5.0	6.4	-5.3	5.5	7.8	14.4	15.7	69.2	-5.4	-43.4
- Civil engineering works	9.6	17.3	5.7	-6.1	-10.5	-7.1	40.9	-30.3	-30.9	-57.6	-52.0
Building permits[2]	-4.0	-6.3	-10.4	-12.6	-18.3	-12.2	1.9	-19.0	9.4	-7.9	-14.2
Apartment presales (thousand)[3]	327	297	342	53	93	76	120	40	8	16	28

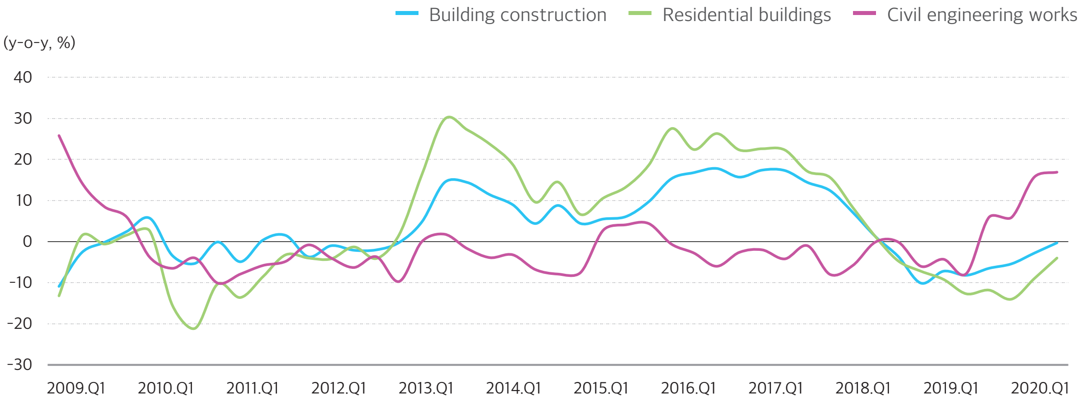
1. Preliminary 2. Floor area 3. Number of apartments sold for the period
Sources: Statistics Korea, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Real Estate 114

Construction investment



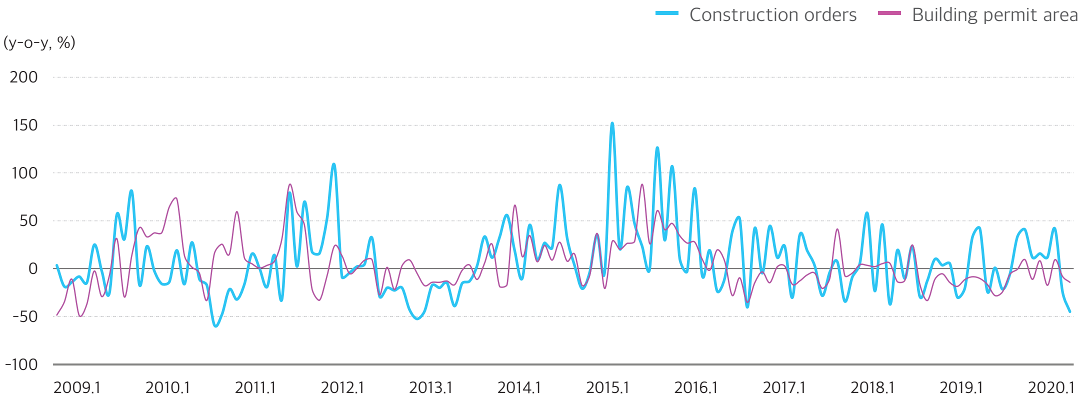
Source: Bank of Korea (national accounts)

Construction investment by type



Source: Bank of Korea (national accounts)

Leading indicators of construction investment



Sources: Statistics Korea (construction orders), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (building permit area)

5. Exports and imports

Exports *(preliminary)* decreased 23.7 percent year-on-year to US $34.86 billion in May.

By item, computers, vessels and semiconductors rose, while petroleum products, auto parts, automobiles and home appliances fell. By region, shipments to China, the EU, the Middle East, the US, Japan, the ASEAN countries, CIS countries and Latin America declined.

Export growth by item (y-o-y, %)
83 (computers), 36 (vessels), 7 (semiconductors), -37 (home appliances), -54 (automobiles), -67 (auto parts), -70 (petroleum products)

Export growth by region (y-o-y, %)
-3 (China), -25 (EU), -26 (Middle East), -29 (US), -29 (Japan), -30 (ASEAN countries), -35 (CIS), -54 (Latin America)

Average daily exports, an indicator calculated according to the days worked, fell 18.4 percent year-on-year to US $1.62 billion.

Growth in average daily exports (y-o-y, %)
4.3 (Jan 2020) → -12.5 (Feb) → -7.5 (Mar) → -18.3 (Apr) → -18.4 (May)

(US $ billion)

	2017	2018	2019						2020		
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	May	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May[1]
Exports	573.69	604.86	542.22	132.65	138.49	45.70	134.73	136.36	130.37	36.55	34.86
(y-o-y, %)	15.8	5.4	-10.4	-8.5	-8.7	-9.8	-12.3	-11.8	-1.7	-25.1	-23.7
Average daily exports	2.13	2.24	1.99	2.03	2.02	1.99	1.95	1.96	1.92	1.66	1.62

1. Preliminary   Source: Korea Customs Service

Imports *(preliminary)* in May fell 21.1 percent year-on-year to US $34.42 billion.

Imports of commodities, consumer goods and capital goods all continued to decline.

Import growth by category (y-o-y, %, Apr → May)
-24.5 → -36.4 (commodities), -9.5 → -10.0 (consumer goods), -5.9 → -4.1 (capital goods)

(US $ billion)

	2017	2018	2019						2020		
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	May	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May[1]
Imports	478.48	535.20	503.34	123.80	128.77	43.62	124.96	125.81	122.05	37.94	34.42
(y-o-y, %)	17.8	11.9	-6.0	-6.5	-3.3	-1.9	-4.1	-9.7	-1.4	-15.8	-21.1
Average daily imports	1.78	1.98	1.85	1.89	1.88	1.90	1.81	1.81	1.79	1.72	1.60

1. Preliminary   Source: Korea Customs Service

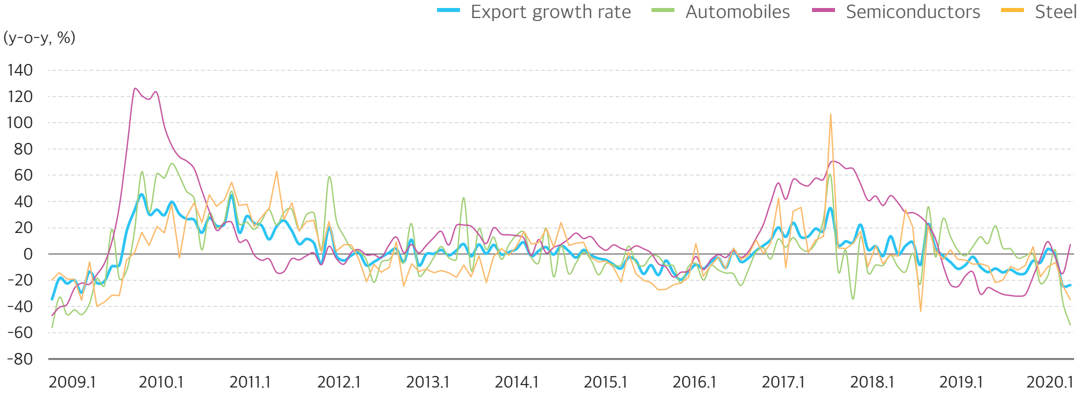
The trade balance *(preliminary)* posted a surplus of US $0.44 billion in May.

(US $ billion)

	2017	2018	2019						2020		
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	May	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May[1]
Trade balance	95.22	69.66	38.89	8.86	9.72	2.08	9.77	10.54	8.32	-1.39	0.44

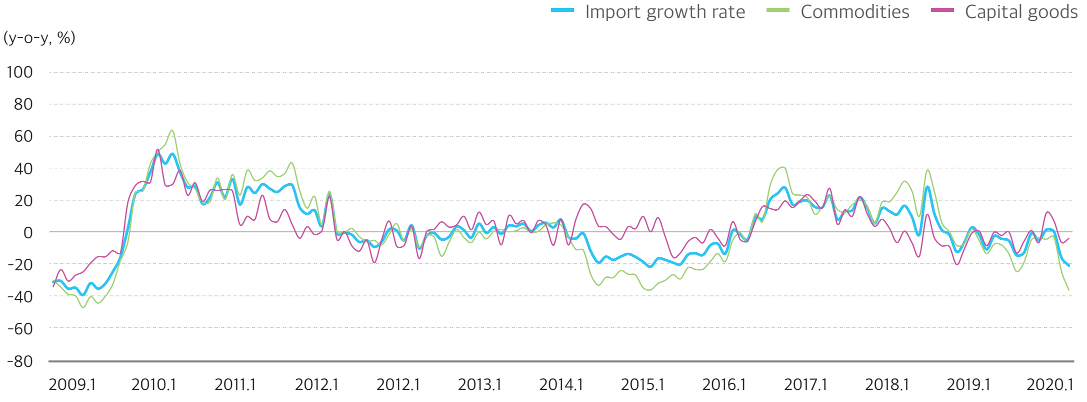
1. Preliminary Source: Korea Customs Service

Exports by item



Sources: Korea Customs Service, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (export and import trends)

Imports by category



Sources: Korea Customs Service, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (export and import trends)

6. Mining and manufacturing

Mining and manufacturing fell 6.0 percent month-on-month in April due to weak manufacturing. Mining, gas and electricity production improved. Year-on-year, the index went down 4.5 percent.

Compared to the previous month, mechanical equipment *(up 3.8%)*, beverages *(up 12.0%)* and groceries *(up 2.8%)* rose, while semiconductors *(down 15.6%)*, automobiles *(down 13.4%)* and electronic components *(down 14.3%)* declined.

Compared to a year ago, semiconductors *(up 17.3%)*, mechanical equipment *(up 6.0%)* and furniture *(up 10.7%)* rose, while automobiles *(down 19.1%)*, rubber and plastics *(down 17.3%)*, and electronic components *(down 13.4%)* declined.

The manufacturing inventory-shipment ratio rose 8.1 percentage points month-on-month to 119.1 percent as inventories declined 0.4 percent and shipments fell 7.2 percent.

Inventories of automobiles *(up 6.7%)*, primary metals *(up 3.3%)* and chemical products *(up 2.9%)* rose, while semiconductors *(down 6.3%)*, electronic components *(down 15.0%)* and refined petroleum products *(down 10.1%)* declined.

Shipments of mechanical equipment *(up 3.0%)*, clothing and fur *(up 24.8%)*, and groceries *(up 2.9%)* rose, while automobiles *(down 16.6%)*, semiconductors *(down 12.6%)* and primary metals *(down 8.8%)* fell.

The capacity utilization rate of the manufacturing sector fell 5.7 percentage points from the previous month to 68.6 percent.

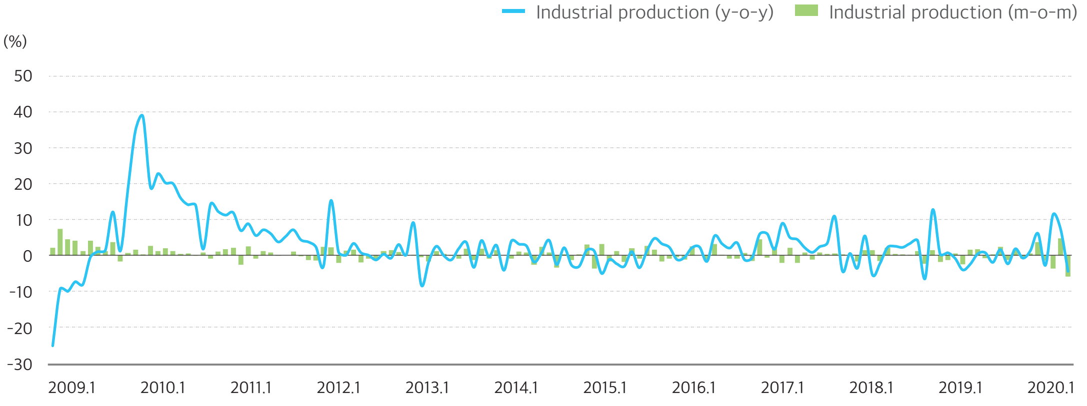
Mining and Manufacturing

(Percentage change from previous period)

			2019				2020			
			Annual	Q1	Apr	Q4	Q1[1]	Feb	Mar[1]	Apr[1]
Mining and manufacturing[2]		(q-o-q, m-o-m)	-	-2.2	1.7	1.1	0.0	-3.7	4.7	-6.0
		(y-o-y)	-0.1	-2.4	0.4	2.2	5.0	11.3	7.4	-4.5
Manufacturing	Production	(q-o-q, m-o-m)	-	-2.4	1.7	1.3	0.0	-4.0	5.0	-6.4
		(y-o-y)	0.1	-2.2	0.1	2.4	5.4	11.9	8.0	-4.7
	Inventory[3]		-2.9	-4.1	2.8	-2.7	4.6	1.0	-0.7	-0.4
	Shipments		-0.6	-1.4	-1.3	-0.6	-2.0	-3.0	6.6	-7.2
	Capacity utilization rate		73.2	71.9	72.4	74.1	73.4	70.7	74.3	68.6
	Production capacity (y-o-y)		-0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8

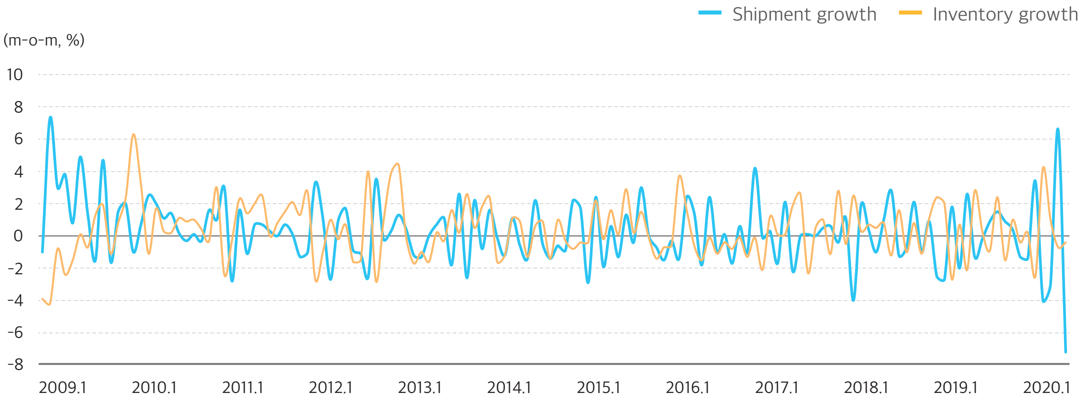
1. Preliminary
2. Including mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas supply
3. End-period
Source: Statistics Korea

Industrial production



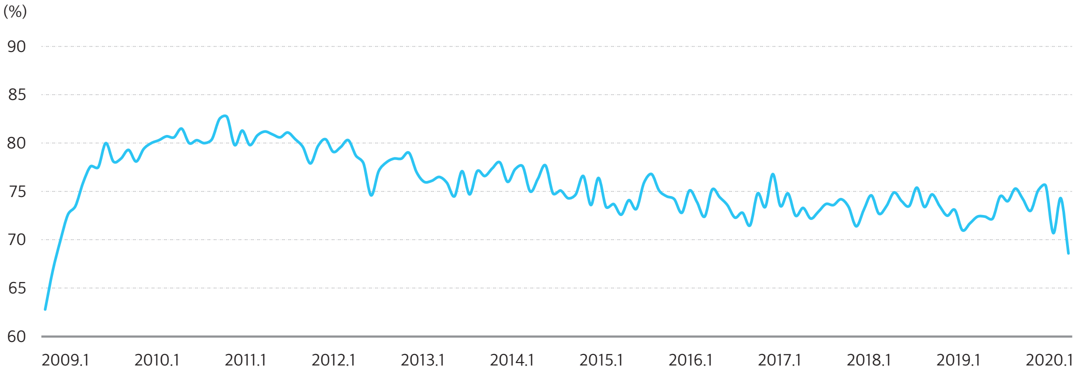
Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

Shipment and inventory



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

Capacity utilization rate



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

7. Service sector activity

Service output increased 0.5 percent month-on-month in April. Hotels & restaurants, information & communications services and entertainment & leisure increased, and wholesale & retail, transportation & storage services and real estate & renting declined. Compared to a year ago, the index fell 6.1 percent.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	Weight	2017	2018	2019					2020			
		Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1[1]	Feb	Mar[1]	Apr[1]
Service activity index	100.0	1.9	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	-3.0	-3.5	-4.4	0.5
- Wholesale & retail	21.1	0.7	1.7	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	-0.3	-3.7	-3.6	-3.1	-0.2
- Transportation & storage services	9.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.6	-0.6	-9.1	-8.8	-9.6	-2.9
- Hotels & restaurants	6.2	-1.9	-1.9	-1.0	-0.8	0.4	-1.2	2.0	-17.3	-18.8	-18.2	12.7
- Information & communications services	8.0	1.9	2.2	3.5	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	3.1	-1.0	-3.8	2.9
- Financial & insurance services	14.1	5.2	5.9	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.4	-0.1	6.9	2.6	2.4	-0.5
- Real estate & renting	3.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	-1.3	-0.9	2.9	4.6	3.5	4.4	-4.6	-4.2
- Professional, scientific & technical services	7.1	-1.6	0.9	1.4	-0.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-2.9
- Business services	4.8	4.3	0.8	2.2	0.0	1.7	-0.5	3.1	-9.2	-6.3	-3.3	-2.4
- Education services	10.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	-0.1	-4.5	-2.9	-7.1	2.8
- Healthcare & welfare services	9.4	6.5	5.6	8.1	1.8	1.7	2.9	1.7	-2.5	-1.9	-1.1	0.7
- Entertainment & leisure	2.2	0.2	-0.6	1.2	2.6	-1.4	-1.4	3.2	-20.7	-26.1	-33.0	0.4
- Membership organizations & personal services	3.2	0.0	0.8	-1.5	-1.0	0.0	-1.3	1.4	-9.5	-6.6	-15.7	9.6
- Sewerage & waste management	1.1	0.4	3.1	-0.4	-2.4	0.2	3.3	1.1	2.6	13.4	-7.7	-4.0

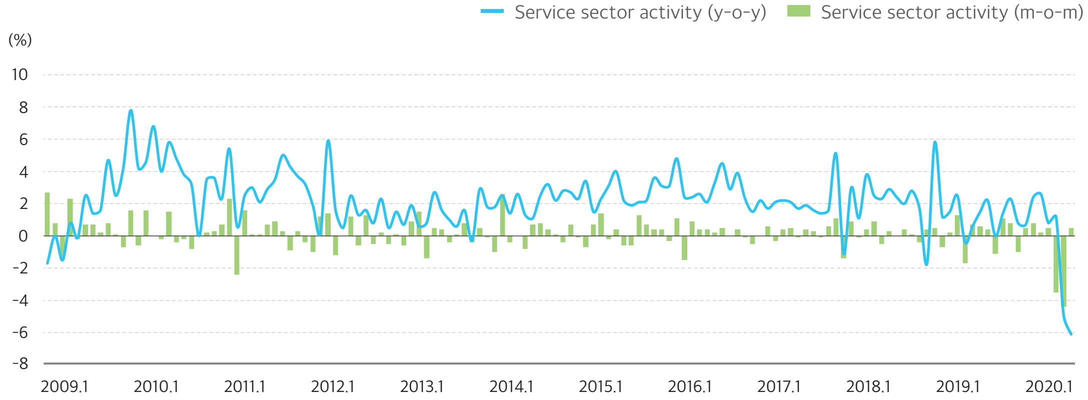
1. Preliminary
Source: Statistics Korea

In May, domestic car sales and online sales increased, while department store sales, large discount store sales and the number of Chinese tourists declined.

	2019			2020				
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Domestic car sales (y-o-y, %)	-1.1	-0.9	6.6	-15.7	-24.6	13.2	11.6	14.0
Department store sales (y-o-y, %)	-3.7	3.3	-3.3	-0.3	-30.6	-34.6	-14.7	-9.9
Large discount store sales (y-o-y, %)	-3.2	2.5	-5.9	7.3	-19.6	-13.8	-0.9	-9.3
Online sales (y-o-y, %)	5.4	2.9	5.1	17.8	36.5	23.6	19.9	21.9
Daily stock transactions (trillion won)[1]	9.8	10.3	9.2	11.9	14.2	18.5	20.8	20.2
Number of Chinese tourists (y-o-y, %)	24.4	30.3	25.6	22.9	-84.7	-98.6	-99.1	-98.8[2]

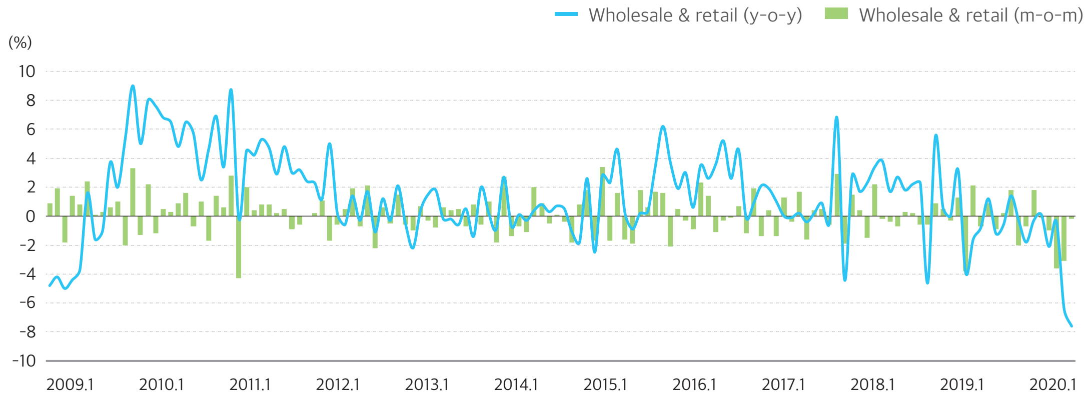
1. Average
2. An advance estimate based on all Chinese entries, which can be different from the statistic released by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism as it excludes diplomatic and military personnel
Sources: Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association, Korea Exchange, data provided by retail industries

Service sector activity



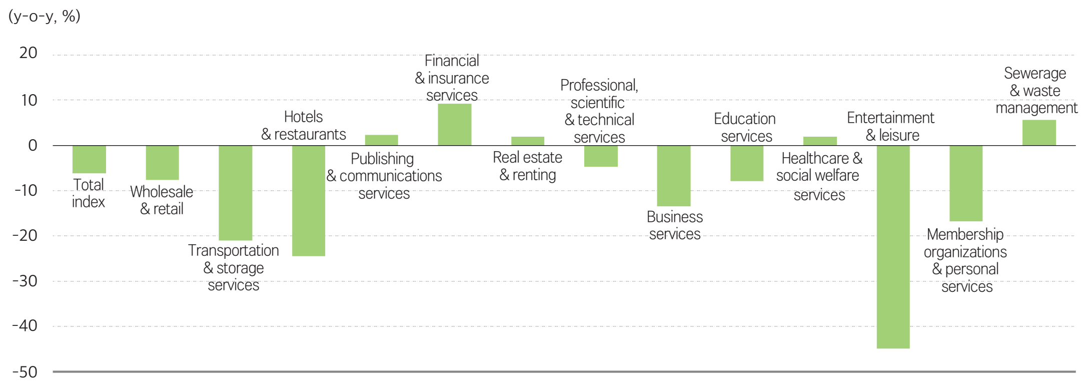
Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

Wholesale & retail



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

April 2020 service output by business



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

8. Employment

The number of workers on payroll in May decreased by 392,000 from a year ago to 26,930,000, and the employment rate *(aged 15-64)* fell 1.3 percentage points to 65.8 percent.

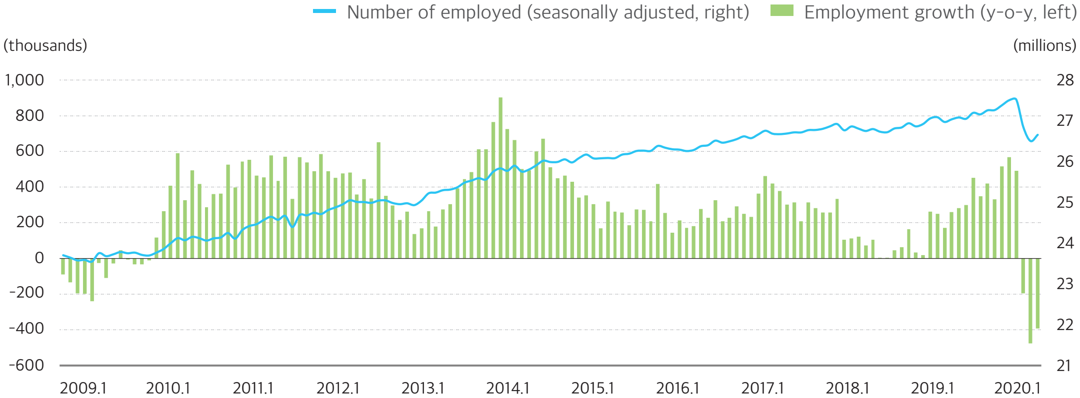
By industry, manufacturing jobs continued to decline. Service job losses dropped somewhat.

By employment status, temporary and day labor jobs continued to fall, as well as self-employed businesses.

	2018			2019						2020		
	Annual	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	May	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May
Number of employed (million)	26.82	27.02	26.97	27.12	26.46	27.26	27.37	27.38	27.39	26.75	26.56	26.93
Employment rate (%)	60.7	61.1	60.9	60.9	59.6	61.3	61.5	61.5	61.4	59.9	59.4	60.2
(Seasonally adjusted)	60.7	60.6	60.7	60.9	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.9	61.2	61.1	59.3	59.6
- 15 to 64	66.6	66.7	66.8	66.8	66.0	66.9	67.1	67.1	67.3	66.1	65.1	65.8
Employment growth (y-o-y, thousand)	97	17	88	301	177	237	259	366	422	288	-476	-392
- Manufacturing	-56	-91	-88	-81	-143	-64	-73	-76	-41	6	-44	-57
- Construction	47	45	56	-15	-7	-1	6	-1	-50	-8	-59	-61
- Services	51	6	55	348	240	295	320	391	466	186	-444	-333
· Wholesale & retail	-72	-87	-77	-60	-52	-39	1	-68	-83	-123	-123	-189
· Hotels & restaurants	-45	-69	-65	61	-5	56	60	95	98	-3	-212	-183
· Healthcare & social welfare services	125	142	159	160	196	126	124	163	155	157	77	131
- Wage workers	150	65	192	357	223	295	317	427	482	311	-382	-260
· Permanent workers	345	293	342	444	334	347	330	491	603	580	400	393
· Temporary workers	-141	-162	-170	-56	-123	-53	-30	-33	-14	-155	-587	-501
· Day labor workers	-54	-67	19	-31	12	1	17	-31	-108	-114	-195	-152
- Nonwage workers	-52	-48	-104	-56	-45	-58	-59	-61	-60	-23	-94	-132
· Self-employed workers	-44	-55	-93	-32	-39	-26	-41	-30	-34	-26	-72	-82
- Male	4	-48	1	91	31	55	60	128	149	102	-183	-153
- Female	94	65	87	210	146	182	198	238	273	187	-293	-239
- 15 to 29	-3	-27	58	41	22	30	46	39	74	-71	-245	-183
- 30 to 39	-61	-91	-92	-53	-108	-65	-73	-15	-24	-24	-172	-183
- 40 to 49	-117	-143	-139	-162	-154	-182	-177	-162	-151	-103	-190	-187
- 50 to 59	44	26	21	98	81	100	109	121	89	15	-143	-140
- 60 and above	234	252	239	377	336	354	354	383	435	471	274	302

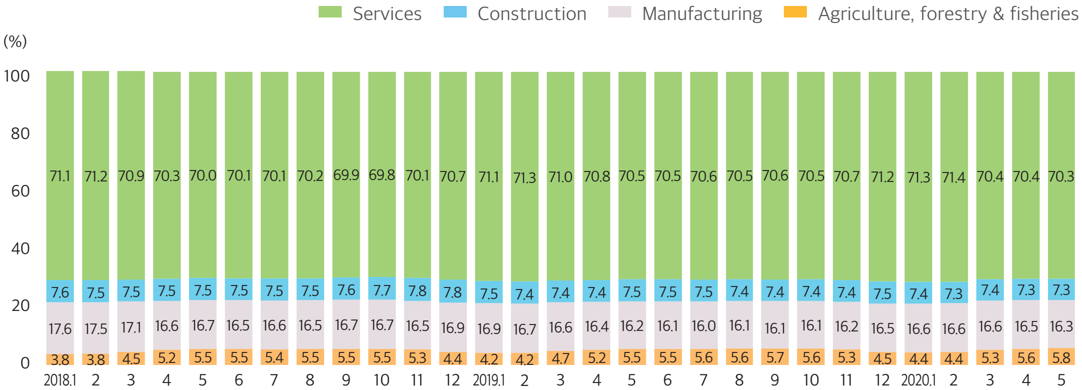
Source: Statistics Korea

Number of persons employed and employment growth



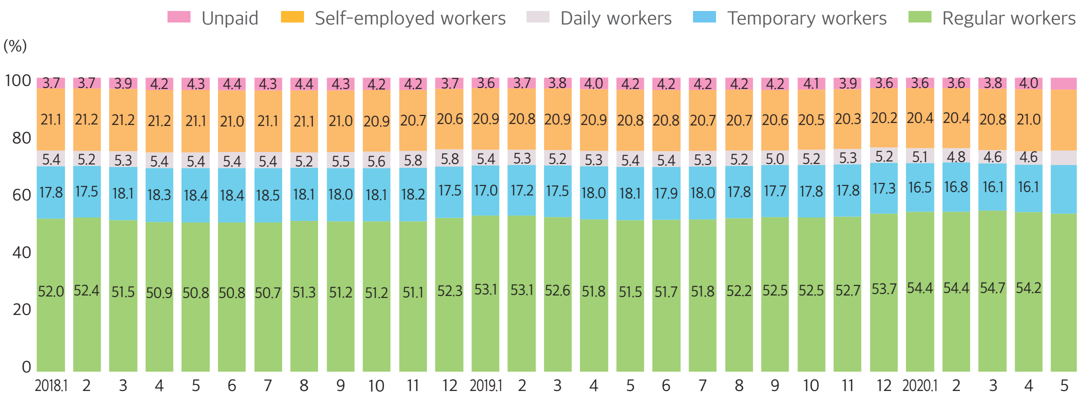
Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

Employment by industry



Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

Employment by status of workers



Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

The number of unemployed persons in May rose 133,000 year-on-year to 1,2780,000, and the unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points to 4.5 percent.

The unemployment rate rose in all age groups.

	2018			2019						2020		
	Annual	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	May	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May
Number of unemployed (thousand)	1,073	1,065	942	1,063	1,241	1,176	1,145	946	891	1,162	1,172	1,278
Unemployment growth (y-o-y, thousand)	50	102	50	-10	61	71	24	-119	-51	-80	-73	133
- Male	23	42	24	-3	38	53	19	-66	-39	-64	-72	47
- Female	27	60	25	-6	22	18	6	-53	-12	-16	-1	86
Unemployment rate (%)	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.5
(Seasonally adjusted)	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.5
- 15 to 29	9.5	9.4	8.3	8.9	9.7	10.6	9.9	8.1	7.1	8.8	9.3	10.2
- 30 to 39	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9
- 40 to 49	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.9
- 50 to 59	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.0	3.6	3.7
- 60 and above	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.4	5.7	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.8	5.3	3.7	3.7

Source: Statistics Korea

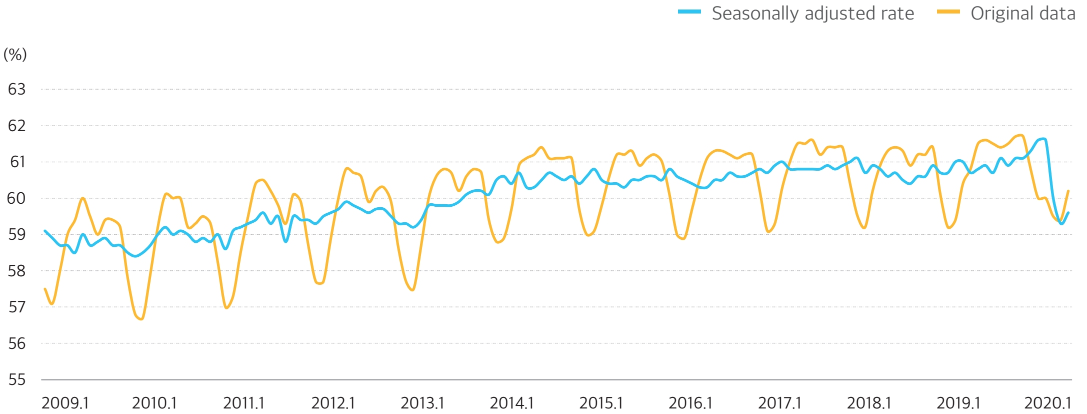
The economically inactive population in May increased 555,000 from a year earlier to 16,548,000, and the labor force participation rate fell 1.0 percentage point to 63.0 percent.

The number of persons economically inactive due to retraining *(down 109,000)* decreased, and those quitting jobs to take care of families *(up 171,000)* and get some rest *(up 323,000)* increased. Job seekers went up by 57,000.

	2018			2019						2020		
	Annual	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	May	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May
Economically inactive population (million)	16.29	16.13	16.38	16.32	16.67	16.03	15.99	16.22	16.35	16.78	16.99	16.55
Labor force participation rate (%)	63.1	63.5	63.0	63.3	62.4	63.9	64.0	63.6	63.4	62.5	62.0	63.0
(Seasonally adjusted)	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.5	63.4	61.6	62.3
Growth in economically inactive population (y-o-y, thousand)	104	126	112	31	44	18	36	90	-29	113	831	555
- Childcare	-76	-86	-50	-15	-26	-11	-2	-1	-24	2	55	50
- Housework	76	94	75	-137	-88	-143	-153	-150	-169	-79	224	171
- Retraining	-106	-128	-176	-127	-141	-146	-146	-92	-131	-98	-14	-109
- Old age	15	16	4	3	28	-4	3	-3	-11	-10	41	54
- Rest	118	137	103	238	152	224	203	299	277	251	437	323
- Job seeking	24	2	64	54	107	52	84	41	19	-9	95	57

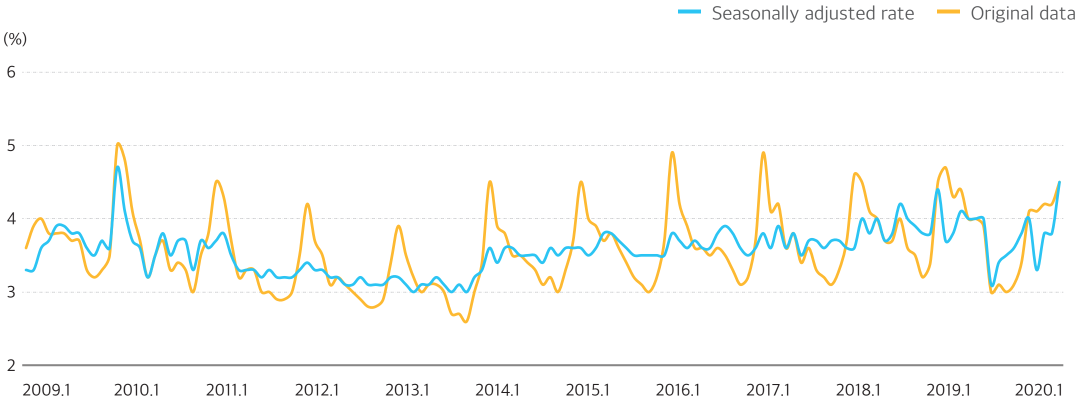
Source: Statistics Korea

Employment rate



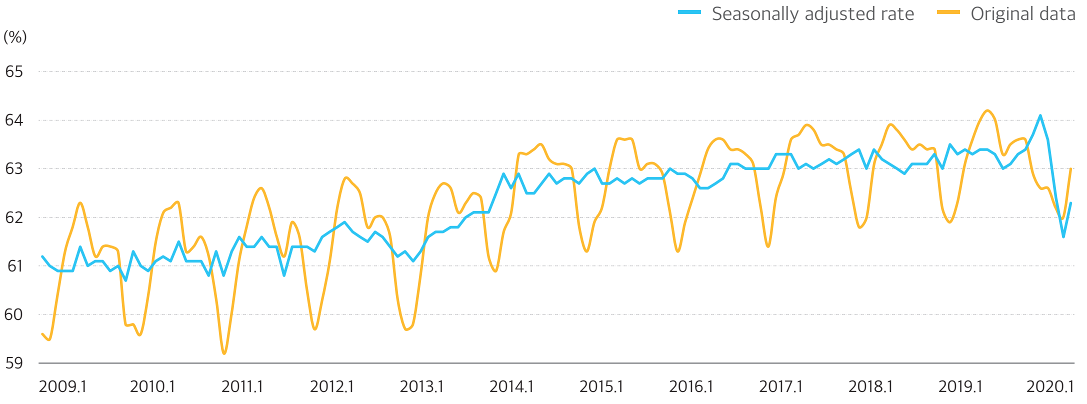
Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

Unemployment rate



Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

Labor force participation rate



Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

9. Financial markets

9.1 Stock market

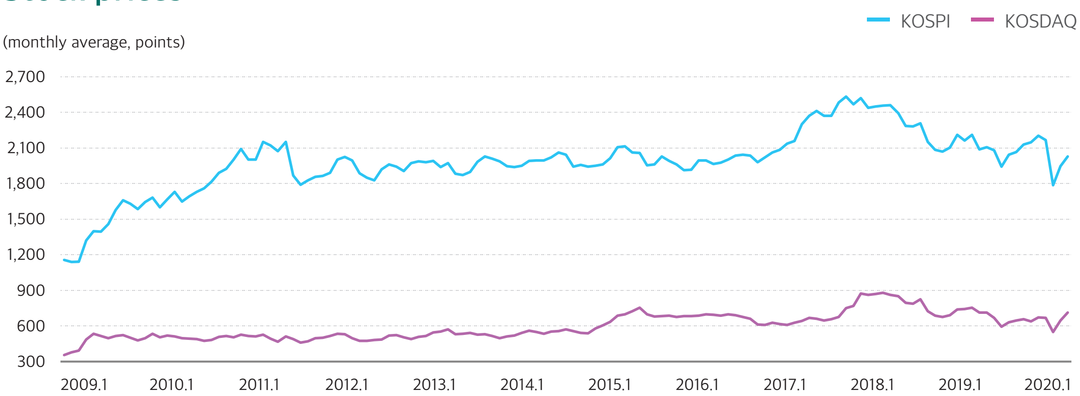
In May, KOSPI and KOSDAQ rose 4.2 percent and 10.6 percent, respectively, on expectations of resuming economic activities in major economies.

(Closing rate)

	KOSPI			KOSDAQ		
	Apr 2020	May 2020	Change[1]	Apr 2020	May 2020	Change[1]
Stock price index (points)	1,947.6	2,029.6	82.0 (4.2%)	645.2	713.7	68.5 (10.6%)
Market capitalization (trillion won)	1,309.2	1363.5	54.3 (4.1%)	237.5	262.5	25.0 (10.5%)
Daily trade (trillion won)	10.8	10.0	-0.8 (-7.4%)	10.0	10.3	0.3 (3.0%)
Foreign stock ownership (%, %p)	36.71	31.86	-4.85 (-13.2%)	9.75	9.55	-0.20 (-2.1%)

1. Change from the end of the previous month as of end-May 2020 Source: Korea Exchange

Stock prices



Source: Korea Exchange

9.2 Exchange rate

The dollar-won exchange rate rose to 1,238.5 won in May amid US-China disputes over Hong Kong security law.

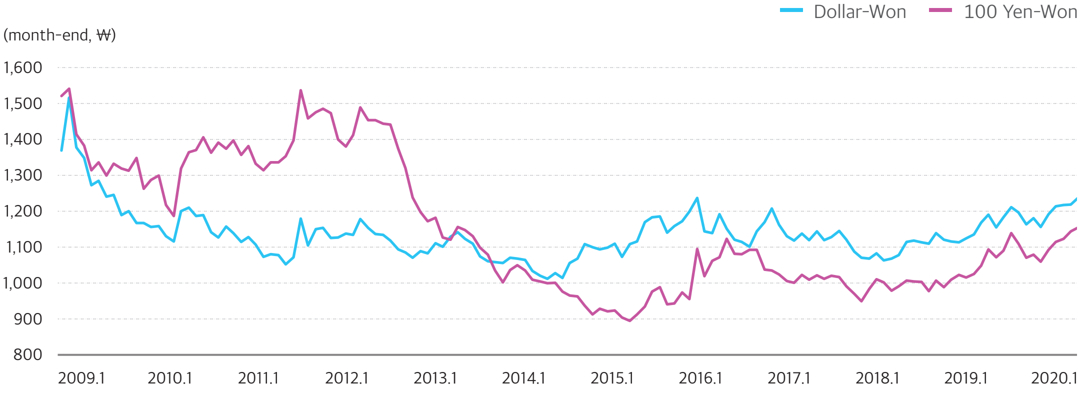
The 100 yen-won exchange rate rose to 1,155.3 won as the yen strengthened on risk aversion.

(Closing rate[1])

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Apr	May	Change[2]
Dollar-Won	1,099.3	1,172.5	1,207.7	1,070.5	1,115.7	1,156.4	1,218.2	1,238.5	-1.6
100 Yen-Won	913.0	974.1	1,035.4	949.3	1,008.9	1,059.8	1,143.3	1,155.3	-1.0

1. The exchange rate is based on the closing price at 3:30 p.m., local time.
2. Appreciation from the end of the previous month as of end-May 2020 (%)
Source: Bank of Korea

Foreign exchange rates



Source: Bank of Korea

9.3 Bond market

Korea treasury yields fell in May as foreigners buy treasury futures on expectations of the BOK's rate cut.

Yield to maturity (m-o-m, basis points)

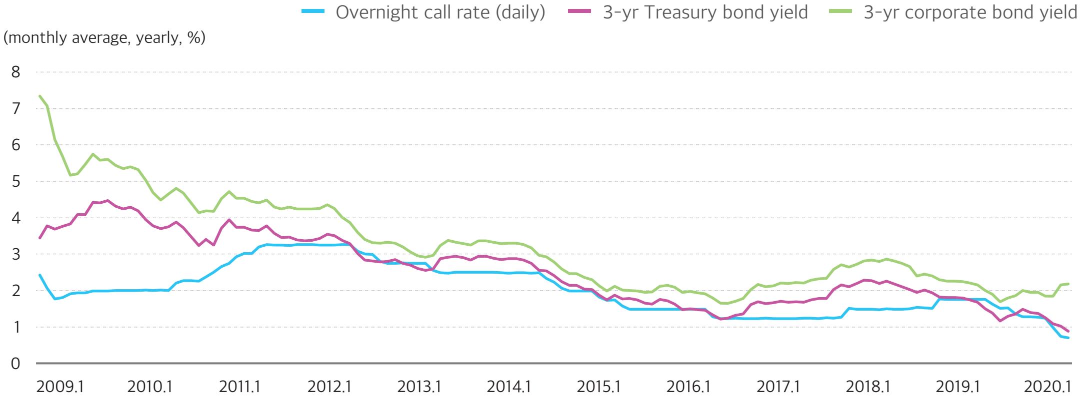
-18 (3 yrs), -15 (5 yrs), -15 (10 yrs), -13 (20 yrs), -13 (30 yrs)

(Closing rate, %)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020			
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Change[1]
Call rate (1 day)	2.52	2.03	1.52	1.27	1.58	1.89	1.39	0.80	0.76	0.49	-27
CD (91 days)	2.66	2.13	1.67	1.52	1.66	1.93	1.53	1.10	1.10	0.81	-29
Treasury bonds (3 yrs)	2.86	2.10	1.66	1.64	2.14	1.82	1.36	1.07	1.01	0.83	-18
Corporate bonds (3 yrs)	3.29	2.43	2.11	2.13	2.68	2.29	1.94	2.08	2.22	2.16	-6
Treasury bonds (5 yrs)	3.23	2.28	1.81	1.80	2.34	1.88	1.48	1.30	1.25	1.10	-15

1. Basis points, change from the previous month as of end-May 2020 Source: Bank of Korea

Interest rates



Source: Bank of Korea

9.4 Money supply and money market

M2 *(monthly average)* in April rose 9.1 percent from a year ago, continuing to expand since September 2017.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020				
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr[1]	Apr[2]
M1[3]	3.8	9.5	10.9	18.6	15.4	9.2	4.9	4.3	11.5	12.0	14.6	16.9	1,012.3
M2	5.2	4.8	6.6	8.6	7.3	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.2	8.4	9.1	3,015.8
Lf[4]	7.8	6.9	7.0	9.7	8.1	6.7	7.0	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.6	4,247.3

1. Preliminary
2. Balance at end-April 2020, trillion won
3. M1 excludes corporate MMFs and individual MMFs, and includes CMAs
4. Liquidity aggregates of financial institutions (mostly identical with M3)

Source: Bank of Korea

Bank deposits jumped in May *(up 2.8 trillion won → up 33.4 trillion won)*: Time deposits decreased *(down 1.2 trillion won → down 3.3 trillion won)* amid falling interest rates. Instant access deposits jumped *(up 0.7 trillion won → up 29.9 trillion won)* as short-term household funds flowed in, as well as local government funds.

Asset management company (AMC) deposits increased at a faster rate *(up 17.3 trillion won → up 21.3 trillion won)* backed by MMFs *(up 13.9 trillion won → up 18.1trillion won)*. Bond funds increased *(down 0.9 trillion won → up 1.4 trillion won)* and stock funds continued to decrease *(down 1.6 trillion won → down 0.8 trillion won)*.

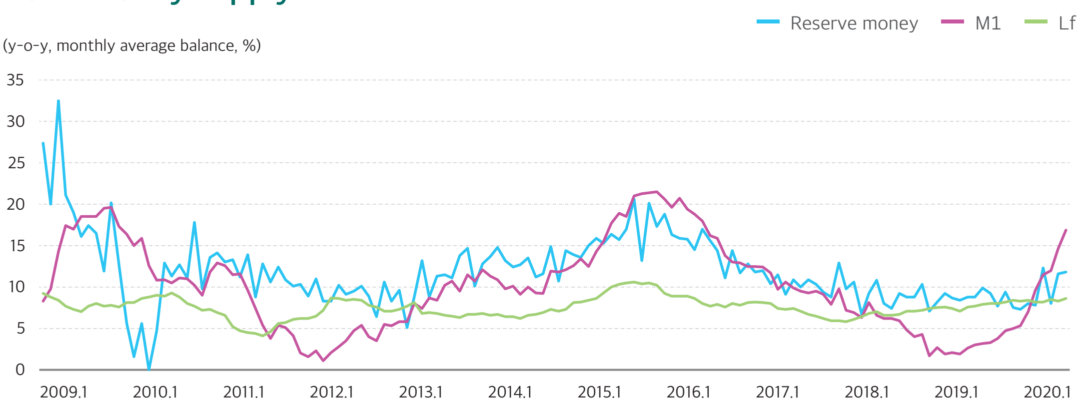
(Change from the end of the previous period, trillion won)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020					
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	May[1]
Bank deposits	37.0	41.0	115.4	100.3	80.8	79.5	91.6	106.3	-15.1	35.9	33.1	2.8	33.4	1,839.4
AMC deposits	18.8	17.7	42.4	44.4	47.6	27.9	53.8	98.6	22.9	16.7	-30.3	17.3	21.3	697.5

1. Balance at end-May 2020

Source: Bank of Korea

Total money supply



Source: Bank of Korea

10. Balance of payments

Korea's current account *(preliminary)* posted a deficit of US $3.12 billion in April.

Goods account surpluses decreased compared to a year ago from US $5.61 billion to US $0.82 billion.

Growth in goods exports (US $ billion, Apr 2019 → Apr 2020)
48.42 → 36.39 (-24.8%)

Growth in goods imports (US $ billion, Apr 2019 → Apr 2020)
42.81 → 35.57 (-16.9%)

Export growth by item in April (y-o-y, %)
-14.9 (semiconductors), -62.3(vessels), -56.2 (petroleum products), -21.7 (steel)

Import growth by category in April (y-o-y, %)
-9.5 (consumer goods), -24.5 (commodities), -5.9 (capital goods)

Services account deficits increased year-on-year from US $1.27 billion to US $1.42 billion.

Services balance (US $ billion, Apr 2019 → Apr 2020)
-0.44 → -0.34 (travel), -0.05 → 0.04 (transportation), 0.64 → 0.52 (construction), 0.02 → -0.29 (intellectual property rights), -0.59 → -0.35 (manufacturing), -0.95 → -1.02 (others)

Deficits in the primary income account *(US $4.18 billion → US $2.29 billion)* and the secondary income account *(US $0.55 billion → US $0.25 billion)* both decreased.

(US $ billion)

	2018	2019						2020		
	Annual	Annual[1]	Q1[1]	Q2[1]	Apr[1]	Q3[1]	Q4[1]	Q1[1]	Mar[1]	Apr[1]
Current account	77.47	59.97	12.19	10.45	-0.39	19.20	18.13	13.34	5.96	-3.12
- Goods balance	110.09	76.86	19.52	17.38	5.61	19.51	20.45	15.01	6.66	0.82
- Services balance	-29.37	-23.02	-7.18	-4.36	-1.27	-5.37	-6.12	-5.20	-1.39	-1.42
- Primary income balance	4.90	12.20	1.52	-0.82	-4.18	6.03	5.47	3.87	0.93	-2.29
- Secondary income balance	-8.15	-6.06	-1.67	-1.75	-0.55	-0.97	-1.67	-0.33	-0.23	-0.25

1. Preliminary   Source: Bank of Korea

The capital and financial account in April *(preliminary)* posted an inflow of US $6.32 billion.

Net flows in capital & financial account* (US $ billion)
2.74 (Jan 2019) → 3.07 (Feb) → 10.24 (Oct) → 5.34 (Nov) → 5.71 (Dec) → 2.55 (Jan 2020) → 5.50 (Feb) → 5.77 (Mar) → -6.32 (Apr)

* Positive figures represent net outflows, and negative figures represent net inflows.

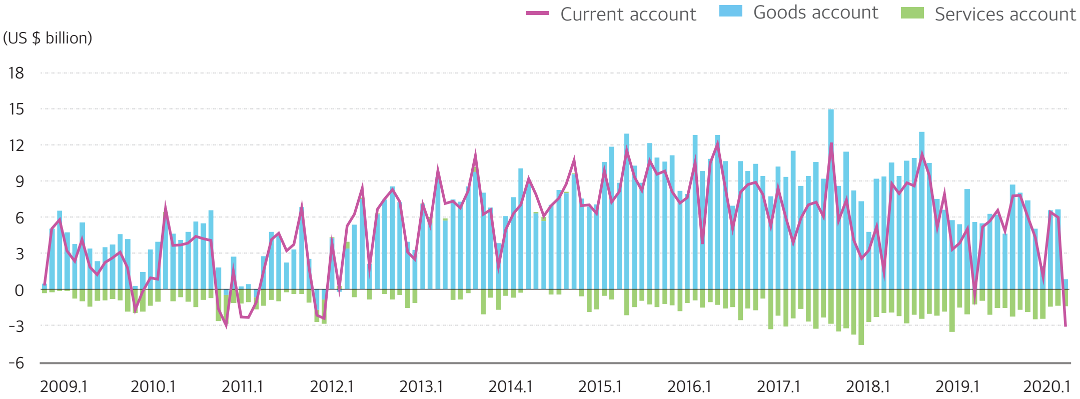
Net outflows in foreign direct investment (FDI) decreased from a year earlier *(US $3.61 billion → US $0.11 billion)*: Korean FDI decreased *(US $3.77 billion outflows → US $0.66 billion outflows)* and inbound FDI increased *(US $0.17 billion inflows → US $ 0.55 billion inflows)*.

Net outflows in portfolio investment increased from a year earlier *(US $3.81 billion → US $4.10 billion)*: Korean investment in foreign shares *(US $5.85 billion outflows → US $7.18 billion outflows)* grew faster than foreign investment in Korean shares *(US $2.04 billion inflows → US $3.07 billion inflows)*.

Net outflows in financial derivatives investment continued to increase from a year earlier *(US $0.56 billion → US $1.85 billion)*, and net inflows in other investment soared *(US $6.19 billion inflows → US $17.4 billion inflows)*.

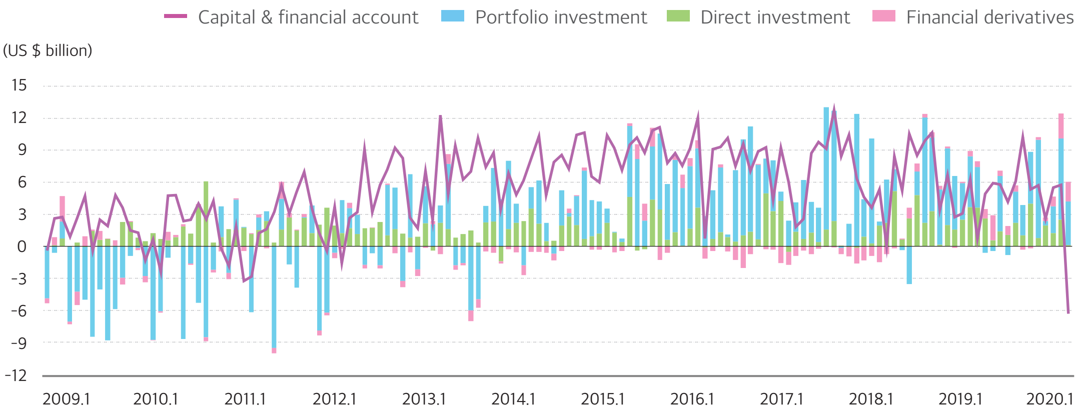
Current account surpluses are expected to increase month-on-month in May given the trade surplus *(US $0.44 billion)*.

Current account balance



Source: Bank of Korea (balance of payments trends)

Capital & financial account balance



Source: Bank of Korea (balance of payments trends)

11. Prices

11.1 Consumer prices

Consumer prices in May fell 0.2 percent from the previous month. The index declined 0.3 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change)

	2019										2020				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Apr	May	Apr
Consumer price inflation (m-o-m)	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2
(y-o-y)	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.1	-0.3

Source: Statistics Korea

Farm product prices grew faster *(up 1.8% in April → up 3.1% in May, y-o-y)* due to rising vegetables and pork prices.

Farm and fishery product prices (Apr → May, y-o-y, %)
-0.8 → -0.5 (crops), 3.5 →7.2 (animal products), 8.1 → 7.7 (fishery products)

Domestic oil prices continued to fall *(down 6.7% in April → down 18.7% in May, y-o-y)* due to low international oil prices.

Public service prices continued to decline *(down 1.6% in April → down 1.9% in May, y-o-y).*

Personal service prices rose somewhat *(up 1.0% in April → up 0.9% in May, y-o-y).*

Consumer price inflation in major sectors

	Total	Farm and fishery products	Manufactured products	Oil products	Public utilities	Housing rents	Public services	Personal services
Apr 2020 (y-o-y, %)	0.1	1.8	-0.7	-6.7	1.4	0.0	-1.6	1.0
May 2020 (y-o-y, %)	-0.3	3.1	-2.0	-18.7	1.3	0.1	-1.9	0.9
- Contribution (%p)	-0.32	0.24	-0.65	-0.82	0.05	0.01	-0.27	0.30

Source: Statistics Korea

Core inflation, which excludes crops and oil products, rose *(up 0.3% in April → up 0.5% in May, y-o-y).*

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2019									2020				
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Consumer prices excluding crops and oil products	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5
Consumer prices excluding food and energy	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1

Source: Statistics Korea

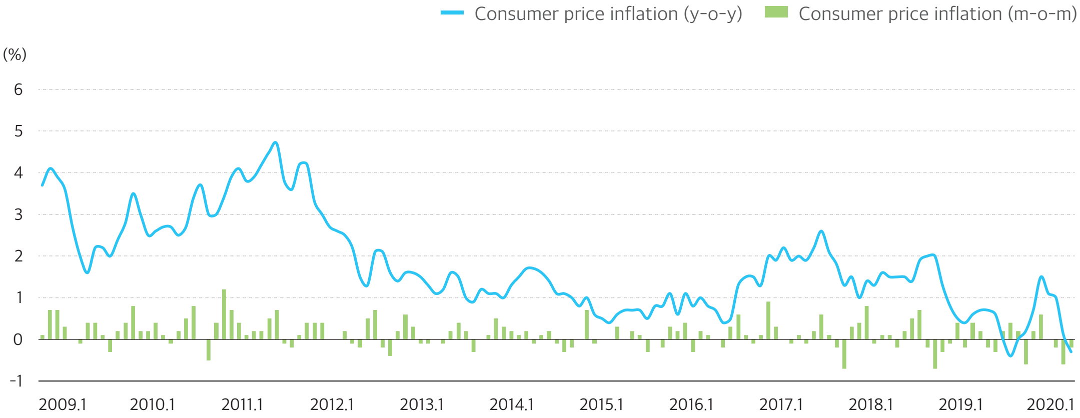
The basic necessities cost index fell *(up 0.3% in April → down 0.7% in May, y-o-y)* and the fresh food price index continued climbing *(up 2.9% in April → up 3.4% in May, y-o-y).*

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2019										2020				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Consumer prices for basic necessities	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-0.3	0.2	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	0.3	-0.7
Fresh food prices	-3.0	-2.7	-2.1	0.0	-1.6	-13.9	-15.3	-7.8	-5.3	-2.2	4.1	0.7	3.8	2.9	3.4

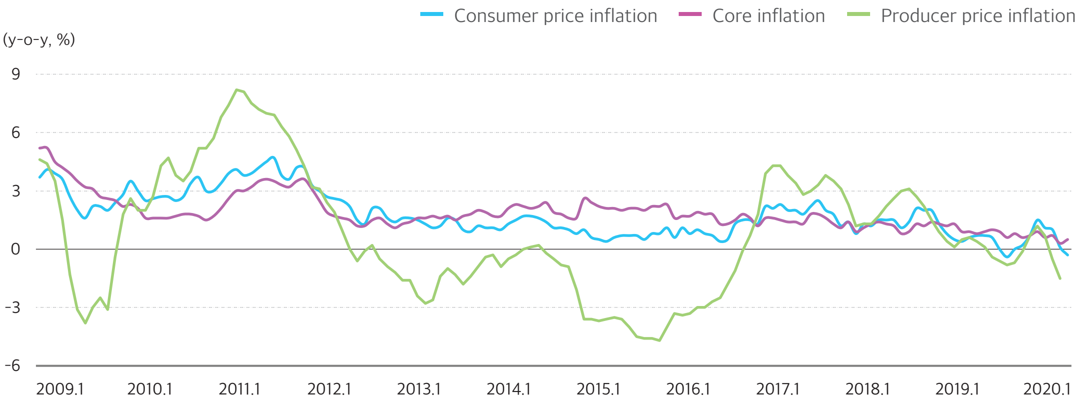
Source: Statistics Korea

Consumer price inflation



Source: Statistics Korea (consumer price trends)

Prices



Sources: Statistics Korea (consumer price trends), Bank of Korea (producer prices)

11.2 International oil and commodity prices

International oil prices rose in May on expectations of rising demand following the easing of lockdowns in major countries, as well as on OPEC Plus' output cut.

Dubai crude (US $/barrel)
22.4 (1st week April) → 24.1 (2nd week) →20.8 (3rd week) → 17.6 (4th week) → 18.1 (5th week) → 25.8 (1st week May) → 28.5 (2nd week) → 33.2 (3rd week) → 34.3 (4th week)

(US $/barrel, period average)

	2018					2019					2020					
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Dubai crude	69.7	64.0	72.1	74.2	68.3	63.5	63.4	67.6	61.3	62.1	50.4	64.3	54.2	33.7	20.4	30.5
WTI crude	64.9	62.9	67.9	69.4	59.3	57.0	54.9	59.9	56.4	56.9	45.8	57.5	50.5	30.4	16.7	32.4
Brent crude	71.7	67.2	75.0	75.8	68.6	64.2	63.8	68.5	62.0	62.4	50.8	63.7	55.5	33.7	26.6	28.5

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

Domestic gasoline prices moved following international oil prices, but there was a time lag.

Domestic gasoline prices (won/liter)
1,392 (1st week April) →1,357 (2nd week) → 1,331 (3rd week) → 1,302 (4th week) → 1,275 (5th week) → 1,258 (1st week May) → 1,249 (2nd week) → 1,259 (3rd week) → 1,276 (4th week)

(Won/liter, period average)

	2018					2019					2020					
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Gasoline prices	1,581	1,558	1,580	1,622	1,565	1,472	1,355	1,487	1,505	1,542	1,527	1,568	1,545	1,469	1,324	1,255
Diesel prices	1,392	1,353	1,380	1,423	1,411	1,341	1,254	1,361	1,361	1,385	1,349	1,398	1,370	1,281	1,132	1,066

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

International corn, wheat and soybean prices fell as seeding rates rose due to good weather.

International grain prices in May (monthly average prices, m-o-m, %)
-1.5 (corn), -5.4 (wheat), -0.6 (soybeans)

Copper and nickel prices rose as factories resumed operations in China. Aluminum price remained low due to weak auto sales.

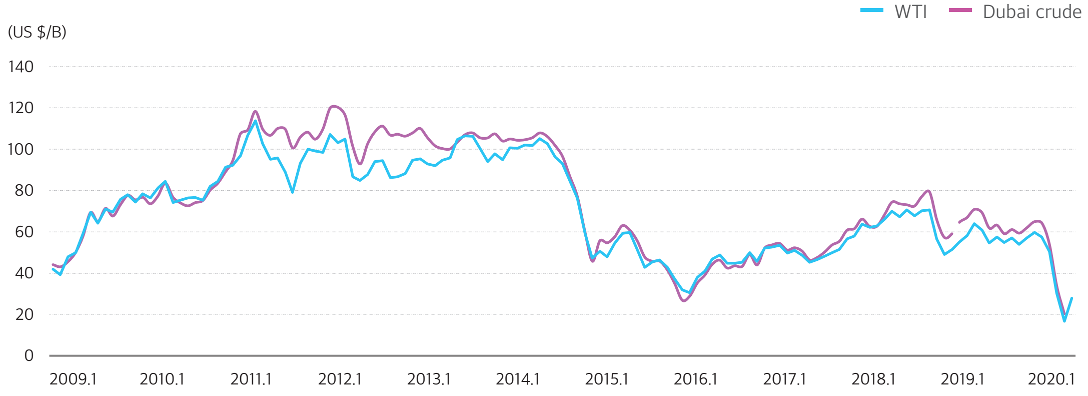
Nonferrous metal prices in May (monthly average prices, m-o-m, %)
3.7 (copper), 0.2 (aluminum), 3.3 (nickel)

(Period average)

	2018					2019					2020					
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Reuters Index[1] (Sep 18, 1931=100)	2,337	2,342	2,317	2,309	2,382	2,359	2,374	2,352	2,312	2,397	2,383	2,487	2,410	2,266	2,145	2,139

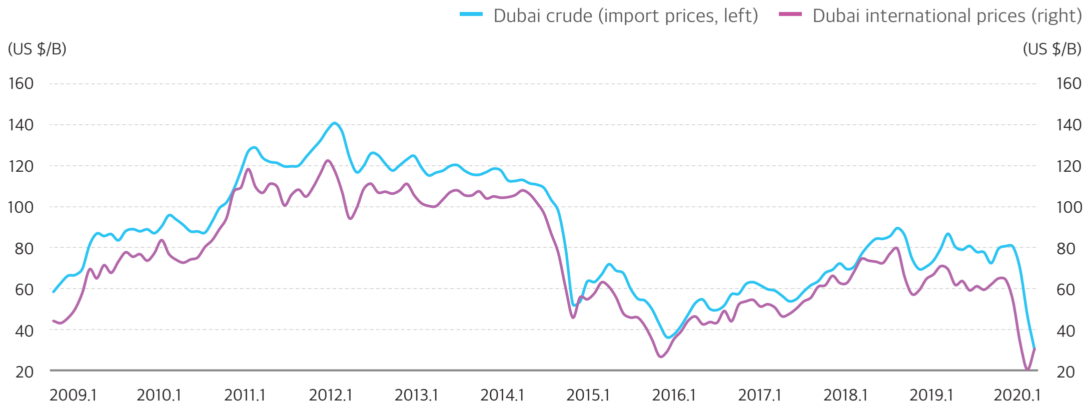
1. A weighted average index of 17 major commodities   Source: Korea PDS

International oil prices



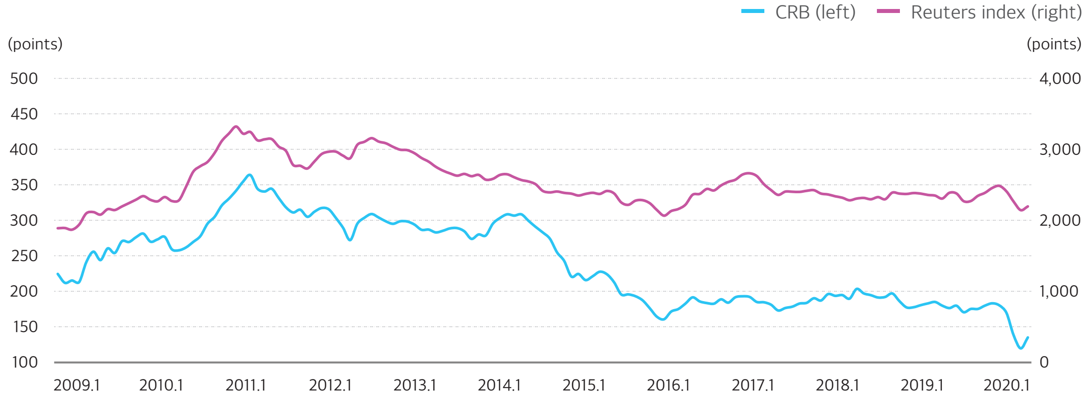
Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

Dubai crude prices and import prices



Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

International commodity prices



Source: Korea PDS

*CRB demonstrates a 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

Housing prices nationwide rose 0.14 percent month-on-month in May.

Housing prices increased 0.25 percent in the Seoul metropolitan area, which includes Seoul *(down 0.09%)*, Gyeonggi Province *(up 0.40%)* and Incheon *(up 0.59%)*.

Housing prices rose 0.06 percent in the five metropolitan cities and remained unchanged in the eight provinces.

Housing prices in five metropolitan cities (m-o-m, %)
Busan (-0.01), Daegu (0.00), Gwangju (-0.01), Daejeon (0.43), Ulsan (0.10)

Housing sales prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		2020				
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	May	Annual	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Nationwide	3.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	-0.4	-0.16	1.6	0.34	0.54	0.27	0.14
Seoul metropolitan area	4.4	1.3	2.4	3.3	0.5	-0.17	2.6	0.51	0.93	0.51	0.25
- Seoul	4.6	2.1	3.6	6.2	1.2	-0.11	0.5	0.15	0.13	-0.02	-0.09
· Gangnam[1]	5.2	2.5	4.4	6.5	1.4	-0.14	0.2	0.07	0.04	-0.12	-0.16
· Gangbuk[2]	3.9	1.8	2.9	5.9	1.1	-0.07	0.8	0.24	0.23	0.08	-0.01
Areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area	2.7	0.2	0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-0.15	0.6	0.18	0.19	0.05	0.03

1. Southern Seoul 2. Northern Seoul Source: Korea Appraisal Board

Housing rental prices nationwide increased 0.09 percent month-on-month in May.

Housing rental prices rose 0.15 percent in the Seoul metropolitan area and 0.04 percent in areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area.

Housing rental prices in major districts in the Seoul metropolitan area (m-o-m, %)
Gangnam (0.09), Seocho (0.09), Songpa (0.12), Anyang (0.58), Yeongtong (0.73), Hanam (1.01)

Housing rental prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		2020				
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	May	Annual	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Nationwide	4.8	1.3	0.6	-1.8	-1.3	-0.22	0.9	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.09
Seoul metropolitan area	7.1	2.0	1.4	-1.5	-0.8	-0.21	1.3	0.32	0.27	0.18	0.15
- Seoul	7.2	2.0	2.0	0.3	-0.4	-0.10	0.8	0.16	0.12	0.07	0.05
· Gangnam[1]	7.9	1.8	2.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.13	1.1	0.18	0.11	0.08	0.06
· Gangbuk[2]	6.5	2.1	1.5	0.8	-0.4	-0.07	0.5	0.14	0.12	0.05	0.03
Areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area	2.8	0.7	-0.1	-2.1	-1.7	-0.23	0.5	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.04

1. Southern Seoul 2. Northern Seoul Source: Korea Appraisal Board

There were 73,531 housing transactions in April, down 32.3 percent from the previous month *(108,677)* and up 28.9 percent from a year ago *(57,025)*.

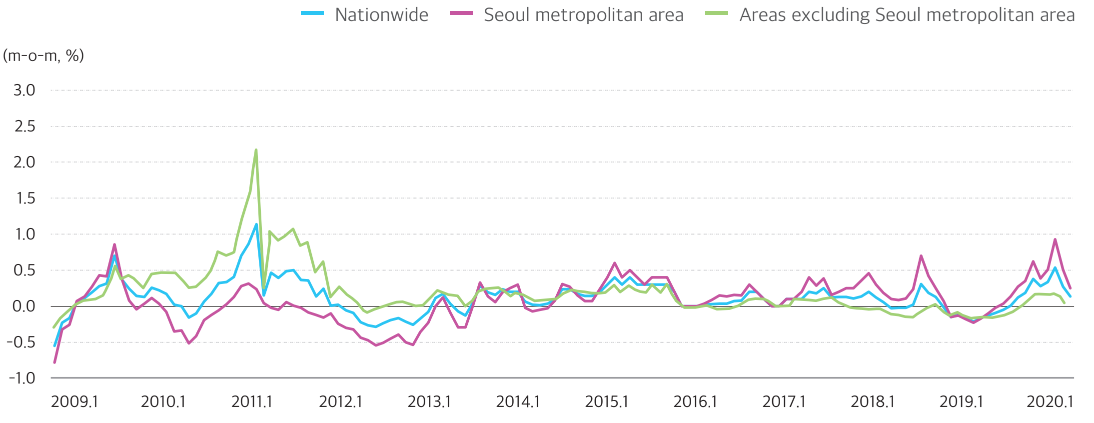
Housing transactions

(Thousand)

	2018	2019										2020			
	Annual[1]	Annual[1]	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Nationwide	71	67	57	57	55	67	67	64	82	92	118	101	115	109	74

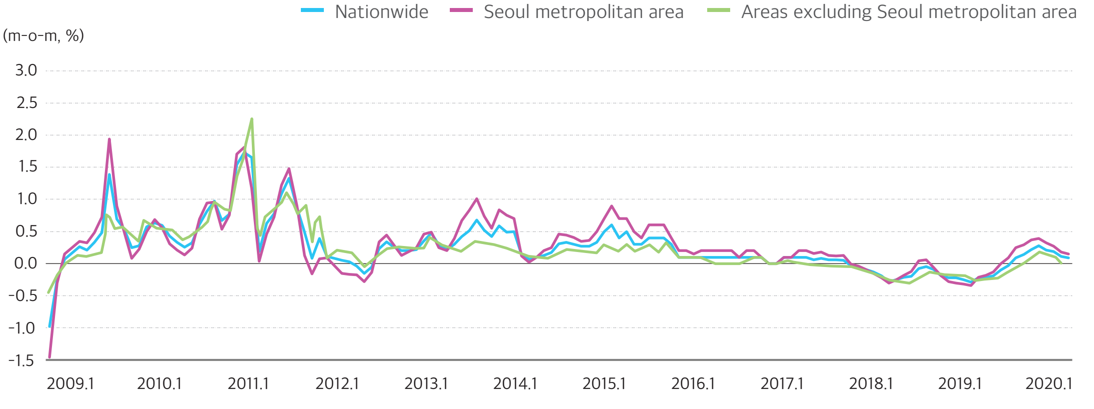
1. Monthly average
Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

Housing sales prices



Source: Korea Appraisal Board

Housing rental prices



Source: Korea Appraisal Board

12.2 Land market

Land prices nationwide rose 0.24 percent month-on-month in April.

Land prices rose 0.30 percent in the Seoul metropolitan area, which includes Seoul *(up 0.31%)*, Gyeonggi Province *(up 0.29%)* and Incheon *(up 0.29%)*.

Land prices increased 0.13 percent in areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area.

Land prices in areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area (m-o-m, %)
Busan (0.19), Daejeon (0.29), Ulsan (0.00)

Land prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2016	2017	2018	2019			2020				
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Apr	Annual	Q1	Feb	Mar	Apr
Nationwide	2.70	3.88	4.58	3.91	0.88	0.32	1.61	0.92	0.32	0.27	0.24
Seoul metropolitan area	2.53	3.82	5.14	4.74	0.99	0.36	1.45	1.57	0.40	0.34	0.30
Seoul	2.97	4.32	6.11	5.29	1.00	0.38	1.54	1.23	0.43	0.34	0.31
Gyeonggi	2.23	3.45	4.42	4.29	0.99	0.35	1.36	1.07	0.37	0.34	0.29
Incheon	1.74	3.10	3.59	4.03	0.97	0.35	1.36	1.06	0.36	0.34	0.29
Areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area	2.97	3.97	3.65	2.51	0.69	0.24	0.66	0.53	0.19	0.14	0.13

Source: Korea Appraisal Board

There were 225,000 land transactions in April, down 20.2 percent from the previous month *(282,000)* and down 5.2 percent from a year ago *(237,000)*.

Land transactions (m-o-m, %)
Seoul (-35.6), Gyeonggi Province (-25.6), Incheon (-38.6), Ulsan (-24.0)

Vacant land transactions decreased 5.5 percent from the previous month *(93,000 → 88,000)* accounting for 39.1 percent of the total land transactions. The index fell 9.0 percent compared with a year ago *(97,000)*.

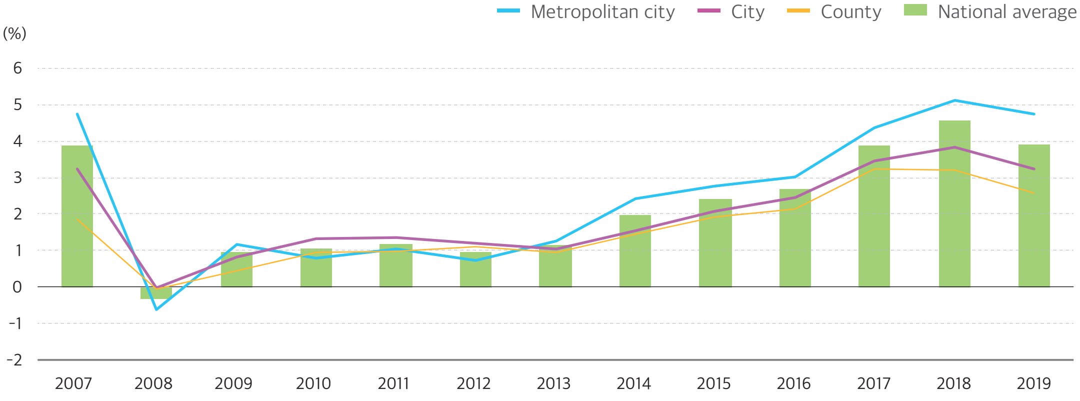
Land transactions

(Land lots, thousand)

	2017	2018	2019										2020			
	Annual[1]	Annual[1]	Annual[1]	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Nationwide	276	265	242	237	231	208	250	237	221	256	268	322	283	306	282	225
Seoul	32	30	25	20	21	23	28	27	24	29	30	39	35	33	33	21
Gyeonggi	75	79	70	65	67	61	74	71	66	82	80	86	78	94	86	64
Incheon	16	15	15	13	12	14	15	15	16	15	17	20	27	22	24	15

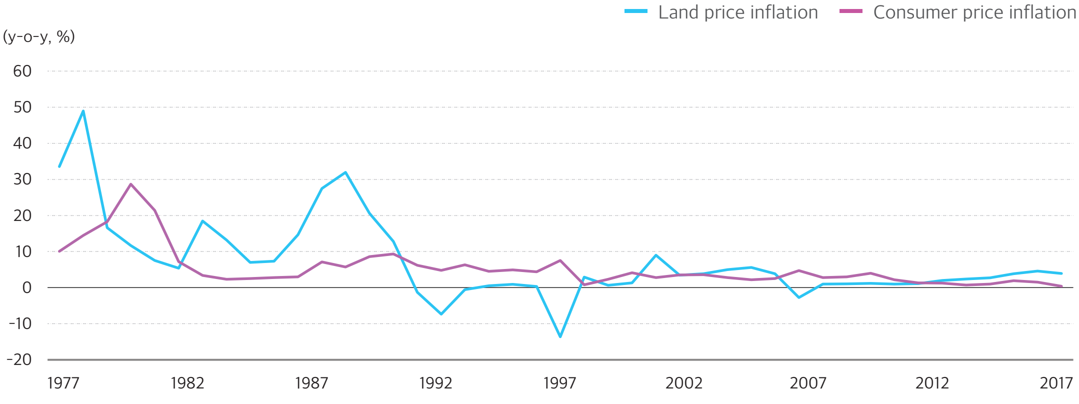
1. Monthly average
Source: Korea Appraisal Board

Land prices



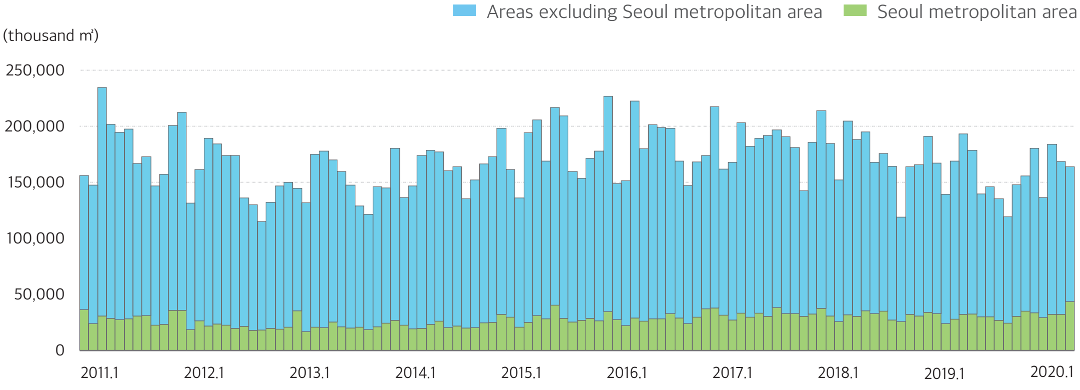
Source: Korea Appraisal Board

Land and consumer prices



Source: Korea Appraisal Board (land prices), Statistics Korea (consumer prices)

Land transactions



Source: Korea Appraisal Board

13. Composite indices of business cycle indicators

Industrial output went down 2.5 percent month-on-month in April. Mining & manufacturing *(down 6.0%)*, and construction *(down 2.4%)* decreased, while services *(up 0.5%)* increased. Compared to a year ago, the index declined 5.0 percent.

The cyclical indicator of the coincident composite index fell 1.3 points to 97.3. One component of the index rose, while the other six components fell.

Coincident composite index in April (m-o-m, %)
imports (1.8), mining & manufacturing production (-1.8), service output (-2.6), construction completed (-0.6), retail sales (-0.7), value of domestic shipments (-1.2), nonfarm payroll employment (-1.1)

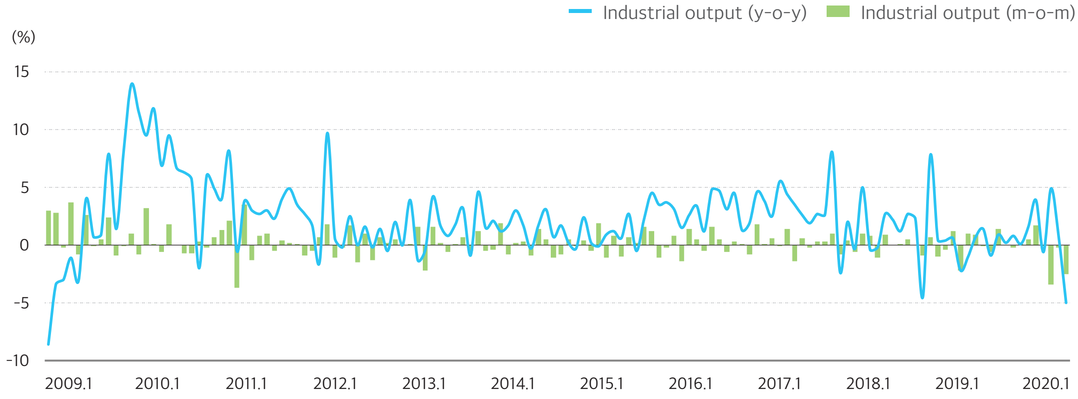
The cyclical indicator of the leading composite index declined 0.5 points to 99.1 Three components of the index rose, while the other four components declined.

Leading composite index in April (m-o-m)
domestic shipments of machinery (1.8%), ratio of export to import prices (3.4%), spreads between long-term and short-term interest rates (0.10%p), inventory circulation indicator (-0.8%p), consumer expectations index (-13.3p), value of construction orders received (-17.9%), KOSPI (-5.7%),

	2019				2020			
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar[1]	Apr[1]
Index of all industry production (m-o-m, %)	-0.2	0.1	0.5	1.7	-0.1	-3.4	-0.2	-2.5
(y-o-y, %)	0.8	0.1	1.6	3.9	-0.6	4.9	0.8	-5.0
Coincident composite index (2015=100)	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.8	113.3	112.1	110.9
(m-o-m, %)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.1	-1.1
Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.2	100.5	99.8	98.6	97.3
(m-o-m, p)	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.7	-1.2	-1.3
Leading composite index (2015=100)	116.1	116.8	117.5	118.3	118.8	119.0	118.6	118.4
(m-o-m, %)	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Cyclical indicator of leading composite index	99.1	99.4	99.8	100.2	100.3	100.2	99.6	99.1
(m-o-m, p)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5

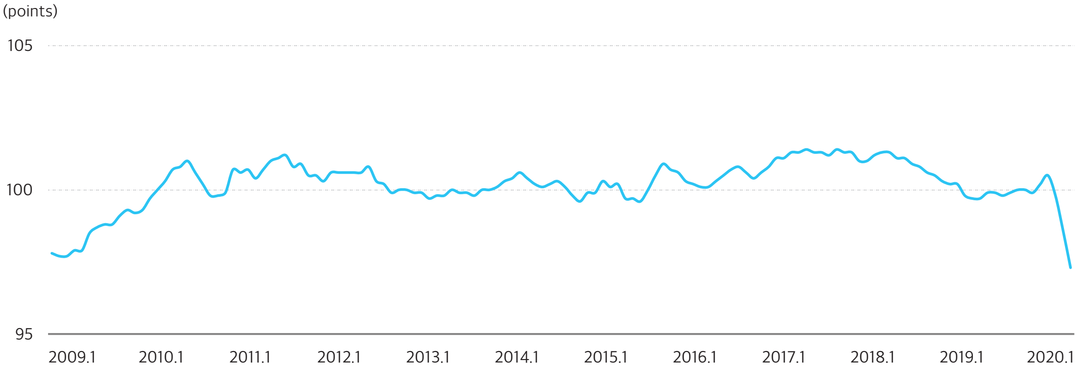
1. Preliminary
Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

Index of all industry production



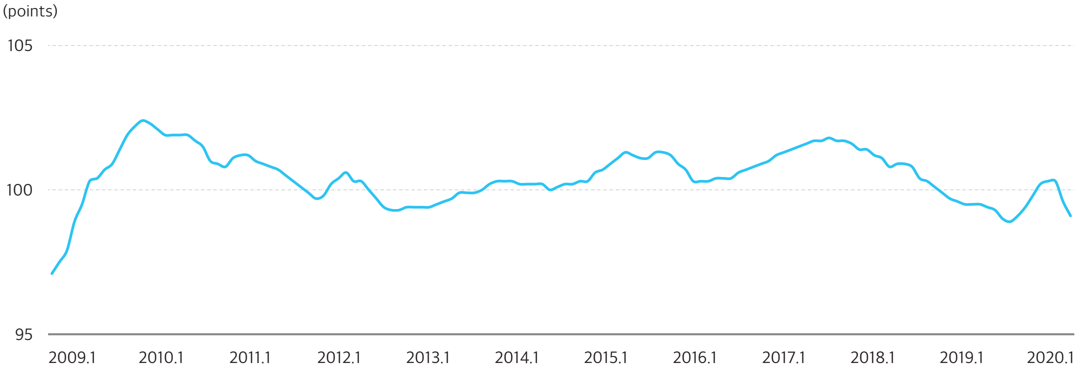
Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

Cyclical indicator of leading composite index



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

POLICY ISSUE

Economic Policies, H2 2020

Economic Policies, H2 2020

Background

Although the Korean economy took off confidently at the beginning of 2020 backed by improving real economic indicators, including investment and consumption indicators, it had to confront the rapidly spreading COVID-19 from the end of January. The global economy, as well as the Korean economy, has been pushed into an unknown territory as the disease developed into a pandemic, exports suffering from lockdowns, real economy and employment dropping and financial market volatility increasing.

The economy has seen consumption and service output fall to the lowest since the 1998 Asian Financial Crisis amid social distancing, exports plummet due to lockdowns in major trade partners, and unemployment soar. To help the economy ride out the situation, the government has spent a total of 250 trillion won, around 13.1 percent of GDP, including two rounds of extra budget spending, on disease control and emergency reliefs, ranging from job retention support and household relief to business and financial market support funds.

The economy will overcome the pandemic helped by government's rapid response and efforts to prevent the spread of the disease, and Korea's COVID-19 response tools and strategy have been widely recognized in the global community.

In the second half of 2020, domestic demand is expected to gradually improve. However, it may be hampered if confirmed cases increase. It would be hard for exports to pick up in a short time given a fall in global trade and conflicts between the US and China, the two largest trade partners of the economy. Against the backdrop, the government has drawn up the economic policies for the second half with the two focuses in mind: Overcome the COVID-19 pandemic crisis and prepare for a post-COVID-19 economy.

2020 outlook

- **Growth:** Annual growth of 0.1 is expected. Domestic demand and exports are projected to slow down due to low confidence and weak global market. The economy is expected to be propped up by expansionary fiscal policies, including supplementary budget spending.
- **Employment:** The economy is expected to maintain jobs at the same level as last year, the employment rate falling somewhat to 66.4 percent.
- **Inflation:** The annual consumer price inflation is projected to be 0.4 percent due to low oil prices and weak demand.
- **Current account balance:** Current account surpluses are expected to decline to US $58.0 billion amid slowing exports.

	2019	2020	2021
GDP growth (%)	2.0	0.1	3.6
Employment growth (thousand)	301	0	250
Employment rate (%, aged 15-64)	66.8	66.4	66.8
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.4	0.4	1.2
Current account (US $billion)	60	58	56
Exports (y-o-y, %)	-10.4	-8.0	8.5
Imports (y-o-y, %)	-6.0	-8.7	9.2

Second half economic policies

The second half policies focus on overcoming the COVID-19 crisis and preparing for a post-COVID-19 economy.

<Overcome the COVID-19 crisis>

1. Help the economy ride out the crisis

1) Maintain expansionary fiscal policies

- 3rd supplementary budget to be added to a total of 250 trillion won fiscal packages announced so far
- 75 percent of the 3rd supplementary budget, of which the bill was submitted early June, to be spent over the three months from its passage by the National Assembly

2) Support small businesses and self-employed

- Provide liquidity for cash-strapped small businesses: Increase small business loans by 1 trillion won and guarantees by 6.9 trillion won, including 200 billion won to encourage small businesses to go online
- Share utilities fees
- Develop government properties into business spaces for small businesses to rent, and temporarily excuse small businesses from late fees for using government properties or public facilities

3) Protect marginal companies, as well as help cash-strapped companies

- Work on a fast delivery of the key industry support fund worth 40 trillion won and the buying of corporate bonds and CPs through the SPV worth 20 trillion won
- Give a 30 percent rent reduction to businesses locating in free economic zones, free trade zones and foreign investment zones
- A total of 103.4 trillion won worth of SME products and services to be purchased through the government procurement system
- Work on a fast delivery of 1 trillion won out of the corporate restructuring funds worth 2.6 trillion won

4) Work on job retention and employment security

- Help with job retention: SMEs not subject to tax audit if they agree on local governments' job retention plan, and wage support to be provided for those companies
- Extend the special support for shipbuilders to December, scheduled to end in June, and add other industries, such as the film industry, to the special support
- Give emergency reliefs to those outside the 'employment insurance'[1)] system, such as temporary workers, freelancers and self-employed: monthly payment of 500,000 won for three months
- Continue to create jobs in the public sector to absorb shocks in the job market

2. Stimulate the economy

1) Boost consumption and tourism

- Issue discount coupons worth 168.4 billion won to stimulate extra consumption worth 0.9 trillion won
- A total of 9 trillion won worth of online and offline gift certificates to be issued by local governments, up 3 trillion won compared with the original plan
- Temporarily lower auto sales tax by 30 percent
- Expand the 10 percent refund for purchases of energy-efficient home appliances by three folds to 450 billion won
- Work to increase income tax deduction for credit or debit card use
- Develop tourism infrastructure, such as ports and marine sports facilities, to help with creating various tourist packages, for example, an island hopping tour package

2) Promote investment

- Improve the tax deduction for corporate investment
- Make tax deductions for facilities investment simple and easy by integrating it with other investment tax deduction programs
- Promote corporate investment in logistics centers and manufacturing facilities, construction projects worth 6.2 trillion won
- Develop 10 trillion won worth of public projects for private investment, including a 1.5 trillion won wastewater treatment facilities

1) Unemployment insurance

- Spend 5 trillion won to promote facilities investment in the second half
- Invest in public construction projects, such as in tunnel and railroad repair, and community SOC projects

3) Support exports

- Promote online exporting: Exporters to use B2B platforms provided by KOTRA and Korea International Trade Association, and get help with using VR or AR technologies to create their own advertisements
- Provide support for remote marketing, such as teleconsulting and online exhibition
- Provide export financing worth 118 trillion won in the second half, including loan extensions and interest payment suspensions given by Exim Bank of Korea
- Draw up plans to promote service exports focusing on content industries and post COVID-19 new growth engines
- Work on bilateral and multilateral cooperation to ease travel restrictions for businesspeople during the lockdown

4) Revive local economies

- Promote private investment in public projects: Select projects most appropriate for private investment and modify them to be favorable to private investment
- Promote investment in infrastructure construction, including port construction
- Develop national properties and carry out urban renewal

3. Strengthen risk management

1) Work for more successful infection prevention and control

- Strengthen disease prevention: Set up 67 local centers for infectious disease control, and build a smart disease prevention and control system
- Work on an effective emergency response system, such as being able to use resources from the private sector to fight diseases

2) Work to avoid trade risks and other economic risks

- Inform major credit rating agencies, chambers of commerce in Korea and international investors about Korea's economic situation
- Share with international bodies the country's COVID-19 response strategies, including economic and healthcare policies
- Come up with measures to improve financial institutions' FX soundness
- Invest 5.03 trillion won in state-owned financial institutions to enhance their financing capabilities
- Work on current trade issues: US-China conflicts, Brexit and US countervailing duties

<Prepare for a post-COVID-19 economy>

4. Work for the development of future growth engines

1) Korean New Deal: The Korean New Deal pursues job creation, its major axes being a Digital New Deal and a Green New Deal. The government will invest around 76 trillion won over the next five years, 31.3 trillion won by 2022 to create 550,000 jobs and

around 45 trillion won for 2023-2025.

Digital New Deal

The government will invest 6.4 trillion won by 2022 in data, networks and AI, 222,000 jobs expected to be created.

- Build 15 big data platforms including a healthcare big data, open up public sector data, and set up 700 databases for machine learning
- 5G network for public administration: Build 5G government networks, and use cloud computing for 15 percent of the public administration information system
- 5G-AI industrial convergence: Work on the seven 5G-AI industrial convergence, such as for manufacturing and quality control, and raise 1 trillion worth of AI venture funds
- Human resources: Grow as many as 100,000 talents in AI and SW

The government will invest 0.8 trillion won by 2022 in digital security and inclusiveness, 15,000 jobs expected to be created.

- Inclusiveness: Set up high speed internet in 1,300 remote villages and WiFi in 41,000 public places
- Digital security: Provide 25,000 SMEs with free security testing and consulting services, and carry out security check for railroad and airline aviation

The government will invest 1.4 trillion won by 2022 in developing remote learning and working, 28,000 jobs expected to be created.

- Schools: Set up WiFi in classrooms and replace 200,000 old lab-top computers
- Online education: Replace old servers and network devices in state universities
- Provide remote care to 120,000 elderly
- Remote working: Provide 160,000 SMEs with vouchers for accessing remote work systems

The government will invest 4.8 trillion won by 2022 in digital SOC, 65,000 jobs expected to be created.

- Make key infrastructure smart, such as roads, water management and disease warning systems
- Make cities, industrial complexes and logistics centers smart: Build an integrated information system to manage cities, and encourage SMEs to jointly build smart logistics centers

Green New Deal

The government will invest 5.8 trillion won by 2022 in eco-friendly and smart infrastructure, 89,000 jobs expected to be created.

- Make public service facilities and public schools eco-friendly
- Work on transforming cities into clean and smart ones: Develop ICT systems for water and air management, and create city forests
- Work on smart water supply management

The government will invest 1.7 trillion won by 2022 in eco-friendly manufacturing, 11,000 jobs expected to be created.

- Promote the development of eco-friendly technologies: Provide across the board support from R&D to commercialization for 100 technologies selected, and build an industrial cluster for green technology
- Promote low-carbon manufacturing: Build an energy efficiency testing platform in smart industrial complexes, as well as promoting clean and eco-friendly factories

The government will invest 5.4 trillion won by 2022 to promote low-carbon energy, 33,000 jobs expected to be created.

- Build smart-grids
- Promote new renewable energy production: Promote solar, wind and hydrogen energies, and give households support for installing solar panels
- Support replacing old vehicles with eco-friendly ones

Improve job security

The government will invest 5 trillion won by 2022 to improve job security, 92,000 jobs expected to be created.

- Expand the 'employment insurance'[2] and industrial accident compensation insurance (0.9 trillion won)
- Expand support to cover those outside the current security system (2.7 trillion won): Introduce a national unemployment support on January 2021, which covers from employment services to unemployment benefits, a small business support to help rise from business failure and reliefs to help workers hit by the COVID-19 pandemic
- Provide job training (0.5 trillion won) to help workers upgrade their tech skills
- Improve work place safety (0.4 trillion won)
- Provide internship opportunities for young adults, retraining packages for the middle-aged, and startup programs for those wanting to open businesses (0.5 trillion won)

Infrastructure for the Korean New Deal

The government will develop data, 5G and AI to successfully carry out the Korean New Deal.

- Data: Work on personal data protection and safe data transactions
- 5G: Improve regulations to promote private investment in the areas 5G will have an impact on, such as networks, communications devices and manufacturing
- AI: Provide a legal basis for AI industries and build an AI industrial cluster

The government will promote 'smart working and doing business remotely'

- Help companies with adopting 'smart working'
- Promote the development of 'smart working' solutions and products

2) Unemployment insurance

2) Develop future growth engines: Disease prevention system, bio-industries, a-system-on-a-chip and future cars

- Disease prevention system: Work on exporting the country's disease prevention tools and products, seek the country's infectious disease prevention model, 3Ts (Test, Trace and Treat), to become a global standard
- Bio-industries: Promote the development of bio-industries, such as green biotechnology, marine biotechnology and regenerative medicine
- Test-run driverless car ride services and promote drone delivery services
- Set up a center for a system-on-a-chip to help exchange chip design information

3) Promote reshoring and work to secure manufacturing supplies

- Introduce a reshoring support package which includes expanded tax reduction and other reshoring supports
- Promote the returning of R&D centers: Provide research expenses and income tax reduction for foreign researchers, and raise support for companies with FDI
- Announce in July measures to promote the reshoring of high tech companies and improve positions in GVC

5. Pursue restructuring

1) Promote investment in ventures and startups

- Improve regulations on venture holding companies, including corporate venture capital
- Support unicorns: Launch a 1.3 trillion won worth of funds to help with scaling up

2) Further develop major industries and services

- Promote smart factories and R&D, and introduce smart manufacturing to industrial complexes
- Make port management and urban management smart, and promote smart farming
- Support airlines through guarantee programs and promote the R&Ds of aircraft parts
- Improve service regulations to help introduce new services

3) Work to deal with changes in the future

- Improve regulations to prepare for a post COVID-19 economy, such as to help develop biohealth industries, promote 'smart working and doing business remotely', and support high-tech supplies manufacturing
- Continue to work on deregulation to develop the 10 areas of data and AI, future cars, medical technologies, healthcare, fintech, tech startups, industrial complexes, recycling, tourism and e-commerce
- Promote regulatory sandboxes and work to expand regulation-free zones
- Continue to deal with public sector restructuring: Improve spending efficiency, strictly manage fiscal soundness in the mid-term, deliver government programs and welfare benefits on time, and promote innovative products by the public sector purchasing them
- Improve labor markets: Supplement the 52-hour workweek with a flexible work hour plan

- Improve productivity: Draw up a mid- to long-term plan to develop science and technology, enhance R&D capabilities, and promote retraining
- Prepare for demographic changes: Expand support for single-person households, including home security and mental healthcare, and promote markets for single-person households
- Prepare for low birth and ageing population: Announce frameworks to deal with low birth and ageing population in December, increase housing supplies for the newly married and families with two or more children, promote elderly employment and help develop senior markets
- Work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as promoting green financing and environmentally responsible investment

6. Strengthen social safety nets

1) Seek unemployment benefits for all workers

- Gradually expand the 'employment insurance' to all workers

2) Help job seekers be prepared for demands in the market

- Launch a job training package for workers in their 40s, which also provides job opportunities
- Provide startup support for those in their 40s
- Develop job seeker programs to help fix mismatch in the labor market

3) Help those outside the social security system

- Expand the industrial accident compensation insurance to independent contractors, such freelance sales agents and repair workers
- Expand emergency reliefs and increase loans for veterans, artists and athletes
- Expand daycare services and the national health insurance coverage, and increase housing supply

4) Pursue fairness in business

- Continue to work on related laws
- Correct unfair practices between online marketplaces and suppliers
- Promote cooperation between manufacturers and suppliers
- Require social enterprises to be more responsible and transparent

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFING

GDP fell 1.3% in Q1 2020 (preliminary)

Korea's real gross domestic product (GDP) for the first quarter of 2020 fell 1.3 percent from the previous quarter according to the Bank of Korea's preliminary estimate released on June 2, 2020. The preliminary estimate is a 0.1 percentage point upward revision to the advance estimate released on April 23.

On the production side, agriculture, forestry & fisheries rose 3.7 percent quarter-on-quarter. Manufacturing fell 1.0 percent due to weak transportation equipment and refined petroleum. Construction rose 0.2 percent as civil engineering works improved. Services fell 2.4 percent as transportation & storage services plunged, as well as wholesale & retail and leisure services.

On the expenditure side, private consumption dropped 6.5 percent and government spending rose 1.4 percent. Facility investment grew 0.2 percent as transportation equipment improved. Construction investment rose 0.5 percent backed by strong civil engineering works and building construction.

Exports fell 1.4 percent due to weak automobiles and machinery. Imports declined 3.6 percent as oil and automobile imports fell.

GDP by production and expenditure*

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2018					2019						2020
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual[1]	Q1[1]	Q2[1]	Q3[1]	Q4[1]	Q1[1]	Q1[1]
GDP	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.0	-0.3	1.0	0.4	1.3	-1.3	-1.3
		(3.0)[2]	(3.1)[2]	(2.4)[2]	(3.1)[2]		(1.8)[2]	(2.1)[2]	(2.0)[2]	(2.3)[2]	(1.4)[2]	(1.4)[2]
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries	0.2	1.4	-2.1	-3.4	2.8	0.3	5.8	-5.5	2.9	-1.5	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	3.3	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.3	-2.9	1.0	1.8	1.8	-1.0	-1.0
Construction	-2.8	1.4	-2.0	-4.3	0.1	-2.5	-1.2	3.1	-3.7	3.7	0.2	0.2
Services3	3.8	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	-2.4	-2.4
Private consumption	3.2	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	-6.5	-6.5
Government spending	5.3	2.2	0.4	2.0	2.3	6.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Facility investment	-2.3	4.7	-8.9	-3.3	2.4	-7.5	-8.5	2.6	1.7	2.6	0.2	0.2
Construction investment	-4.6	1.3	-2.7	-6.9	2.3	-2.5	-0.7	2.9	-6.4	8.0	0.5	0.5
Intellectual property investment	4.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Exports	4.0	3.7	1.0	4.2	-1.6	1.7	-3.1	1.9	4.5	0.6	-1.4	-1.4
Imports	1.7	5.4	-2.2	-0.8	1.0	-0.6	-3.2	2.9	1.2	0.4	-3.6	-3.6

*At 2015 chained prices in seasonally adjusted terms
1. Preliminary
2. Percentage change from the same period of the previous year (original data)
3. Wholesale & retail, hotels & restaurants, transportation & storage, communications services, financial & insurance services, real estate & renting, business services, public administration, defense, education services, healthcare & social welfare services, entertainment & leisure services and other services are included.

Government opens up its financial big data

The Financial Services Commission (FSC) launched a financial big data service on June 9, 2020. Around 44.5 million data are available to the public through the service, held by the FSC and nine other public financial institutions. The big data service includes about 580,000 pieces of non-listed firm information.

Government proposes 3rd extra budget to support job security and Korean New Deal

The government proposed a 3rd supplementary budget worth 35.3 trillion won to support employment measures and economic stimulus packages, as well as to finance revenue budget adjustments.

1) Budget

35.3 trillion won = 11.4 trillion won (revenue budget adjustments) + 23.9 trillion won (new spending)

- Revenue budget adjustments: 11.4 trillion won
- Finance emergency support: 5.0 trillion won
- Improve job security and expand social safety nets: 9.4 trillion won
- Finance economic stimulus packages, including the Korean New Deal: 11.3 trillion won

2) Source of finance

- Spending restructuring: 10.1 trillion won
- Borrowings from public fund reserves: 1.4 trillion won
- Bond issuance: 23.8 trillion won

3) Korean New Deal (5.1 trillion won)

5.1 trillion won = 2.7 trillion won (Digital New Deal) + 1.4 trillion won (Green New Deal) + 1.0 trillion won (Job security)

Digital New Deal: 2.7 trillion won	(trillion won)
1. Develop Data, Networks and AI	1.3
- Build big data platforms - Improve public administration networks with 5G and cloud computing - Promote industrial convergence with 5G and AI - Develop human resources in AI and SW	(0.56) (0.05) (0.66) (0.04)
2. Digital inclusiveness and data protection	0.14
- Set up high-speed internet in remote villages and WiFi in public facilities - Establish a data protection system	(0.11) (0.03)
3. Promote 'smart working and doing business remotely'	0.75
- Build remote learning infrastructure for primary and secondary education, including high-speed WiFi in classrooms and textbooks on tablets - Promote remote leaning for college education and job training - Promote remote diagnosis of infectious diseases and smart healthcare - Provide 160,000 SMEs with smart working solutions	(0.25) (0.06) (0.12) (0.31)
4. Make SOC smart	0.48
- Work on smart management of utilities and transportation - Promote smart cities, industrial parks and logistics	(0.44) (0.03)
Green New Deal: 1.4 trillion won	
1. Eco-friendly management of cities and infrastructure	0.37
- Make public facilities energy-efficient, including public schools and daycare centers* - Invest to solve urban problems, such as fine dust and water shortage - Build a smart clean water management system	(0.32) (0.01) (0.04)
2. Promote green industries and eco-friendly manufacturing	0.48
- Develop 100 green enterprises, as well as 5 green industries - Promote eco-friendly manufacturing by building a low-carbon eco-friendly industrial complex	(0.45) (0.04)
3. Promote low-carbon and distributed generation	0.58
- Build smart grids - Promote new renewable energy production - Replace old public vehicles with eco-friendly ones	(0.06) (0.39) (0.13)
Improve job security: 1.0 trillion won	
- Expand the job safety net to all workers - Support those remaining outside the 'employment insurance system' - Improve job training programs to reflect demand in the future - Improve workplace safety and work environment - Create internship opportunities for young adults and offer retraining programs for the middle-aged	- (0.58) (0.07) (0.11) (0.24)

* The Green-Smart School project, which will transform 55 public schools and daycare centers to be energy-efficient and eco-friendly, as well as smart

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

01. National accounts

(year-on-year change, %, chained 2015 year prices)

Period	Real GDP			Final consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital formation		
		Agri., fores. & fisheries	Manufacturing		Private consumption		Construction	Facilities
2013	3.2	4.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.8	6.3	-3.9
2014	3.2	5.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.1	1.4	5.1
2015	2.8	-0.2	1.7	2.6	2.2	5.4	6.9	5.1
2016	2.9	-5.6	2.3	3.0	2.6	6.6	10.0	2.6
2017	3.2	2.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	9.8	7.3	16.5
2018	2.9	0.2	3.3	3.7	3.2	-2.2	-4.6	-2.3
2019p	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.9	1.7	-2.8	-2.5	-7.5
2012 I	2.4	-0.8	0.9	2.2	1.3	4.9	-2.2	11.1
II	2.4	-1.0	1.5	1.5	0.6	-1.3	-3.9	-0.2
III	2.3	0.4	1.6	2.6	2.3	-0.8	-2.7	-2.8
IV	2.5	-0.6	1.6	2.8	2.4	-2.5	-4.7	-3.3
2013 I	2.3	-0.7	2.6	1.8	1.3	-2.9	2.9	-13.4
II	2.9	0.7	2.9	2.7	1.7	3.9	9.1	-4.7
III	3.5	5.4	3.2	2.3	1.7	4.8	8.1	-1.2
IV	3.9	8.7	3.6	2.8	2.2	4.7	4.5	4.4
2014 I	3.8	7.6	4.2	3.4	3.0	5.3	4.3	6.0
II	3.4	5.7	4.2	2.3	1.9	2.4	0.0	4.5
III	3.1	3.9	2.5	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.8	3.9
IV	2.6	4.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	2.1	-0.6	5.8
2015 I	2.4	9.1	1.0	2.2	1.6	4.4	4.5	6.1
II	2.0	-2.1	0.2	2.5	1.8	4.7	5.4	6.0
III	3.3	0.7	2.6	2.3	2.0	6.6	8.1	7.2
IV	3.4	-4.4	3.0	3.3	3.4	5.6	9.1	1.6
2016 I	2.8	-6.4	1.4	3.1	2.5	4.4	9.9	-1.7
II	3.6	-2.7	2.8	3.5	3.3	5.9	9.3	1.0
III	2.8	-7.8	1.7	3.6	3.2	6.5	10.1	1.4
IV	2.6	-5.7	3.2	2.0	1.5	9.1	10.6	9.4
2017 I	3.1	-2.8	4.1	2.3	2.1	12.4	10.7	19.6
II	2.7	3.5	2.1	2.9	2.7	11.5	9.6	19.0
III	3.9	2.8	6.5	3.5	3.0	9.8	6.9	17.3
IV	2.9	3.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	6.2	3.1	10.7
2018 I	3.0	7.4	1.2	4.5	4.1	5.1	0.8	10.5
II	3.1	0.7	3.0	3.5	3.3	-1.8	-2.6	-4.4
III	2.4	-3.9	3.2	3.1	2.7	-6.6	-9.1	-9.2
IV	3.1	-1.0	5.5	3.7	2.7	-4.4	-6.4	-5.5
2019p I	1.8	3.8	1.1	2.5	1.4	-9.0	-8.1	-17.4
II	2.1	-0.5	0.9	3.2	1.8	-2.9	-3.0	-7.0
III	2.0	5.7	1.3	2.9	1.6	-1.4	-2.7	-2.3
IV	2.3	1.2	1.7	3.1	1.9	1.4	2.6	-2.0
2020p I	1.4	-0.4	3.5	-1.7	-4.8	4.7	4.2	7.3

p: Preliminary
Source: Bank of Korea

02. Production, shipment and inventory

(constant prices, 2015=100)

Period	Production index*		Shipment index*		Inventory index*		Service production index	
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)
2017	104.8	2.5	102.8	1.3	105.1	9.0	104.5	1.9
2018	106.4	1.5	102.9	0.1	112.2	6.8	106.9	2.3
2019	106.3	-0.1	102.2	-0.7	108.9	-2.9	108.4	1.4
2017 I	103.5	5.1	101.8	3.0	99.1	-5.9	100.8	2.1
II	104.8	2.4	103.3	1.3	100.4	-1.1	104.6	1.8
III	105.2	5.5	103.0	4.9	100.3	0.2	105.1	2.6
IV	105.5	-2.5	103.2	-3.6	105.1	9.0	107.6	0.9
2018 I	102.7	-0.8	99.8	-2.0	107.9	8.9	103.7	2.9
II	107.2	2.3	103.7	0.4	108.5	8.1	107.1	2.4
III	105.4	0.2	101.6	-1.4	106.8	6.5	106.1	1.0
IV	110.1	4.4	106.5	3.2	112.2	6.8	110.6	2.8
2019 I	100.2	-2.4	98.6	-1.2	109.1	1.1	104.6	0.9
II	106.9	-0.3	102.4	-1.3	110.9	2.2	108.5	1.3
III	105.7	0.3	101.4	-0.2	112.0	4.9	107.7	1.5
IV	112.5	2.2	106.4	-0.1	108.9	-2.9	112.7	1.9
2020 I^{p}	105.2	5.0	99.0	0.4	115.7	6.0	103.6	-1.0
2017 1	100.8	1.7	98.1	0.3	99.5	-5.4	99.4	2.1
2	98.8	8.9	97.3	6.5	99.4	-6.3	97.4	2.2
3	111.0	5.0	110.0	2.6	99.1	-5.9	105.6	2.1
4	104.1	4.4	102.7	2.4	101.2	-2.4	103.1	1.7
5	104.8	2.1	102.5	0.3	104.1	0.0	104.6	1.9
6	105.5	0.8	104.7	1.3	100.4	-1.1	106.1	1.6
7	104.9	2.4	101.8	1.2	103.2	-0.5	103.6	1.4
8	101.3	3.4	99.1	2.9	103.6	1.4	104.0	1.6
9	109.4	10.8	108.1	10.5	100.3	0.2	107.8	5.1
10	99.8	-4.4	96.9	-5.7	104.1	4.3	102.4	-1.1
11	109.4	0.5	108.2	1.0	104.0	4.1	106.4	3.0
12	107.4	-3.6	104.6	-5.9	105.1	9.0	114.1	1.1
2018 1	106.2	5.4	102.5	4.5	107.7	8.2	103.2	3.8
2	93.4	-5.5	91.1	-6.4	107.5	8.1	99.8	2.5
3	108.4	-2.3	105.9	-3.7	107.9	8.9	108.0	2.3
4	106.4	2.2	101.9	-0.8	109.1	7.8	106.1	2.9
5	107.4	2.5	104.9	2.3	108.2	3.9	107.1	2.4
6	107.8	2.2	104.4	-0.3	108.5	8.1	108.2	2.0
7	108.4	3.3	102.5	0.7	110.0	6.6	106.5	2.8
8	105.5	4.1	101.9	2.8	110.3	6.5	105.8	1.7
9	102.3	-6.5	100.5	-7.0	106.8	6.5	106.0	-1.7
10	112.5	12.7	109.1	12.6	109.0	4.7	108.3	5.8
11	109.7	0.3	106.2	-1.8	112.0	7.7	107.7	1.2
12	108.2	0.7	104.2	-0.4	112.2	6.8	115.8	1.5
2019 1	105.2	-0.9	102.2	-0.3	111.5	3.5	105.8	2.5
2	89.6	-4.1	88.8	-2.5	111.8	4.0	99.4	-0.4
3	105.7	-2.5	104.8	-1.0	109.1	1.1	108.7	0.6
4	106.8	0.4	102.2	0.3	113.0	3.6	107.7	1.5
5	108.2	0.7	103.4	-1.4	113.9	5.3	109.5	2.2
6	105.6	-2.0	101.6	-2.7	110.9	2.2	108.2	0.0
7	110.1	1.6	103.5	1.0	116.8	6.2	108.0	1.4
8	103.0	-2.4	100.3	-1.6	113.8	3.2	108.2	2.3
9	104.1	1.8	100.4	-0.1	112.0	4.9	106.8	0.8
10	111.6	-0.8	106.1	-2.7	112.9	3.6	109.1	0.7
11	111.1	1.3	104.3	-1.8	113.3	1.2	110.3	2.4
12	114.8	6.1	108.9	4.5	108.9	-2.9	118.8	2.6
2020 1	102.3	-2.8	94.9	-7.1	115.4	3.5	106.7	0.9
2	99.7	11.3	93.7	5.5	117.2	4.8	100.6	1.2
3^{p}	113.5	7.4	108.3	3.3	115.7	6.0	103.4	-4.9
4^{p}	102.0	-4.5	94.9	-7.1	115.8	2.5	101.1	-6.1

* Including mining, manufacturing, electricity & gas and water industry p: Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

03. Production capacity and operation ratio

(constant prices, 2015=100)

Period	Production capacity index*	y-o-y change (%)	Operation ratio index*	y-o-y change (%)	Capacity utilization rate* (%)
2017	103.1	1.1	98.4	-0.6	73.5
2018	103.0	-0.1	98.8	0.4	73.8
2019	102.9	-0.1	98.5	-0.3	73.2
2017 I	102.3	1.4	97.2	1.3	75.0
II	102.7	1.3	99.6	-1.7	72.7
III	103.3	0.9	99.3	3.2	73.4
IV	104.1	0.7	97.4	-5.0	73.0
2018 I	102.2	-0.1	95.1	-2.2	73.5
II	102.4	-0.3	101.1	1.5	74.1
III	103.4	0.1	97.3	-2.0	74.1
IV	104.0	-0.1	101.8	4.5	73.6
2019 I	102.8	0.6	92.5	-2.7	71.9
II	102.2	-0.2	100.3	-0.8	72.3
III	102.5	-0.9	98.9	1.6	74.6
IV	104.1	0.1	102.4	0.6	74.1
2020 Ip	103.9	1.1	95.0	2.6	73.4
2017 1	102.4	1.4	94.2	-1.9	76.8
2	102.1	1.5	92.8	4.9	73.5
3	102.5	1.5	104.7	1.1	74.8
4	102.6	1.5	98.7	0.1	72.5
5	102.8	1.5	99.8	-2.2	73.3
6	102.8	1.1	100.4	-2.8	72.2
7	103.0	0.9	99.4	-0.8	72.9
8	103.2	0.8	95.3	1.7	73.7
9	103.8	1.0	103.1	8.9	73.6
10	104.0	0.8	93.3	-6.7	74.2
11	104.2	0.8	101.9	-2.0	73.4
12	104.0	0.5	97.1	-6.3	71.4
2018 1	102.3	-0.1	97.6	3.6	73.1
2	102.3	0.2	86.2	-7.1	74.6
3	102.0	-0.5	101.4	-3.2	72.7
4	102.2	-0.4	100.0	1.3	73.5
5	102.2	-0.6	102.0	2.2	74.9
6	102.7	-0.1	101.2	0.8	74.0
7	103.2	0.2	100.4	1.0	73.5
8	103.3	0.1	97.6	2.4	75.4
9	103.7	-0.1	94.0	-8.8	73.4
10	103.9	-0.1	104.6	12.1	74.7
11	104.1	-0.1	101.8	-0.1	73.5
12	103.9	-0.1	99.0	2.0	72.5
2019 1	103.0	0.7	96.8	-0.8	73.1
2	102.6	0.3	82.4	-4.4	71.0
3	102.7	0.7	98.3	-3.1	71.7
4	102.1	-0.1	100.1	0.1	72.4
5	102.2	0.0	101.8	-0.2	72.4
6	102.3	-0.4	98.9	-2.3	72.2
7	102.6	-0.6	103.6	3.2	74.5
8	102.3	-1.0	96.2	-1.4	74.0
9	102.6	-1.1	96.9	3.1	75.3
10	103.1	-0.8	103.7	-0.9	74.2
11	104.6	0.5	100.8	-1.0	73.0
12	104.5	0.6	102.7	3.7	75.1
2020 1	103.8	0.8	91.6	-5.4	75.3
2	103.8	1.2	90.2	9.5	70.7
3p	104.0	1.3	103.2	4.8	74.3
4p	103.9	1.8	91.6	-8.5	68.6

* Manufacturing industry p: Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

04. Consumer goods sales index

(constant prices, 2015=100)

Period	Consumer goods sales index							
	Total		Durable goods		Semi-durable goods		Nondurable goods	
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)
2017	105.9	1.9	110.1	5.3	101.2	-1.1	106.1	1.8
2018	110.5	4.3	116.4	5.7	107.1	5.8	109.2	2.9
2019	113.1	2.4	118.5	1.8	107.7	0.6	112.9	3.4
2017 I	101.3	1.4	102.8	3.4	94.7	-1.8	103.6	1.9
II	105.2	0.9	112.8	3.7	101.0	-2.3	103.6	1.1
III	105.2	3.4	111.1	12.0	90.8	-0.8	108.9	1.4
IV	112.0	2.2	113.9	2.4	118.4	0.6	108.2	2.8
2018 I	106.8	5.4	112.5	9.4	99.0	4.5	107.5	3.8
II	110.5	5.0	119.9	6.3	106.7	5.6	107.7	4.0
III	109.3	3.9	113.8	2.4	98.1	8.0	112.1	2.9
IV	115.4	3.0	119.5	4.9	124.5	5.2	109.5	1.2
2019 I	108.5	1.6	111.4	-1.0	102.5	3.5	109.9	2.2
II	112.7	2.0	119.1	-0.7	110.3	3.4	110.7	2.8
III	111.7	2.2	115.9	1.8	97.7	-0.4	116.0	3.5
IV	119.3	3.4	127.8	6.9	120.3	-3.4	114.9	4.9
2020 I^p	105.3	-2.9	111.9	0.4	82.9	-19.1	112.1	2.0
2017 1	103.3	3.7	94.6	1.8	96.3	-1.0	110.4	6.5
2	95.2	-0.4	100.0	7.8	88.4	-1.0	96.1	-3.6
3	105.4	0.9	113.8	1.2	99.3	-3.2	104.2	2.6
4	103.9	1.8	108.5	5.0	105.5	0.6	101.1	0.8
5	107.6	0.3	114.1	5.3	104.9	-5.1	105.8	0.4
6	104.2	0.8	115.7	0.9	92.7	-2.2	103.9	2.0
7	104.9	2.7	114.9	11.0	91.6	-2.7	106.1	1.0
8	101.3	0.5	107.1	6.1	83.4	-2.0	106.5	-1.1
9	109.5	7.1	111.4	19.5	97.5	2.2	114.0	4.2
10	108.0	-0.4	104.0	-3.1	113.7	-3.8	107.3	2.6
11	115.0	5.4	122.8	11.0	124.6	3.9	107.2	3.4
12	112.9	1.5	114.8	-0.7	117.0	1.7	110.2	2.5
2018 1	105.3	1.9	110.5	16.8	94.3	-2.1	107.7	-2.4
2	101.7	6.8	102.0	2.0	91.6	3.6	106.0	10.3
3	113.3	7.5	125.0	9.8	111.2	12.0	108.7	4.3
4	109.9	5.8	120.2	10.8	107.5	1.9	106.1	4.9
5	112.8	4.8	121.1	6.1	111.8	6.6	109.5	3.5
6	108.7	4.3	118.4	2.3	100.8	8.7	107.6	3.6
7	110.8	5.6	122.3	6.4	98.5	7.5	110.9	4.5
8	107.0	5.6	117.9	10.1	88.7	6.4	110.1	3.4
9	110.0	0.5	101.2	-9.2	107.0	9.7	115.4	1.2
10	113.6	5.2	116.4	11.9	123.5	8.6	107.9	0.6
11	116.2	1.0	122.9	0.1	126.3	1.4	108.6	1.3
12	116.4	3.1	119.2	3.8	123.7	5.7	111.9	1.5
2019 1	109.8	4.3	108.7	-1.6	99.6	5.6	114.8	6.6
2	99.8	-1.9	100.1	-1.9	93.7	2.3	102.3	-3.5
3	116.0	2.4	125.3	0.2	114.2	2.7	112.5	3.5
4	111.4	1.4	118.8	-1.2	108.4	0.8	109.3	3.0
5	116.6	3.4	122.4	1.1	118.0	5.5	113.2	3.4
6	110.0	1.2	116.1	-1.9	104.4	3.6	109.6	1.9
7	110.5	-0.3	118.1	-3.4	98.2	-0.3	112.3	1.3
8	111.4	4.1	118.5	0.5	91.5	3.2	116.9	6.2
9	113.3	3.0	111.1	9.8	103.3	-3.5	118.7	2.9
10	115.8	1.9	121.6	4.5	116.4	-5.7	112.8	4.5
11	120.5	3.7	127.6	3.8	126.5	0.2	114.5	5.4
12	121.6	4.5	134.2	12.6	118.1	-4.5	117.3	4.8
2020 1	111.8	1.8	105.5	-2.9	95.5	-4.1	121.9	6.2
2	97.4	-2.4	100.9	0.8	75.6	-19.3	105.4	3.0
3^p	106.7	-8.0	129.4	3.3	77.7	-32.0	109.0	-3.1
4^p	108.9	-2.2	131.0	10.3	89.6	-17.3	107.0	-2.1

p: Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

05. Machinery orders received and facility investment index

Period	Domestic machinery orders received excluding ship (billion won, constant value)						Facility investment index	
	Total		Public		Private		(2015=100)	y-o-y change (%)
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		
2017	33,273	18.4	2,335	-22.5	30,938	23.2	116.5	14.4
2018	34,857	4.8	2,557	9.5	32,299	4.4	112.3	-3.6
2019	34,549	-0.9	2,385	-6.7	32,164	-0.4	105.3	-6.2
2017 I	8,176	20.8	703	3.9	7,473	22.6	107.2	17.5
II	8,938	21.8	553	-7.5	8,385	24.4	123.6	18.3
III	7,955	31.1	486	0.2	7,469	33.8	118.3	19.1
IV	8,205	3.4	593	-52.6	7,611	13.9	116.8	4.2
2018 I	9,458	15.7	619	-11.9	8,839	18.3	119.1	11.1
II	9,077	1.6	662	19.6	8,416	0.4	117.6	-4.9
III	7,931	-0.3	522	7.6	7,409	-0.8	103.8	-12.3
IV	8,389	2.3	754	27.1	7,635	0.3	108.8	-6.8
2019 I	8,516	-10.0	378	-39.0	8,138	-7.9	96.8	-18.7
II	8,910	-1.8	401	-39.3	8,508	1.1	109.7	-6.7
III	7,450	-6.1	269	-48.4	7,181	-3.1	101.8	-1.9
IV	9,673	15.3	1,336	77.2	8,337	9.2	112.8	3.7
2020 I^{p}	9,900	16.2	709	87.6	9,191	12.9	103.4	6.8
2017 1	2,257	27.5	122	66.0	2,135	25.8	96.8	11.5
2	2,580	6.6	231	-16.1	2,349	9.5	99.3	19.6
3	3,339	29.4	349	6.8	2,990	32.7	125.6	21.1
4	2,893	35.5	246	26.6	2,647	36.4	115.7	16.8
5	2,685	15.1	117	-34.5	2,568	19.2	123.2	20.5
6	3,360	17.0	191	-15.5	3,170	19.8	132.0	17.6
7	2,954	37.3	314	527.3	2,639	25.6	120.3	20.7
8	2,452	39.1	84	-5.3	2,368	41.4	114.3	12.3
9	2,550	18.3	87	-74.8	2,462	36.1	120.4	24.8
10	2,465	27.9	198	199.0	2,267	21.8	100.9	-0.6
11	3,046	23.6	145	-10.0	2,902	25.9	118.7	7.8
12	2,694	-24.0	251	-75.5	2,443	-3.0	130.8	5.0
2018 1	3,556	57.5	277	126.4	3,279	53.6	118.4	22.3
2	2,440	-5.4	143	-38.0	2,297	-2.2	110.2	11.0
3	3,462	3.7	199	-43.0	3,263	9.1	128.7	2.5
4	3,132	8.3	308	25.5	2,823	6.7	119.0	2.9
5	2,930	9.1	126	8.1	2,803	9.2	118.2	-4.1
6	3,016	-10.3	227	19.2	2,789	-12.0	115.6	-12.4
7	2,783	-5.8	116	-63.1	2,667	1.1	110.1	-8.5
8	2,613	6.6	293	249.0	2,320	-2.0	103.3	-9.6
9	2,535	-0.6	114	30.2	2,422	-1.6	98.0	-18.6
10	2,728	10.7	243	22.9	2,484	9.6	107.4	6.4
11	2,526	-17.1	65	-55.2	2,461	-15.2	105.7	-11.0
12	3,136	16.4	446	77.8	2,690	10.1	113.3	-13.4
2019 1	2,722	-23.5	104	-62.4	2,617	-20.2	99.7	-15.8
2	2,454	0.6	139	-3.3	2,316	0.8	82.3	-25.3
3	3,340	-3.5	135	-32.0	3,205	-1.8	108.3	-15.9
4	3,091	-1.3	98	-68.2	2,994	6.0	113.5	-4.6
5	3,008	2.7	169	33.5	2,839	1.3	108.2	-8.5
6	2,810	-6.8	135	-40.6	2,675	-4.1	107.4	-7.1
7	2,590	-6.9	111	-4.4	2,479	-7.0	106.8	-3.0
8	2,373	-9.2	70	-76.0	2,303	-0.8	101.0	-2.2
9	2,487	-1.9	88	-22.5	2,399	-0.9	97.6	-0.4
10	2,557	-6.3	119	-51.0	2,437	-1.9	105.7	-1.6
11	2,766	9.5	108	67.2	2,658	8.0	106.9	1.1
12	4,351	38.7	1,109	148.7	3,242	20.5	125.9	11.1
2020 1	3,341	22.8	274	162.9	3,068	17.2	95.6	-4.1
2	2,895	21.7	203	46.1	2,692	16.3	95.5	16.0
3^{p}	3,664	12.2	232	72.0	3,431	7.1	119.2	10.1
4^{p}	3,086	-0.2	204	108.7	2,882	-3.7	115.1	1.4

p: Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

06. Value of construction completed and domestic construction orders received

(current value, billion)

Period	Value of construction						Domestic construction orders					
	Total		Public		Private		Total		Public		Private	
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)
2017	139,039	15.9	30,314	-1.9	105,033	25.5	142,966	-1.7	33,446	-1.1	104,431	-3.1
2018	138,417	-0.4	28,820	-4.9	106,234	1.1	143,292	0.2	29,371	-12.2	107,006	2.5
2019	132,713	-4.1	27,029	-6.2	102,165	-3.8	152,143	6.2	31,439	7.0	112,097	4.8
2017 I	30,697	25.1	6,931	3.3	22,722	37.6	28,605	-1.1	7,269	-6.2	17,267	-15.6
II	35,692	19.1	8,167	0.8	26,606	29.8	38,778	18.3	7,516	35.0	30,481	14.2
III	34,902	18.0	6,862	-2.8	27,173	28.0	33,685	-8.2	6,954	-12.1	26,586	-1.5
IV	37,748	5.2	8,354	-7.7	28,532	12.1	41,898	-10.8	11,708	-7.1	30,097	-10.4
2018 I	32,531	6.0	6,567	-5.3	25,141	10.6	34,237	19.7	4,648	-36.1	25,067	45.2
II	36,210	1.5	7,738	-5.3	27,723	4.2	34,256	-11.7	6,194	-17.6	27,331	-10.3
III	33,257	-4.7	6,482	-5.5	25,880	-4.8	30,413	-9.7	6,179	-11.1	23,187	-12.8
IV	36,418	-3.5	8,033	-3.8	27,489	-3.7	44,386	5.9	12,351	5.5	31,421	4.4
2019 I	30,262	-7.0	5,676	-13.6	23,886	-5.0	32,340	-5.5	5,399	16.2	23,218	-7.4
II	34,945	-3.5	7,283	-5.9	26,716	-3.6	34,946	2.0	4,808	-22.4	29,383	7.5
III	31,364	-5.7	5,822	-10.2	24,635	-4.8	31,212	2.6	6,692	8.3	20,875	-10.0
IV	36,143	-0.8	8,247	2.7	26,928	-2.0	53,644	20.9	14,539	17.7	38,621	22.9
2020 I[p]	30,776	1.7	5,929	4.4	24,005	0.5	32,867	-1.5	5,707	5.7	26,791	15.4
2017 1	8,996	19.8	1,971	-3.6	6,691	30.1	8,189	11.7	2,250	-16.3	5,935	35.8
2	9,602	29.4	2,130	7.8	7,195	41.5	12,329	23.4	3,084	31.0	5,899	-22.0
3	12,099	26.0	2,831	5.3	8,836	40.7	8,087	-30.2	1,934	-28.7	5,433	-36.3
4	11,222	24.3	2,295	-0.9	8,640	37.2	14,685	35.4	2,119	78.9	11,956	28.6
5	11,341	21.3	2,510	7.9	8,550	29.3	11,462	18.7	1,469	-30.9	9,934	34.0
6	13,128	13.1	3,362	-2.7	9,417	24.2	12,631	2.8	3,927	74.3	8,590	-14.1
7	11,215	17.5	2,225	-1.4	8,718	26.1	8,616	-28.2	1,794	-31.7	6,797	-20.2
8	11,114	13.0	2,070	-11.7	8,796	23.7	12,857	-3.5	3,007	-10.6	9,837	3.9
9	12,574	23.3	2,568	4.4	9,659	34.1	12,213	7.4	2,153	11.8	9,951	10.5
10	10,900	4.1	2,172	-7.5	8,483	10.3	9,748	-34.1	897	-72.1	8,828	-23.3
11	12,153	6.1	2,460	-11.5	9,405	14.4	11,511	-8.8	2,301	-17.6	9,192	-5.5
12	14,696	5.3	3,722	-5.0	10,643	11.7	20,638	5.6	8,510	28.9	12,078	-2.3
2018 1	10,804	20.1	1,969	-0.1	8,582	28.3	12,950	58.1	1,313	-41.7	7,289	22.8
2	9,870	2.8	1,919	-9.9	7,742	7.6	9,460	-23.3	2,100	-31.9	7,284	23.5
3	11,857	-2.0	2,679	-5.3	8,816	-0.2	11,827	46.3	1,235	-36.2	10,493	93.1
4	11,678	4.1	2,294	0.0	9,151	5.9	9,244	-37.1	1,432	-32.4	7,540	-36.9
5	11,533	1.7	2,396	-4.5	8,901	4.1	13,675	19.3	2,783	89.4	10,783	8.5
6	12,999	-1.0	3,048	-9.3	9,671	2.7	11,336	-10.2	1,978	-49.6	9,008	4.9
7	11,216	0.0	2,181	-2.0	8,666	-0.6	10,618	23.2	1,607	-10.4	8,943	31.6
8	11,146	0.3	2,004	-3.2	8,853	0.6	9,101	-29.2	2,173	-27.7	6,073	-38.3
9	10,895	-13.3	2,297	-10.6	8,361	-13.4	10,694	-12.4	2,399	11.4	8,170	-17.9
10	11,162	2.4	2,097	-3.4	8,760	3.3	10,718	10.0	2,130	137.5	8,375	-5.1
11	11,420	-6.0	2,295	-6.7	8,856	-5.8	11,925	3.6	2,845	23.6	8,939	-2.7
12	13,836	-5.8	3,641	-2.2	9,874	-7.2	21,743	5.3	7,376	-13.3	14,106	16.8
2019 1	9,960	-7.8	1,725	-12.4	8,011	-6.7	9,081	-29.9	1,857	41.5	6,607	-9.4
2	8,943	-9.4	1,562	-18.6	7,195	-7.1	7,562	-20.1	1,680	-20.0	5,522	-24.2
3	11,360	-4.2	2,390	-10.8	8,680	-1.5	15,697	32.7	1,862	50.8	11,089	5.7
4	11,015	-5.7	2,140	-6.7	8,581	-6.2	13,105	41.8	1,625	13.5	11,365	50.7
5	11,199	-2.9	1,976	-17.6	8,923	0.2	10,391	-24.0	1,287	-53.8	8,585	-20.4
6	12,731	-2.1	3,168	3.9	9,212	-4.7	11,450	1.0	1,897	-4.1	9,432	4.7
7	10,531	-6.1	1,908	-12.5	8,327	-3.9	8,348	-21.4	1,698	5.7	6,535	-26.9
8	10,513	-5.7	1,931	-3.7	8,341	-5.8	8,597	-5.5	2,322	6.8	5,821	-4.2
9	10,320	-5.3	1,984	-13.6	7,966	-4.7	14,267	33.4	2,672	11.4	8,518	4.3
10	10,864	-2.7	2,087	-0.5	8,488	-3.1	15,106	40.9	1,670	-21.6	13,360	59.5
11	10,982	-3.8	2,265	-1.3	8,433	-4.8	13,335	11.8	2,784	-2.2	10,536	17.9
12	14,297	3.3	3,895	7.0	10,006	1.3	25,203	15.9	10,086	36.7	14,725	4.4
2020 1	9,458	-5.0	1,688	-2.1	7,534	-5.9	10,159	11.9	1,814	-2.3	8,316	25.9
2	9,555	6.9	1,719	10.1	7,626	6.0	10,714	41.7	2,126	26.6	8,565	55.1
3[p]	11,762	3.5	2,522	5.5	8,844	1.9	11,994	-23.6	1,767	-5.1	9,910	-10.6
4[p]	10,821	-1.8	2,041	-4.6	8,499	-1.0	7,227	-44.9	1,053	-35.2	6,084	-46.5

p: Preliminary   Source: Statistics Korea

07. Composite indexes of business cycle indicators, CSI and BSI

Period		Leading index (2015=100)	Cyclical indicator of leading index (2015=100)	Coincident index (2015=100)	Cyclical indicator of coincident index (2015=100)	CSI[1]	BOK BSI[2]	
							Results	Prospects
2016	1	101.9	100.7	101.9	100.3	99.4	66	70
	2	101.9	100.3	102.0	100.2	97.2	64	69
	3	102.3	100.3	102.2	100.1	99.4	66	64
	4	102.7	100.3	102.4	100.1	101.0	66	68
	5	103.2	100.4	102.9	100.3	98.6	69	69
	6	103.5	100.4	103.4	100.5	98.1	71	71
	7	104.0	100.4	103.9	100.7	100.4	72	72
	8	104.5	100.6	104.3	100.8	101.3	73	74
	9	105.0	100.7	104.3	100.6	101.2	71	75
	10	105.5	100.8	104.4	100.4	101.5	72	75
	11	106.0	100.9	104.8	100.6	95.0	71	74
	12	106.5	101.0	105.3	100.8	93.2	73	73
2017	1	107.1	101.2	105.9	101.1	92.4	77	74
	2	107.6	101.3	106.3	101.1	93.6	78	77
	3	108.1	101.4	106.8	101.3	96.0	78	79
	4	108.6	101.5	107.1	101.3	100.6	80	80
	5	109.1	101.6	107.4	101.4	107.6	80	81
	6	109.7	101.7	107.6	101.3	110.8	78	81
	7	110.1	101.7	107.8	101.3	110.9	79	81
	8	110.6	101.8	108.0	101.2	109.6	80	81
	9	110.8	101.7	108.4	101.4	107.3	82	81
	10	111.3	101.7	108.5	101.3	108.8	82	82
	11	111.6	101.6	108.8	101.3	112.0	82	86
	12	111.8	101.4	108.7	101.0	110.6	81	84
2018	1	112.2	101.4	109.0	101.0	109.9	78	83
	2	112.5	101.2	109.4	101.2	108.1	78	81
	3	112.7	101.1	109.8	101.3	108.0	73	79
	4	112.7	100.8	110.0	101.3	107.0	75	75
	5	113.2	100.9	110.1	101.1	107.9	75	78
	6	113.5	100.9	110.2	101.1	105.4	79	77
	7	113.7	100.8	110.3	100.9	100.8	75	81
	8	113.6	100.4	110.4	100.8	98.9	74	76
	9	113.8	100.3	110.4	100.6	100.0	73	76
	10	113.9	100.1	110.5	100.5	99.2	72	78
	11	114.0	99.9	110.6	100.3	95.7	72	74
	12	114.0	99.7	110.7	100.2	96.9	73	73
2019	1	114.2	99.6	110.8	100.2	97.5	68	72
	2	114.4	99.5	110.6	99.8	99.5	71	67
	3	114.7	99.5	110.8	99.7	99.8	72	74
	4	115.1	99.5	111.0	99.7	101.6	72	75
	5	115.3	99.4	111.4	99.9	97.9	73	73
	6	115.4	99.3	111.6	99.9	97.5	75	72
	7	115.4	99.0	111.7	99.8	95.9	73	76
	8	115.7	98.9	112.1	99.9	92.5	70	74
	9	116.1	99.1	112.3	100.0	96.9	71	71
	10	116.8	99.4	112.6	100.0	98.6	73	73
	11	117.5	99.8	112.7	99.9	101.0	73	74
	12	118.3	100.2	113.3	100.2	100.5	75	74
2020	1	118.8	100.3	113.8	100.4	104.2	78	76
	2p	119.0	100.2	113.3	99.8	96.9	67	79
	3p	118.6	99.6	112.1	98.6	78.4	56	66
	4p	118.4	99.1	110.9	97.3	70.8	49	52
	5					77.6	46	45
	6							45

1. Consumer sentiment index　2. Business survey index (manufacturing, seasonally adjusted)
p: Preliminary　Sources: Statistics Korea, Bank of Korea

08. Prices

Period	Consumer prices(2015=100)								Producer prices(2015=100)			
	All Items		Commodity		Services		Core		All Items		Commodity	
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)
2016	101.0	1.0	99.4	-0.6	102.3	2.3	101.6	1.6	98.2	-1.8	96.8	-3.3
2017	102.9	1.9	101.3	1.9	104.3	2.0	103.1	1.5	101.6	3.5	101.1	4.5
2018	104.5	1.5	102.7	1.3	105.9	1.6	104.3	1.2	103.5	1.9	103.3	2.1
2019	104.9	0.4	102.4	-0.3	106.9	0.9	105.2	0.9	-	-	-	-
2016 1	100.4	0.6	99.2	-1.4	101.3	2.3	101.0	1.6	97.6	-3.3	96.0	-5.5
2	100.8	1.1	99.9	-0.5	101.6	2.5	101.2	1.7	97.6	-3.4	96.0	-5.6
3	100.6	0.8	99.1	-1.0	101.8	2.4	101.3	1.7	97.5	-3.3	95.9	-5.5
4	100.8	1.0	99.3	-0.5	101.9	2.3	101.5	1.9	97.7	-3.0	96.2	-5.0
5	100.8	0.8	99.1	-1.2	102.2	2.4	101.7	1.8	97.9	-3.0	96.4	-4.9
6	100.8	0.7	99.1	-1.3	102.2	2.4	101.8	1.8	98.1	-2.7	96.7	-4.5
7	100.6	0.4	98.2	-1.8	102.6	2.1	101.5	1.3	98.0	-2.5	96.5	-4.1
8	100.9	0.5	98.5	-1.6	102.8	2.2	101.6	1.3	98.1	-1.8	96.5	-3.2
9	101.5	1.3	100.0	0.3	102.6	2.2	101.7	1.5	98.3	-1.1	96.8	-2.2
10	101.6	1.5	100.3	0.8	102.7	2.1	102.1	1.8	98.6	-0.1	97.2	-0.8
11	101.5	1.5	100.1	0.8	102.6	2.1	102.0	1.6	99.0	0.7	97.8	0.6
12	101.6	1.3	100.1	0.4	102.8	2.0	101.9	1.2	99.9	1.8	99.2	2.3
2017 1	102.6	2.2	101.4	2.2	103.6	2.3	102.6	1.6	101.4	3.9	101.2	5.4
2	102.9	2.1	101.8	2.0	103.8	2.1	102.8	1.6	101.7	4.3	101.7	6.0
3	102.9	2.3	101.6	2.5	103.9	2.1	102.8	1.5	101.7	4.3	101.5	5.8
4	102.7	2.0	100.9	1.6	104.2	2.2	102.9	1.4	101.5	3.8	101.1	5.1
5	102.8	2.0	101.1	2.1	104.2	2.0	103.1	1.4	101.2	3.4	100.6	4.4
6	102.6	1.8	100.9	1.8	104.0	1.8	103.1	1.3	100.8	2.8	100.0	3.4
7	102.8	2.2	100.6	2.5	104.6	2.0	103.4	1.8	100.9	3.0	100.0	3.6
8	103.4	2.5	101.7	3.2	104.7	1.9	103.4	1.8	101.4	3.3	100.7	4.4
9	103.5	2.0	102.2	2.2	104.5	1.8	103.3	1.6	102.0	3.8	101.7	5.1
10	103.4	1.8	101.7	1.4	104.7	2.0	103.5	1.3	102.1	3.6	101.9	4.8
11	102.6	1.2	100.6	0.5	104.3	1.7	103.1	1.1	102.0	3.0	101.7	4.0
12	103.0	1.4	101.1	1.0	104.6	1.7	103.3	1.4	102.1	2.2	101.8	2.6
2018 1	103.4	0.8	101.5	0.1	105.0	1.3	103.5	0.9	102.5	1.2	102.1	1.0
2	104.2	1.3	102.7	0.8	105.5	1.6	103.9	1.1	103.0	1.2	102.7	1.0
3	104.1	1.2	102.2	0.6	105.7	1.7	104.1	1.3	102.9	1.2	102.6	1.1
4	104.3	1.5	102.3	1.4	105.9	1.7	104.4	1.4	103.0	1.5	102.7	1.6
5	104.3	1.5	102.2	1.1	106.1	1.8	104.5	1.3	103.3	2.1	103.1	2.5
6	104.1	1.5	102.0	1.1	105.9	1.8	104.4	1.2	103.4	2.5	103.2	3.3
7	103.9	1.1	101.3	0.7	106.1	1.5	104.2	0.8	103.9	2.9	103.8	3.8
8	104.9	1.4	103.0	1.3	106.3	1.5	104.3	0.9	104.3	2.9	104.5	3.7
9	105.7	2.1	104.9	2.7	106.2	1.6	104.7	1.3	104.6	2.5	105.0	3.2
10	105.5	2.0	104.4	2.6	106.3	1.5	104.7	1.2	104.3	2.1	104.4	2.5
11	104.7	2.0	103.0	2.4	106.1	1.7	104.6	1.4	103.5	1.5	103.3	1.5
12	104.4	1.3	102.2	1.1	106.1	1.5	104.6	1.3	103.0	0.9	102.4	0.7
2019 1	104.2	0.8	101.6	0.1	106.4	1.4	104.8	1.2	102.9	0.4	102.1	-0.1
2	104.7	0.5	101.9	-0.7	107.0	1.4	105.2	1.3	103.0	0.1	102.0	-0.7
3	104.5	0.4	101.7	-0.5	106.8	1.1	105.1	0.9	103.4	0.5	102.5	0.0
4	104.9	0.6	102.4	0.1	106.9	0.9	105.3	0.9	103.7	0.6	102.9	0.2
5	105.1	0.7	102.8	0.5	106.9	0.8	105.4	0.8	103.8	0.4	103.0	-0.1
6	104.9	0.7	102.4	0.4	106.9	1.0	105.3	0.9	103.5	0.1	102.5	-0.7
7	104.6	0.6	101.4	0.1	107.2	1.0	105.1	1.0	103.5	-0.3	102.4	-1.4
8	104.8	0.0	101.7	-1.3	107.4	1.0	105.3	0.9	103.7	-0.6	102.7	-1.7
9	105.2	-0.4	103.3	-1.6	106.8	0.5	105.3	0.6	103.8	-0.7	103.0	-1.9
10	105.5	0.0	103.6	-0.8	107.0	0.7	105.6	0.8	103.6	-0.6	102.5	-1.8
11	104.9	0.2	102.5	-0.5	106.8	0.7	105.2	0.6	103.4	-0.1	102.3	-1.0
12	105.1	0.7	103.1	0.8	106.8	0.7	105.4	0.7	103.7	0.7	102.7	0.3
2020 1	105.8	1.5	103.9	2.3	107.3	0.8	105.8	1.0	104.1	1.1	102.8	0.8
2	105.8	1.1	103.8	1.8	107.4	0.4	105.9	0.7	103.7	0.7	102.3	0.2
3	105.5	1.0	103.3	1.6	107.3	0.5	105.8	0.7	102.8	-0.5	101.0	-1.5
4	105.0	0.1	102.3	-0.1	107.1	0.2	105.7	0.3	101.9	-1.7	99.4	-3.3
5	104.7	-0.3	101.9	-0.8	107.0	0.1	105.9	0.5	102.0	-1.7	99.5	-3.4

Source: Bank of Korea

09. Employment (I)

Period	Economically active persons (thousand)	y-o-y change	Economically inactive persons (thousand)	y-o-y change	Labor force partication rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
2017	27,748	329	16,183	-5	63.2	60.8	3.7
2018	27,895	148	16,287	104	63.1	60.7	3.8
2019	28,186	291	16,318	31	63.3	60.9	3.8
2017 I	27,262	366	16,556	-20	62.2	59.6	4.3
II	27,993	414	15,906	-85	63.8	61.3	3.8
III	27,961	259	16,006	56	63.6	61.4	3.4
IV	27,775	278	16,263	30	63.1	61.0	3.2
2018 I	27,464	202	16,624	68	62.3	59.6	4.3
II	28,125	132	16,017	110	63.7	61.2	3.9
III	28,080	120	16,131	126	63.5	61.1	3.8
IV	27,912	137	16,375	112	63.0	60.9	3.4
2019 I	27,702	238	16,668	44	62.4	59.6	4.5
II	28,432	307	16,034	18	63.9	61.3	4.1
III	28,328	248	16,222	90	63.6	61.5	3.3
IV	28,283	371	16,346	-29	63.4	61.4	3.1
2017 1	26,886	255	16,904	96	61.4	59.1	3.7
2	27,321	396	16,497	-49	62.4	59.3	4.9
3	27,579	446	16,267	-107	62.9	60.3	4.1
4	27,911	513	15,960	-179	63.6	61.0	4.2
5	27,987	370	15,916	-39	63.7	61.5	3.6
6	28,081	360	15,844	-36	63.9	61.5	3.8
7	28,037	299	15,909	20	63.8	61.6	3.4
8	27,903	214	16,064	102	63.5	61.2	3.6
9	27,943	263	16,044	45	63.5	61.4	3.3
10	27,920	254	16,095	57	63.4	61.4	3.2
11	27,889	276	16,151	34	63.3	61.4	3.1
12	27,516	305	16,543	-1	62.5	60.4	3.3
2018 1	27,232	346	16,840	-64	61.8	59.5	3.7
2	27,348	27	16,744	247	62.0	59.2	4.6
3	27,811	232	16,289	22	63.1	60.2	4.5
4	28,029	117	16,093	134	63.5	60.9	4.1
5	28,184	198	15,956	41	63.9	61.3	4.0
6	28,161	80	16,000	156	63.8	61.4	3.7
7	28,123	86	16,064	155	63.6	61.3	3.7
8	28,039	136	16,172	108	63.4	60.9	4.0
9	28,079	137	16,158	114	63.5	61.2	3.6
10	28,063	143	16,199	105	63.4	61.2	3.5
11	28,092	203	16,192	41	63.4	61.4	3.2
12	27,582	66	16,733	190	62.2	60.1	3.4
2019 1	27,455	223	16,864	23	61.9	59.2	4.5
2	27,649	300	16,734	-11	62.3	59.4	4.7
3	28,002	190	16,408	119	63.1	60.4	4.3
4	28,284	255	16,160	67	63.6	60.8	4.4
5	28,468	283	15,992	36	64.0	61.5	4.0
6	28,545	384	15,951	-50	64.2	61.6	4.0
7	28,480	358	16,050	-15	64.0	61.5	3.9
8	28,216	177	16,330	158	63.3	61.4	3.0
9	28,288	208	16,285	127	63.5	61.5	3.1
10	28,373	311	16,228	28	63.6	61.7	3.0
11	28,380	288	16,245	53	63.6	61.7	3.1
12	28,095	513	16,566	-168	62.9	60.8	3.4
2020 1	27,952	497	16,713	-151	62.6	60.0	4.1
2	27,991	342	16,708	-26	62.6	60.0	4.1
3	27,789	-213	16,923	516	62.2	59.5	4.2
4	27,734	-550	16,991	831	62.0	59.4	4.2
5	28,209	-259	16,548	555	63.0	60.2	4.5

Source: Statistics Korea

10. Employment (II)

Period	Employed persons (thousand)					
	All industry		Manufacturing		SOC & services	
		y-o-y change		y-o-y change		y-o-y change
2017	26,725	316	4,566	-18	20,857	323
2018	26,822	97	4,510	-56	20,953	96
2019	27,123	301	4,429	-81	21,284	331
2017 I	26,100	353	4,530	-120	20,546	494
II	26,919	367	4,579	-21	20,913	383
III	26,998	279	4,570	30	20,986	223
IV	26,883	265	4,586	41	20,986	194
2018 I	26,283	183	4,575	45	20,630	85
II	27,019	101	4,487	-91	21,053	141
III	27,015	17	4,479	-91	21,039	53
IV	26,971	88	4,499	-88	21,090	104
2019 I	26,461	177	4,432	-143	20,856	226
II	27,256	237	4,424	-64	21,343	290
III	27,382	366	4,403	-76	21,427	388
IV	27,393	422	4,458	-41	21,511	421
2017 1	25,878	232	4,503	-170	20,462	406
2	25,979	364	4,549	-99	20,453	469
3	26,443	463	4,539	-91	20,721	608
4	26,744	420	4,542	-60	20,842	492
5	26,992	379	4,586	-22	20,963	396
6	27,020	302	4,608	20	20,933	260
7	27,078	314	4,611	47	21,037	240
8	26,904	208	4,544	25	20,922	162
9	27,011	314	4,555	17	20,999	266
10	27,026	281	4,560	14	21,008	249
11	27,019	257	4,581	32	21,061	220
12	26,604	257	4,618	77	20,888	113
2018 1	26,213	334	4,609	106	20,596	134
2	26,083	104	4,562	14	20,503	49
3	26,555	112	4,554	15	20,792	71
4	26,868	123	4,473	-68	20,979	137
5	27,064	72	4,507	-79	21,054	92
6	27,126	106	4,482	-126	21,127	194
7	27,083	5	4,484	-127	21,114	77
8	26,907	3	4,439	-105	20,967	45
9	27,055	45	4,513	-42	21,036	37
10	27,090	64	4,515	-45	21,068	60
11	27,184	165	4,490	-91	21,241	179
12	26,638	34	4,491	-127	20,962	74
2019 1	26,232	19	4,439	-170	20,683	87
2	26,346	263	4,411	-151	20,806	304
3	26,805	250	4,446	-108	21,079	287
4	27,038	171	4,421	-52	21,196	217
5	27,322	259	4,434	-73	21,376	322
6	27,408	281	4,416	-66	21,458	330
7	27,383	299	4,390	-94	21,456	342
8	27,358	452	4,415	-24	21,391	424
9	27,404	348	4,403	-111	21,434	398
10	27,509	419	4,434	-81	21,508	441
11	27,515	331	4,464	-26	21,576	335
12	27,154	516	4,476	-15	21,447	486
2020 1	26,800	568	4,447	8	21,166	484
2	26,838	492	4,445	34	21,186	380
3	26,609	-196	4,423	-23	20,771	-308
4	26,562	-476	4,377	-44	20,691	-505
5	26,930	-392	4,377	-57	20,989	-388

Source: Statistics Korea

11. Balance of payments (I)

(US $ million)

Period	Current account	Goods			Services	Primary income	Secondary income
			Exports	Imports			
2017	75,230.9	113,592.9	580,310.2	466,717.3	-36,734.1	5,336.9	-6,964.8
2018	77,466.5	110,086.8	626,266.5	516,179.7	-29,369.4	4,901.9	-8,152.8
2019p	59,971.2	76,856.0	561,962.6	485,106.6	-23,020.8	12,198.8	-6,062.8
2017 I	15,980.6	24,699.4	139,598.3	114,898.9	-9,393.4	1,559.5	-884.9
II	14,455.0	27,303.8	142,985.7	115,681.9	-8,111.1	-3,106.4	-1,631.3
III	25,944.5	33,090.7	149,655.5	116,564.8	-8,616.1	3,940.3	-2,470.4
IV	18,850.8	28,499.0	148,070.7	119,571.7	-10,613.5	2,943.5	-1,978.2
2018 I	10,994.0	21,347.8	150,063.5	128,715.7	-9,691.9	2,088.2	-2,750.1
II	18,262.8	29,365.9	157,790.9	128,425.0	-6,131.3	-3,007.0	-1,964.8
III	28,691.1	34,718.1	159,341.5	124,623.4	-7,444.2	3,184.2	-1,767.0
IV	19,518.6	24,655.0	159,070.6	134,415.6	-6,102.0	2,636.5	-1,670.9
2019p I	12,186.3	19,516.0	137,724.7	118,208.7	-7,178.3	1,518.8	-1,670.2
II	10,447.6	17,381.3	140,664.8	123,283.5	-4,359.5	-821.1	-1,753.1
III	19,204.4	19,512.0	139,916.7	120,404.7	-5,366.9	6,029.4	-970.1
IV	18,132.9	20,446.7	143,656.4	123,209.7	-6,116.1	5,471.7	-1,669.4
2017 1	3,401.7	6,687.5	44,498.9	37,811.4	-4,174.6	1,206.7	-317.9
2	7,438.6	9,432.3	44,777.1	35,344.8	-2,198.4	755.2	-550.5
3	5,140.3	8,579.6	50,322.3	41,742.7	-3,020.4	-402.4	-16.5
4	3,184.0	10,925.8	48,155.0	37,229.2	-2,494.3	-4,669.9	-577.6
5	4,262.1	7,675.6	46,728.9	39,053.3	-2,807.2	36.4	-642.7
6	7,008.9	8,702.4	48,101.8	39,399.4	-2,809.6	1,527.1	-411.0
7	7,467.4	9,920.7	47,108.0	37,187.3	-3,304.6	1,534.5	-683.2
8	6,139.4	8,647.3	47,834.3	39,187.0	-2,309.0	592.1	-791.0
9	12,337.7	14,522.7	54,713.2	40,190.5	-3,002.5	1,813.7	-996.2
10	6,890.0	9,417.9	46,115.1	36,697.2	-3,602.5	1,547.2	-472.6
11	7,474.3	11,165.6	51,690.0	40,524.4	-3,303.6	272.6	-660.3
12	4,486.5	7,915.5	50,265.6	42,350.1	-3,707.4	1,123.7	-845.3
2018 1	2,556.9	7,338.0	52,187.5	44,849.5	-4,654.4	1,543.5	-1,670.2
2	3,226.7	4,793.3	44,983.4	40,190.1	-2,723.5	1,553.1	-396.2
3	5,210.4	9,216.5	52,892.6	43,676.1	-2,314.0	-1,008.4	-683.7
4	1,490.4	9,402.2	51,521.7	42,119.5	-1,970.1	-5,269.2	-672.5
5	8,792.3	10,550.2	53,843.1	43,292.9	-1,930.4	900.8	-728.3
6	7,980.1	9,413.5	52,426.1	43,012.6	-2,230.8	1,361.4	-564.0
7	8,874.4	10,685.3	54,312.9	43,627.6	-2,837.4	1,692.5	-666.0
8	8,581.2	10,927.6	53,535.2	42,607.6	-2,127.7	444.3	-663.0
9	11,235.5	13,105.2	51,493.4	38,388.2	-2,479.1	1,047.4	-438.0
10	9,473.6	10,522.2	57,482.0	46,959.8	-2,055.0	1,414.7	-408.3
11	5,130.6	7,504.9	51,813.9	44,309.0	-2,193.6	341.8	-522.5
12	4,914.4	6,627.9	49,774.7	43,146.8	-1,853.4	880.0	-740.1
2019p 1	3,296.4	5,752.9	49,534.4	43,781.5	-3,534.5	1,678.8	-600.8
2	3,850.3	5,424.4	40,206.0	34,781.6	-1,543.0	454.6	-485.7
3	5,039.6	8,338.7	47,984.3	39,645.6	-2,100.8	-614.6	-583.7
4	-393.2	5,608.9	48,418.3	42,809.4	-1,269.5	-4,183.3	-549.3
5	5,175.5	5,503.1	48,103.4	42,600.3	-950.6	1,294.7	-671.7
6	5,665.3	6,269.3	44,143.1	37,873.8	-2,139.4	2,067.5	-532.1
7	6,584.6	6,182.4	48,423.8	42,241.4	-1,547.7	2,468.3	-518.4
8	4,860.7	4,630.9	45,328.0	40,697.1	-1,557.5	2,022.4	-235.1
9	7,759.1	8,698.7	46,164.9	37,466.2	-2,261.7	1,538.7	-216.6
10	7,827.2	8,028.2	49,119.9	41,091.7	-1,718.7	1,826.9	-309.2
11	5,974.8	7,390.9	46,497.3	39,106.4	-1,893.9	967.0	-489.2
12	4,330.9	5,027.6	48,039.2	43,011.6	-2,503.5	2,677.8	-871.0
2020p 1	1,006.5	1,928.8	43,444.2	41,515.4	-2,481.0	1,685.5	-126.8
2	6,366.9	6,419.6	41,649.3	35,229.7	-1,332.9	1,247.7	32.5
3	5,960.5	6,655.4	46,075.3	39,419.9	-1,392.8	927.3	-229.4
4	-3,124.3	823.6	36,393.6	35,570.0	-1,417.0	-2,285.5	-245.4

p: Preliminary   Source: Bank of Korea

12. Balance of payments (II)

(US $ million)

Period	Financial account*	Direct investment	Portfolio investment	Financial derivatives	Other investment	Reserve assets	Capital account
2017	84,425.3	16,156.5	57,853.0	-8,253.3	14,312.0	4,357.1	-26.8
2018	76,934.4	26,037.8	47,420.7	-1,502.4	-12,517.4	17,495.7	316.7
2019p	60,950.5	24,965.3	40,121.0	5,974.2	-11,576.2	1,466.2	-64.2
2017 I	19,114.9	7,140.3	8,131.0	-2,951.0	6,061.1	733.5	39.2
II	12,386.9	4,050.0	11,965.1	-2,066.8	-1,775.6	214.2	-60.4
III	29,836.8	4,851.8	23,755.5	-350.9	1,731.7	-151.3	-5.9
IV	23,086.7	114.4	14,001.4	-2,884.6	8,294.8	3,560.7	0.3
2018 I	13,615.6	3,062.4	13,783.0	-3,696.1	-2,325.3	2,791.6	-17.7
II	13,703.1	7,970.3	5,775.1	-867.5	-8,977.3	9,802.5	52.8
III	28,892.5	9,606.2	8,540.8	2,095.7	6,503.5	2,146.3	62.7
IV	20,723.2	5,398.9	19,321.8	965.5	-7,718.3	2,755.3	218.9
2019p I	12,106.1	7,703.4	13,207.4	488.5	-10,328.2	1,035.0	-38.8
II	11,522.0	6,768.8	2,754.6	3,821.0	2,060.9	-3,883.3	15.2
III	16,031.5	4,689.2	7,272.9	1,974.2	-380.3	2,475.5	-9.6
IV	21,290.9	5,803.9	16,886.1	-309.5	-2,928.6	1,839.0	-31.0
2017 1	4,325.0	3,301.6	4,794.5	-146.9	-3,879.7	255.5	42.9
2	9,012.8	4,333.5	1,003.6	-1,593.2	5,420.5	-151.6	-2.0
3	5,777.1	-494.8	2,332.9	-1,210.9	4,520.3	629.6	-1.7
4	1,863.3	1,773.0	3,460.2	-912.4	-2,286.6	-170.9	-26.4
5	2,118.2	872.7	5,511.1	-413.3	-3,930.8	78.5	-1.9
6	8,405.4	1,404.3	2,993.8	-741.1	4,441.8	306.6	-32.1
7	8,911.6	637.2	2,727.2	-79.2	5,497.6	128.8	17.1
8	9,399.0	1,953.7	11,338.8	-161.3	-4,079.2	347.0	-21.8
9	11,526.2	2,260.9	9,689.5	-110.4	313.3	-627.1	-1.2
10	7,192.7	198.6	313.3	-555.6	5,809.4	1,427.0	-7.4
11	9,369.1	-1.4	1,616.1	-877.1	7,262.0	1,369.5	38.8
12	6,524.9	-82.8	12,072.0	-1,451.9	-4,776.6	764.2	-31.1
2018 1	4,640.5	885.9	3,516.5	-1,310.9	104.9	1,444.1	-6.1
2	3,634.2	253.1	9,867.3	-888.1	-5,757.8	159.7	-13.3
3	5,340.9	1,923.4	399.2	-1,497.1	3,327.6	1,187.8	1.7
4	37.2	2,189.0	4,070.4	-749.3	-8,591.9	3,119.0	47.7
5	8,438.8	5,146.4	2,068.3	-203.5	-2,280.3	3,707.9	11.8
6	5,227.1	634.9	-363.6	85.3	1,894.9	2,975.6	-6.7
7	10,504.8	2,603.9	-3,553.7	1,023.1	8,946.4	1,485.1	-6.7
8	8,506.4	4,805.0	2,208.1	756.6	1,972.3	-1,235.6	-3.9
9	9,881.3	2,197.3	9,886.4	316.0	-4,415.2	1,896.8	73.3
10	10,656.5	3,298.3	6,891.9	509.1	-2,200.4	2,157.6	82.3
11	3,406.3	131.0	5,218.7	304.2	-2,205.6	-42.0	-9.5
12	6,660.4	1,969.6	7,211.2	152.2	-3,312.3	639.7	146.1
2019p 1	2,739.3	1,566.6	5,012.3	-161.4	-3,842.9	164.7	-29.4
2	3,071.4	2,499.3	3,408.7	123.5	-2,373.8	-586.3	-14.8
3	6,295.4	3,637.5	4,786.4	526.4	-4,111.5	1,456.6	5.4
4	674.7	3,605.2	3,812.6	557.1	-6,194.9	-1,105.3	-19.5
5	4,911.9	2,618.5	-626.9	886.7	3,368.2	-1,334.6	37.1
6	5,935.4	545.1	-431.1	2,377.2	4,887.6	-1,443.4	-2.4
7	5,792.5	1,404.1	5,171.3	525.8	-2,973.4	1,664.7	-3.6
8	4,167.1	1,070.9	-807.2	850.6	4,200.2	-1,147.4	-0.6
9	6,071.9	2,214.2	2,908.8	597.8	-1,607.1	1,958.2	-5.4
10	10,242.3	1,038.9	2,825.0	-329.5	6,218.8	489.1	-14.7
11	5,341.0	4,003.2	4,825.6	-203.9	-5,191.9	1,908.0	-4.6
12	5,707.6	761.8	9,235.5	223.9	-3,955.5	-558.1	-11.7
2020p 1	2,554.3	1,937.7	418.3	343.4	-1,606.7	1,461.6	-16.3
2	5,498.5	1,234.2	2,503.2	931.7	925.1	-95.7	-3.6
3	5,770.4	2,479.5	7,639.8	2,334.1	2,237.9	-8,920.9	-20.1
4	-6,320.1	108.6	4,101.7	1,846.1	-17,401.4	5,024.9	-3.2

* Positive figures represent net outflows, and negative figures represent net inflows. p: Preliminary Source: Bank of Korea

13. Financial indicators

(period average)

Period		Yields (%)					Stock
		Call rate (1 day)	CD (91 days)	Treasury bonds (3 years)	Treasury bonds (5 years)	Corporate bonds (3 years, AA-)	KOSPI (end-period)
2016	1	1.49	1.67	1.63	1.77	2.09	1,912
	2	1.49	1.64	1.47	1.59	1.95	1,917
	3	1.49	1.63	1.50	1.61	1.98	1,996
	4	1.49	1.61	1.47	1.57	1.94	1,994
	5	1.49	1.58	1.46	1.55	1.91	1,983
	6	1.28	1.43	1.33	1.41	1.79	1,970
	7	1.23	1.36	1.22	1.25	1.65	2,016
	8	1.23	1.35	1.24	1.26	1.65	2,035
	9	1.24	1.34	1.31	1.35	1.70	2,044
	10	1.23	1.35	1.36	1.41	1.78	2,008
	11	1.23	1.42	1.61	1.74	2.02	1,983
	12	1.22	1.54	1.69	1.87	2.16	2,026
2017	1	1.24	1.50	1.64	1.82	2.10	2,068
	2	1.23	1.49	1.67	1.86	2.13	2,092
	3	1.23	1.48	1.71	1.91	2.21	2,160
	4	1.23	1.43	1.68	1.86	2.20	2,205
	5	1.23	1.39	1.69	1.91	2.22	2,347
	6	1.24	1.38	1.67	1.86	2.21	2,392
	7	1.24	1.39	1.74	1.94	2.28	2,403
	8	1.23	1.39	1.78	1.99	2.32	2,363
	9	1.25	1.38	1.79	1.99	2.33	2,394
	10	1.24	1.38	2.03	2.25	2.57	2,523
	11	1.26	1.45	2.15	2.36	2.71	2,476
	12	1.51	1.66	2.10	2.30	2.65	2,467
2018	1	1.49	1.66	2.19	2.44	2.72	2,566
	2	1.49	1.65	2.28	2.54	2.82	2,427
	3	1.49	1.65	2.27	2.50	2.83	2,446
	4	1.47	1.65	2.19	2.44	2.79	2,515
	5	1.50	1.65	2.25	2.53	2.86	2,423
	6	1.49	1.65	2.18	2.44	2.81	2,326
	7	1.49	1.65	2.10	2.34	2.75	2,295
	8	1.50	1.65	2.02	2.24	2.66	2,323
	9	1.54	1.65	1.95	2.13	2.40	2,343
	10	1.52	1.68	2.01	2.16	2.45	2,030
	11	1.51	1.71	1.94	2.05	2.40	2,097
	12	1.77	1.91	1.83	1.89	2.30	2,041
2019	1	1.75	1.87	1.81	1.88	2.26	2,205
	2	1.76	1.87	1.80	1.87	2.25	2,195
	3	1.76	1.90	1.79	1.84	2.24	2,141
	4	1.75	1.86	1.74	1.77	2.21	2,204
	5	1.75	1.84	1.68	1.72	2.15	2,042
	6	1.76	1.80	1.50	1.53	2.00	2,131
	7	1.63	1.68	1.38	1.42	1.86	2,025
	8	1.51	1.49	1.16	1.20	1.69	1,968
	9	1.52	1.54	1.29	1.35	1.79	2,063
	10	1.35	1.46	1.36	1.44	1.86	2,083
	11	1.28	1.52	1.49	1.59	2.00	2,088
	12	1.28	1.53	1.39	1.48	1.95	2,198
2020	1	1.27	1.47	1.37	1.48	1.96	2,119
	2	1.24	1.42	1.25	1.36	1.85	1,987
	3	0.98	1.23	1.09	1.27	1.84	1,755
	4	0.74	1.10	1.02	1.26	2.15	1,948
	5	0.70	1.02	0.88	1.13	2.18	2,030

Source: Bank of Korea

14. Monetary indicators

(period average, billion won)

Period		Reserves		M1		M2		Lf	
			y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)
2016		137,441.5	13.9	734,411.8	15.4	2,342,621.3	7.3	3,229,857.2	8.1
2017		151,858.1	10.5	802,016.5	9.2	2,471,225.6	5.5	3,445,685.0	6.7
2018		164,963.2	8.6	841,014.4	4.9	2,626,902.0	6.3	3,686,392.2	7.0
2019		178,948.7	8.5	876,942.0	4.3	2,809,943.7	7.0	3,979,136.5	7.9
2016	7	135,906.7	11.4	735,172.2	13.8	2,352,245.1	6.9	3,242,338.3	7.6
	8	139,073.9	14.1	738,120.9	13.0	2,377,323.1	7.2	3,270,365.6	8.0
	9	142,079.6	12.3	751,408.5	12.9	2,383,040.5	6.9	3,288,026.0	7.8
	10	141,103.5	12.3	753,367.3	12.5	2,391,059.2	7.1	3,305,950.4	8.1
	11	141,757.2	11.8	762,639.7	12.5	2,406,393.5	7.3	3,328,489.7	8.2
	12	143,458.7	12.0	776,589.6	12.4	2,414,040.9	7.5	3,337,069.4	8.1
2017	1	147,380.8	12.3	780,995.5	11.6	2,417,635.8	6.9	3,359,110.8	8.0
	2	150,092.9	11.3	776,362.5	9.7	2,420,285.6	5.9	3,365,200.1	7.4
	3	145,049.0	9.1	789,187.8	10.6	2,436,994.7	6.2	3,387,986.2	7.3
	4	149,630.1	10.8	791,859.3	9.9	2,450,220.9	6.6	3,404,957.2	7.4
	5	149,446.2	9.9	791,074.8	9.5	2,454,386.7	6.1	3,416,320.2	7.1
	6	150,519.7	10.9	798,890.2	9.3	2,470,861.1	5.9	3,440,571.4	6.7
	7	149,955.1	10.3	804,853.4	9.5	2,472,110.4	5.1	3,454,563.6	6.5
	8	152,170.5	9.4	805,103.3	9.1	2,485,629.9	4.6	3,472,041.5	6.2
	9	154,578.6	8.8	810,905.0	7.9	2,492,388.4	4.6	3,483,119.8	5.9
	10	159,248.2	12.9	826,892.1	9.8	2,504,594.2	4.7	3,501,084.6	5.9
	11	155,623.3	9.8	817,624.5	7.2	2,521,786.3	4.8	3,521,139.1	5.8
	12	158,603.1	10.6	830,003.7	6.9	2,527,641.3	4.7	3,541,553.2	6.1
2018	1	157,220.1	6.7	830,732.8	6.3	2,551,196.0	5.5	3,573,130.0	6.4
	2	163,852.7	9.2	839,555.2	8.1	2,570,764.6	6.2	3,596,261.3	6.9
	3	160,760.7	10.8	840,991.0	6.6	2,578,361.8	5.8	3,616,028.6	6.7
	4	161,527.1	8.0	841,002.2	6.2	2,590,840.7	5.7	3,629,830.4	6.6
	5	160,475.5	7.4	839,880.5	6.2	2,600,274.3	5.9	3,643,255.3	6.6
	6	164,397.3	9.2	846,240.2	5.9	2,622,268.3	6.1	3,671,956.8	6.7
	7	163,223.4	8.8	843,752.8	4.8	2,637,421.8	6.7	3,698,202.0	7.1
	8	165,629.2	8.8	837,607.5	4.0	2,651,503.4	6.7	3,718,480.4	7.1
	9	170,529.6	10.3	845,523.7	4.3	2,652,829.5	6.4	3,734,526.2	7.2
	10	170,478.9	7.1	840,678.4	1.7	2,674,506.5	6.8	3,759,646.9	7.4
	11	168,326.2	8.2	840,084.9	2.7	2,692,974.8	6.8	3,786,039.7	7.5
	12	173,137.8	9.2	846,123.7	1.9	2,699,882.3	6.8	3,809,349.2	7.6
2019	1	170,871.6	8.7	847,765.3	2.1	2,716,722.0	6.5	3,838,826.3	7.4
	2	177,604.3	8.4	855,633.1	1.9	2,730,481.9	6.2	3,850,189.3	7.1
	3	174,831.7	8.8	862,572.7	2.6	2,752,723.9	6.8	3,889,792.1	7.6
	4	175,703.9	8.8	866,144.1	3.0	2,763,058.0	6.6	3,909,977.2	7.7
	5	176,320.7	9.9	866,643.4	3.2	2,771,633.0	6.6	3,929,454.2	7.9
	6	179,501.6	9.2	873,802.8	3.3	2,799,248.0	6.7	3,965,907.0	8.0
	7	175,752.8	7.7	875,495.7	3.8	2,811,543.7	6.6	3,993,671.0	8.0
	8	181,175.3	9.4	877,062.9	4.7	2,832,566.1	6.8	4,023,017.6	8.2
	9	183,277.0	7.5	887,411.7	5.0	2,853,272.0	7.6	4,048,352.3	8.4
	10	182,921.2	7.3	885,065.7	5.3	2,874,176.1	7.5	4,073,019.4	8.3
	11	182,848.9	8.6	898,607.6	7.0	2,901,465.4	7.7	4,105,907.7	8.4
	12	186,575.9	7.8	927,098.5	9.6	2,912,434.1	7.9	4,121,523.7	8.2
2020	1	191,811.4	12.3	945,103.8	11.5	2,929,009.2	7.8	4,152,317.6	8.2
	2	191,866.5	8.0	957,889.6	12.0	2,954,603.8	8.2	4,178,247.4	8.5
	3	195,193.8	12.0	988,826.3	14.6	2,982,619.8	8.4	4,213,812.2	8.3
	4[p]	196,412.8	11.8	1,012,290.1	16.9	3,015,816.3	9.1	4,247,278.4	8.6

Source: Bank of Korea

15. Exchange rates

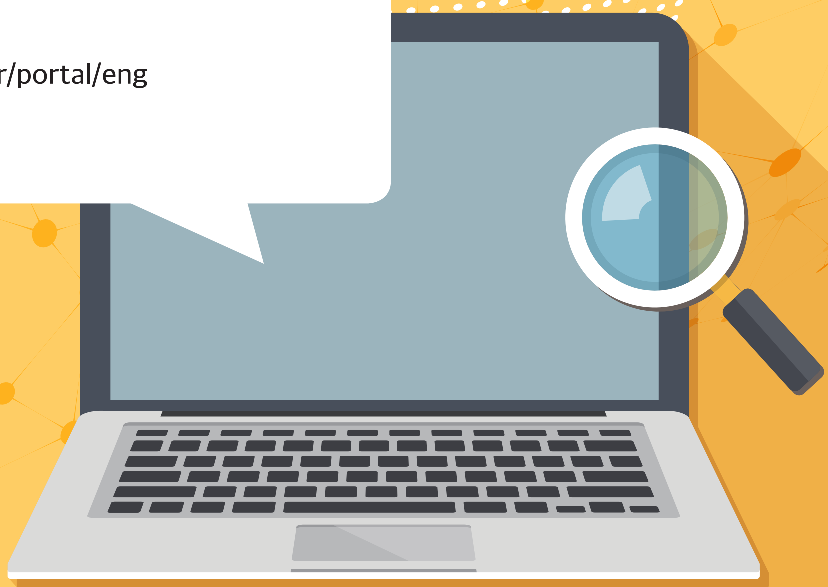
(end-period)

Period		US $/₩		100¥/₩		Euro/₩	
		Won	y-o-y change (%)	Won	y-o-y change (%)	Won	y-o-y change (%)
2016		1,208.5	3.1	1,036.8	6.7	1,267.6	-1.0
2017		1,071.4	-11.3	949.1	-8.5	1,279.3	0.9
2018		1,181.1	4.4	1013.2	6.8	1,279.2	0.0
2019		1,157.8	3.6	1,063.5	5.0	1,297.4	1.4
2016	7	1,125.7	-3.5	1,073.7	14.3	1,246.7	-2.3
	8	1,118.5	-4.9	1,086.3	12.0	1,246.9	-5.3
	9	1,096.3	-8.2	1,083.7	8.7	1,230.3	-8.5
	10	1,145.2	0.3	1,094.4	15.9	1,257.1	0.2
	11	1,168.5	1.6	1,038.8	10.9	1,244.3	2.1
	12	1,208.5	3.1	1,036.8	6.7	1,267.6	-1.0
2017	1	1,157.8	-4.2	1,017.9	0.1	1,239.5	-6.3
	2	1,132.1	-8.4	1,004.0	-7.5	1,198.6	-11.1
	3	1,116.1	-3.2	998.5	-2.7	1,192.6	-8.8
	4	1,130.1	-1.2	1,016.0	-4.0	1,228.1	-5.4
	5	1,123.9	-5.6	1,014.3	-5.4	1,255.6	-5.4
	6	1,139.6	-2.2	1,017.6	-10.1	1,304.0	0.7
	7	1,119.1	-0.6	1,012.3	-5.7	1,315.7	5.5
	8	1,122.8	0.4	1,017.4	-6.3	1,335.6	7.1
	9	1,146.7	4.6	1,020.4	-5.8	1,350.9	9.8
	10	1,125.0	-1.8	994.2	-9.2	1,310.1	4.2
	11	1,082.4	-7.4	966.5	-7.0	1,282.7	3.1
	12	1,071.4	-11.3	949.1	-8.5	1,279.3	0.9
2018	1	1,071.5	-7.5	985.0	-3.2	1,329.1	7.2
	2	1,071.0	-5.4	997.3	-0.7	1,310.4	9.3
	3	1,066.5	-4.4	1,001.5	0.3	1,312.0	10.0
	4	1,076.2	-4.8	985.9	-3.0	1,304.5	6.2
	5	1,081.3	-3.8	994.0	-2.0	1,261.3	0.5
	6	1,121.7	-1.6	1,014.8	-0.3	1,297.0	-0.5
	7	1,116.7	-0.2	1,006.0	-0.6	1,307.4	-0.6
	8	1,108.8	-1.2	998.7	-1.8	1,293.2	-3.2
	9	1,112.7	-3.0	981.2	-3.8	1,294.6	-4.2
	10	1,140.6	1.4	1,008.9	1.5	1,294.0	-1.2
	11	1,121.8	3.6	989.0	2.3	1,277.7	-0.4
	12	1,118.1	4.4	1,013.2	6.8	1,279.2	0.0
2019	1	1,170.2	4.3	1,024.8	4.0	1,283.1	-3.5
	2	1,117.8	4.4	1,007.6	1.0	1,271.5	-3.0
	3	1,137.8	6.7	1,028.2	2.7	1,277.5	-2.6
	4	1,158.2	7.6	1,037.0	5.2	1,295.3	-0.7
	5	1,190.0	10.1	1,085.8	9.2	1,324.8	5.0
	6	1,156.8	3.1	1,073.4	5.8	1,315.1	1.4
	7	1,182.0	5.8	1,088.5	8.2	1,318.8	0.9
	8	1,215.2	9.6	1,140.7	14.2	1,343.8	3.9
	9	1,201.3	8.0	1,113.4	13.5	1,314.6	1.6
	10	1,168.4	2.4	1,074.1	6.5	1,303.2	0.7
	11	1,179.3	5.1	1,076.9	8.9	1,298.5	1.6
	12	1,157.8	3.6	1,063.5	5.0	1,297.4	1.4
2020	1	1,183.5	5.9	1,086.7	6.0	1,035.8	1.8
	2	1,215.9	8.8	1,110.0	10.2	1,337.6	5.2
	3	1,222.6	7.5	1,130.8	10.0	1,348.7	5.6
	4	1,225.2	5.8	1,147.1	10.6	1,326.4	2.4
	5	1,239.4	4.2	1,150.6	6.0	1,372.6	3.6

Source: Bank of Korea

Useful websites

- **Ministry of Economy and Finance**
  http://english.moef.go.kr
- **Korea Development Institute**
  http://www.kdi.re.kr/kdi_eng
- **Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy**
  http://english.motie.go.kr
- **Financial Services Commission**
  http://www.fsc.go.kr/eng
- **Financial Supervisory Service**
  http://english.fss.or.kr
- **Fair Trade Commission**
  http://www.ftc.go.kr/eng
- **Ministry of Employment and Labor**
  http://www.moel.go.kr/english
- **Bank of Korea**
  http://www.bok.or.kr/eng
- **Statistics Korea**
  http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng



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