



PRESS RELEASE	 BANK OF KOREA
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2020-07-23	Sun Im Kim: (82-2) 759-5239 (production) sikim@bok.or.kr Min Su Park: (82-2) 759-5237 (expenditure) mspark@bok.or.kr

Real Gross Domestic Product: Second Quarter of 2020
(Advance Estimate)

1 Quarter on quarter

Real gross domestic product (chained volume measure of GDP) decreased by 3.3 percent in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the previous quarter.

Real gross domestic income (GDI) decreased by 2.0 percent compared to the previous quarter.

On the expenditure side, private consumption was up by 1.4 percent, as expenditures on durable goods (e.g. motor vehicles, home appliances) increased.

Government consumption rose by 1.0 percent, with increased expenditures on goods.

Construction investment contracted by 1.3 percent, as building construction decreased.

Facilities investment declined by 2.9 percent, driven by a decrease in transportation equipment.

Exports fell by 16.6 percent, due to decreases in motor vehicles and coal & petroleum products. Imports decreased by 7.4 percent, owing to reduced imports of crude oil.

Growth Rates by Component of Expenditure

(at chained 2015 year prices, S.A. series)

(percentage change over previous quarter)

	2018 ^f				2019 ^p				2020 ^p	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross Domestic Product	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	-0.3	1.0	0.4	1.3	-1.3	-3.3
Final consumption expenditure	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	-4.4	1.3
(Private)	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	-6.5	1.4
(Government)	2.2	0.4	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.0
Gross fixed capital formation	2.1	-4.0	-4.2	1.9	-2.5	2.3	-2.7	4.7	0.5	-1.1
(Construction)	1.3	-2.7	-6.9	2.3	-0.7	2.9	-6.4	8.0	0.5	-1.3
(Facilities)	4.7	-8.9	-3.3	2.4	-8.5	2.6	1.7	2.6	0.2	-2.9
(Intellectual property products)	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.6
Exports of goods & services	3.7	1.0	4.2	-1.6	-3.1	1.9	4.5	0.6	-1.4	-16.6
(Goods)	3.4	0.6	5.0	-2.6	-3.7	1.1	5.2	1.0	-1.0	-16.5
(Services)	6.4	4.0	-1.9	5.4	1.0	7.5	-0.2	-2.5	-3.2	-17.6
Imports of goods & services	5.4	-2.2	-0.8	1.0	-3.2	2.9	1.2	0.4	-3.6	-7.4
(Goods)	7.1	-2.2	-1.2	1.7	-4.0	3.1	1.6	0.7	-2.3	-5.2
(Services)	-0.7	-1.9	0.6	-1.5	0.0	2.2	-0.4	-0.9	-8.6	-16.6
Gross Domestic Income	1.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.6	-0.6	-2.0

On the production side, agriculture, forestry & fishing decreased by 9.7 percent, as crop yields declined.

Manufacturing fell by 9.0 percent, due to decreases in transportation equipment and computer & electronic and optical products.

Electricity, gas & water supply rose by 2.8 percent, due to improvement in generation efficiency despite a decrease in sales of electricity.

Construction fell by 0.2 percent, owing to a decrease in building construction.

Services decreased by 1.1 percent, mainly in wholesale & retail trade, accommodation & food services, transportation & storage and cultural & other services.

Growth Rates by Type of Economic Activity

(at chained 2015 year prices, S.A. series)

(percentage change over previous quarter)

	2018 ^f				2019 ^p				2020 ^p	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross Domestic Product	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	-0.3	1.0	0.4	1.3	-1.3	-3.3
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1.4	-2.1	-3.4	2.8	5.8	-5.5	2.9	-1.5	3.7	-9.7
Manufacturing	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.1	-2.9	1.0	1.8	1.8	-1.0	-9.0
Electricity, gas & water supply	-5.6	3.9	-0.1	2.6	2.0	7.5	-13.8	5.5	9.9	2.8
Construction	1.4	-2.0	-4.3	0.1	-1.2	3.1	-3.7	3.7	0.2	-0.2
Services ¹⁾	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	-2.4	-1.1

Note: 1) Includes wholesale & retail trade; accommodation & food services; transportation & storage; finance & insurance; real estate; information & communication; business activities; public administration, defense & social security; education; health & social work; and cultural & other services.

2 Year on year

Real GDP (chained volume measure of GDP) decreased by 2.9 percent year on year in the second quarter of 2020.

Growth Rates by Type of Economic Activity and Component of Expenditure (at chained 2015 year prices, original series)

(percentage change over previous year)

	2018 ^f					2019 ^p					2020 ^p	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Ann.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Ann.	Q1	Q2
Gross Domestic Product	3.0	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.4	-2.9
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	7.4	0.7	-3.9	-1.0	0.2	3.8	-0.5	5.7	1.2	2.3	-0.4	-5.1
Manufacturing	1.2	3.0	3.2	5.5	3.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.3	3.5	-6.7
Electricity, gas & water supply	-2.7	-1.2	-2.9	0.2	-1.7	8.3	12.3	-3.5	-0.7	4.3	7.2	2.7
Construction	1.2	-0.6	-5.8	-4.9	-2.8	-7.4	-2.6	-2.4	1.2	-2.5	3.0	-0.2
Services ¹⁾	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.9	0.2	-1.7
Final consumption expenditure	4.5	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.9	-1.7	-1.4
(Private)	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	-4.8	-4.1
(Government)	5.6	4.2	4.5	7.0	5.3	5.9	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.0
Gross fixed capital formation	5.1	-1.8	-6.6	-4.4	-2.2	-9.0	-2.9	-1.4	1.4	-2.8	4.7	1.1
(Construction)	0.8	-2.6	-9.1	-6.4	-4.6	-8.1	-3.0	-2.7	2.6	-2.5	4.2	0.1
(Facilities)	10.5	-4.4	-9.2	-5.5	-2.3	-17.4	-7.0	-2.3	-2.0	-7.5	7.3	1.5
(Intellectual property products)	7.0	5.0	4.2	1.9	4.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.2
Exports of goods & services	0.3	4.1	4.0	7.3	4.0	0.2	1.2	1.6	3.7	1.7	5.6	-13.6
(Goods)	-0.1	2.9	3.8	6.3	3.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1	3.4	0.5	6.3	-12.2
(Services)	4.0	13.2	6.2	14.3	9.4	8.4	12.5	14.1	5.8	10.2	1.2	-22.2
Imports of goods & services	3.4	1.8	-1.7	3.3	1.7	-5.1	-0.2	1.8	1.2	-0.6	0.9	-9.2
(Goods)	3.5	1.8	-2.3	5.2	2.0	-5.7	-0.6	2.2	1.3	-0.8	3.1	-5.2
(Services)	3.3	1.9	0.8	-3.6	0.5	-2.8	1.3	0.2	0.8	-0.2	-7.8	-24.7
Gross Domestic Income	2.7	2.1	0.4	1.2	1.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-2.0

Note: 1) Includes wholesale & retail trade; accommodation & food services; transportation & storage; finance & insurance; real estate; information & communication; business activities; public administration, defense & social security; education; health & social work; and cultural & other services.

National Income Statistics

1. Scope of measurement

The national income statistics estimate total economic activity in Korea, *i.e.* the production and expenditures of all economic agents, including households, enterprises and the government.

Production boundary: goods are counted as output even when they are not meant for sale (*e.g.* when they are for self-consumption), whereas in the case of services, non-paid domestic work and personal services (*e.g.* for self-consumption) are excluded from the production boundary.

Illegal economic activities, such as smuggling, gambling and prostitution, are likewise currently not included in national income, even though they should be captured as production activities for comprehensive measurement of production and expenditures.

2. Methods of measurement

Estimation under the output approach (production-side national income) is carried out as follows:

Nominal value-added is derived by first estimating the values of output and intermediate input and then subtracting the value of intermediate input from that of output. If the value of intermediate input cannot be determined separately, it is calculated using the value-added ratio obtained from the Bank of Korea's quarterly and annual financial statement analysis reports.

Statistics under the expenditure approach (expenditure-side national income) are estimated directly using a variety of raw data on the amounts of money spent on final products.

The two sets of national income statistics, one estimated via the output approach and the other via expenditures, should therefore be identical. Due to differences in the data used and the methods of estimation, however, statistical discrepancies occur, which are identified on the expenditures side.

3. Dissemination

The Bank of Korea officially announces five types of sequential national income statistics. They are “advance” and “preliminary” quarterly estimates, and “Gross National Income (preliminary),” “National Accounts (preliminary)” and “National Accounts (final)” annual estimates.

The “advance” quarterly estimates are released within 28 days of the quarter’s end, and give the first look at Korea’s real GDP, including the rates and amounts of growth by type of economic activity and by component of expenditure. The “preliminary” quarterly estimates provide more detailed analyses, *e.g.* of GDP valued at current prices by type of economic activity and by component of expenditure, and of GNI and savings and investment ratios, within 70 days of the end of the quarter.

Various consolidated accounts, sectoral accounts and supporting tables are published in the “Gross National Income (preliminary),” “National Accounts (preliminary)” and “National Accounts (final)” annual estimates. “Gross National Income (preliminary)” is released at around three months after the relevant year has ended. “National Accounts (preliminary)” and “National Accounts (final)” are released at around six months after the relevant year has ended and six months after the following year has ended, respectively.

4. Notes on statistical use

Due to the non-additive characteristics of real GDP statistics estimated through the chain-weighted method, the total value (*i.e.* GDP) and those of its components (*i.e.* the values added by economic activity) do not match except in the reference year and the year following.

National Income Statistics and National Accounts are derived statistics estimated using various raw data, such as monthly industrial statistics, corporate financial statements, balance of payments, and government finance statistics, which may differ from the raw data in some respects.