

**PRESS
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Gross National Income: Third Quarter of 2024
(Preliminary)**I. Overview**

Real gross domestic product (real GDP, chained volume measure of GDP) increased by 0.1 percent in the third quarter of 2024 compared to the previous quarter, consistent with the figure given in the advance estimate.

Real gross national income (real GNI) increased by 1.4 percent in the third quarter of 2024 compared to the previous quarter.

GDP and GNI Growth Rates¹⁾
(at chained 2020 year prices, S.A. series)

	(percentage change over previous quarter)											
	2 0 2 2 ^f				2 0 2 3 ^p				2 0 2 4 ^p			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Real GDP	0.5	0.8	0.4	-0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	-0.2	0.1	
	(3.5)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(2.1)	(3.3)	(2.3)	(1.5)	
Real GNI	0.4	-0.9	-0.8	0.4	1.9	-0.9	2.1	0.6	2.4	-1.4	1.4	
	(0.6)	(-1.2)	(-0.4)	(-1.0)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(3.6)	(3.5)	(4.8)	(3.4)	(2.7)	

Note: 1) Figures in parentheses are the year-on-year rates of growth of the original series.

II. Real Gross Domestic Product

Quarter-on-quarter

On the production side, manufacturing increased by 0.2 percent mainly due to increases in transportation equipment and machinery & equipment.

Construction fell by 1.4 percent, as building construction decreased.

Services expanded by 0.2 percent, with increases in human health & social work and information & communication, despite decreases in wholesale and retail trade, accommodation & food services, and cultural & other services.

Growth Rates by Type of Economic Activities

(at chained 2020 year prices, S.A. series)

(percentage change over previous quarter)

	2 0 2 2 ^f				2 0 2 3 ^p				2 0 2 4 ^p		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Gross Domestic Product	0.5	0.8	0.4	-0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	-0.2	0.1
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-0.6	-2.2	1.2	1.1	-3.4	2.6	-0.1	-7.4	1.8	4.4	2.4
Manufacturing	3.2	-0.5	0.1	-4.0	1.6	3.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.2
Electricity, gas & water supply	2.5	2.0	-1.1	-0.1	-6.8	3.1	3.1	1.8	-0.1	-1.0	5.9
Construction	-1.4	-0.4	2.2	2.7	1.2	-2.7	3.7	-3.5	5.5	-6.0	-1.4
Services ¹⁾	-0.2	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2

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; human health & social work; and cultural & other services.

On the expenditure side, private consumption rose by 0.5 percent, as expenditures on goods (e.g., electricity, gas & other fuels, and motor vehicles) and services (e.g., health services and transport services) both increased.

Government consumption grew by 0.6 percent, with increased expenditures on social security benefits in kind (e.g., expenditures on health care benefits).

Construction investment shrank by 3.6 percent as building construction decreased.

Facilities investment went up by 6.5 percent, as investment in machinery (e.g., semiconductor manufacturing equipment) and transportation equipment (e.g., aircraft) both increased.

Exports decreased by 0.2 percent, as exports of motor vehicles and chemical products decreased. Imports rose by 1.6%, mainly due to increased imports of machinery & equipment.

Growth Rates by Expenditures on GDP

(at chained 2020 year prices, S.A. series)

	(percentage change over previous quarter)											
	2 0 2 2 ^f				2 0 2 3 ^p				2 0 2 4 ^p			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Gross Domestic Product	0.5	0.8	0.4	-0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	-0.2	0.1	
Final consumption expenditure	-0.7	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	-0.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	
(Private)	-1.0	2.9	1.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	-0.2	0.5	
(Government)	0.1	0.9	0.2	2.4	0.4	-2.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	
Gross fixed capital formation	-1.5	0.4	2.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.5	-1.0	1.1	-1.4	0.2	
(Construction)	-3.3	0.0	-0.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.9	-3.8	3.3	-1.7	-3.6	
(Facilities)	-1.5	1.4	5.7	-0.8	-1.4	0.4	-2.0	2.8	-2.0	-1.2	6.5	
(Intellectual property products)	2.6	-0.3	5.0	-2.2	-0.2	1.0	0.8	-0.2	0.8	-0.9	0.0	
Exports of goods & services	3.0	-1.2	-0.3	-3.7	4.2	1.1	1.9	3.9	1.8	1.2	-0.2	
(Goods)	3.6	-1.1	-1.4	-4.1	4.9	0.3	2.0	3.9	1.6	1.1	-0.3	
(Services)	-0.4	-2.2	6.1	-1.7	0.5	5.5	1.6	4.0	3.0	1.8	0.2	
Imports of goods & services	-1.4	1.4	4.1	-2.5	3.9	-1.8	0.3	1.6	-0.4	1.6	1.6	
(Goods)	-0.8	1.0	3.9	-3.5	3.5	-3.9	-1.0	1.3	-0.3	1.6	1.9	
(Services)	-4.0	2.9	5.4	2.5	6.1	7.7	5.5	2.8	-0.7	1.5	0.5	
Gross National Income	0.4	-0.9	-0.8	0.4	1.9	-0.9	2.1	0.6	2.4	-1.4	1.4	

Year-on-year

Real GDP increased by 1.5 percent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2024.

Growth Rates by Type of Economic Activities and Expenditures on GDP

(at chained 2020 year prices, original series)

(percentage change over previous year)

	2 0 2 2 ^f					2 0 2 3 ^p					2 0 2 4 ^p		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Ann.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Ann.	Q1	Q2	Q3
Gross Domestic Product	3.5	3.0	3.4	1.1	2.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.4	3.3	2.3	1.5
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.4	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	-3.2	1.4	1.0	-8.0	-2.6	-3.2	-1.7	1.1
Manufacturing	4.4	3.7	4.2	-2.0	2.5	-3.0	0.8	1.7	7.0	1.7	6.5	4.6	3.2
Electricity, gas & water supply	1.2	4.8	3.5	4.6	3.5	-6.9	-5.0	-0.6	1.7	-2.9	7.4	3.8	6.8
Construction	-1.2	-1.4	2.2	3.2	0.9	6.1	3.6	5.1	-1.1	3.1	3.0	-0.7	-5.7
Services ¹⁾	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5
Final consumption expenditure	4.9	4.3	4.5	3.1	4.2	4.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.7
(Private)	4.3	4.5	5.3	2.9	4.2	4.7	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.4
(Government)	6.3	3.8	2.2	3.7	4.0	4.0	0.9	0.9	-0.8	1.3	-0.5	2.3	2.6
Gross fixed capital formation	-2.3	-2.5	2.8	1.3	-0.2	2.7	2.8	0.8	-0.3	1.4	0.9	-0.9	-1.2
(Construction)	-5.0	-4.5	-2.1	-2.6	-3.5	1.7	1.7	4.3	-1.2	1.5	1.6	-0.5	-5.7
(Facilities)	-4.9	-5.5	4.8	4.8	-0.3	4.7	3.8	-3.9	-0.2	1.1	-1.0	-2.5	5.9
(Intellectual property products)	8.5	7.2	10.8	5.1	7.8	2.3	3.5	-0.4	1.4	1.7	2.5	0.5	-0.2
Exports of goods & services	7.8	5.6	5.4	-2.4	3.9	-1.1	0.9	3.2	11.4	3.6	9.1	9.0	6.8
(Goods)	7.9	6.5	5.3	-3.2	3.9	-1.7	-0.7	2.7	11.3	2.9	8.0	8.7	6.3
(Services)	7.3	0.4	6.1	1.9	3.8	2.5	10.2	5.8	12.0	7.7	14.8	10.6	9.3
Imports of goods & services	5.2	2.0	8.2	1.5	4.2	7.1	3.4	-0.2	3.9	3.5	-0.4	3.1	4.4
(Goods)	7.2	3.0	8.7	0.4	4.7	5.0	-0.6	-5.1	-0.3	-0.3	-3.8	1.5	4.5
(Services)	-4.0	-2.7	6.1	6.6	1.5	17.7	23.6	23.6	23.9	22.3	16.0	9.5	4.2
Gross National Income	0.6	-1.2	-0.4	-1.0	-0.5	0.6	0.9	3.6	3.5	2.2	4.8	3.4	2.7

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

III Gross National Income and Gross Saving & Investment Ratios

Nominal GNI fell by 0.5 percent in the third quarter of 2024 relative to the quarter before, a decline smaller than the decrease in nominal GDP (-0.8%), as net factor income from the rest of the world increased.

Real GNI increased by 1.4 percent compared to the previous quarter, increasing more than real GDP (0.1%) as trading losses from changes in the terms of trade shrank with improved terms of trade, and as net factor income from the rest of the world increased.

The **GDP deflator** rose by 3.5 percent year-on-year.

Growth Rates of National Income and GDP Deflator

(S.A. series)

(trillion won, %)

	2 0 2 2 ^f				2 0 2 3 ^p				2 0 2 4 ^p		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Nominal											
Gross National Income ¹⁾	582.3 (0.8) <7.6>	591.9 (1.7) <5.2>	588.3 (-0.6) <4.4>	589.3 (0.2) <2.2>	605.8 (2.8) <4.0>	607.7 (0.3) <2.7>	611.1 (0.6) <3.9>	618.7 (1.2) <4.9>	639.8 (3.4) <5.8>	645.5 (0.9) <6.0>	642.0 (-0.5) <5.1>
Net Factor Income from the Rest of the World	4.6	7.8	7.4	8.3	16.8	12.5	8.1	4.8	7.7	7.3	9.0
Gross Domestic Product ¹⁾	577.7 (1.0) <7.5>	584.1 (1.1) <6.0>	581.0 (-0.5) <3.6>	581.0 (0.0) <1.7>	589.1 (1.4) <2.1>	595.2 (1.0) <1.8>	603.1 (1.3) <3.8>	613.8 (1.8) <5.5>	632.1 (3.0) <7.3>	638.3 (1.0) <7.2>	633.0 (-0.8) <5.0>
Real											
Gross National Income ¹⁾	541.0 (0.4) <0.6>	536.1 (-0.9) <-1.2>	531.9 (-0.8) <-0.4>	534.1 (0.4) <-1.0>	544.4 (1.9) <0.6>	539.8 (-0.9) <0.9>	551.3 (2.1) <3.6>	554.5 (0.6) <3.5>	567.5 (2.4) <4.8>	559.5 (-1.4) <3.4>	567.1 (1.4) <2.7>
Net Factor Income from the Rest of the World	3.8	5.7	7.4	8.7	14.4	9.5	8.4	5.9	5.9	4.4	9.2
Gross Domestic Product ¹⁾	549.3 (0.5) <3.5>	553.7 (0.8) <3.0>	555.8 (0.4) <3.4>	553.3 (-0.5) <1.1>	555.8 (0.4) <1.1>	558.8 (0.6) <1.0>	563.0 (0.8) <1.4>	565.6 (0.5) <2.1>	573.0 (1.3) <3.3>	571.6 (-0.2) <2.3>	572.2 (0.1) <1.5>
GDP Deflator²⁾	3.9	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.4	3.4	3.9	4.8	3.5

Notes: 1) Figures in parentheses are the percentage changes over the previous quarters, while those in angle brackets are the percentage changes over the previous year.

2) Percentage changes over the previous year, original series.

The **gross saving ratio** (gross saving / gross national disposable income) stood at 34.4 percent, 0.8 percentage points lower than in the previous quarter, as final consumption expenditure (0.8%) increased while nominal gross national disposable income (-0.4%) decreased.

The **gross domestic investment ratio** (gross capital formation / GNDI) was 29.9 percent, 0.8 percentage points lower than in the previous quarter, as gross capital formation (-2.9%) decreased more than gross national disposable income (-0.4%).

Gross Saving & Investment Ratios¹⁾

(at current prices, S.A. series)

	(trillion won, %)											
	2 0 2 2 ^f				2 0 2 3 ^p				2 0 2 4 ^p			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Gross national disposable income (A)	581.7 (0.9)	590.5 (1.5)	587.8 (-0.5)	589.2 (0.2)	604.9 (2.7)	606.6 (0.3)	609.5 (0.5)	617.2 (1.3)	638.6 (3.5)	644.1 (0.9)	641.3 (-0.4)	
Final consumption expenditure (B)	370.7 (0.6)	386.2 (4.2)	393.7 (1.9)	398.6 (1.3)	402.2 (0.9)	402.7 (0.1)	406.1 (0.8)	409.7 (0.9)	414.2 (1.1)	417.2 (0.7)	420.5 (0.8)	
Gross capital formation (C)	181.9 (-5.1)	191.8 (5.4)	203.4 (6.1)	197.4 (-3.0)	197.5 (0.0)	198.1 (0.3)	190.7 (-3.8)	188.3 (-1.3)	189.6 (0.7)	197.8 (4.3)	192.0 (-2.9)	
Gross fixed capital formation (D)	178.9 (-0.2)	182.8 (2.2)	189.7 (3.8)	190.6 (0.5)	190.6 (0.0)	192.0 (0.7)	194.8 (1.5)	193.2 (-0.8)	197.5 (2.2)	195.1 (-1.2)	195.8 (0.4)	
Gross saving (E=A-B)	211.0 (1.5)	204.3 (-3.2)	194.1 (-5.0)	190.6 (-1.8)	202.7 (6.4)	203.9 (0.6)	203.5 (-0.2)	207.5 (2.0)	224.3 (8.1)	227.0 (1.2)	220.8 (-2.7)	
Gross saving ratio (E/A)	36.3	34.6	33.0	32.3	33.5	33.6	33.4	33.6	35.1	35.2	34.4	
Gross domestic investment ratio (C/A)	31.3	32.5	34.6	33.5	32.6	32.7	31.3	30.5	29.7	30.7	29.9	
Gross domestic fixed investment ratio (D/A)	30.8	31.0	32.3	32.4	31.5	31.7	32.0	31.3	30.9	30.3	30.5	

Note: 1) Figures in parentheses are the percentage changes over the previous quarters.

※ Further statistics may be found at the Bank of Korea's Economic Statistics System website (<https://ecos.bok.or.kr>).

National Income Statistics

1. Scope of Measurement

The national income statistics estimate total economic activity in Korea (e.g., 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 a 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 the 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 (e.g., GDP) and those of its components (e.g., the values added by economic activity) do not match except in the reference year and in 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.