

**PRESS  
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**Gross National Income: Second Quarter of 2022**  
**(Preliminary)****I. Overview**

**Real gross domestic product (chained volume measure of GDP)** increased by 0.7 percent in the second quarter of 2022 compared to the previous quarter, unchanged from the figure given in the advance estimate.

**Real gross national income (GNI)** decreased by 1.3 percent in the second quarter of 2022 compared to the previous quarter.

**GDP and GNI Growth Rates<sup>1)</sup>**

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

(percentage change over previous quarter)

	2 0 2 0 <sup>f</sup>				2 0 2 1 <sup>p</sup>				2 0 2 2 <sup>p</sup>	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Real GDP	-1.3	-3.0	2.3	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.7
	(1.5)	(-2.5)	(-0.9)	(-0.9)	(2.2)	(6.2)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(3.0)	(2.9)
Real GNI	-0.6	-2.0	2.5	1.4	2.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	1.0	-1.3
	(0.3)	(-1.5)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(4.2)	(5.8)	(2.7)	(1.1)	(-0.4)	(-1.1)

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 decreased by 0.7 percent, mainly in chemicals & chemical products and basic metals.

Construction fell by 0.1 percent, as specialized construction decreased, despite an increase in building construction.

Services grew by 1.8 percent, with increases in 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)									
	2 0 2 0 <sup>f</sup>				2 0 2 1 <sup>p</sup>				2 0 2 2 <sup>p</sup>	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	-1.3	-3.0	2.3	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.7
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.3	-6.3	-0.6	3.4	6.9	-9.8	8.2	0.7	1.6	-8.7
Manufacturing	-0.7	-8.8	7.6	2.5	3.9	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	3.3	-0.7
Electricity, gas & water supply	5.3	-1.3	-1.5	4.0	3.1	-1.5	0.3	0.2	2.7	-0.6
Construction	0.0	-1.4	-3.7	1.1	0.1	-1.7	-1.2	2.2	-1.6	-0.1
Services <sup>1)</sup>	-2.3	-1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.9	0.0	1.8

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 was up by 2.9 percent, as expenditures on semi-durable goods (e.g. clothing & footwear) and services (e.g. recreation & culture, restaurants & accommodation services) increased.

Government consumption rose by 0.7 percent, mainly due to increased expenditures on social security benefits in kind.

Construction investment expanded by 0.2 percent, as building construction increased, despite a decrease in civil engineering.

Facilities investment grew by 0.5 percent, as machinery increased, despite a decrease in transportation equipment.

Exports fell by 3.1 percent, due to decreases in chemical products and basic metals. Imports contracted by 1.0 percent, owing to decreased imports of crude oil and natural gas.

### **Growth Rates by Component of Expenditure**

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

(percentage change over previous quarter)

	2 0 2 0 <sup>f</sup>				2 0 2 1 <sup>p</sup>				2 0 2 2 <sup>p</sup>	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	-1.3	-3.0	2.3	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.7
Final consumption expenditure	-4.4	1.0	0.3	-0.9	1.4	3.4	0.4	1.5	-0.4	2.3
(Private)	-6.6	1.1	0.3	-1.1	1.2	3.3	0.0	1.5	-0.5	2.9
(Government)	1.7	0.7	0.3	-0.2	1.6	3.5	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation	0.8	-0.6	0.7	1.3	2.2	-0.1	-1.7	1.1	-2.6	0.3
(Construction)	1.4	-2.7	-2.3	2.4	0.1	-1.5	-2.0	2.0	-3.9	0.2
(Facilities)	-0.4	1.5	5.9	-0.2	6.8	0.9	-3.0	-0.2	-3.9	0.5
(Intellectual property products)	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.0
Exports of goods & services	-0.7	-14.5	15.7	3.2	4.1	-0.7	1.1	3.2	3.6	-3.1
(Goods)	-0.8	-13.9	17.4	3.0	3.4	-1.0	0.4	3.6	4.0	-2.8
(Services)	0.0	-17.8	4.4	4.2	9.0	1.2	5.2	1.1	1.3	-5.0
Imports of goods & services	-2.6	-5.4	6.2	-0.2	5.6	2.7	-0.3	3.5	-0.6	-1.0
(Goods)	-1.7	-3.5	7.5	0.1	6.6	1.9	1.2	3.7	0.3	-2.0
(Services)	-5.7	-12.9	0.7	-1.7	1.1	6.8	-7.3	2.1	-5.1	4.1
<b>Gross National Income</b>	-0.6	-2.0	2.5	1.4	2.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	1.0	-1.3

**(Year on year)**

Real GDP increased by 2.9 percent year on year in the second quarter of 2022.

**Growth Rates by Type of Economic Activity and Component of Expenditure**

(at chained 2015 year prices, original series)

	(percentage change over previous year)											
	2 0 2 0 <sup>f</sup>					2 0 2 1 <sup>P</sup>					2 0 2 2 <sup>P</sup>	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Ann.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Ann.	Q1	Q2
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	1.5	-2.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	2.2	6.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.0	2.9
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-2.2	-8.6	-8.9	-3.2	-5.8	3.2	-1.5	7.7	5.2	3.8	0.1	0.9
Manufacturing	3.5	-6.5	-1.0	0.0	-1.1	4.6	14.1	5.7	3.9	6.9	3.2	2.9
Electricity, gas & water supply	6.0	-1.6	6.3	6.2	4.1	4.5	4.0	5.4	1.9	4.0	1.7	2.7
Construction	2.7	-0.6	-2.7	-3.5	-1.3	-3.9	-4.1	-2.1	-0.7	-2.6	-2.5	-0.6
Services <sup>1)</sup>	0.7	-1.3	-1.0	-1.6	-0.8	1.6	4.5	3.9	5.2	3.8	4.1	4.3
Final consumption expenditure	-1.6	-1.2	-2.0	-4.1	-2.2	1.7	4.2	4.2	6.8	4.2	5.0	3.9
(Private)	-4.7	-3.9	-4.3	-6.4	-4.8	1.4	3.8	3.4	6.2	3.7	4.3	3.9
(Government)	6.9	6.3	4.8	2.4	5.1	2.4	5.4	6.6	8.4	5.6	6.6	3.7
Gross fixed capital formation	5.3	2.9	4.0	2.3	3.5	4.4	4.1	1.4	1.4	2.8	-3.5	-2.9
(Construction)	6.2	1.5	0.5	-0.8	1.5	-2.3	-1.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-5.5	-3.7
(Facilities)	6.7	5.0	10.8	6.8	7.2	14.5	13.7	4.2	4.2	9.0	-6.2	-6.6
(Intellectual property products)	1.9	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.4	5.3	3.8
Exports of goods & services	5.7	-12.3	-1.5	1.4	-1.7	6.3	23.3	7.8	7.9	10.8	7.3	4.6
(Goods)	5.7	-10.9	1.0	3.4	-0.2	7.8	23.8	6.1	6.6	10.5	7.1	5.0
(Services)	5.8	-21.0	-16.6	-10.7	-11.1	-2.6	19.9	20.5	17.1	13.2	9.0	2.4
Imports of goods & services	0.6	-8.1	-2.9	-2.2	-3.1	5.8	15.0	7.8	12.0	10.1	5.3	1.5
(Goods)	2.3	-4.6	1.5	2.1	0.3	10.6	16.8	9.9	14.1	12.8	7.3	3.2
(Services)	-5.9	-21.2	-19.5	-18.8	-16.3	-12.8	7.0	-1.4	2.3	-1.8	-4.1	-6.5
<b>Gross National Income</b>	0.3	-1.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	4.2	5.8	2.7	1.1	3.4	-0.4	-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; human health & social work; and cultural & other services.

### III Gross National Income and Gross Saving & Investment Ratios

**Nominal GNI** rose by 1.3 percent in the second quarter of 2022 relative to the quarter before, increasing less than nominal GDP (1.5%) as net factor income from the rest of the world decreased.

**Real GNI** fell by 1.3 percent compared to the previous quarter, as net factor income from the rest of the world decreased and the terms of trade worsened, despite an expansion of real GDP (0.7%).

The **GDP deflator** was up by 2.1 percent year on year.

#### Growth Rates of National Income and GDP Deflator

(S.A. series)

(trillion won, %)

	2 0 2 0 <sup>f</sup>				2 0 2 1 <sup>p</sup>				2 0 2 2 <sup>p</sup>	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>(Nominal)</b>										
Gross National Income <sup>1)</sup>	484.7 (-1.4) <1.7>	479.3 (-1.1) <-0.9>	493.0 (2.8) <0.6>	500.7 (1.6) <2.0>	512.6 (2.4) <5.6>	522.0 (1.8) <8.9>	525.7 (0.7) <6.7>	534.3 (1.6) <6.8>	539.2 (0.9) <5.1>	546.3 (1.3) <4.5>
Net factor income from the rest of the world	4.5	3.5	3.2	5.8	7.8	7.3	3.9	4.0	6.4	5.5
Gross Domestic Product <sup>1)</sup>	480.2 (-1.3) <1.0>	475.8 (-0.9) <-1.0>	489.8 (2.9) <1.5>	494.9 (1.1) <1.8>	504.9 (2.0) <5.1>	514.7 (1.9) <8.1>	521.8 (1.4) <6.6>	530.3 (1.6) <7.2>	532.8 (0.5) <5.4>	540.8 (1.5) <5.1>
<b>(Real)</b>										
Gross National Income <sup>1)</sup>	457.1 (-0.6) <0.3>	447.9 (-2.0) <-1.5>	459.1 (2.5) <0.0>	465.4 (1.4) <1.3>	476.4 (2.4) <4.2>	473.5 (-0.6) <5.8>	471.9 (-0.3) <2.7>	470.1 (-0.4) <1.1>	474.7 (1.0) <-0.4>	468.4 (-1.3) <-1.1>
Net factor income from the rest of the world	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.8	6.9	6.5	4.4	3.0	5.3	4.4
Gross Domestic Product <sup>1)</sup>	463.7 (-1.3) <1.5>	449.7 (-3.0) <-2.5>	460.3 (2.3) <-0.9>	465.8 (1.2) <-0.9>	473.9 (1.7) <2.2>	477.8 (0.8) <6.2>	478.8 (0.2) <4.0>	485.2 (1.3) <4.2>	488.3 (0.6) <3.0>	491.9 (0.7) <2.9>
<b>GDP Deflator<sup>2)</sup></b>	-0.5	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.1

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 34.2 percent, 1.5 percentage points lower than in the previous quarter, as the final consumption expenditure (3.7%) increased more than the nominal gross national disposable income (1.2%).

The **gross domestic investment ratio** (gross capital formation/GNDI) was 32.3 percent, 1.7 percentage points higher than in the previous quarter, due to an increase in facilities investment.

### Gross Saving & Investment Ratios<sup>1)</sup>

(at current prices, S.A. series)

(trillion won, %)

	2 0 2 0 <sup>f</sup>				2 0 2 1 <sup>p</sup>				2 0 2 2 <sup>p</sup>	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross national disposable income (A)	483.8	479.2	491.9	499.6	511.5	520.3	525.3	533.7	538.7	545.2
	(-1.2)	(-0.9)	(2.6)	(1.6)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(0.9)	(1.2)
Final consumption expenditure (B)	309.7	312.2	314.9	313.6	319.8	332.9	335.2	344.1	346.2	358.8
	(-4.1)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(-0.4)	(2.0)	(4.1)	(0.7)	(2.7)	(0.6)	(3.7)
Gross capital formation (C)	151.4	158.1	153.9	155.3	157.6	165.9	167.1	174.2	164.7	176.2
	(0.2)	(4.4)	(-2.6)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(5.2)	(0.8)	(4.3)	(-5.4)	(7.0)
(Gross fixed capital formation, D)	150.8	150.3	152.7	153.7	159.4	162.3	164.2	168.1	164.6	168.6
	(1.3)	(-0.4)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(3.7)	(1.8)	(1.2)	(2.3)	(-2.1)	(2.4)
Gross saving (E=A-B)	174.1	167.1	176.9	186.0	191.7	187.4	190.1	189.6	192.5	186.3
	(4.5)	(-4.0)	(5.9)	(5.1)	(3.1)	(-2.2)	(1.4)	(-0.3)	(1.6)	(-3.2)
Gross saving ratio (E/A)	36.0	34.9	36.0	37.2	37.5	36.0	36.2	35.5	35.7	34.2
Gross domestic investment ratio (C/A)	31.3	33.0	31.3	31.1	30.8	31.9	31.8	32.6	30.6	32.3
(Gross domestic fixed investment ratio, D/A)	31.2	31.4	31.0	30.8	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.5	30.6	30.9

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, *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.