

<<Boao Forum for Asia >>

图书基本信息

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章节摘录

版权页：插图： In 2011, Korea's market exchange-based GDP reached US\$1.12 trillion, the 15th largest globally, up by US\$101.4 billion, or a real 3.6%, year-on-year. Its PPP-based GDP reached 1.55 trillion international dollars, accounting for 1.97 percent of the total global output. In the first three quarters of 20] 2, Korea's economic growth remained low and even though it stabilized and recovered mildly in the fourth quarter, the whole-year growth was expected to reach only 2.3%. In reality, since the second quarter of 2011, the country's real year-on-year GDP growth had been going down continually and repeatedly beaten market expectations. Since it started to go down from 3.6%, there had been still no signs of stabilization. In the third quarter of 2012, its growth rate slumped from 2.3% achieved in the previous quarter to] .6%, which was the lowest since the third quarter of 2009. However, the trend of economic downturn could be curbed and reversed in the fourth quarter of the year. Korea's export and import failed to have a sound performance in the first three quarters of 2012. In the third quarter, export and import dropped year-on-year for the third consecutive months, when import value dropped by 7% on average while export value fell by 4.6% on average. The downturn was reversed in the fourth quarter. In October and November, its import increased by 1.6% and 0.9% month-on-month, respectively, while its export increased by 1% and 3.8% month-on-month, respectively. The strong export growth in November was mainly attributable to regional trade. Its export to Asian regions increased by 11.6% year-on-year in that month, when its export to Africa increased by 9.3%. But due to the unfavourable international environment, Korea's export to other regions continued to contract. Regarding domestic demand, there had been some improvement in private consumption. Sales of top-notch department stores still decreased in October, but the 0.4% decline was already narrowed than the 0.8% drop in the previous month. In November, the sales grew strongly by 10.2%. Sales of discount stores fell by 2.1% in November, which was also lower than the 6.6% drop in the previous month. However, given the official prudent macroeconomic policy, the fixed-asset investment had been very weak. Consumption-backed domestic demand would become the main driving force for Korea's future economic growth. In 2012, Korea could largely shake off the threat of deflation. Prices would stabilize at low levels. In the third quarter, its CPI growth rate continued to be on the falling track, a trend established since early 2012, and dropped to 1.6% from 2.4% in the second quarter. Since September, however, its CPI had been higher than in previous months for three consecutive months, rising by 2% (September), 2.1% (October) and 1.6% (November), which means the risk of deflation can be largely ruled out. Meanwhile, its core inflation (excluding the weight of agricultural product and oil prices) rose by 1.4%, 1.5% and 1.3% in the three months, respectively. The change was very slight compared with that in July and August, when it was 1.2% and 1.3%, respectively, which meant if there were no external shocks, inflation might not break the 2% line set by the Korean central bank. In 20] 3, inflation may rise higher thanks to expected economic recovery.

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