**INVEST KOREA Bulletin**

**July 2013**

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**FOREIGN COMPANY NEWS**

### Canon Korea Plant Built in Ansan

Canon Korea Business Solutions, a foreign-invested company established with investment from Japan’s Canon and Korea’s Lotte Group in 1985, recently built new manufacturing and research and development (R&D) facilities in Sihwa Multi Techno Valley (MTV), in addition to its other factory in Barwon Industrial Complex, Ansan. The facilities, built with an investment of KRW 100 billion (USD 87.6 million) on an 89,000 m² site, include a manufacturing plant, laboratories, offices, a logistics center and a service center.

Canon Korea Business Solutions will recruit 325 workers by 2014 to manufacture and study advanced products including medical equipment and secondary battery manufacturing facilities.

The company signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Gyeonggi Province in 2010 and began facility construction in 2011. Gyeonggi Province will serve as an R&D hub of the Canon Group, an official said.

### Bosch Invests KRW 170 Billion in Korea

Bosch Korea recently held a groundbreaking ceremony for the BMW Group Driving Center in Yeongjong Island, off Incheon. The driving center, in which KRW 70 billion will be invested, will be the first for the German group in Asia and the third for the group globally, following those in Germany and the United States.

To be built on a 240,000 m² site, the center will have themes surrounding experience, fun and eco-friendliness and offer training related to safe driving, a track for international competitions and cultural and educational spaces. It is planned to open in the spring of 2014 and forecast to draw 200,000 visitors annually.

The driving center will help the automobile culture take root in Korea, which is ranked 5th and 4th for automobile production and exports, respectively. The center also aims to encourage visitors to experience automobiles as a culture, said BMW Korea President Kim Hye-joon. BMW Group expects the driving center to lead the automobile culture of Korea and Asia.

Kim added that having the BMW Group’s first Asian driving center in Korea signifies that the Group is aware of Korea’s potential for a more diversified and mature automobile industry despite its small portion in the total market, explaining that BMW is now shifting its focus from quantity to culture and quality.

### BMW Korea to Build Driving Center in Korea

bmwnews.com

**IK NEWS**

IK and MOTIE Hold Investment Information Session

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) held an investment information session in Japan last month with the Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA), of which InvestKOREA is a part, provincial governments and Korean companies to attract Japanese parts and materials companies to Korea.

Expansion of the Daejeon plant will enable Bosch to provide customers with cutting-edge technology that can substantially reduce energy consumption and emissions with not only its diesel systems, but also gasoline systems and power trains. Bosch Korea also plans to strengthen its presence in energy, building and consumer goods.

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**New Investors**

The Bosch Group will invest KRW 170 billion in Korea this year to diversify its business. At a recent annual press conference, Bosch Korea CEO Hermann Kaess noted that Bosch has grown substantially in Korea, showing an annual growth rate of 13 percent over the last ten years. He added that Bosch Korea is facilitating new opportunities for long-term growth while maintaining its key businesses in line with the Bosch Group’s global strategy.

Robert Bosch Korea invested KRW 60 billion last year to build manufacturing facilities for gasoline fuel injection systems in Daejeon. This year the German group will invest KRW 170 billion to build production lines for high pressure pumps and new plants in the Mieum Industrial District in Busan.

Bosch Korea’s Gasoline Systems division will make an additional investment of KRW 150 billion by next year to expand production lines in the Daejeon plant and create 400 jobs by the end of the year. The Diesel Systems division will recruit youths for sales, R&D, engineering and injector production to develop advanced clean diesel technology and increase production.

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The first company was Engel Machinery Korea, located in Pyeongtaek. Officials from the manufacturer of injection moulding and plastics processing machines presented an overview of the company, explained their reasons for investing in Korea and provided a tour of their facility.

The ambassadors then headed to Rhonda Silica Korea, a producer of precipitated silica, where they were introduced to the company and toured the manufacturing line. The company visits helped the Friends of Invest KOREA better understand foreign-invested companies here and their contributions to the Korean economy.

With foreign students in Korea numbering 100,000, Invest KOREA launched the Friends of Invest KOREA program in May to help foreign undergraduate and graduate students get to know Korea better and promote the country as an investment destination. Under the five-month program, Friends of Invest KOREA will visit successful foreign-invested companies and explore Korea’s attractions.

The investment information session, held on a large scale in Japan for the first time for the Park Geun-hye administration, aimed at maintaining the rise in Japanese investment to Korea despite the low yun.

The session drew about 300 Korean and Japanese entrepreneurs. Korea’s investment environment and Japanese companies that have invested in Korea were introduced, and one-on-one business consultations followed.

Japan’s parts and materials businesses at the session expressed deep interest in Korea’s investment environment and the new government’s foreign investment policy in particular. They also showed a willingness to invest in provincial governments, which presented on site conditions at the event, and in Korean companies, such as Samsung Electronics, LG Display and SK Hynix.

MOTIE also held an investment ceremony in association with the Caspar Ludwig Opländer Foundation and Korea Embassy. The Caspar Ludwig Opländer Foundation will sponsor Asia Pacific Trade and Investment Forum.

The session was held on May 31 in the National Diet of Japan, and the event attracted about 300 Korean and Japanese entrepreneurs. MOTIE held an investment ceremony in association with the Caspar Ludwig Opländer Foundation and Korea’s Embassy.

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Achieving Advancements in AMOLED
Korea to lead AMOLED panel industry through 2015

The rapid growth of the smartphone market since 2010 has driven the sharp rise of the global AMOLED panel market. A strategy targeting high-end smartphones with larger screens, differentiating itself from TFT-LCD panels, also contributed to the growth of the AMOLED panel market.

Panel makers that have mainly focused on TFT-LCD technology during the past few years are now re-evaluating the potential of AMOLED panels, especially in terms of its usage in smartphones and televisions. They are now speeding up related technology development and investment plans, even though they’re behind Korean competitors.

In particular, the excessive supply of TFT-LCD panels increased price competition over the past years, weakening business. That is why China, Taiwan and Japan have been trying to boost their AMOLED panel industry on a national level.

Korean panel markets are, at present, dominating the AMOLED panel market. But companies are striving to develop even more advanced AMOLED panels to win out over latecomers. Korean companies are conducting research projects in various fields, such as next-generation products that include large-sized, transparent and flexible displays, as well as in developing high-efficient light-emitting layers and next-generation production methods.

In 2013, Korean panel makers will likely continue to invest aggressively in the AMOLED market. Samsung Display has a monthly supply capacity of more than 90k sheets, mostly from its 5.5G AMOLED production lines, as of the first quarter of 2013. It plans to expand facilities even further to include A2 Phase 4 and Phase 5 within the year. Also, LG Display is to expand its 4.5G AMOLED production facilities for the first time in the world, with the aim to start mass production in the first quarter of 2014.

On the other hand, even if latecomers from China, Taiwan and Japan were to all meet their production target dates, they would not be able to threaten their Korean rivals at least until 2015 in terms of actual supply capacity (by area). This is because the latecomers lack the technology and financial capabilities needed to aggressively invest in production facilities.

Another major factor that would slow down the latecomers’ market entry is that they need to avoid infringing on AMOLED manufacturing process patents, which Korean panel makers possess exclusively. This is because the manufacturing process for AMOLED is largely determined by know-how in base materials technology and processing technology, which makes the market entry barrier high compared to the TFT-LCD industry.

The IHS forecasts that the world’s actual supply capacity (by area) for AMOLED panels will be about 1,000 kps (5-inch production basis) for 6G or lower facilities in the fourth quarter of 2015, and about 500 kps (55-inch production basis) for facilities that are higher than 6G. Also, Korean companies will make up about 80 percent and 95 percent of the markets, respectively.

By Jerry Kang
Senior Analyst, IHS Electronics & Media
Jerry.Kang@ihs.com

The Market

1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
Japan
Taiwan
China
Korea

NET Capacity Forecast of AMOLED FAB at 6G or Lower (Based on 5-inch Panel Production)

By IHS "AMOLED Panel Makers' Strategy Analysis and Market Forecast"
Investing in Defense

Pratt & Whitney Military Engines continues to power aircraft in Korea, one of its most important markets

Korea’s foreign investment environment may have undergone a liberalization in the late 1990s, but when it comes to aerospace manufacturer Pratt & Whitney’s footprint in Korea, the history goes way back.

The first combat aircraft flown by the Republic of Korea Air Force before the start of the Korean War had a Pratt & Whitney engine. In 1984, the Korean Air Force again chose Pratt & Whitney engines for their F16 fighter jets. In the 1990s, after winning another competition to build engines for 120 aircraft in Korea, the company set up a production line here as well as the office of Pratt & Whitney Military Engines Korea. Today, almost all Korean aircraft have a Pratt & Whitney engine, the exceptions being aircraft for which the company does not make an engine.

“We only have an office like this in very few countries,” said Bryant Jublou, Regional Director for Military Programs for Pratt & Whitney Military Engines. “At Pratt & Whitney’s military-focused units. “We have an office here because Korea is such an important customer for us.”

With 200 engines in Korea today, Pratt & Whitney Military Engines Korea works with partners Samsung Techwin and Korea Lotex to build engines for the Korean Air Force, and to service the existing fleet. Its Seoul office is one of six worldwide dedicated to Pratt & Whitney’s military engines business.

The United States-based Pratt & Whitney designs, manufactures and services aircraft engines, industrial gas turbines, rocket engines and space propulsion systems. The USD 12.6 billion company has five business units — Commercial Engines and Global Services, P&W Rocketdyne, Power Systems, P&W Canada and Military Engines. It is the largest of parent company United Technologies & Whitney's footprint in Korea, the history goes way back.

“In the early 1990s, after winning another competition to build engines for 120 aircraft in Korea, the company set up a production line here as well as the office of Pratt & Whitney Military Engines Korea. Today, almost all Korean aircraft have a Pratt & Whitney engine, the exceptions being aircraft for which the company does not make an engine.”

The company’s growth and journey in Korea has helped expand the nation’s defense capabilities, as domestic companies are fully capable of manufacturing engines and taking care of their maintenance, repair and overhaul.

“We’ve established a capability in Samsung to produce military engines,” said Jublou. “And on the defense side, it’s helped to make the Korean Air Force self-sufficient.”

Earlier this year, Pratt & Whitney received a five-year, USD 300 million performance-based logistics contract from the Korean government to maintain more than 230 of the country’s F100 engines for F-15 and F-16 aircraft. Today, Pratt & Whitney Military Engines Korea is competing in Korea’s F-X III contest for 60 fighters.

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“We’ve established a capability in Samsung to produce military engines,” said Jublou. “And on the defense side, it’s helped to make the Korean Air Force self-sufficient.”

By Young Chang
young.chang@kotra.or.kr

Corporation’s seven businesses. Almost 8,500 Pratt & Whitney military engines are in service with 29 armed forces worldwide.

Pratt & Whitney Military Engines Korea’s investment journey was initially driven by a requirement to engage in offset, a built-in investment tool common in military contracts whereby the company sells products to the Korean government but is expected to buy products from Korea or invest in Korea, and to locally manufacture products. With the competition for 120 aircraft in the 1990s, about 100 engines were produced in Korea. Samsung did the aircraft and engine assembly.

“So those programs finished years ago, but the result of those programs is we now have very good suppliers,” said Jublou, adding that everything his company makes has a Samsung part. “We went from very few parts being produced here, very few engines. And now we have 200 engines.”

Did you know?

- Pratt & Whitney produced its first jet engine in 1948.
- Pratt & Whitney has entered into a contract with NASA to develop the J-2X engine for vehicles of the future.
- The company’s PurePower® engine is the world’s ultra high bypass turbofan jet engine.

I n 2011, Pratt & Whitney Military Engines Korea’s F-X III contract for 60 fighters. The company’s growth and journey in Korea has helped expand the nation’s defense capabilities, as domestic companies are fully capable of manufacturing engines and taking care of their maintenance, repair and overhaul.

“WE WENT FROM VERY FEW PARTS BEING PRODUCED HERE, VERY FEW ENGINES. AND NOW WE HAVE 200 ENGINES.”

Rhodia Silica Korea meets rising demand for a material found in everything from tires to toothpaste

Rhodia Silica Korea produces, exports and distributes for fuel consumption, energy saving, from 5 percent to 7 percent,” said Jin-Chul Kim, Representative Director of Rhodia Silica Korea. “The company has undertaken numerous volunteer programs over the years. As chairman of the Incheon Korea Engineer Club, Kim has also led efforts to help the students of engineering high schools find jobs.

“The main purpose of this, as you can see, all of the young generation wants to go for (being) a lawyer, doctor and so on, so we couldn’t have good quality people in engineer field, and they are very much disappointed with engineer jobs,” said Kim. “In order to give pride to the engineer job, we arrange this kind of service to the engineers.”

By Young Chang
young.chang@kotra.or.kr

Did you know?

- There are more than 50 different silica products and two families of silica: highly dispersible silica and conventional silica.
- Rhodia Silica Korea was awarded the Grand Prize for Best Labor-Management Relationship Company by the City of Incheon in 2010 and 2011.

The company’s growth and journey in Korea has helped expand the nation’s defense capabilities, as domestic companies are fully capable of manufacturing engines and taking care of their maintenance, repair and overhaul.

“WE WENT FROM VERY FEW PARTS BEING PRODUCED HERE, VERY FEW ENGINES. AND NOW WE HAVE 200 ENGINES.”

Rhodia Silica Korea meets rising demand for a material found in everything from tires to toothpaste

Rhodia Silica Korea meets rising demand for a material found in everything from tires to toothpaste.
Improving the Foreign Investment Zone System

The Foreign Investment Ombudsman helped bring about a FIPA revision regarding procedures required for matters deemed insignificant.

Under the Foreign Investment Promotion Act (FIPA), businesses located in foreign investment zones, whether they be complex-type or individual-type, are entitled to various incentives, such as reduction or exemption of taxes or initial payments.

A complex-type foreign investment zone is where foreign-invested companies that have moved into an industrial complex constructed by the government lease a plant site within the complex. An individual-type zone is to designate a region in which a foreign investor wants to invest as an exclusive foreign investment zone.

According to FIPA, when the mayor or a provincial governor designates a foreign investment zone, he or she must make a public announcement about the following after deliberation by the Foreign Investment Committee:

- Official title, location and area of the foreign investment zone
- Methods of development or management
- Details of investment, scale of employment and details of business of foreign-capital invested companies that are going to move into the foreign investment zone

In the event that the mayor or provincial governor intends to alter any matters that have been publicly announced, he or she should notify the public again about the alteration following deliberation by the Foreign Investment Committee. For example, when a foreign-invested company located in a foreign investment zone wants to make a reinvestment that is 30 percent larger than the initial investment or expand its plant site, the Foreign Investment Committee should deliberate on the matter.

The problem is, despite the fact that timing is crucial when it comes to reinvestments, the Foreign Investment Committee meets only once every quarter. So foreign investors recently requested a system improvement to the Office of the Foreign Investment Ombudsman, which Foreign Investment Ombudsman Dr. Ahn Choong Yong then delivered to the Foreign Investment Policy Division of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE). The request was accepted by the Ministry and the procedure to revise Paragraph 13(1) and 2 of Article 25 of the Enforcement Decree of the Foreign Investment Promotion Act is underway. It will go into effect this year.

There was another case recently regarding a change in public announcements for foreign investment zone designation that revealed the need to improve the system. A foreign-invested company that had changed its name was planning to introduce capital goods of KRW 10 billion from overseas. According to FIPA, an alteration to the title of the foreign investment zone (foreign-invested company name) should be announced publicly by the mayor or provincial governor following deliberation by the Foreign Investment Committee. However, the capital goods were scheduled to be introduced to Korea before the Committee’s meeting, which would have made it impossible for the company to receive a tariff reduction of KRW 800 million.

Under the revised Act, in the event of reinvestment or expansion of a plant site by more than 30 percent of the existing area without financial support from the local government, the alteration will be considered “insignificant.” In such cases, the mayor or provincial governor of the concerned region can make a public announcement about the alteration in consultation with the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy, without deliberation by the Foreign Investment Committee.

The Office of the Foreign Investment Ombudsman requested that the local government make a public announcement about the alteration in consultation with MOTIE while omitting the deliberation procedure, as simply changing the company name should be considered “insignificant.”

The local government accepted the proposal and announced the notification regarding the alteration for the foreign investment zone, allowing the company mentioned above to receive a tariff reduction of KRW 800 million when introducing capital goods.

The Office of the Foreign Investment Ombudsman will recommend that MOTIE revise the Enforcement Decree of the Foreign Investment Promotion Act to include minor changes such as those having to do with company name alteration to the title of the foreign investment zone in the insignificant matters list, and continue to improve unreasonable systems.

By Ahn Choong Yong, Ph.D.
Foreign Investment Ombudsman
Distinguished Professor, Chung-Ang University

Green List System in Korea

The Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA), which took effect on March 15, 2012, introduced a marketing approval-patent linkage system to deter patent infringement prior to obtaining marketing approval for a generic drug, namely, where a generic applicant requests marketing approval for a generic drug based on the stability and efficacy data of the drug filed by an innovator to obtain generic marketing approval.

The marketing approval-patent linkage system based on the KORUS FTA is schematically set forth below:

(Steps 1 and 2 in the diagram) The generic applicant must provide notification of the following items:

- Application Date of Marketing Approval for a generic drug;
- The fact that marketing approval for a generic drug was applied for with submission of bioequivalence test results based on the stability and efficacy data of the approved drug for the purpose of commercial manufacture, import or sales prior to the expiration of the patent of the approved drug; and
- Patent Certificate stating that the listed patent is invalid or the drug for which generic marketing approval was applied for does not infringe on the listed patent.

Suspension of approval for a generic drug, i.e., steps 3, 4 and 5 in the foregoing diagram, will be implemented after a three-year transition period, i.e., as of March 15, 2015. Under the fully implemented system, in the case where a patentee who has been notified of an application for generic marketing approval files a patent lawsuit, the approval will be suspended until the patent lawsuit is resolved. A suspension period of up to a maximum of 12 months is under consideration concurrently with a first generic exclusivity period of 180 days to provide generic applicants with an incentive to challenge invalid patents.

By Seong-Ki Kim, Senior Partner & Kwon Lee, Managing Partner, Global Corporate Practice
Lee International IP & Law Group

A person or entity having obtained marketing approval for an original drug must file an application to list patent information relating to the approved drug, such as the patentee, patent term and scope of protection in the Patent List ("Green List") of the Korea Food & Drug Administration (KFDA). (Step 1 in the diagram)

A generic applicant is obligated to notify the patentee and the marketing approval holder for the drug listed in the Green List of the fact that an application for generic marketing approval was applied for with the KFDA. (Steps 2 and 3 in the diagram) The generic applicant must provide notification of the following items:

- Application Date of Marketing Approval for a generic drug;
- The fact that marketing approval for a generic drug was applied for with submission of bioequivalence test results based on the stability and efficacy data of the approved drug for the purpose of commercial manufacture, import or sales prior to the expiration of the patent of the approved drug; and
- Patent Certificate stating that the listed patent is invalid or the drug for which generic marketing approval was applied for does not infringe on the listed patent.

One is exempted from the notification obligation above in the following cases:

(i) Where the patent term of the listed patent has expired;
(ii) Where generic marketing approval is applied for under the condition that the drug would be sold after the listed patent has expired;
(iii) Where there is consent by the patentee, et al. or anything equivalent thereof, or

July 2013
An Introduction to the Strategic Investment Promotion Team

Korea’s inbound foreign direct investment (FDI) reached a record high last year. Investment from Japan, Korea’s closest neighbor, especially grew. Now, with shifts in the external environment — high corporate tax and yen revaluation — many Japanese companies have decided to spread their manufacturing bases. This seems to be the main reason inbound FDI from Japan has sharply increased. Of course, each company has its own reason for investing. That’s why we decided to establish a new team to support investors from Japan, China and other emerging countries in October 2012. We are focusing on promoting investment according to the target regions we want to motivate. Our team is different from other industry investment promotion teams in that we can seize upon the trend of Japanese manufacturing bases shifting production out of Japan and of investment from emerging countries like China, India and the Middle East increasing.

The members of our team are able to speak Japanese, Chinese, Arabic and English, which means we can provide investors thinking of entering Korea with information in a variety of languages. When it comes to companies trying to go abroad for the first time, they can be offered a counseling support service without language barriers. Our team serves as a bridge to your foreign business. Companies now operating in Korea, including Cosmo Oil, Toney and the Greenland Group, have worked with overseas Invest KOREA branches called Korea Business Centers (KBCs), other Invest KOREA teams and our team to take their first step toward holding a building dedication ceremony. This sort of cooperation is still underway, with many companies to enter the Korean market.

We also focus on discovering potential investors. We hold seminars that promote the excellence of the Korean investment environment for foreign investors. Also, we provide practical information, like the investment plans of Korean firms, and visit potential investors to listen to their needs and what they have gone through. When they need support from the Korean government, we help them get it and facilitate a smooth investment process, serving as an intermediary between investors and the government.

In light of the prevalence of Japanese investors, we have signed memorandums of understanding with major Japanese banks including SMBC and Mizuho. Also, we have a great relationship with Japanese trading companies. We are always trying to understand investment trends and the needs of investors through our network. This is why we can actively support investors and give them the information they need.

In consideration of Chinese investors, we provide an investment shuttle service, which is where we visit potential investors with the local government and introduce the investment plans of Korean companies. It is similar to the export market development group, where we open up a market for export. We also invite investors so that it will be helpful to both Korean and foreign companies.

Our coverage region includes Japan (4 KBCs), China (8 KBCs) and other emerging countries (4 KBCs). Foreign companies can also use our KBCs and our team as an inquiry counter when considering investing in Korea and enjoy the comfort of using their native tongue. In cooperation with the central and local Korean governments, we are ready to support their investment experience.

By Sung-Hoon Kim
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Sung-Hoon Kim is General Director of the Strategic Investment Promotion Team. He has worked at KOTRA’s Korea Business Centers worldwide, including in Japan (1996-1999, 2003-2005) and Finland (2008-2011).
Gyeonggi Province: A Leading Industrial Center

Gyeonggi Province surrounds Seoul, the capital of Korea, like a doughnut. The province prides itself on being the best investment destination in Asia, with its well-educated human resources and well-developed logistics infrastructure, which includes Incheon International Airport, Gimpo International Airport, Gyeyang Port and Incheon Port.

About 32 percent of the businesses in Korea are in Gyeonggi Province, which serves as the largest production base in the country. The province boasts not only good-quality human resources, but also infrastructure for research and development (R&D), the country’s strategic industry sector. About 42 percent of Korea’s R&D budget is spent in the province, and 33 percent of the country’s researchers work there.

Pangyo Techio Valley, which is in Gyeonggi Province, has a system semiconductor cluster that is home to the country’s leading technological institutions, including the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI) and Korea Electronics Technology Institute (KETI), the country’s Big 3 in the game business (i.e., Nexon, NC Soft, and Neowiz Games) and more than 150 game contents businesses. Also positioned here are research complexes specializing in sophisticated sectors in technology (NT) and convergence technology. Big-name business technological institutes such as GE, Institute Pasteur Korea and the Siemens Innovation Center are producing synergistic effects.

The northern part of Gyeonggi Province, where LG Display is based, serves as the production base for OLED and LCD panels, sectors in which Korea boasts the highest world market share. NEG, KOTEM and the Siemens Innovation Center are producing synergistic effects.

In an effort to provide support for foreign investors, the Gyeonggi Provincial Office has set up eight lease-based industrial complexes for foreign-invested businesses within the province. Foreign-invested businesses in the complexes are given various benefits, including reduced lease fees. Invest Gyeonggi (www.invest.go.kr), a portal site for investors run by the provincial office, allows those interested to check the GIS-based information on available industrial sites and investment conditions online without having to physically visit the site. The portal site provides multi-language, investment-related news updates, along with information on incentives and available industrial locations. Experts are ready to respond to investors’ inquiries with reliable and useful information.

Rest assured that the Gyeonggi Provincial Office will continue to respond to investors’ needs as a responsible partner. Please visit Invest Gyeonggi’s website now to check out our attractive investment conditions.

Available investment destinations
- Industrial complexes for foreign-invested businesses
- Ordinary industrial complexes and R&D centers
- Major available sites open for investment

Gyeonggi-by-the-Numbers

Sources: The Bank of Korea, April 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Indicators</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP Growth Rate (%)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<td>GDP Per Capita (USD)</td>
<td>19,028</td>
<td>16,958</td>
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<td>PPP (USD million)</td>
<td>27,513</td>
<td>27,709</td>
<td>29,717</td>
<td>31,220</td>
<td>33,663</td>
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<td>Foreign Trade (USD million)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Export</td>
<td>422,007</td>
<td>343,533</td>
<td>476,584</td>
<td>555,214</td>
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<td>Import</td>
<td>435,275</td>
<td>323,085</td>
<td>425,212</td>
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<td>Trade Balance</td>
<td>-13,267</td>
<td>40,449</td>
<td>41,172</td>
<td>30,801</td>
<td>5,915</td>
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<td>Foreign Exchange Reserve</td>
<td>1,102.6</td>
<td>1,276.4</td>
<td>1,156.3</td>
<td>1,108.1</td>
<td>1,126.9</td>
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<td>Balance of Current Account</td>
<td>3,197.5</td>
<td>32,790.5</td>
<td>29,393.5</td>
<td>26,068.2</td>
<td>43,138.5</td>
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<td>Gross External Debt (USD million)</td>
<td>201,223</td>
<td>269,995</td>
<td>291,571</td>
<td>306,402</td>
<td>326,968</td>
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<td>Unemployment Rate (%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<td>Consumer Price Index (2010 = 100)</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>104.0</td>
<td>108.3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Bank of Korea, May 2013

Korea by the Numbers

There are 14,764 foreign-invested companies in Korea, as of 2012. In 1990, there were just 1,678.