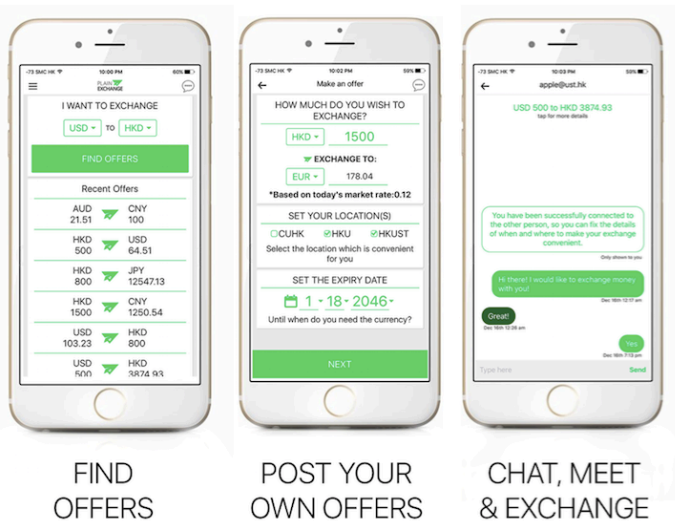
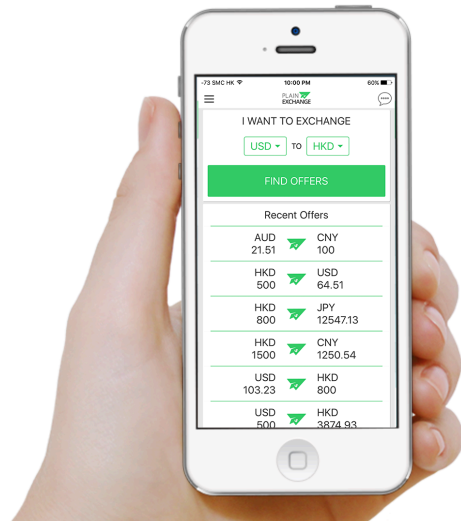


CURRENCY GUIDE



FIND
OFFERS

POST YOUR
OWN OFFERS

CHAT, MEET
& EXCHANGE

PLAIN 
EXCHANGE

Korean Won (KRW)

Everything that you need to check if the currency you are getting is real.

KOREAN WON (KRW)

Notes in circulation: ₩1000, ₩5000, ₩10,000, ₩50,000

Coins in circulation: ₩10, ₩50, ₩100, ₩500

1. Use these links to compare the currency you have with the images of the authentic KRW notes and the placement of all the security features.

50,000 WON NOTE

<http://www.bok.or.kr/broadcast.action?menuNavild=1698>

10,000 WON NOTE

<http://www.bok.or.kr/broadcast.action?menuNavild=1699>

5,000 WON NOTE

<http://www.bok.or.kr/broadcast.action?menuNavild=1700>

1,000 WON NOTE

<http://www.bok.or.kr/broadcast.action?menuNavild=1701>

OLD 10,000 WON NOTE

<http://www.bok.or.kr/broadcast.action?menuNavild=1702>

OLD 5,000 WON NOTE

<http://www.bok.or.kr/broadcast.action?menuNavild=1703>

Summary of security features of KRW banknotes

<http://www.bok.or.kr/broadcast.action?menuNavild=1697>

KOREAN WON (KRW)

2. What are the security features of the authentic Korean Won notes?

Holographic Strip (Optically Variable Device)

The holographic strip is a special film applied on the left end of the obverse. On the top, middle and bottom of the strip, are three sets of changing images:

- A 'map of Korea',
- a taegeuk ('a two comma roundel')
- 'the four trigrams'.

When the banknote is tilted, each of them appears in turn. Between the sets of changing images, the denomination, "50000", is printed vertically on the strip. On the left top and bottom of the holographic strip, against a background of geometric guilloche, the words "BANK OF KOREA 50000" are printed vertically. A line of a Korean traditional lattice pattern is embossed on the strip's right end.

Moving image in the striped band (Windowed security thread)

The 50,000-won note has a special blue and gray film with numerous Taegeuk patterns all over it. Taegeuk patterns move to the left and right when the note is tilted up and down, while moving up and down when the note is tilted to the left and right. When the note is held up to the light, the movement of the Taegeuk patterns appear more clearly.

Novel Numbering

The sizes of the digits (numbers and letters) used in the serial number increase gradually from left to right.

Color-Shifting Ink

The color of the face value number ("50000") on the top right of the reverse turns from magenta to green or from green to magenta when the note is tilted.

KOREAN WON (KRW)

Watermark

Held up to the light, a hidden portrait (of Shin Saimdang), produced by using the variation in thickness of the note paper, appears in the non-image area on the left side of the obverse.

Special Press and Soldering (SPAS)

SPAS is a kind of watermark, produced using the maximized thickness variations in the note paper. It is located on the right bottom of the watermark and if you hold the banknote up to a light source or look at it with the naked eye, the number '5' appears within the pentagon.

Intaglio Latent Image

If you hold the note horizontally and tilt it at eye level, the number '5' appears within the intaglio-printed pentagon.

Security Thread

If you held the note up to the light, you can see the micro letters "한국은행 BANK OF KOREA 50000" printed within a special film hidden on the right side of the portrait.

Intaglio Printing

Granular texture can be felt when touching the portrait of Shin Saimdang, the Wolmaedo painting, letters, five lines of tactile marks and denomination numbers.

See-Through Register

When the note is held up to the light, the round images on the obverse and reverse are combined, appearing as a two-comma roundel (Taeguk).

KOREAN WON (KRW)

Endless Pattern

Exactly identical patterns are printed at the same places in the top and bottom and to the right and left, around the edges of the note. If we fold a banknote and connect the top and bottom or the right and left, the patterns overlap.

Rainbow Printing

To heighten the counterfeiting deterrent effect, a special printing method for mixing colors naturally in areas shared by two different colors is employed.

3. Here are some general references where you can find information about all currencies, their security features and images of their design, in case you would like to find information which is not covered by this guide:

Banknote News: breaking news about international paper & polymer money -
<http://www.banknotenews.com/>

Currency Guide: counterfeit money detection know-how
<http://currencyguide.eu>

KOREAN WON (KRW)

*4. What to do if you come across counterfeit currency?**

1. **Do not accept the currency.** Make sure you explore our guide before the exchange and remember the telltale signs of authentic currency.
2. If you suspect that the money is counterfeit, after the exchange, **do not use it to make purchases or pass it onto another person.** You would be perpetrating a serious crime.
3. **Note down the details** and all the information that you can recall about the person who gave you the money, the date and time of the event and the amount of currency.
4. **Report** to the local police, monetary authority or a bank (see contact details below).
5. **Forward these details with the username of the person, date, place of exchange and the amount exchanged to our community manager at sandra@plainexchange.xyz** so that we can identify the perpetrator.

The Bank of Korea

Address: 39, Namdaemun-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul, 04531, Rep. of KOREA

Telephone: +82-2-759-4114

* Please be aware that it is your responsibility to make sure that the money you are offering and accepting is authentic. It is recommended that you read this guide and look at the pictures of authentic notes before the exchange happens. Plain Exchange is unable to exclude the possibility of counterfeit, however we will take every measure to support you and assist you in identification of the user, who offered fake currency, and in the reporting process.