

South Korean won

The **South Korean won** (/wʌn/^[3] Korean: 원, Korean pronunciation: [wʌn]; symbol: **₩**; code: **KRW**) or **Korean Republic won** (Korean: 대한민국 원) is the official currency of South Korea. A single won is divided into 100 jeon, the monetary subunit. The jeon is no longer used for everyday transactions, and appears only in foreign exchange rates. The won is issued by the Bank of Korea, based in the capital city of Seoul.

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Etymology

The old "won" was a cognate of the Chinese yuan and Japanese yen. It is derived from the hanja 圓 (원, *won*), meaning "round". The won was subdivided into 100 *jeon* (Korean: 전; Hanja: 錢; RR: *jeon*; MR: *chŏn*), itself a cognate of the Chinese unit of weight *mace* and synonymous with money in general. The current won (1962 to present) is written in hangul only and does not officially have any hanja associated with it.^{[1][2]}

First South Korean won

History

Prior to 1910, the won was the currency.

During the colonial era under the Japanese (1910–45), the won was replaced by the Korean yen which was at par with the Japanese Yen.

After World War II ended in 1945, Korea was divided, resulting in two separate currencies, both called won, for the South and the North. Both the Southern won and the Northern won replaced the yen at par. The first South Korean won was subdivided into 100 *jeon*.



The South Korean won initially had a fixed exchange rate to the U.S. dollar at a rate of 15 won to 1 dollar. A series of devaluations followed, the later ones, in part, due to the Korean War (1950–53). The pegs were:

Date introduced	Value of U.S. dollar in won
October, 1945	15
July 15, 1947	50
October 1, 1948	450
June 14, 1949	900 (non-government transactions only)
May 1, 1950	1,800
November 1, 1950	2,500
April 1, 1951	6,000

The first South Korean won was replaced by the *hwan* on February 15, 1953 at a rate of 1 hwan = 100 won.^[4]

Banknotes

In 1946, the Bank of Joseon introduced 10 and 100 won notes. These were followed in 1949 by 5 and 1,000 won notes.

South Korean won	
대한민국 원 (Korean)	
	
Coins and banknotes of the South Korean won	
ISO 4217	
Code	KRW
Number	410
Exponent	0
Denominations	
Subunit	$\frac{1}{100}$ jeon (전/錢) Theoretical (not used)
Plural	The language(s) of this currency do(es) not have a morphological plural distinction.
Symbol	₩
Banknotes	₩1,000, ₩2,000, ₩5,000, ₩10,000, ₩50,000
Coins	₩1, ₩5, ₩10, ₩50, ₩100, ₩500
Demographics	
User(s)	 South Korea
Issuance	
Central bank	Bank of Korea
Website	eng.bok.or.kr (http://eng.bok.or.kr)
Printer	Korea Minting and Security Printing Corporation
Website	english.komsco.com (http://english.komsco.com)
Mint	Korea Minting and Security Printing Corporation
Website	english.komsco.com (http://english.komsco.com)
Valuation	
Inflation	1.3% (Feb 2016, Year-on-Year % Change)
Source	[6] (https://archive.today/20160421094320/http://kostat.go.kr/portal/korea/kor_nw/2/1/index.board?bmode=read&bSeq=&aSeq=351780&pageNo=1&rowNum=10&navCount=10&currPg=&sTa)

A new central bank, the Bank of Korea, was established on 12 June 1950,^[5] and assumed the duties of Bank of Joseon. Notes were introduced (some dated 1949) in denominations of 5, 10 and 50 jeon, and 100 and 1,000 won. The 500 won notes were introduced in 1952. In 1953, a series of banknotes was issued which, although it gave the denominations in English in won, were, in fact, the first issues of the hwan.

Second South Korean won

History

The won was reintroduced on June 10, 1962, at a rate of 1 won = 10 hwan. It became the sole legal tender on March 22, 1975, with the withdrawal of the last circulating hwan coins. Its ISO 4217 code is KRW. At the reintroduction of the won in 1962, its value was pegged at 125 won = US\$1. The following pegs operated between 1962 and 1980:

Pegs for the second South Korean won	
Date introduced	Value of U.S. dollar in won
June 10, 1962	125
May 3, 1964	255
August 3, 1972	400
December 7, 1974	480
January 12, 1980	580

On February 27, 1980, efforts were initiated to lead to a floating exchange rate. The won was finally allowed to float on December 24, 1997, when an agreement was signed with the International Monetary Fund.^[6] Shortly after, the won was devalued to almost half of its value, as part of the 1997 Asian financial crisis.

















Coins

Until 1966, 10- and 50-hwan coins, revalued as 1 and 5 won, were the only coins in circulation. New coins, denominated in won, were introduced by the Bank of Korea on August 16, 1966, in denominations of 1, 5 and 10 won, with the 1 won struck in brass and the 5 and 10 won in bronze. These were the first South Korean coins to display the date in the common era, earlier coins having used the Korean calendar. The 10- and 50-hwan coins were demonetized on March 22, 1975.^[7]

In 1968, as the intrinsic value of the brass 1 won coin far surpassed its face value, new aluminium 1 won coins were issued to replace them. As an attempt to further reduce currency production costs, new 5 and 10 won coins were issued in 1970, struck in brass. Cupronickel 100 won coins were also introduced that year, followed by cupronickel 50 won coins in 1972.^[7]







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February 2016

South Korean won	
Hangul	대한민국 원
Hanja	大韓民國 元
Revised Romanization	<i>Daehanmin(-)guk won</i>
McCune–Reischauer	<i>Taehanmin'guk wŏn</i>
The current won (원) does not officially have any hanja associated with it. ^{[1][2]}	









1966–1982 issued coins ^{[8][9]} (in Korean)												
Image		Value	Technical parameters			Description			Date of			BOK series designation
Obverse	Reverse		Diameter	Mass	Composition	Edge	Obverse	Reverse	First minting	Issue	Withdrawal	
		₩1	17.2 mm	1.7 g	Brass 60% copper 40% zinc	Plain	Rose of Sharon, value, bank title (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title, year of minting	1966	August 16, 1966	December 1, 1980	Series I (7ㄷ)
		₩1	17.2 mm	0.729 g	100% aluminium	Plain	Rose of Sharon, value, bank title (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title, year of minting	1968	August 26, 1968	1992	Series II (ㄴㄷ)
		₩5	20.4 mm	3.09 g	Commercial bronze 88% copper 12% zinc	Plain	Geobukseon, value, bank title (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title, year of minting	1966	August 16, 1966	1992	Series I (7ㄷ)
		₩5	20.4 mm	2.95 g	High brass 65% copper 35% zinc	Plain	Geobukseon, value, bank title (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title, year of minting	1970	July 16, 1970	1992	Series II (ㄴㄷ)
		₩10	22.86 mm	4.22 g	Commercial bronze 88% copper 12% zinc	Plain	Dabotap Pagoda, value, bank title (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title, year of minting	1966	August 16, 1966	Still circulating	Series I (7ㄷ)
		₩10	22.86 mm	4.06 g	High brass 65% copper 35% zinc	Plain	Dabotap Pagoda, value, bank title (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title, year of minting	1970	July 16, 1970	Still circulating	Series II (ㄴㄷ)
		₩50	21.6 mm	4.16 g	70% copper 18% zinc 12% nickel	Reeded	Stalk of rice, value (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title (hangul), year of minting	1972	December 1, 1972	Still circulating	Series I (7ㄷ)
		₩100	24 mm	5.42 g	Cupronickel 75% copper 25% nickel		Yi Sun-sin, value, bank title (hangul)	Value (digit), year of minting	1970	November 30, 1970		

These images are to scale at 2.5 pixels per millimetre. For table standards, see the coin specification table.

In 1982, with inflation and the increasing popularity of vending machines, 500 won coins were introduced on June 12, 1982. In January 1983, with the purpose of standardizing the coinage, a new series of 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100 won coins was issued, using the same layout as the 500 won coins, but conserving the coins' old themes.^[7]

1982–2006 issued coins ^{[10][11]}											
Image		Value	Technical parameters			Description			Date of		BOK series designation
Obverse	Reverse		Diameter	Mass	Composition	Edge	Obverse	Reverse	First minting	Issue	
		₩1	17.2 mm	0.729 g	100% aluminium	Plain	Rose of Sharon, value (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title, year of minting	1983	January 15, 1983	Series III (ㄷ)
		₩5	20.4 mm	2.95 g	High brass 65% copper 35% zinc	Plain	Geobukseon, value (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title, year of minting	1983	January 15, 1983	Series III (ㄷ)
		₩10	22.86 mm	4.06 g			Dabotap Pagoda, value (hangul)				
These images are to scale at 2.5 pixels per millimetre. For table standards, see the coin specification table.											

These images are to scale at 2.5 pixels per millimetre. For table standards, see the coin specification table.

Current coins											
Image		Value	Technical parameters			Description			Date of		BOK series designation
Obverse	Reverse		Diameter	Mass	Composition	Edge	Obverse	Reverse	First minting	Issue	
		₩10	18 mm	1.22 g	Copper-plated aluminium 48% copper 52% aluminium	Plain	Dabotap pagoda, value (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title, year of minting	2006	December 18, 2006	Series IV (ㄹ)
		₩50	21.6 mm	4.16 g	70% copper 18% zinc 12% nickel	Reeded	Stalk of rice, value (hangul)	Value (digit), bank title, year of minting	1983	January 15, 1983	Series II (ㄴ)
		₩100	24 mm	5.42 g	Cupronickel 75% copper 25% nickel		Yi Sun-sin, value (hangul)				
		₩500	26.5 mm	7.7 g			Red-crowned crane, value (hangul)			1982	June 12, 1982
These images are to scale at 2.5 pixels per millimetre. For table standards, see the coin specification table.											

The Bank of Korea announced in early 2006 its intention to redesign the 10 won coin by the end of that year. With the increasing cost of production, then at 38 won per 10 won coin, and rumors that some people had been melting the coins to make jewelry, the redesign was needed to make the coin more cost-effective to produce.^[12] The new coin is made of copper-coated aluminium with a reduced diameter of 18 mm, and a weight of 1.22 g. Its visual design is the same as the old coin.^[13] The new coin was issued on December 18, 2006.^{[14][15]}



























The 1 and 5 won coins are rarely in circulation since 1992, and prices of consumer goods are rounded to the nearest 10 won. However, they are still in production, minting limited amounts of these two coins every year, for the Bank of Korea's annual mint sets.^[16] In 1998, the production costs per coin were: 10 won coins each cost 35 won to produce, 100 won coins cost 58 won, and 500 won coins cost 77 won.^[17]

Banknotes

The Bank of Korea designates banknote and coin series in a unique way. Instead of putting those of similar design and issue dates in the same series, it assigns series number X to the Xth design of a given denomination. The series numbers are expressed with Korean letters used in alphabetical order, e.g. ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ. Therefore, ₩1,000 issued in 1983 is series II (ㄴ) because it is the second design of all ₩1,000 designs since the introduction of the South Korean won in 1962.













In 1962, 10 and 50 jeon, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 won notes were introduced by the Bank of Korea. The first issue of 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 won notes was printed in the UK by Thomas De La Rue. The jeon notes together with a second issue of 10 and 100 won notes were printed domestically by the Korea Minting and Security Printing Corporation.

In 1965, 100 won notes (series III) were printed using intaglio printing techniques, for the first time on domestically printed notes, to reduce counterfeiting. Replacements for the British 500 won notes followed in 1966, also using intaglio printing, and for the 50 won notes in 1969 using lithoprinting.^[7]

1962 Thomas De La Rue Series ^[8] (in Korean)										
Image		Value	Dimensions	Main color	Description		Date of		BOK series designation	
Obverse	Reverse				Obverse	Reverse	Issue	Withdrawal		
		₩1	94 × 50 mm	Pink	Bank of Korea's symbol	Value	June 10, 1962	May 20, 1970	None	
		₩5		Blue				May 1, 1969		
		₩10	108 × 54 mm	Green	September 1, 1962	Series I (7ㄷ)				
		₩50	156 × 66 mm	Orange	Haegeumgang near <u>Geoje</u>			May 20, 1970		
		₩100		Green	<u>Independence Gate</u> (<u>Dongnimmun</u>)			February 14, 1969		
		₩500		Grey	<u>Namdaemun</u>			February 3, 1967		
1962–1969 KOMSCO Series ^[8] (in Korean)										
		10 jeon	90 × 50 mm	Blue	"Bank of Korea" and value (Korean)	"Bank of Korea" and value (English)	December 1, 1962	December 1, 1980	None	
		50 jeon		Brown						
		₩10	140 × 63 mm	Purple	<u>Cheomseongdae</u>	<u>Geobukseon</u>	September 21, 1962	October 30, 1973	Series II (ㄴ)	
		₩50	149 × 64 mm	Green and orange / blue	<u>Tapgol Park in Seoul</u>	<u>Beacon</u> , <u>Rose of Sharon</u>	March 21, 1969		Series II (ㄴ)	
		₩100	156 × 66 mm	Green	<u>Independence Gate</u>	<u>Gyeonghoeru Pavilion at Gyeongbok Palace</u>	November 1, 1962		Series II (ㄴ)	
					<u>Sejong the Great</u>	Main building of the Bank of Korea	August 14, 1965	December 1, 1980	Series III (ㄷ)	
		₩500	165 × 73 mm	Brown	<u>Namdaemun</u>	<u>Geobukseon</u>	August 16, 1966	May 10, 1975	Series II (ㄴ)	
These images are to scale at 0.7 pixel per millimetre. For table standards, see the banknote specification table.										

With the economic development from the 1960s, the value of the 500 won notes fell, resulting in a greater use of cashier's checks with higher fixed denominations as means of payment, as well as an increased use of counterfeited ones.^[7] In 1970, the 100 won notes were replaced by coins, with the same happening to the 50 won notes in 1972.

Higher-denomination notes of 5,000 and 10,000 won were introduced in 1972 and 1973, respectively. The notes incorporated new security features, including watermark, security thread, and ultraviolet response fibres, and were intaglio printed. The release of 10,000 won notes was planned to be at the same time as the 5,000 won notes, but problems with the main theme delayed it by a year.^[18] Newly designed 500 won notes were also released in 1973, and the need for a medium denomination resulted in the introduction of 1,000 won notes in 1975.













1972–1973 Series ^[9] (in Korean)										
Image		Value	Dimensions	Main color	Description			Date of		BO des
Obverse	Reverse				Obverse	Reverse	Watermark	Issue	Withdrawal	
		₩5,000	167 × 77 mm	Brown	Yi I	Main building of the Bank of Korea		July 1, 1972	December 1, 1980	Seri
		₩10,000	171 × 81 mm	Green	Sejong the Great, Rose of Sharon	Geunjeongjeon at Gyeongbok Palace		June 12, 1973	November 10, 1981	Seri
1973–1979 Series ^[9] (in Korean)										
		₩500	159 × 69 mm	Green and pink	Yi Sun-sin, Geobukseon	Yi Sun-sin's Shrine at Hyeonchungsa	None	September 1, 1973	May 12, 1993	Seri (ㄷ)
		₩1,000	163 × 73 mm	Purple	Yi Hwang, Rose of Sharon	Dosan Seowon (Dosan Confucian Academy)		August 14, 1975		Seri
		₩5,000	167 × 77 mm	Orange	Yi I	Ojukheon in Gangneung		June 1, 1977	May 12, 1993	Seri
		₩10,000	171 × 81 mm	Green	Sejong the Great, Water clock	Gyeonghoeru Pavilion at Gyeongbok Palace, Rose of Sharon		June 15, 1979	May 12, 1993	Seri
These images are to scale at 0.7 pixel per millimetre. For table standards, see the banknote specification table .										

In 1982, the 500 won note was replaced by a coin. The following year, as part of its policy of rationalizing the currency system, the Bank of Korea issued a new set of notes, as well as a new set of coins. Some of the notes' most notable features were distinguishable marks for the blind under the watermark and the addition of machine-readable language in preparation for mechanization of cash handling. They were also printed on better-quality cotton pulp to reduce the production costs by extending their circulation life.^[7]

To cope with the deregulation of imports of color printers and the increasing use of computers and scanners, modified 5,000 and 10,000 won notes were released between 1994 and 2002 with various new security features, which included color-shifting ink, microprint, segmented metal thread, moiré, and EURion constellation. The latest version of the 5,000 and 10,000 won notes are easily identifiable by the copyright information inscribed under the watermark: "© 한국은행" and year of issue on the obverse, "© The Bank of Korea" and year of issue on the reverse.

The plates for the 5,000 won notes were produced in Japan, while the ones for the 1,000 and 10,000 won notes were produced by the Korea Minting and Security Printing Corporation. They were all printed in intaglio.^{[18][19][20]}

With the release of a new set of notes, no plan has yet been made to withdraw these notes from circulation.^[21]

1983–2002 Series ^[22] (in Korean)											
Image		Value	Dimensions	Main Color	Description			Date of issue	BOK series designation	Modification	
Obverse	Reverse				Obverse	Reverse	Watermark				
		₩1,000	151 × 76 mm	Purple	Yi Hwang	Dosan Seowon (Dosan Confucian Academy)	Reversed portrait	June 11, 1983	Series II (ㄹ)		
		₩5,000	156 × 76 mm	Orange	Yi I	Ojukheon in Gangneung		June 11, 1983	Series III (ㄷ)		
								June 12, 2002	Series IV (ㄹ)	Color-shifting ink on the dots for blinds, segmented metal thread, copyright inscription	
								October 8, 1983	Series III (ㄷ)		
		₩10,000	161 × 76 mm	Green	Sejong the Great, Water clock	Gyeonghoeru Pavilion at Gyeongbok Palace		January 20, 1994	Series IV (ㄹ)	Segmented metal thread, microprint under the water clock, moiré on watermark area, intaglio latent image	
							Reversed portrait, Taeguk	June 19, 2000	Series V (마)	Color-shifting ink on the dots for blinds, removal of moiré, EURion constellation, copyright inscription	
These images are to scale at 0.7 pixel per millimetre. For table standards, see the banknote specification table.											

New series

In 2006, it became a major concern that the South Korean won banknotes were being counterfeited/forged. Notably, around 50% of 5,000 won notes (worth about US\$5) were confiscated as counterfeit. This led the government to issue a new series of banknotes, with the 5,000 won note being the first one to be redesigned. Later in 2007, the 1,000 and 10,000 won notes were introduced.









On June 23, 2009, the Bank of Korea released the 50,000 won note. The obverse bears a portrait of Shin Saimdang, a prominent 16th-century artist, calligrapher, and mother of Korean scholar Yulgok, also known as Yi I, who is on the 5,000 won note. This note is the first Korean banknote to feature the portrait of a woman.^[23] The release of the 50,000 won note stirred some controversy among shop owners and those with visual impairments due to its similarity in color and numerical denomination with the 5,000 won note.^[24]

New 100,000 won notes were also announced, but their release was later cancelled due to the controversy over the banknote's planned image, featuring the Daedongyeojido map, and not including the disputed Dokdo islands.^{[25][26][27][28]}

The banknotes include over 10 security features in each denomination. The 50,000 won note has 22 security features, the 10,000 won note 21, the 5,000 won note 17, the 2,000 won note 10 and the 1,000 won note 19. Many modern security features that can be also found in euros, pounds, Canadian dollars, and Japanese yen are included in the banknotes. Some security features inserted in won notes are:

- Holograms with three-dimensional images that change colors within the metallic foil on the obverse side of the notes (except ₩1,000)
- Watermark portraits of the effigy of the note are visible when held to the light in the white section of the note.
- Intaglio printing on words and the effigy give off a raised feeling, different from ordinary paper
- Security thread in the right side of the obverse side of the note with small lettering "한국은행 Bank of Korea" and its corresponding denomination
- Color-shifting ink on the value number at the back of the note:

For the first time in the world, KOMSCO, the Korean mint, inserted a new substance in the notes to detect counterfeits. This technique is being exported to Europe, North America, etc.^[29]

2006 Series ^[30] (in Korean)									
Image		Value	Dimensions	Main color	Description			Date of issue	BOK series designation
Obverse	Reverse				Obverse	Reverse	Watermark		
		<u>₩1,000</u>	136 × 68 mm	Blue	Yi Hwang, Myeongryundang in Seonggyungwan, plum flowers	"Gyesangjeonggeodo"; a painting Yi Hwang in Dosan Seowon by Jeong Seon	Reversed portrait and electrotpe denomination (₩1,000 to ₩50,000)	January 22, 2007	Series III (㉔)
		<u>₩5,000</u>	142 × 68 mm	Orange	Yi I, Ojukheon in Gangneung, black bamboo	"Insects and Plants", a painting of a watermelon and cockscombs by Yi I's mother Shin Saimdang		January 2, 2006	Series V (㉖)
		<u>₩10,000</u>	148 × 68 mm	Green	Sejong the Great, Irworobongdo, a folding screen for Joseon-era kings, and text from the second chapter of Yongbieocheonga, the first work of literature written in hangul	Globe of Honcheonsigye, Cheonsang Yeolcha Bunyajido C14 star map and reflecting telescope at Bohyeonsan Observatory in the background		January 22, 2007	Series VI (㉗)
		<u>₩50,000</u>	154 × 68 mm	Yellow	Shin Saimdang with Chochungdo - a Folding Screen of Embroidered Plants and Insects (South Korean National Treasure No. 595) in the background	Bamboo and a plum tree		June 23, 2009	Series I (㉙)
These images are to scale at 0.7 pixel per millimetre. For table standards, see the banknote specification table.									

2017 Commemorative Series ^[31] (in Korean)									
Image		Value	Dimensions	Main color	Description			Date of issue	BOK series designation
Obverse	Reverse				Obverse	Reverse	Watermark		
[7] (http://banknote.ws/COLLECTION/countries/ASI/KOS/KOS0058o.jpg)	[8] (http://banknote.ws/COLLECTION/countries/ASI/KOS/KOS0058r.jpg)	₩2,000	140 x 75 mm	Gray	Seven winter sports events (Biathlon, Ice hockey, Curling, Speed skating, Ski jumping, Luge and Bobsled)	Songhamaenghodo (a painting of a tiger and a pine tree by Joseon-era artist Kim Hong-do)	Pyeongchang Olympic Stadium	December 11, 2017	Series I (㉙)
These images are to scale at 0.7 pixel per millimetre. For table standards, see the banknote specification table.									

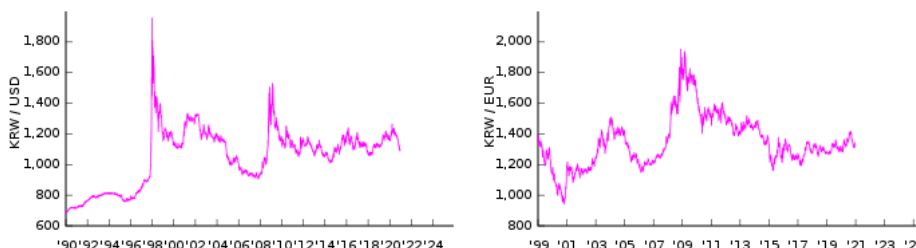
Future of the South Korean won

As the South Korean economy is evolving through the use of electronic payments, coins of the South Korean won are becoming less used by consumers. The Bank of Korea began a trial which would result in the total cessation of the production of coins of the South Korean won.^[32]

Currency production

The Bank of Korea is the only institution in South Korea with the right to print banknotes and mint coins. The banknotes and coins are printed at the KOMSCO, a government-owned corporation, under the guidance of the Bank of Korea. After the new banknotes and coins are printed/minted, they are bundled or rolled and shipped to the headquarters of the Bank of Korea. When delivered, they are deposited inside the bank's vault, ready to be distributed to commercial banks when requested. Every year, around Seollal and Chuseok, two major Korean holidays, the Bank of Korea distributes large amounts of its currency to most of the commercial banks in South Korea, which are then given to their customers upon request.

Current exchange rates



South Korean won exchange rate against U.S. dollar (from 1990) and Euro (from 1999).

Current KRW exchange rates

From AUD (<https://www.google.com/finance/quote/AUD-KRW>) CAD (<https://www.google.com/finance/quote/CAD-KRW>) CHF (<https://www.google.com/finance/quote/CHF-KRW>)

Google Finance:	gle.com/finance/quote/CHF-KRW) EUR (https://www.google.com/finance/quote/EUR-KRW) GBP (https://www.google.com/finance/quote/GBP-KRW) HKD (https://www.google.com/finance/quote/HKD-KRW) JPY (https://www.google.com/finance/quote/JPY-KRW) USD (https://www.google.com/finance/quote/USD-KRW) CNY (https://www.google.com/finance/quote/CNY-KRW) INR (https://www.google.com/finance/quote/INR-KRW)
From Yahoo! Finance:	AUD (https://finance.yahoo.com/currency-converter/#from=AUD;to=KRW) CAD (https://finance.yahoo.com/currency-converter/#from=CAD;to=KRW) CHF (https://finance.yahoo.com/currency-converter/#from=CHF;to=KRW) EUR (https://finance.yahoo.com/currency-converter/#from=EUR;to=KRW) GBP (https://finance.yahoo.com/currency-converter/#from=GBP;to=KRW) HKD (https://finance.yahoo.com/currency-converter/#from=HKD;to=KRW) JPY (https://finance.yahoo.com/currency-converter/#from=JPY;to=KRW) USD (https://finance.yahoo.com/currency-converter/#from=USD;to=KRW) CNY (https://finance.yahoo.com/currency-converter/#from=CNY;to=KRW) INR (https://finance.yahoo.com/currency-converter/#from=INR;to=KRW)
From XE.com:	AUD (https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=AUD&To=KRW) CAD (https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=CAD&To=KRW) CHF (https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=CHF&To=KRW) EUR (https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=EUR&To=KRW) GBP (https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=GBP&To=KRW) HKD (https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=HKD&To=KRW) JPY (https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=JPY&To=KRW) USD (https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=USD&To=KRW) CNY (https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=CNY&To=KRW) INR (https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=INR&To=KRW)
From OANDA:	AUD (https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/?value=1&exch=AUD&expr=KRW) CAD (https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/?value=1&exch=CAD&expr=KRW) CHF (https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/?value=1&exch=CHF&expr=KRW) EUR (https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/?value=1&exch=EUR&expr=KRW) GBP (https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/?value=1&exch=GBP&expr=KRW) HKD (https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/?value=1&exch=HKD&expr=KRW) JPY (https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/?value=1&exch=JPY&expr=KRW) USD (https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/?value=1&exch=USD&expr=KRW) CNY (https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/?value=1&exch=CNY&expr=KRW) INR (https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/?value=1&exch=INR&expr=KRW)
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See also

- Economy of South Korea
- Korean currency
- North Korean won

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<div>Preceded by:</div> <div>South Korean hwan</div> <div>Reason: inflation</div> <div>Ratio: 1 won = 10 hwan</div>	<div>Currency of South Korea</div> <div>1962 –</div>	<div>Succeeded by:</div> <div>Current</div>

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