

韓日 技術士合同 심포지움



Communication Consulting Business in Korea
Past, Present, and Future

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Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen! On behalf of the sixth annual joint symposium of the Japanese-Korean Professional Engineers Association, I am very delighted to have this opportunity today to welcome you all to this significant meeting here in Seoul. I wish to express my profound gratitude to the honored guests from Japan all the way through to Korea for this event.

For hosts and honored guests today I especially have chosen a topic on "Communication Consulting Business in Korea, Past, Present and Future". I hope the topic will be beneficial to all participants.

Telecommunication services in Korea has made a remarkable progress in recent years in quantity and quality. From a humble size of some 600,000 telephone subscribers only 10 years ago Korea marked July last year the connection of the 3 millionth subscriber (Fig. 1) to her network. As a result of its 4 times five-year economic development plan from 1962 to 1981, the Ministry of Communications of Korea has accomplished outstanding feats in developing Korea's national and international communication systems.

Microwave transmission system has grown to 18,000 channels by 1981. Coaxial cable

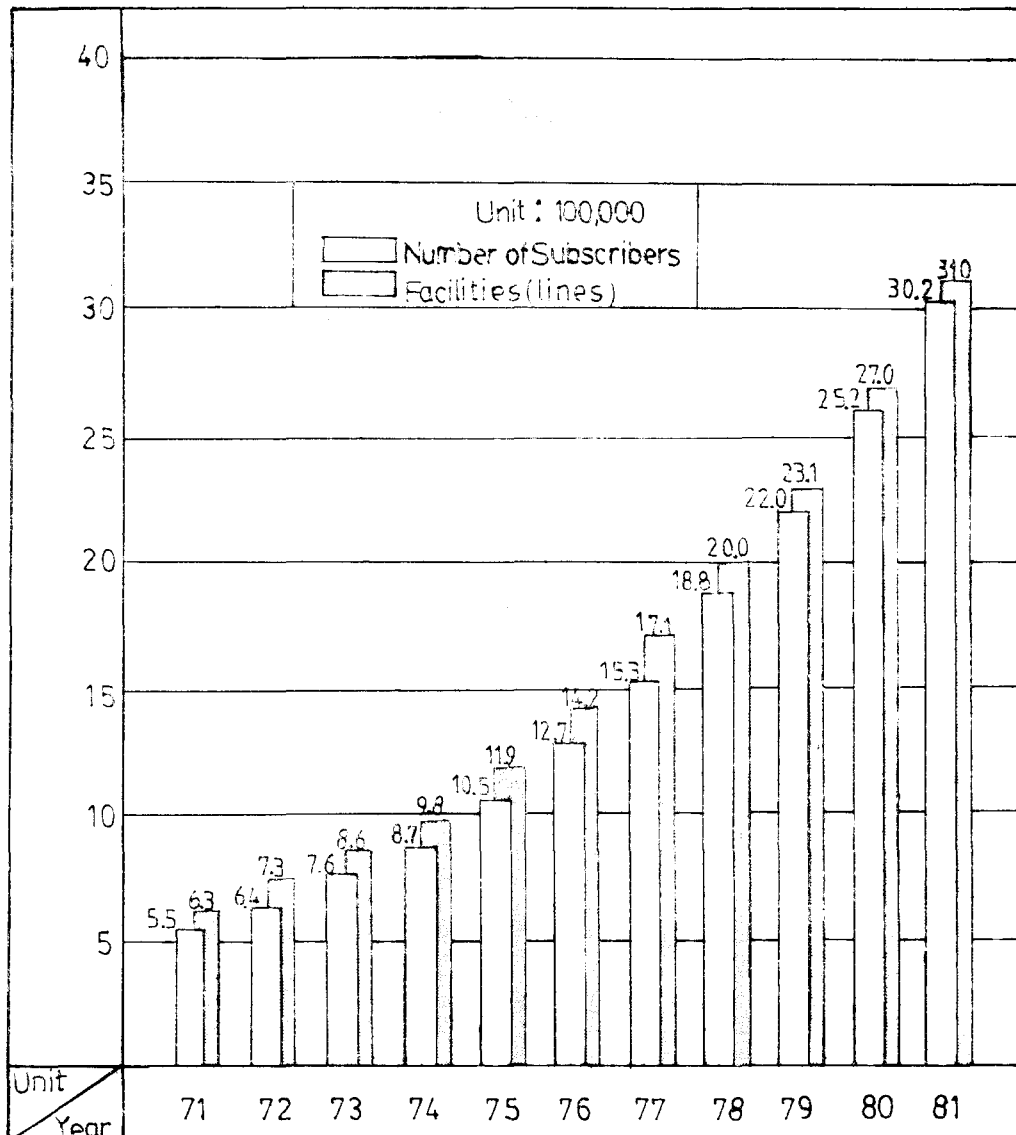
system has reached approximately 2,000 kilometers. The telex service, first introduced in 1965 with 400 subscriber lines installed, has undergone continuous upgrading and expansion. A telex system of over 20,000 lines was operating at the end of 1981 (Fig. 2).

Data communication is the most promising communication field in Korea, though it is still in an infant stage. In view of the future prospect, the government has been vigorously investing and industries doing research. As of the end of 1981 computers stand at 759, lines account for 5230, and terminals are 1440. It will increase by 45 percent of the computers, 29 percent of the terminals and 38 percent of the lines by 1986 (Fig. 3).

In the area of international telecommunication services, Korea's telephone link to the outside world in 1961 consisted of 26 short wave radio channels. As a result of a joint effort between the Ministry of Communications and Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Japan and INT-ELSAT satellite, the Ministry was able to operate maximum capacity of 2,700 submarine cable circuits and 581 satellite channels.

The salient achievements reached by the Ministry of Communications may be said to a great extent to be the product of diverse

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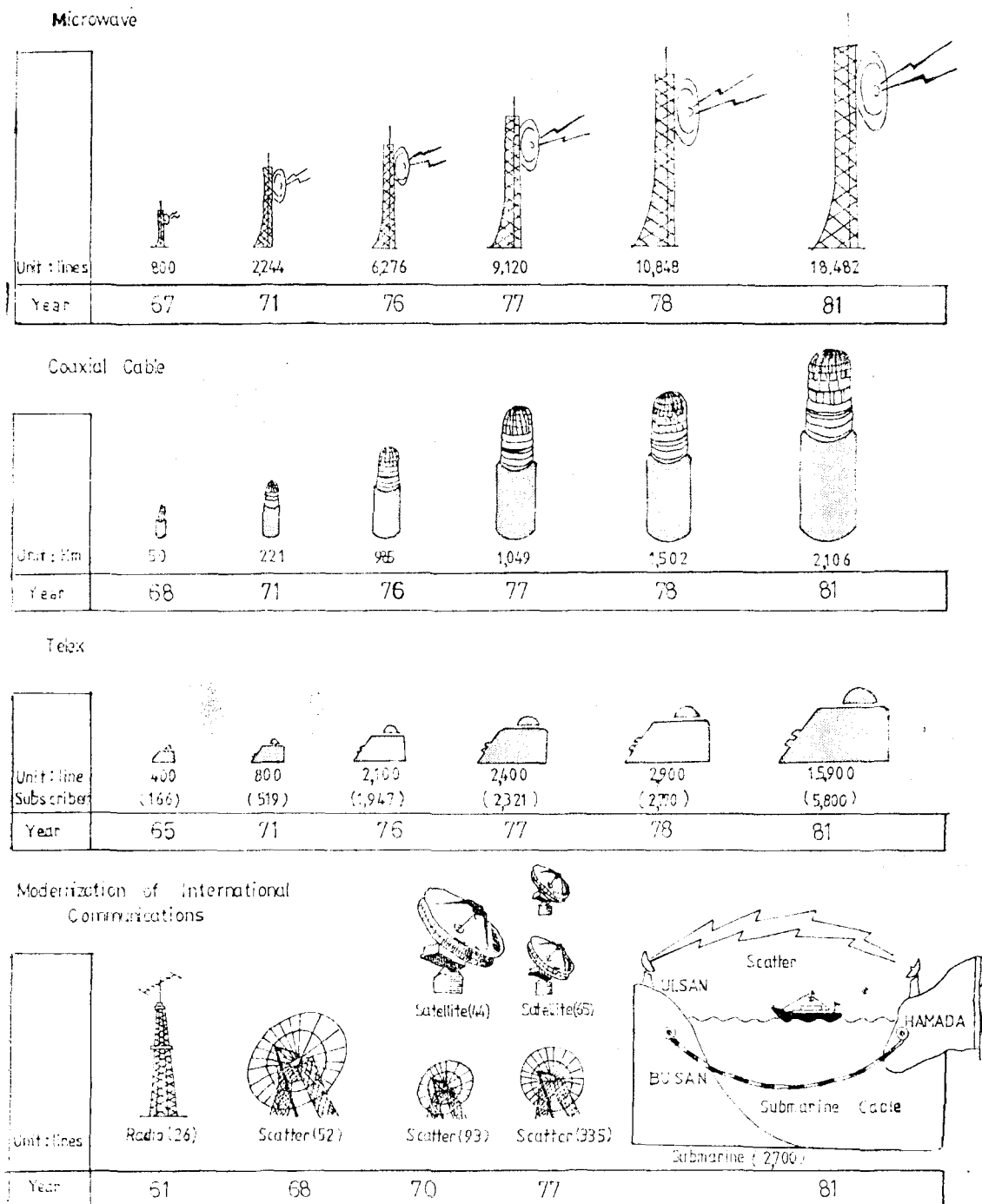
〈Fig. 1〉 Telephone Subscribers
(1971~1981)

support activities undertaken by various communication industries, experienced firms, engineering consultants and other supports.

With the aim of meeting the increasing needs in telephone, telegraph services, technologies and providing modern economical communication services by the end of this decade, the Korean government has launched a state-run corporation called "Korea Telecommunications Authority" and it officially came

into being on Jan. 1, 1982. The Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) was expected to make epoch-making contribution to such key industries as electronics and communications while serving the convenience of the general public in the day to come.

The public communication project in the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan during 1982 to 1986 envisages that the nation would be able to meet the

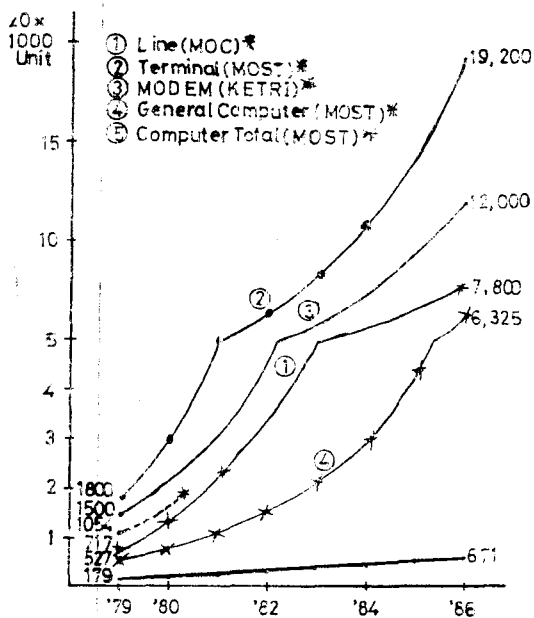


(Fig. 2) Microwave, Coaxial cable, Telex & International Communications

telephones supply needs in the country and even to export the surplus. A total of 6,280,000 telephone lines are to be increased by 1986 and then the total number of subscriber lines will reach 9.28 million (Fig. 4). This means that the plan calls for annual addition in excess of one million lines starting with 1982 to satisfy a total demand for telephone subscription. Such a gigantic national project in the expansion of telephone installation is possible with the mass introduction of modern electronic switching systems into her network.

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Kinds	Year							
	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80.4
Local	43	56	70	90	206	359	697	(915)
Toll	—	—	10	14	52	123	348	(436)
International	—	—	—	2	4	5	9	()
Total	43	56	80	106	262	487	1,054	(1,351)



* Content in Parenthesis Means Anticipated Organization
 ** Status of Practical Application of Leased Lines

(Fig. 3)

Future Demand of Data Communication

One of the biggest problems to be tackled by the Korean communication consulting business sector is to begin the design works of the electronic switching system operating now in Korea.

The project in the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan would cost an estimated \$1,000 million or more. Part of the cost is to be met by loans from abroad.

The project will create jobs about 150,000 highly educated technicians and skilled workers, who will install, operate, and do maintenance for sophisticated electronic communication equipment and facilities.

The Korean electronics industry will be in limelight during the 1980 and will assume a "tractor" role for the economic growth of 7~8 percent a year during the 1982~1986 period. Some 500,000 million Won will be raised from 1981 through 1986 to make a special fund intended for development projects in the local electronic industry (Fig. 5).

As the project is being carried out, great changes in people's life pattern are expected. The continued expansion of the telecommunication network and the introduction of sophisticated communication equipment imposed the government to more and more rely on highly specialized capabilities in the field of advanced technologies. In response to the requirements of the times some communications companies began to tackle consulting and project planning services and those service businesses have become brisker.

During recent years the communication consulting companies have greatly contributed to the development of the communication technologies of Korea. As of today the communication consulting companies in Korea number 11, the names of which are:

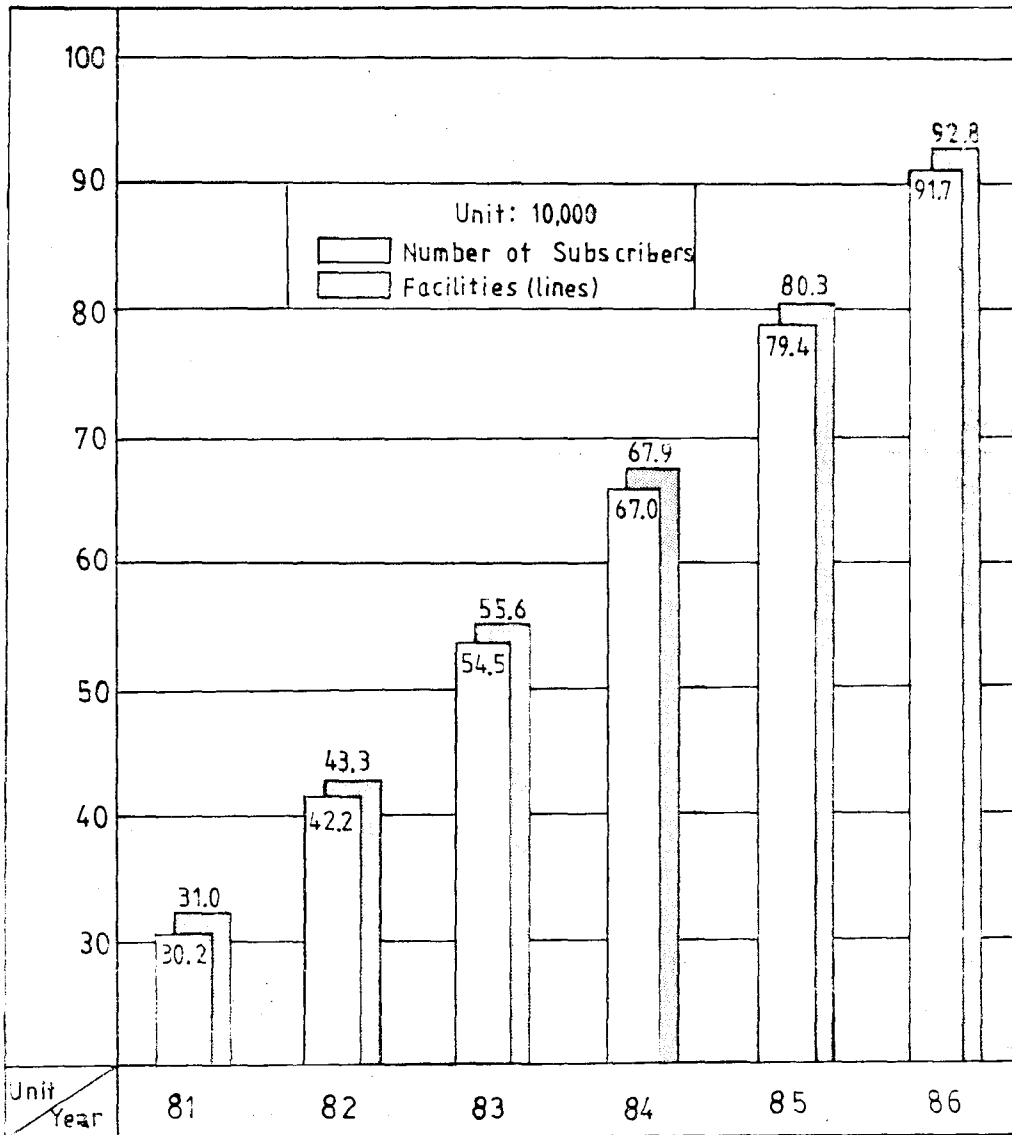
- (1) Korea Telecommunication Consulting

- Co. Ltd.
- (2) Pan-Asia Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.
- (3) Korea Communications Engineering Co., Ltd.
- (4) Kiltar Engineering Co., Ltd.
- (5) Gold Star Tele-Electric Co., Ltd.
- (6) Taihan Engineering Co., Ltd.
- (7) Dae Han Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.

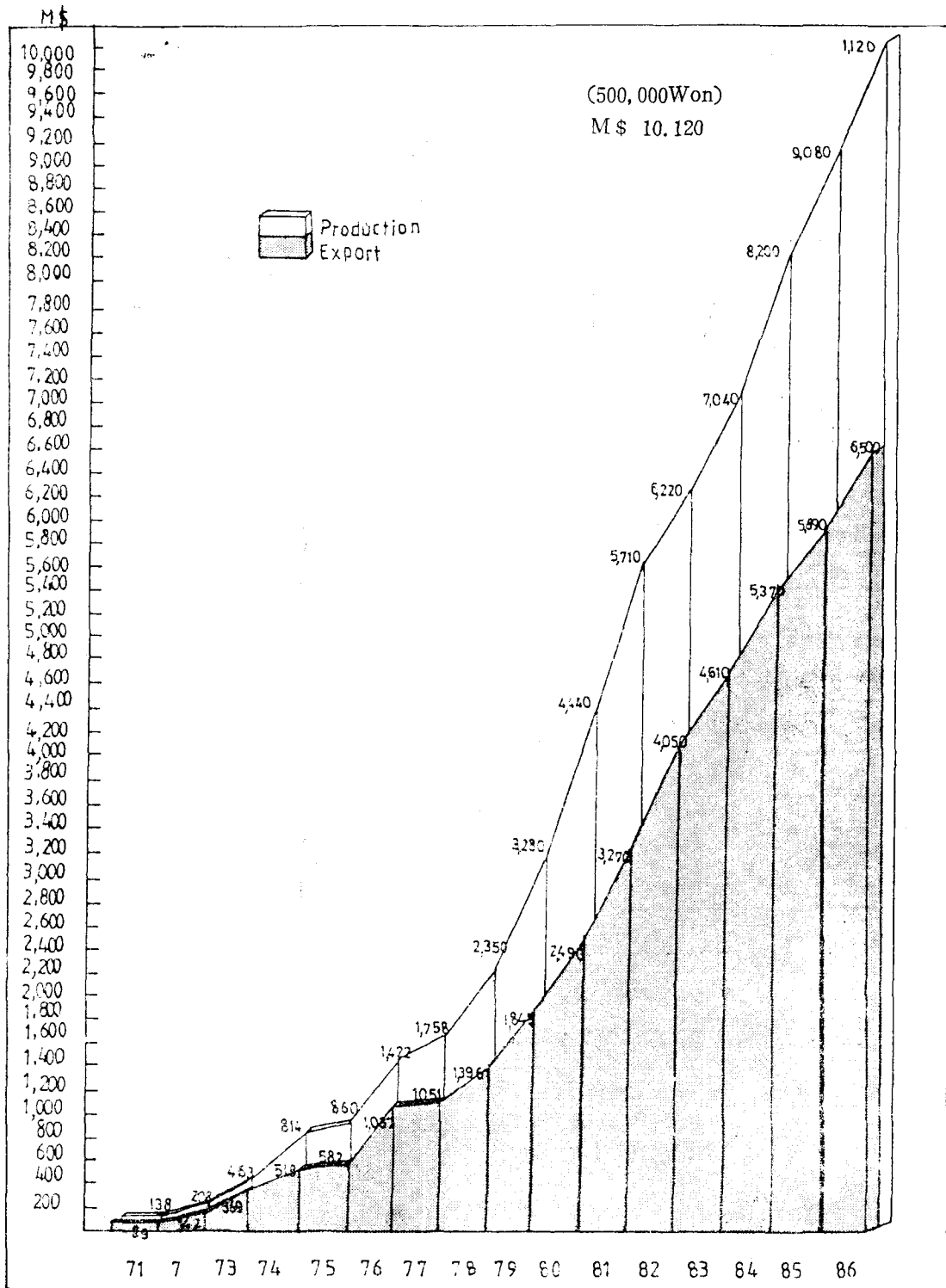
- (8) Dong Ah Engineering Co., Ltd.
- (9) Oriental Precision Co., Ltd.
- (10) Han Il Telecommunication Co. Ltd.
- (11) Dong Sung Telecomm Consulting Co., Ltd.

Consulting and project planning services carried out by the whole companies in 1980 and 1981 are shown in the following two charts.

The Korean communication consulting



<Fig. 4> Telephone Subscribers (1981~1986)



<Fig. 5. Production & Export of Electronic products

**Communication Consultants Businesses
(MOC and Others) for 1980**

Unit: Million Won

Projects	Volume	Contract Amount
National		2,696
1. Telephone Exchange Design	20	580
PCM Facilities		
1) Local PCM		
2) Tandem PCM		
2. Outside Plant	16	1,100
1) Local and Toll Cables		
2) Conduit Lines		
3. Toll Telephone Facilities	19	1,000
Transmission Lines		
1) M/W Facilities		
2) Coaxial Carrier		
3) Cable Carrier		
4) PCM Carrier Toll PCM		
5) Wired Broadcast		
6) TV Transmission Lines		
7) A/D Converter		
4. Site Survey	3	16
International		96
Telephone Exchange	3	
Outside Plant	1	
Consultant	1	
	61	2,792

companies have accumulated experience and skill through participation in a variety of communication consultant businesses. We forecast an enormous increase in telecommunication facilities as this country expands it not only for the Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan but also for its overall preparations for hosting the 1988 summer Olympic Games and the 1986 Asian Games. As to the choice of Seoul as the venue for Olympics and Asian Games, the Japanese government honestly expressed Japan was looking forward

**Communication Consultants Business
(MOC and Others) for 1981**

Unit: Million Won

Projects	Volume	Contract Amount
National		4,256
1. Telephone Exchange Design	44	1,400
PCM Facilities		
1) Local PCM		
2) Tandem PCM		
3) M/W PCM		
2. Outside Plant	20	1,797
1) Local and Toll Cables		
2) Conduit Lines		
3. Toll Telephone Facilities	35	859
a. Transmission Lines		
1) M/W Facilities		
2) Coaxial Carrier		
3) Cable Carrier		
4) PCM Carrier Toll PCM D-4		
5) Wired Broadcast		
6) TV Transmission Lines		
7) A/D Converter		
8) Mobile Telephone		
9) Up-dating City Communications		
b. Removal of Toll Office		
4. Highway and Subway Communications and Site Survey	2	200
5. Site Survey	3	
International		1,377
Telephone Exchange	2	
Outside plant	1	
M/W and Technical Survey	1	
	104	5,633

to participating in these important events to be held in Seoul and prepared to extend warm support to help Seoul host these events, drawing upon its own experiences in the Tokyo and Sapporo Olympics as well as the Asian

Games in Japan.

We are willing to enter joint technical discussion and exchange information with the Japanese telecommunication companies on how best to carry out communication expansion project in Korea.

We wish Japan will lift all technical barriers so that the positive and sincere technical supports of Japan can smoothly flow into Korea

Korea still expects foreign companies to participate in highly sophisticated, technological fields in the communication and electronic industry, whether joint venture or technical co-operation from advanced countries such as Japan and the United States.

International relations today are characterized by an increasing interdependency between nations and appealed to Korea's friends and allies for ever closer co-operation and understanding.

The interdependence of relations between

Japan and Korea is being strengthened year by year. Trade volume between our two countries shows a rapidly increasing trend. In 1981 it reached \$ 10 billion. More than 520,000 Japanese also visited Korea for the purpose of business or sightseeing in the year. The communication volume by means of international telephone and telex has been increasing in recent years. The flow of international telephone communication between Japan and Korea came up to about 3,500,000 calls in 1981.

To say nothing of economic relations, Japan and Korea have a close historical and cultural relationship. On the occasion of the sixth annual joint symposium of the Japanese-Korean Professional Engineers Association, we sincerely hope we will amply exchange views of a full range of communication consulting business and greatly contribute to the development of telecommunications of the two countries.

Thank you

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행복한 우리 가정