



OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.

TOGETHER

for a sustainable future

DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as "developed", "industrialized" and "developing" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

CONTACT

Please contact <u>publications@unido.org</u> for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at <u>www.unido.org</u>

0 F 0 2030

> MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1965 A

24 × Ć



02030



1

Distr. LIMITED IPPD/KOR/16/Rev.1 24 August 1973 ORIGINAL: INCLISH

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Third Asian Neeting to Promote Industrial Projects

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 14-21 November 1973

Project Information Sheet

TY PICTURE TURNS (Black and White)

COUNTRY

Republic of Korea

PROJECT

Manufacture of picture tubes for black and white television receivers Capacity: 700,000 units per year Total Investment: US3 4,228,000

PORMICH CONTRIBUTION REQUINED

Equity Know-how/Licence

Sponsored by: The Boonomic Commission for Asia and the Far Hast (BOAFE) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

14.73-9890

INPORTANT NORICE

The basic purpose of this meeting is to provide an Machange or Market Place for the initiation of contacts on specific industrial projects between their proponents from the Asian countries and potential suppliers of capital, finance, equipment or know-how, as the case may be, from the industrialised countries.

This Project Information Sheet has been prepared as a basis for such contacts. Its purpose is not to present detailed information about the project but to provide the recipient with an outline sufficient to determine tentative interest in principle. Any further available information on the project will be furnished on request to interested parties at the Neeting.

Imperience has shown that industrialists frequently prefer to enery out their own further investigations in detail into projects in which they are interested, but assistance from UNIDO in these matters can be rendered to the Jsian country concerned on request.

This Information Sheet contains only the information supplied to UMIDO by the proponent of the Project. UMIDO can therefore take no responsibility for its accuracy.

TY PICTURE TUBES

I. INTRODUCTION

The Project

The electronics industry in Korea is rapidly expanding. Under a long-term plan it is intended to set up a number of component factories to substitute for those components now being imported. It is proposed to establish a factory for the manufacture of picture tubes for black and white television receivers with an annual capacity of 700,000 units per year at an estimated value of US 09.800.000.

The Proponent

Fine Instruments Center, Secul (Government Agency for the promotion of the electronics industry in Korea).

Government Attitude

The encouragement of the electronics industry in Korea was initiated by the Government in 1959. The electronics industry is highly omphasized as a strategic export industry and an eight-year development plan was made to assist in expanding its production and to develop the necessary techniques. In 1971 Korea exported US (33,503,000 worth of electronics components, second only to textile exports.

Therefore the Korean Governmenttocastders the prospects of this industry very positive and it will grant full support to electronics firms. A number of attractive incentives will be granted (see IV).

II. <u>COMMERCIAL ASPECTS</u>

The total domestic consumption in 1971 was 212,000 units, value US\$3,412,000. Thereof 134,000 units, valued at 2,006,000 were manufactured in Korea and 70,000 units, valued at US\$ 1,326,000 were imported.

It is estimated that the consumption in 1972 will be 450,000 units (worth about USC 6,300,000). There are no exports at present. 1972 exports are expected to be about 250,000 units, valued at US 03,000,000. Prices:

| Present price is about | 15.50 per unit |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Target price is | 00814.00 per unit |
| Import price is about | 08^17.00 per unit |

- 3 -

III. PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Location

Kumi Industrial Estate, Korea or another convenient location.

Land and Buildings

Land: 40,000 square feet Buildings: 25,000 square feet

Lebour

Workers of all skills are readily available. Wages per month, USS as of August 1971:

- A ..

Technicians:Maximum 92, minimum 40, average 57Workers:Maximum 39, minimum 17, average 23

Raw Materials

Naw materials will have to be imported mainly from Japan.

Infrastructure

The plant will be located in an industrial estate. Therefore, it has easy access to all infrastructural facilities.

Utilities

| Electricity | US | ° 0.0 19 | per | kWh |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-----|-------|
| Water | US | 20.034 | per | a/ton |

IV. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Importance

There are about 200 electronics firms in Korea with a limited range of products. The planned target is $i \in expand$ the local supply to substitute for imports. Therefore, key component factories are required, also for the purpose of increasing the value added.

Incentives

A number of incentives are granted under the Foreign Capital Inducement Law to export industries and import substitution industries with foreign investment components. They include: exemption for five years from corporation tax, income tax, property tax and property acquisition tax. A 50% reduction of these taxes for the ensuing three years is allowed. Customs duties on capital goods to be imported for investment purposes and on raw materials for the manufacture of export goods are exempt.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

00

.

•

| Estimated investment | <u>U85</u> | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|--|
| | Local Cost | Foreign Rechange | Total | |
| Lend | 30,000 | - | 30,000 | |
| Building | 2 00, 000 | - | 200,000 | |
| Nachinery | 1,461,000 | 2,562,000 | 4,023,000 | |
| Working capital | 316,000 | - | 316,000 | |
| Total | 2,007,000 | 2,562,000 | 4,569,000 | |
| | | | | |

A detailed financing plan will have to be prepared jointly with the foreign partner.

ŧ

VI. ADDITIONAL RELEVANT INFORMATION

Level Structure

Private Limited Company

Documentation

The Fine Instruments Center, Secul, is in a position to supply further information.



G - 345

80.11.20