

- * Expand the available radio resources through control of frequency and power (a recent law revision will permit wireless communication on a wider frequency range from 139-174MHz effective in April or May of 1991)

3. Domestic Telecommunication Broadcasting Satellite Project

4. International Telecommunication Cooperation

A) UR and Korea-US talks on telecommunications

- * Actively participate in the liberalization of service trade
- * Promote the domestic telecommunications industry

B) Strengthen participation in international associations

C) Prepare for overseas marketing of telecom. services

- * Expand telecom. exchanges with Socialist countries
- * Provide telecom. support to developing countries
- * Export high-tech telecom. equipment such as TDX switches

KOREA TELECOM (KT)

Korea Telecom was established primarily to install, manage the operation of, and maintain public telecommunications equipment; undertake business related to public telecommunications; engage in research and development for technology relating to telecommunications and train manpower; provide testing, inspection and quality control for telecommunications; and support research and development of new technology and commercialization concerning telecommunications.

Korea Telecom is the sole provider of basic telephone services in Korea. KT's subsidiaries handle carrier services for data communications, mobile communications, and port communications.

Changes to two key laws will have important affects on Korea Telecom in the near future. As a result of these changes made at the end of 1989, KT will become a public telecommunications operator (PTO) and will be privatized by doubling KT's paid-in capital.

At the same time, the government's share will be reduced from 100% ownership to holdings of over 51% of stock issued. Foreigners will be prohibited from possessing any of the stock offered.