

A Study on the Promotion of Golf Industry

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I. Introduction

1. Purpose of Study

As a leisure time activity, golf is to be more general and popular one in the country where National Product / Person 2,000 \$. A hundred years have been lapsed since the golf was introduced in Korea (6 holes golf course was constructed in Won-san seashore in 1897).

However, in comparison with the advanced countries, Korean golf has not actually been activated until now with respect to our golf history, and this study is aiming to point out both the positive and negative aspects of golf so as to propose how to promote golf industry.

2. Category and Method of Study

Korea has been cherished remarkable economic development since 1970. In accordance with this drive, income and leisure time have also seen increased, and as a result, there is going to be a growing demand in sports and leisure activities. In this respect, the basic needs and their concerns for the golf as a sports / leisure time activities are mentioned in this study in terms of generalization of golf and activation of related industries.

In second chapter, the background for the promotion of golf industry is delineated, and the future of our golf industry is predicted with analyzing the increase trend of golfers, vistors, golf courses, golf goods and related industries.

Third chapter handles the impediments to promote golf imdustry such as national character, environmental problems and their solutions are also mentioned

In Fourth Chapter, socio-economic effects along with the promotion of golf industry are handled and conclusion is shared in Fifth chapter.

II. Current Conditions and Prospect of Golf and Golf Industry

1. The Necessity for the support of golf industry

As mentioned on the study purpose, because golf has not been activated with respect to the Korean golf history and the overall circumstances could not meet the growing demand.

2. Background of Promotion

In 1921, Hyo-Chang Won golf course locacted in Hyo-chang park was constructed and Kyeng-song golf club was founded at the same situation. In Sixties 36 hole Han-yang country club was opened at spearhead, and golf is gradually regarded as a popular sports and leisure activity.

Golf industry should be promoted in terms of following policies :

- (1) contribution of National economy
- (2) expansion of local government financing
- (3) expediment of community development
- (4) influence of sound leisure time activities
- (5) promotion of golf goods and related industries
- (6) increase income of foreign currencies.

3. History and Status of Korean Golf

In 1897, the first 6 hole golf course was constructed in Won-san seashore by the English (1903 in Japan). By and large, 100 golf courses are running in the end of '95, 46 courses are under construction in line with government approval, and 62 courses are scheduled to be established. Accordingly, 208 golf courses will be operated, and they will play a crucial role to the popularization of golf.

<Table 2-1> Number of Existing Golf Club

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	비고
Membership	52	62	70	76	83	
Public	12	14	17	16	17	
Total	64	76	87	92	100	

Note : Masa Golf Club in Public ('94. 1. 6 Close), Police Academy Golf Club ('94. 5. 9 Close)

Source : Future of Korean Golf ('96. 4. Association of Korean Golf Lighters)

<Table 2-2> Number of Constructing Golf Club

		Total	Seoul	Pusan	Dae Gu	Inchon	Dae Jeon	Kyonggi	Kang-won	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Chunbuk	Chunnam	Kyungbuk	Kyungnam	Chjeju
Constructing	Subtotal	46(14)	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	2	1	2	1	3	4	4
	Membership	29(11)	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	2	-	1	1	2	3	2
	Public	17(3)	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Planned	Subtotal	62	-	-	-	-	-	29	6	4	11	6	3	1	-	2
	Membership	40	-	-	-	-	-	19	5	4	5	3	2	1	-	1
	Public	22	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	6	3	1	-	-	1

Note : () = Discontinued Construction.

Source : Future of Korean Golf ('96. 4 Association of Korean Golf Lighters)

4. Golf Course Occupancies in Foreign Countries

The status of foreign country's golf course occupancies are shown that America has the most courses scoring 13,004 places, Japan has 1,600, England 1,249 France 421 and Germany has 329 courses.

In contrast, Pakistan has 21, Columbia 35, Peru 16, Jamaica has 10 courses.

<Table 2-3> Number of Golf Clubs by Country

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Japan(90)	1,800	China(90)	7	England(90)	1,249
India(90)	150	HongKong(90)	7	U.S.A(90)	13,004
Indonesia(90)	70	France(91)	421	Canada(90)	1,723
Malaysia(90)	65	Germany(91)	329	Australia(90)	1,456
Tailand(90)	58	Sweden(91)	257	NewZealand(90)	402
Phillipine(90)	50	Spain(91)	131	Argentina(88)	207
S. Korea(90)	46	Italia(91)	117	Columbia(88)	35
Taiwan(90)	29	Denmark(91)	71	Venezuela(88)	23
Pakistan(90)	21	Austria(91)	55	Peru(88)	16
Singapore(90)	16	Belgium(91)	49	Jamaica(90)	10
				N. Korea(90)	2

Note : () = Source Years.

Source : National Golf Foundation, Research Summary 12

This reveals that golf course occupancies has close relationship with their economic power.

5. Increase Trend of Golfers and Visitors

The number of golfers in 1980 were 180 thousand, and in 1990, they increased 5 times up to 878 thousand. This trend shows that they will be 2 million and 333

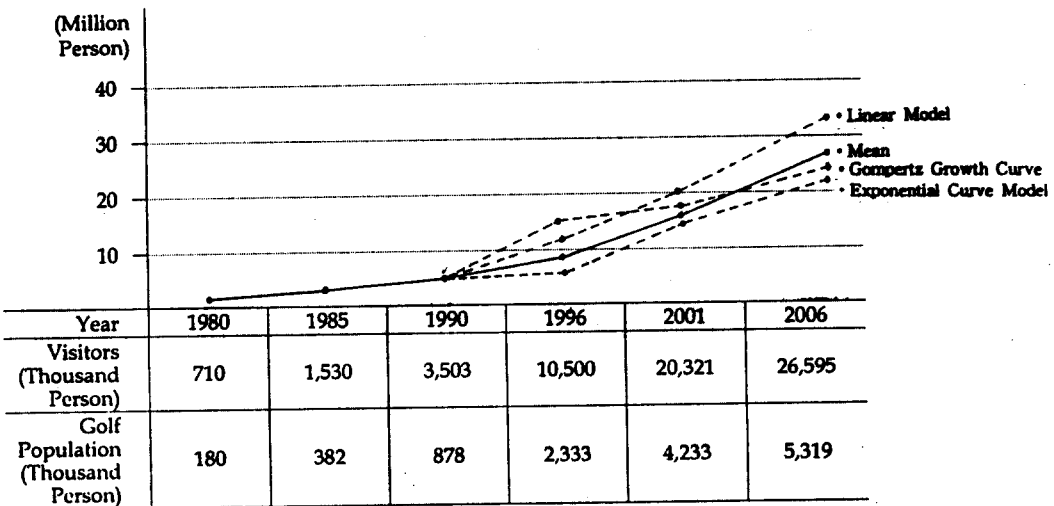
<Table 2-4> Golf Population and Visitors by Year

(unit : Thousand Person)

Year	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number of Visitors	710	1,530	3,503	4,381	5,845	6,333	7,187	8,243
Golf Population	180	382	878	1,020	1,316	1,411	1,629	1,908
Number of Play / Year	3.94	4.01	3.99	4.23	4.44	4.49	4.42	4.32

Source : Association of Korean Golf Business

<Fig. 2-1> Estimation of Golf Population and Visitors



Note : 1) Linear Model : $P(t+n) = Pt(1+r)^n$: $[r1 = (Pt - Po) / (N \times Po)]$
 2) Gompertz Growth Curve Model
 $= K \times a4(b3/n)$: $[a4 = Po/k, b3 = (\log(Pt/K)/\log(a4))(1/N)]$
 3) Exponential Curve Model
 $P(t+n) = a1 + b1 \times n$: $[a1 = D/(N+1), b1 = (H/F)]$
 $Pt = 8,243.0$ $Po = 3,505.0$ $N = 5$ $n = 11$ $e = 2.7$ $M = 1,992.5$
 $K = 30,000$ $[Y = -3.7574$ $[XY = 1.5623$

thousand in 1996, 4 million and 233 thousand in 2001, and 5 million and 319 thousand golfers in the year of 2006.

In 1996, the number of visitors will be up to 10 million and 500 thousand and their average visitings are 4.5 times/annum. Therefore, it is expected that 20 million and 321 thousand will visit in 2001 and 26 million and 596 thousand in 2006, with 5 times of average visitings / annum in line with the increase of income and leisure time.

6. Golf Course Construction Trend & Prospect of Demand

Golf course construction trend in Korea is shown that there are 75 in '92, 86 in '93, 92 in '94, 100 in '95 golf courses were operated each year and they increased 10 courses in '92, 11 in '93, 6 in '94, 8 in '95.

On the basis of increase trend of future golfers & visitors with golf course construction status, the surmise of golf course demand is shown that 236 will be required in 2001.

Despite the current courses are 100 places in 1996 and the rate of supply reaches 82.0% of 122 places, 236 courses will be required in 2001 and the supply in 2001 will be 208 places at the rate of 88.1%.

At present, 136 courses are required toward 2001. But if the proceeding 46 courses and approved 62 ones are given, the required courses will be more 22 places in 2001.

〈Table 2-7〉 Number of Developing Golf Club

Year		1990년	1991년	1992년	1993년	1994년	1995년
Membership		46	54	61	69	76	83
Public		-	11	14	17	16	17
Constructing	Membership	-	-	30	32	29	29
	Public	-	-	8	9	8	17
Discontinued Construction		-	-	7	7	10	14
Planned	Membership	-	-	52	44	45	40
	Public	-	-	25	23	28	22

Soure : Association of Korean Golf Business (1996)

<Table 2-8> Estimation of Golf Club by Years in Korea

Year	1990	1996	2001
Visitors(Thousand Person)	3,503	10,500	20,321
Demand of Golf Club (A)	46	122	236
Possible Supply of Golf Club	-	19	108
Total Supply(B)	-	100	208
(B/A)	-	82.0	88.1

- Note : 1. Play days per year = 250
 2. Scale of Golf Club = 18 hole
 3. 230 Person/day, Rate of Concentration = 1.5
 so, 230person×1.5 = 345 person/day
 4. One Golf Club can accomodate about 86,250 persons

7. Golf Goods Industry

(1) Production Status

In Korea, the growth ratio of sports & leisure goods is very high as shown in Table

<Table 2-9> Amount of Golf Supply Industry

(unit : million won)

구 분	1985(A)	1989(B)	1992(C)	Percentage Increase ('92 : 89)
Sports Supplies	88,618	158,656	218,967	38.0%
Gymnastics / Children	9,179	15,087	20,327	34.7%
Courts / Field Game	57,562	86,254	121,542	40.9%
Others	21,877	54,315	77,098	41.9%
Golf Supplies	18,438	41,609	58,117	39.7%
Fishing supplies	124,774	259,099	308,214	19.0%
Total	213,392	417,755	527,181	26.2%

Note : Lesure supplies are quoted by KSIS 3903 (Fishing Industry)

Source : Dep of Statistics, 'Statistical Year Book, of Mining and Manufacturing Industries,' 1991 and 1992

2-10. Golf goods are classified under sports & leisure products and their growth ratio in 1992 is 39.7% from 1989. This result shows that golf goods have relatively high potentiality in contrast with other products such as fishing goods.

(2) Import & Export Status of Golf Goods.

Korean golf products should be competitive to the world trade market.

During 3 years from 1993 to 1995, import & export of golf products have increased 1.5 times, however, balance deficit was 13 million \$ in 1995.

<Table 2-10> Import and Export of Golf Supplies

(unit : US \$ 1,000)

		Golf Club	Golf Ball	Others	Total
'93	Export	11,692	14,127	6,103	31,922
	Import	15,298	3,533	2,274	21,106
	Balance	△3,606	10,593	3,828	10,816
'94	Export	23,266	12,548	8,072	43,887
	Import	16,250	4,632	1,575	22,459
	Balance	7,015	7,915	6,496	71,427
'95	Export	27,047	16,751	5,150	48,949
	Import	55,056	4,989	2,119	62,165
	Balance	△28,008	11,761	3,031	△13,215

Source : Association of Korean Golf Business

8. Golf Course Sales Amount Analysis

Golf course sales amount paid by visitors in 1995, 347.6 billion won in Booking and 187.4 billion won in foods and beverages.

<Table 2-11> Estimation of Visitors's Spending in Korea, 1995.

(unit : 100 million won)

1995		Items of Estimation
3,476		
Booking Fee	① 703 (784)	1. Member 25,000Won/Person × (7,031Thousand person × 40%) = 703(784)
	② 2,531 (2,868)	2. Non-Member 60,000Won/Person × (7,031Thousand person × 605) = 2,531(2,868)
	③ 242	3. Public 20,000Won × 1,212 = 242
1,874		
Food Cost and others	① 2,050	1. Caddy Fee(Twobag) 50,000Won × 4,100,000Person × 50% = 1,025
	② 824	2. Food and others 10,000Won × 8,242,927person = 824

Source : Average of 100 Golf Club (Membership : 83, Public : 17), 1995

<Table 2-12> Estimation of Average Sale

(unit : million won)

Year	18 Hole	27 Hole	36 Hole
1993	4,199	5,048	6,662
1994	4,209	6,355	9,012

Source : AKGB

9. Taxation to the Golf Course

Taxations related into golf industry are very severe in terms of national & local taxes. In case of land purchase, owner should pay 4 types of taxes such as aquisition, registration, education, and special agricultural land taxes.

As noted on 'The problems & countermeasures of taxations in golf course Construction (Kim, Jin-ho, 1994)', required average total amount of newly constructed golf course should burden 710 billion won in construction fee (15 billion in land purchase, 33 billion in construction, 7 billion in facilities and others, and 16 billion won in taxation (7 billion in acquisition, 2.5 billion in value-added, 3 billion in public courses etc.)

〈Table 2-13〉 Tax on Purchasing Land

	Contents	Law
1. Property Acquisition Tax	2 Percent of Acquisition Cost	Local Tax Law
2. Registration Tax	3 Percent of Acquisition Cost	Local Tax Law
3. Education Tax	20 Percent of Registration Tax	Farming and Fishing
4. Special Agricultural Tax	10 Percent of Property Acquisition Tax	Special Tax Law

〈Table 2-14〉 Taxes and Public Imposts During Golf Club Construction

Classification	Contents	Law
1. Alternating Fee of Farm	• Acreage of Agricultural \times Standard Cost (Rice Paddy : 3,600won/ m^2) (Field : 2,160won/ m^2)	• Farm Land Law
2. Alternating Fee of Forest	• Acreage of Forest \times Standard Cost (581won/ m^2)	• Forest Law
3. Diverting Expense of Farm Land	• 20 percent of public land price	• Farming and Fishing Special Tax Law
4. Diverting Expense of Forest	• 20 percent of public land price	• Forest Law
5. Public Course	• must have over 6 Holes • 500 million won/Hole, • In case of Over 18 Holes, 1,500 Million won/3hole	• Sports Facilities's Foundation and Usage Law
6. Diverting Expense of Development Profits	• 50 percent of Development profit • Development profit = Land price at the time of Completion - (Land price at the beginning + escalation of normal land price) + Development Cost	• Development profit's Acquisition law
7. Property Acquisition Tax	• 2 percent of Acquisition Cost • But Golf Course = 7.5 times (15 percent)	
8. Registration Tax	• 0.9% of Acquisition Cost (only Buildings)	
9. Education Tax	• 20% of Registration Tax	
10. Special Farm Tax	• 10% of Property Acquisition Tax	

<Table 2-15> Public Imposts

(unit : 100million won)

Property Acquisition tax	Value Added Tax	Tax on Development Profit	Course Construction Cost	Diverting Expense of Farmland	Diverting Expense of Forest	Farming and Fishing's Special Tax	Diverting Expense of Environmental Improvement	Total
70	25	15	30	5	5	3	7	160

<Table 2-16> Average Cost of Construction

(unit : 100million Won)

Total of Public Imposts	Land Acquisition	Construction	Cost of Equipment and others	Total
160(25)	150(21)	330(47)	70(17)	710(100)

<Table 2-17> Details of Average Green Fee

• Admission Fee	3,000won	= Total 27,070won (42% of Green Fee)
• Farming and Fishing special Tax	900won	
• Education Tax	900won	
• Sports Promotion Fund	2,000won	
• Value Added Tax	5,270won	
• Property Tax	15,000won	

According to the Articles from 'Rational Adjustment of taxations in Golf Industry (Oh, Yeun-Chon, April. 17. 1996), it is suggested that reasonable average tax would 5 billion in acquisition, 2 billion in individual burdens, 3 billion in public course. Actually, 20~30% of total sales amount are shared in National & Local taxes, and total land tax is relatively high.

<Table 2-18> Tax Burden Comparing to Total Sale by Scale

(unit : million won, %)

Classification		18Hole	27Hole	36Hole	
Total Sale(A)		4,199	5,048	6,662	
Tax Burden	Government Tax	Special Consumption Tax	168	282	370
		Value Added Tax	175	293	385
		Educaion Tax	50	84	111
		General Land Tax	445	656	961
	Local Tax	Property Tax	34	58	68
	Total (B)		872	1,373	1,895
B/A(%)		20.8	27.2	28.4	

Note : In 1994, Numbers result of total Settlements for 75 Membership Golf Clubs

Source : AGKB

III. Impediment's to Golf Industry Promotion

1. Negative Viewpoint to the Popularization of Golf

(1) Negative Viewpoint

The number of golfers & golf course facilities are closely related to one's welfare level and quality of leisure time activities. Unfortunately, there are 3 impediments to promote golf industry as follows.

1) Negative fixed idea

Formerly, golf was enjoyed only by the rich & also regarded as a luxurious sports, occurring many of negative effects. Furthermore, lack of advertisement & recognition played some roles to these negative side.

2) Recognition of Crucial Environmental pollution

People thinks that the constructive of golf club ruins the chain of ecology and drains out earth and sand, however, it is not a true fact.

3) Negative viewpoint and fixed idea on golf by Government

Even though golf is very popular sports, the success of golf industry is checked by wrong recognition and prejudice which results in uniform regulation and tax burden. What was the situation of golf in September, 1921.

- To recognize the Golf in the 1960s
- To improperly think the Golf as a national ruin in the 1980s
- To generally play golf as a public sport after the mid of 1980s

Golf is still considering as luxurious sport. It is debated that What people think of golf either public sport or luxuriols sport? Owners of golf club insist upon heavy tax burden. Government must pursue the golf business to public leisure sports. Also the present tax system is not coped with the growth of golf populization. Therefore, We have to deal with the reformation of laws in order to develop the golf business.

2. Environmental Problems and Golf Club

(1) Negative effects on Ecological System

1) Construction of Golf Club and Diversity of Ecology

The acreage of golf course in about 60 percent of total land, in which the ecological system has been changed and reduced indogeneous species or rare one. When genetic

engineering has tremendously developed to the keeping and conservation genetic pool, we have to think the nature as an valuable resource. If we can see changes of the future, it is very serious problem for conserving the environment.

2) Draining earth and sand by construction

The wind and rainfall are temporarily eroding the land during the construction time. When golf course has not been constructed within 1 year, there has been an unexpected disaster. Without keeping the fertile soil, there has been drained out organic or inorganic substance which are losses of resource.

3) Environmental Effects of Fertilizer on the lawn

Golf course must keep green lawn using by fertilizer. When fertilizer is excessively used for keeping the green lawn, it is resulted in water pollution because of rainfall. So we must careful these factors which is the usage of fertilizer.

3. Administrative Regulations on Golf

(1) Monetary control on Golf

When a golf is a luxurious sport, the government has the policy on monetary control. Furthermore, they can not be offered as a security. Construction company who involves golf business does not collect his an investment, so it effects on national economy and golf industry.

(2) Excessive Problems of Renting fee for National Forest

It is very difficult to renting national forest dealing with the excessive cost. The legal base is Forest Law, the price of forest is appraised by public land price in addition to the investment. Therefore, National forest in Golf club is 16 times higher than general national forest. And the renting fee is 10 times higher than the grass land.

So, the renting fee of National forest is a burden on the management of golf club which is an obstacle for golf populization. In 1993, one golf club paid for the renting fee amount of 18 billion won out of 48 billion won which was 38.4 percent. It indicates how much the fee is burden of the golf business.

4. Problems on Taxes and Public Imposts

(1) Tax Burden on construction

1) Value - added Tax (National Tax)

During the construction of golf club, Value-added tax is not exempted which is not

legal tax system because golf club is a facility for playing golf. Therefore, about 20 billion won which is course construction cost must be exempted from tax burden.

2) Development Charge (National Tax)

The reasons which are heavy burden on development are as follows :

First : unfairly high appraisal valuation in the end

Second : Unreasonable authorization the range of development cost for which the government is only authorized by government standard cost other than the actual investment.

So, new golf club will be shared in 15 Billion won.

3) Local Tax

In local tax system, golf is classified to luxurious asset which is subject to heavy duty. Land acquisition tax is 7.5 times the general tax because of the classification of luxurious asset for a membership golf course. According to sports Facilities' Foundation and Usage Law, Golf is quite different from ski, swimming, and bowling. So it must reformed the Law in relation to the equity of the Law..

(2) Tax burden of operation

In the operation of golf club, tax burden is based upon the Green fee(65,000 won) in which tax is 27,070 won composed of ① Entrance fee ② Farm and Fish special tax ③ Education tax ④ Education Promotion fund ⑤ Value-added tax ⑥ General property tax. It is 42 percent of the green fee, which indicated that tax system is involved of the problems.

(3) Solution of Heavy Tax Burden

First of all, tax system in which golf is classified to luxurions asset must be changed to reduce tax burden. It is a necessary for dividing between heavy tax burden and general tax in order to the booming of golf industry.

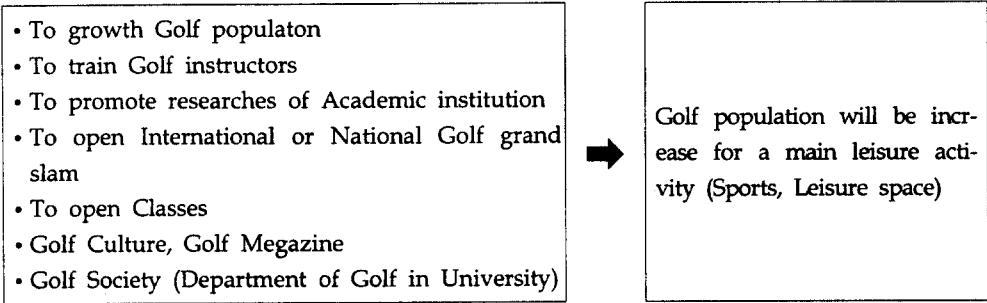
IV. Policy Themes on the Improvement of Golf Industry

1. Development Tendency on Golf Populization

We expect the golf as an public sport coping with understanding of golf population's increase, enlargement of GNP, and improving of leisure activities every year.

In the 1970s : To increase Tennis, Badminton population
 In the 1980s : To increase Bowling population
 In the 1990s : To think golf as a public sport

To positively think the growth of sports population



The reasons which make the golf as public sports are ① a place of leisure activities ② advancement of economic and cultural a efficiency on national land use ③ self-support of regional development.

2. Expectation on the Increase Golf Population and the Enhance of Leisure Time

The increase of golf population expects to be proportioned the enlargement of GNP and the enhance of leisure time compared with the reduction of working-hours. Leisure activities are also expected by the enlargement of GNP per person from \$87 in 1961 to \$10,908 in 1996, then it will be \$18,134 in 2001.

<Table 4-1> Estimation of Personal Income and Working Hours

GNP / Person (Presonal Income)	Increase of Leisure Time (hours / week)	
Korea. 1961 : \$ 87	Working Hours	Leisure Time
1967 : \$ 142	1976 : 51.6	Less Working Hours,
1996 : \$ 5,659	1990 : 48.2	More Leisure Time
1996 : \$ 10,908	1996 : 44.0	Increasing 11hours/wk
2001 : \$ 18,134(Projection)	2001 : 40.0	

In 2001, working hour will be reduced by 4 hours per week, so leisure time will be increased by 4 hours.

3. Socio-economic Effects of Golf Industry

(1) Development and Settlement as Public sports.

Golf in Korea is settled as an public sport in which golf population is 1.6 million persons and visitors are 7.5 million person. Also, Golf is accepted in the Asian Game as well as International Match. In the national level, golf population is increased because golf matches are held in the National Atheletic Game and student golf games.

(2) Development of Export Industry

Attraction of foreign tourists and improvement of golf industry on economic side will expect to get foreign currency through international games. Futhermore, if golf industry will be open to foreign countries, Golf industry rears as a strategic export industry which contributes economic development.

(3) Development of Regional Economy

The spread effects of regional economy are resulted of a construction of golf course and collection of taxes. Acceleration of employment is especially contributed to collect stable taxes so as to improve the regional economy.

(4) Effective National Land Development

Korea is composed of hillsides which is 70% of the total land. So, the construction of Golf course is contributed to improve value-added land use in order to develop national land.

10 Socio - economic Results of Golf industry

- ① To plan effective and economic land use
- ② To provide government and local finance
- ③ To promote regional development and to contribute (infra structure, welfare facilities, community centers) environmental improvement
- ④ To create farmen't's income
- ⑤ To employ local people
- ⑥ To foster golf industry and construction
- ⑦ To promote our local farm products
- ⑧ To escort healthy leisure activities
- ⑨ To increase income of tourism industry
- ⑩ To construct golf club in anticipation of public leisure activity

(5) Problem Solutions of Golf Populization

We must solve the following problems dealing with the achievement of GNP (\$ 10,000) and the adherence of OECD.

① On the point of government view it must be required many public golf course to dealing with the improvement of leisure activities.

② Golf business will be exempted from the present tax system which is heavy tax burden on land acquisition tax, property tax, general land tax, etc.

③ In the future, sports industry will be recognized of strategic industry with which golf industry must be protected and enhanced.

V. Conclusions

(1) We have disussed some problems of golf industry with regard to sumptuous moods in Korea. Golf has been defined by luxurious facilities through government policy on tax burden on control law. In 1989, even the goverment converted golf industry to sports facility, other policies are still entailed luxurious thing which is the problem in Korean Golf industry.

(2) Therefore, golf industry is promoted by consistent government's policies which contribute to people's healthy leisure activities and promote the spread of golf.

(3) For example, a golf enterpriser, who gets approvals through lawful process, is supported by government's policies which foster and support the construction and operation of golf course. It recovers trust and support for the government policy so as to contribute to the social growth of Korea.

(4) Golf course, which is recently constructing, has serious problems of long period of construction, over investment, pre-investment, and stagnation of membership. Therefore, we should be estalished a new concept to a change in situation of circumstances keeping pace with globalization and openness.

(5) Golf business classifies a luxurious property the same as casino business, so acquisition property tax is 7.5 times higher than genral tax rate, general land tax and property tax are 17 times more than it. This indicates the tax system is the lack of equity. Therefore, it must go with improvements of environmental regulation and tax law in order to accompany with health golf culture.

(6) Golf industry increases the obtaining of foreign money to pull tourists, but

majority of golf population uses importing golf sets. It is a necessary that the domestic goods is substituted for foreign ones. in order to prohibit an out flow of foreign currency as well as to increase an export of golf goods throught tax inductions.

(7) Local goverments and business organizations will construct more public golf courses which are level with ones of America and Japan for building up people's sympathy.

(8) Golf enterprizer will open golf course to local residents for an excursion, a skeching, a marriage ceremony, a party in honor of the aged, and poet contest for the purpose of intimating them. As in the case the constitution of golf course's circumtance is formed by not only kindness and service but also orders of booking and game.

(9) There is a doubt whether golf courses referred to as environmetal damages can be recognized in positive thinking with continuous concerns.

(10) Lastly, there are still remained the mutual co-operation that golf industry is fostered by consubstantiality of government, golf business association, and golfers in order to booming golf industry, therefore, golf will have developed as public sports and fixed an healthy golf culture in Korea.

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