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02. Semiconductor, Electronics, Display & Battery

Detailed Employment Manual for Foreign Job Seekers in Korea

Purpose of This Manual This field has clear layers of work: materials research, device engineering, process engineering, equipment maintenance, cleanroom production, SMT and PCB assembly, battery cell and module production, quality, safety, and field application engineering. Technical documentation, data discipline, and clean process control are critical.

1. Where Foreign Professionals and Workers Can Find Opportunity

Major hiring locations: Southern Gyeonggi semiconductor belt, Cheonan-Asan, Cheongju-Osong, Gumi, Daegu, Saemangeum and Wanju, Ulsan and Pohang battery clusters.

Possible visa pathways to review: E-7-1, E-3, E-7-3, E-9 (limited production roles), D-10 transition

- Professional, research, design, and management roles require a strong link between education, experience, and the actual job.
- Field and skilled roles are judged by practical ability, safety awareness, attendance, shift adaptation, and long-term stability.
- Management, service, and customer-facing roles need Korean reporting skills plus the ability to connect the company with overseas markets, workers, or customers.
- The actual permitted work depends on personal status, employer type, exact job code, and work location. Always verify before signing a contract.

Key Decision Rule A company may want to hire you, but that alone does not guarantee visa approval. Review the chain carefully: current status → target job → employer eligibility → salary and experience requirements.

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2. Job Map: Main Roles and Entry Conditions

The table below summarizes representative roles in this industry. Even within one industry, simple work, skilled work, specialist jobs, and management jobs can have very different hiring standards and visa implications.

Role	Main Duties	Strong Candidate Profile	Evidence to Prepare
Materials / Device Research	Research materials, cells, display or semiconductor devices	MS/PhD preferred, analytical instruments, research track	Papers, patents, experimental data
Process Engineer	Control deposition, etching, photo, assembly or battery processes	Related major, SPC, DOE, process analysis	Yield and defect improvement results
Equipment Engineer	Install, maintain and troubleshoot production tools	Electrical, mechanical, vacuum and pneumatic knowledge	Machine models, MTBF/MTTR examples
SMT / PCB Specialist	Printing, mounting, reflow, AOI, soldering process	SMT line experience, basic soldering and quality	Line speed, defect reduction data
Cleanroom Operator	Run wafer, display or battery production under strict procedures	Shift tolerance, gowning discipline, standard work	Cleanroom work history
Battery Assembly / Test	Cell, module and pack assembly and testing	High-voltage safety, measuring instruments	Inspection criteria, defect records
Reliability / Quality	SPC, MSA, reliability testing, failure analysis	Statistical tools, structured problem solving	8D, FMEA, test reports
EHS / Chemical Safety	Manage gas, chemicals, waste and safety systems	Safety or environment training, regulation awareness	Inspection logs, prevention cases

How to Choose the Right Position to Apply For

1. Start with the job you have actually done the longest, not the title you like best.
2. Choose a second option that connects well to your degree, certification, or transferable skills.
3. Match the level of role to your Korean communication level and practical adaptation.
4. Use exact job names, machines, products, systems, or customers instead of broad titles.
5. Confirm that the contract title matches the real work you will do.

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3. Conditions for Research, Specialist, Design, and Management Roles

3-1. Research Positions

Research candidates should explain industrial meaning, not only academic outcomes.

3-2. Process and Equipment Engineers

Process and equipment engineers should identify tools, fault codes, and recovery procedures in detail.

3-3. Field Application Engineers

FAE and customer-facing staff are stronger when they combine technical depth with English or customer-country language skills.

Evidence Professional Candidates Should Prepare

- Degree certificate and transcript, plus a short explanation of relevant coursework when useful.
- Employment certificates showing period, position, duties, weekly hours, and employer contact information.
- A project portfolio that explains the problem, your role, tools, and measurable outcomes.
- Papers, patents, drawings, test reports, dashboards, or work samples that can be shared legally.
- A one-page English or Korean role summary that explains why you fit the exact job.

4. Conditions for Field, Skilled, and Operational Roles

4-1. Cleanroom Work Adaptation

Cleanroom roles require discipline with gowning, ESD control, contamination control, and chemical safety.

4-2. Shift Patterns and Break Times

Confirm the exact shift pattern, allowances, and rest schedule before signing.

4-3. Micro-Defect Detection Focus

Data accuracy and traceability are essential: even production operators often need precise recording skills.

Evidence Field Candidates Should Prepare

- Work photos or videos that do not expose company secrets or personal data.
- A list of machines, tools, products, materials, or systems you actually used.
- Numbers such as daily output, team size, defect rate, handled volume, or job scale.
- Training cards, licenses, or certificates with issuing body and validity date.
- A real supervisor or HR contact from a former employer who can verify your work.

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5. What Korean Employers Usually Want in Foreign Hires

- A person who understands the role and asks questions when something is unclear.
- Reliable attendance, punctuality, and accurate handover behavior.
- Fast reporting when there is a defect, delay, safety issue, or customer problem.
- Respect for safety, quality, and procedure over personal guesswork.
- Ability to cooperate across different nationalities and departments.
- A realistic explanation of regional work, dormitory life, shift work, or long-term plans.
- A clear reason why the company benefits from your language, market, or technical background.

6. Korean Workplace Culture: What You Need to Understand

- Security, no photography, and controlled data access are strict.
- Procedure compliance and change control are valued more than improvisation.
- Handover accuracy between shifts is critical.
- Any abnormal sign should be reported immediately.
- If you do not understand an instruction, ask again. Saying “OK” without understanding creates risk.
- Important matters are often followed by written messages, logs, or reports. Keep records when appropriate.
- Hierarchy exists, but abuse, violence, sexual harassment, and discrimination are not acceptable.
- When conflict happens, report facts clearly rather than arguing emotionally in public.

7. Safety, Rights, and Legal Protection

- If you do not understand safety training, ask for repetition, translation, or demonstration.
- If PPE is missing or the task feels unsafe, stop and ask the supervisor to clarify the method.
- Keep evidence if there is unpaid wages, injury, abuse, harassment, or illegal document retention.
- Use official channels when needed: immigration support, labor counseling, police, or emergency services.

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8. How Regional, Rural, Remote, and Shift Work Can Become an Opportunity

Why Regional Jobs Matter In Semiconductor, Electronics, Display & Battery, real jobs are often concentrated in industrial, rural, coastal, or project-based locations rather than central Seoul. Candidates who are open to these locations face less competition and may receive housing, meals, shuttle buses, or faster promotion opportunities.

Advantages of Regional or Remote Work

- Less competition than major-city positions.
- Dormitory, meals, or shuttle support may reduce living costs.
- Smaller or regional employers may give responsibility earlier.
- Long-term work can create better paths toward skill recognition or status upgrades where applicable.
- Daily living costs are often lower outside major metropolitan areas.

Conditions You Must Check Carefully

- Dormitory address, room occupancy, heating/cooling, bathroom, internet, and utility rules.
- Distance to the workplace and availability of transport for night or early shifts.
- Access to hospitals, banks, supermarkets, and foreign support centers.
- Rules for home visits, long business travel, or relocation to another worksite.
- Exact structure of base salary, fixed allowances, night pay, overtime pay, and deductions.

How to Talk About Shift Work in an Interview

Do not say only “I can do shifts.” Explain whether you have done rotating shifts before, how you manage sleep and health, how you will commute, and how long you are prepared to stay. If you have a health limit, disclose it honestly before hiring.

Warning Signs You Should Not Ignore

- Being placed into a simple role under a professional visa title.
- Insufficient chemical safety or high-voltage training.
- Unclear treatment of special allowances.
- Security rules violated unknowingly.

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9. Practical Job-Application Roadmap

1. Check your current immigration status and whether the target role can realistically match it.
2. Select one or two realistic job targets and prepare a short role statement for each.
3. Prepare translations and, where needed, official confirmation of education, experience, and certificates.
4. Customize your Korean-style résumé and portfolio for the exact role.
5. State clearly your preferred region, shift availability, expected salary, housing needs, and start date.
6. Use the STAR method in interviews to explain practical work, problem-solving, safety, or customer cases.
7. When you receive an offer, review both the role and the visa pathway together.
8. Check the contract, housing rules, deductions, allowances, and working-hour system carefully.
9. After joining, understand the safety orientation and role training before signing acknowledgments.
10. Set 30-day, 60-day, and 90-day goals and ask for supervisor feedback.

10. Interview Questions You Should Prepare For

- Why do you want to work in Semiconductor, Electronics, Display & Battery in Korea?
- What was the most important task you handled in your last job, and what result did you achieve?
- How did you respond when there was a defect, customer issue, delay, accident risk, or equipment failure?
- What will you do if you do not fully understand a Korean instruction?
- How long can you work in a regional area, remote site, or shift system?
- What value do you bring because of your language, market knowledge, or technical background?

Useful Korean Workplace Terms to Learn

- Attendance
- Shift
- Overtime
- Special workday
- Safety training
- Work instruction
- Handover
- Defect
- Breakdown
- Report
- Approval
- PPE
- Risk
- Emergency stop
- Dormitory
- Deduction
- Payslip

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- Employment contract

Final Checklist Before You Accept a Job

- State clearly how your degree, experience, and target job are connected.
- Use numbers in your résumé: machines used, customers served, output, defect rate, sales, test cases, or project scope.
- Prepare Korean workplace language separately from TOPIK scores.
- Be honest about willingness for regional work, shifts, dormitory life, or travel.
- Check visa fit before signing because a company’s hiring intention does not automatically mean the visa will be approved.
- Confirm the job title, worksite, salary, allowances, hours, holidays, and dormitory deductions in writing.
- False experience, fake certificates, or using another person’s training card can seriously damage future employment and immigration status.

Official Support Reminder Before signing a contract, verify the exact work, visa pathway, and employer conditions with the relevant official channels. For safety or labor issues, preserve evidence such as payslips, messages, schedules, photos, and hospital records.

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