



Translational Researches in Korean Government Institutes



Dr. E. J. JUN, Mr. C.H Choi

Profile

Dr. E. J. Jun

O Seoul. National. University

BE, MS

O Hannover University, Germany

Doctor-Ing.

Korea Institute of Machinery & Metals,

Vice President

Ministry of Science & Technology

Deputy Minister

○ IITPA (President), Robot Land

President

O Dae Jeon Technopark

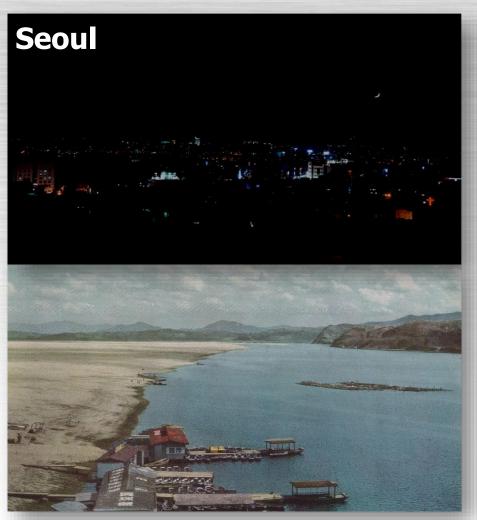
President

O KIST

Auditor, Board Member

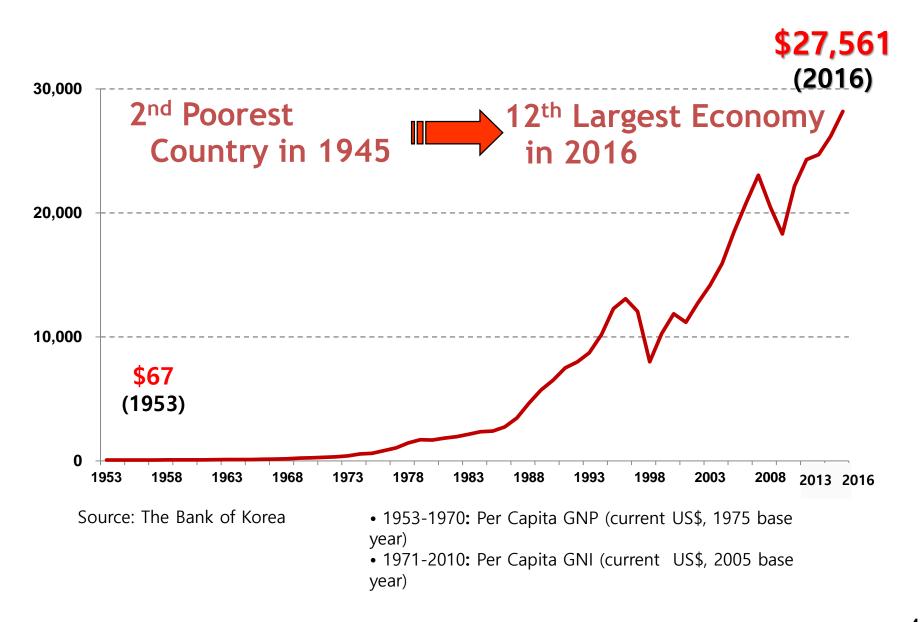
During the last half century

1966 2016

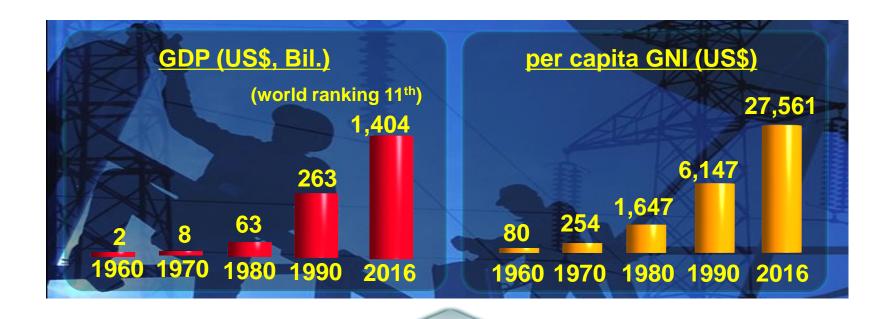




Korea's Economic Development, 1953-2016



Remarkable Economic Growth in Korea



Korean Science and Technology

- ❖ The world's 6th R&D investment to GDP : 4.23% (2015) (National R&D budget: about \$58.3 billion)
- ❖ No. of scientists and engineers: over 356,000
- ❖ No. of company research institutes : over 35,000

In world market

Memory Chip 1st



67%

Samsung SK hynix

TFT-LCD 1st



47%

Samsung LG electronics Shipbuilding 1st



35%

Hyundai STX

Mobile Phone 1st



35%

Samsung LG electronics Petrochemicals 5th



5.5%

GS Caltex SK Energy Automobile 5th



Hyundai-KIA **GM** Daewoo

Steel 5th



4.2%

POSCO Hyundai

World Best Korean

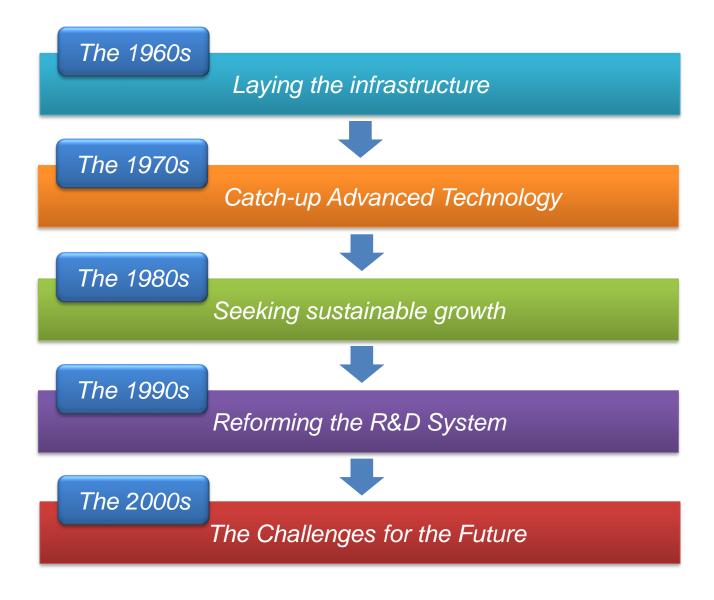




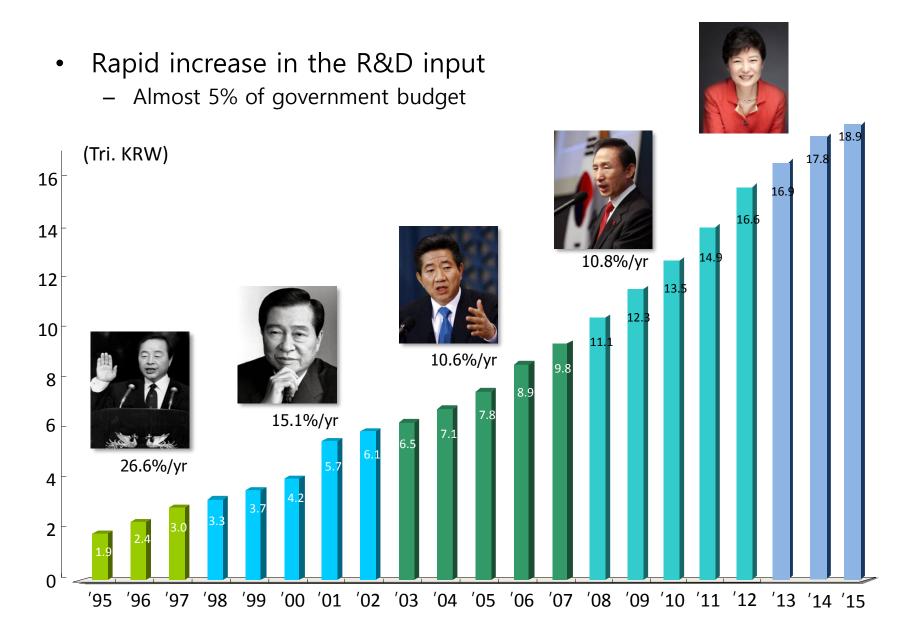




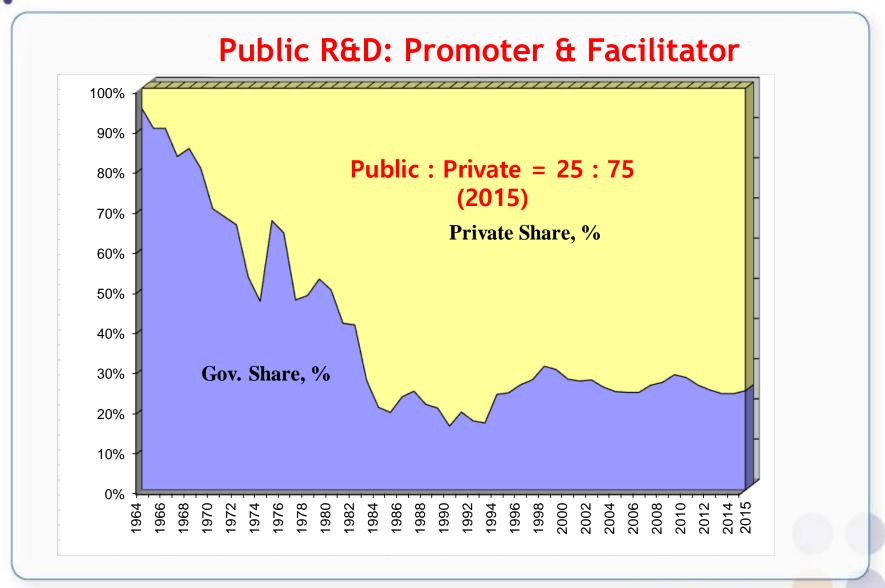
Evolution of policies on Science and Technology



Consistent R&D Increase



Trends of Public vs. Private R&D Investment in Korea





Unique Features of Korean R&D Policy

- 1) GRIs and Daedeok Science Town
- 2) Univ GRIs Industry Collaboration
- 3) Building R&D Capability: Human resources
- 4) Establishment of Corporate-Led Innovation System

R&D Cluster in Korea: Daedeok Science Town

Mission of Daedeok Science Town

- To build a world-class city of "brains"
 - 27.8 km2 / 38,000 researchers / 861 institutes
- To make research activities more effective through collaborative R&D projects
 - 21 GRIs + 43 Private RIs + 6 Univs + 762 Co.
- To facilitate human exchanges and joint research

1970's ~ 1980's
Construction began
on research
institutes within the
cluster



2000's

A mature innovation cluster takes root.

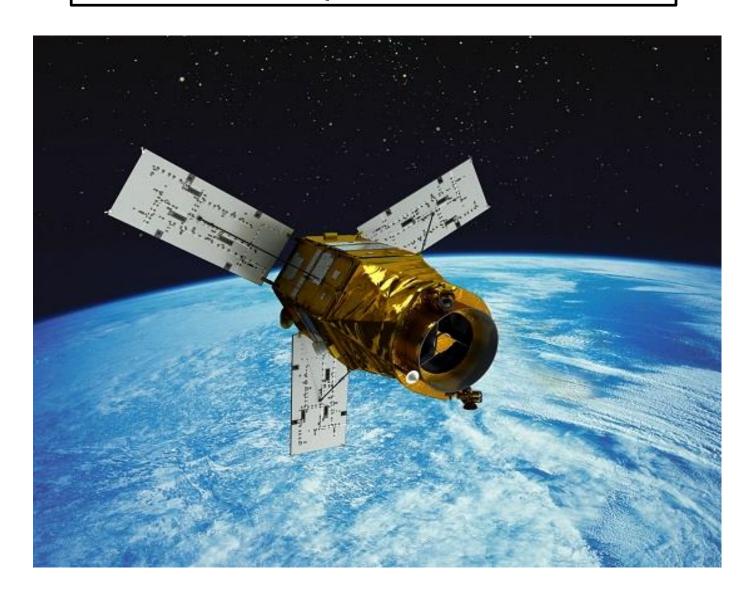
1990's

The creation of National Expertise in R&D

Nuclear Power Plant



Multi-Purpose Satellite



Super Sonic Trainer



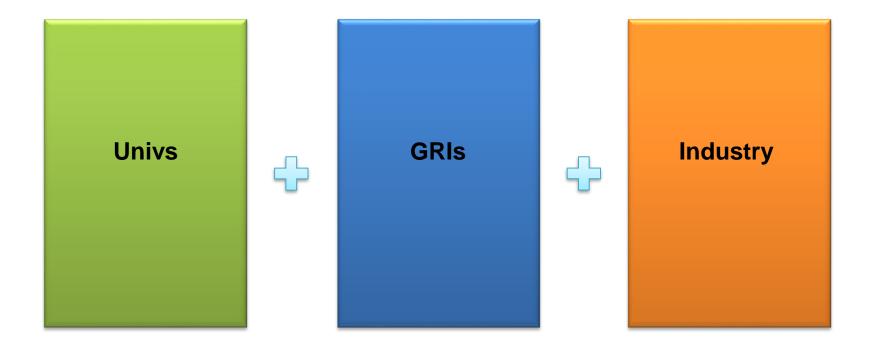
Research Station at South Pole



Unique Features of R&D Policy:

- 1) GRIs and Daedeok Science Town
- 2) Univ—GRIs-Industry Collaboration
- 3) Building R&D Capability: Human resources
- 4) Establishment of Corporate-Led Innovation System

University – Institute – Industry Collaboration System



Launch of National R&D Program

To satisfy various needs of the state and society for technology development

(1) Efficient Allocation and Utilization of R&D resources (Selection and Concentration) **Imitation Innovation** Mode Mode (2) Strengthening of innovation capabilities (Human resources) Open & Closed (3) Collaboration among industry, academia, and **Networked GRIs** Mode Mode (4) Openness

Unique Features of R&D Policy:

- 1) GRIs and Daedeok Science Town
- 2) Univ—GRIs-Industry Collaboration
- 3) Building R&D Capability: Human resources
- 4) Establishment of Corporate-Led Innovation System

Establishment of the KAIST

Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)



Mission (1971)

"To satisfy the needs of Korean industry and Korean industrial establishments for highly trained and innovative specialists, rather than to add to the world's store of basic knowledge"

Building a Reputation in Science

- ➤ The U.S higher science education assessment board, ABET, put KAIST graduate course within 10% of top U.S. college level in 1992
- No. 1 Asian college in science and technology (Asiaweek, in 1999 and 2000)
- > 37th in the world in technology field and 82nd in the science field (The Times Higher Education report, in 2006)



Unique Features of R&D Policy

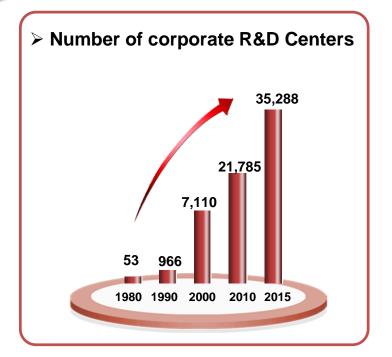
- 1) GRIs and Daedeok Science Town
- 2) Univ—GRIs-Industry Collaboration
- 3) Building R&D Capability: Human resources
- 4) Establishment of Corporate-Led Innovation System

Industrial R&D Activities by Policy Incentives

Government established support systems for facilitating technology development in the private sector (1980s)

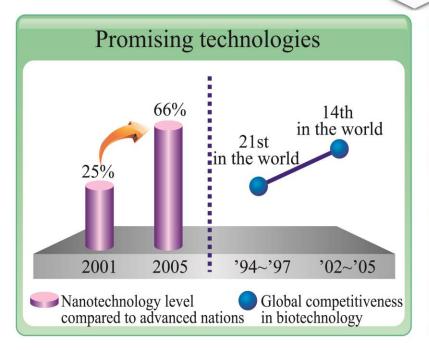
- Tax Support System for technology development
 - tariff reduction for supplies for R&D, exemption of tax on samples for research
- Financial incentive to stimulate R&D investments
- Exemption from military service for research personnel





Establishing Corporate-Led R&D System

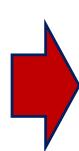
- Private sector's R&D investment increased by 8.4 times since 1982
 - \$2.7 billion(1982) \rightarrow \$22.8 billion(2008)
- The ratio of R&D expenditure to sales has steadily increased.
 - Medical, Precision, Optical equipment & Watches Industry: 7.3%(2008)
 - Electronics Machinery(Semiconductor) Industry: 7.3%(2008)
 - Video-audio & Telecommunications Devices Industry: 6.3%(2008)





New Motto







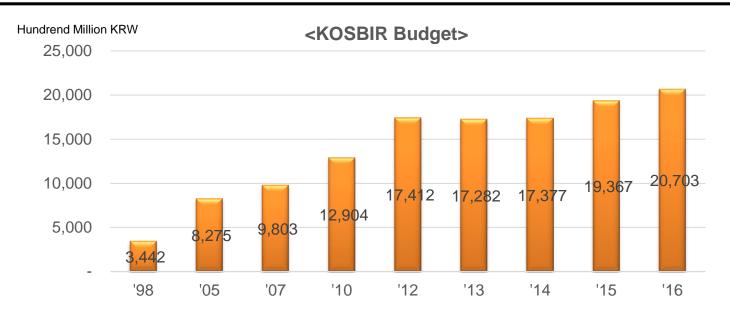
Translational Process

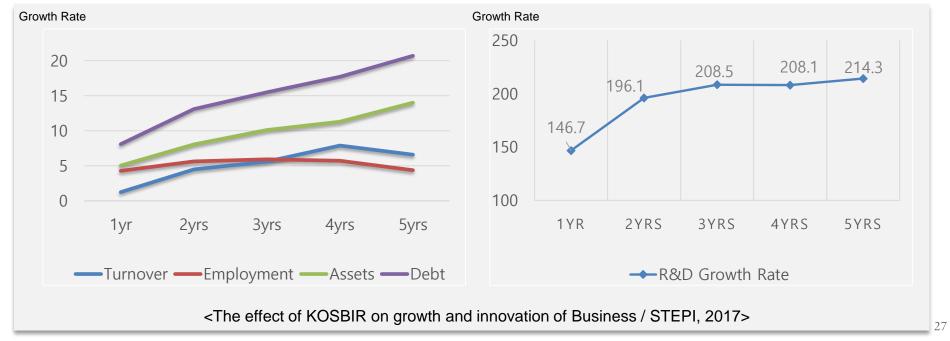
1 Start-up by Scientists

2 Technology Transfer to Industry

3 Venture Incubation Centers in Campus

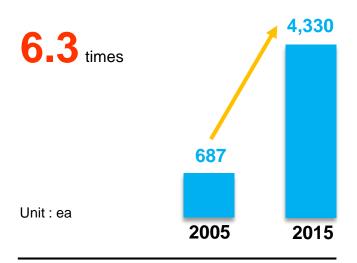
KOSBIR: Korea Small Business Innovation Research Program



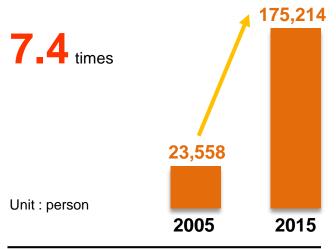


Start-up by Scientists

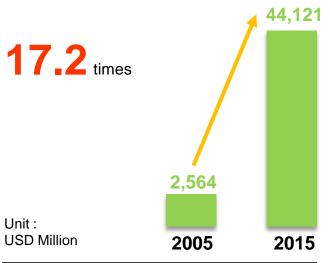
No. of companies



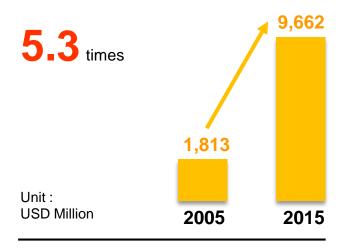
Employment



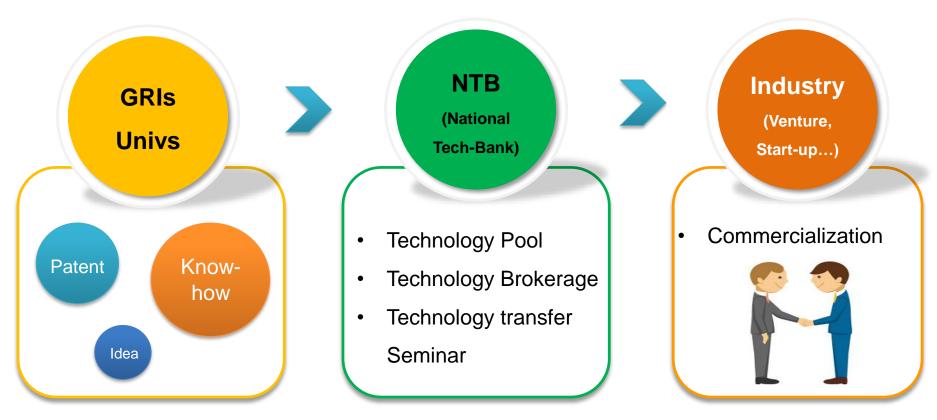
Sales revenue



Total R&D investment



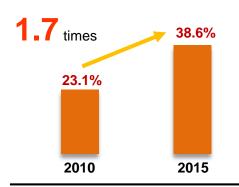
Technology Transfer to Industry



Technology transfer case

2.6 times 10,942 4,259 2010 2015

Technology transfer rate



Korea Techno-Venture Foundation







273 ea No. of Companies





