Influence of OECD/TIP Agenda on a National STI Policy

- A case of Rep. Korea -
Background Information

- Korea’s accession to the OECD : 1996
- Comprehensive Law for S&T framework: since 2001
- 5 year S&T development Plan since 2002 - every five years, recently the 4th Plan is launched
- Some Statistics
  - GERD as a percentage of GDP : 2.18(2000)→4.22(2016)
DB Analysis

- Data pool: 638 documents
  - Since 1999
  - Agenda, legislations, recommendations and guideline etc.
- Try to find out the relation, if any, between OECD/TIP agenda and Korea STI policy
- No full text analysis in this presentation (would be future research topics)

- NSI
- Labor Market
- Intellectual assets
- Behavioral additionality
- Knowledge network
- Social challenge
- Digital economy
- System transformation

◈ (2001) National Nanotechnology Initiative
◈ (2005) R&D Performance and Results Act
◈ (2010) Industry-academia-PRI cooperation Strategy
◈ (2013) R&D strategy for societal challenges
◈ (2017) Innovation Driven growth through 4th IR
◈ (2017) Open Science

Korea

OECD TIP Plenary meetings Topics
Some Observations

- *Meaningful* influence of OECD/TIP agenda on Korean STI policy
  - Due course in the development of S&T activities
  - Global cooperation/network ↑, Complexity of policy need ↑

- Time lag exists for specific policy discussion
  - But, getting shortened
  - Nowadays, concurrent discussion and even some digression

- Definitely, context does matter → differences in policy details
  - For example,
    - NSI and systems transformation, HRST, behavioral additionality etc. did not get the appropriated attention from decision maker for last 10 years in Korea
    - In Korea, funding schemes moves from competitive to block/structural, which is opposite trends to other member economies positions
    - Difference in National R&D intensity → Political will
THANKS