

# **Influence of OECD/TIP Agenda on a National STI Policy**

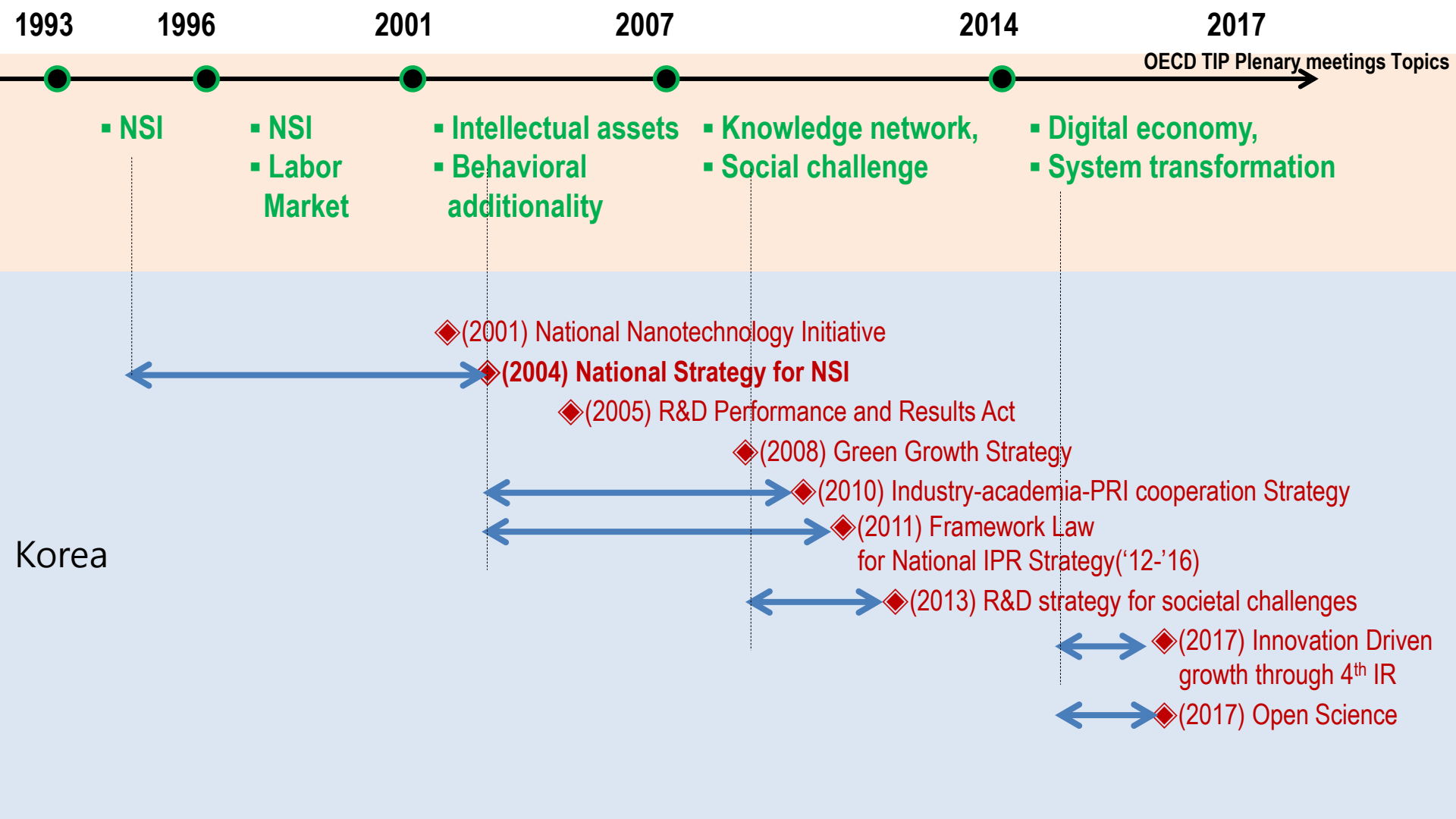
- A case of Rep. Korea-

# Background Information

- **Korea's accession to the OECD : 1996**
- **Reform of Ministry for Science and Technology : 1998**  
**(Dedicated Government Org for S&T : since 1968)**
- **Comprehensive Law for S&T framework: since 2001**
- **5 year S&T development Plan since 2002**  
**- every five years, recently the 4<sup>th</sup> Plan is launched**
- **Some Statistics**
  - **GERD as a percentage of GDP : 2.18(2000)→4.22(2016)**
  - **GERD (current PPP bil US\$) : 18(2000)→79(2016)**
  - **Total researcher(FTE) : 108 370 (2000)→ 361 291(2016)**

# DB Analysis

- Data pool : 638 documents
  - Since 1999
  - Agenda, legislations, recommendations and guide line 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)



# 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**