

R&D investment and R&D support for SMEs in Korea

2019. 12. 10

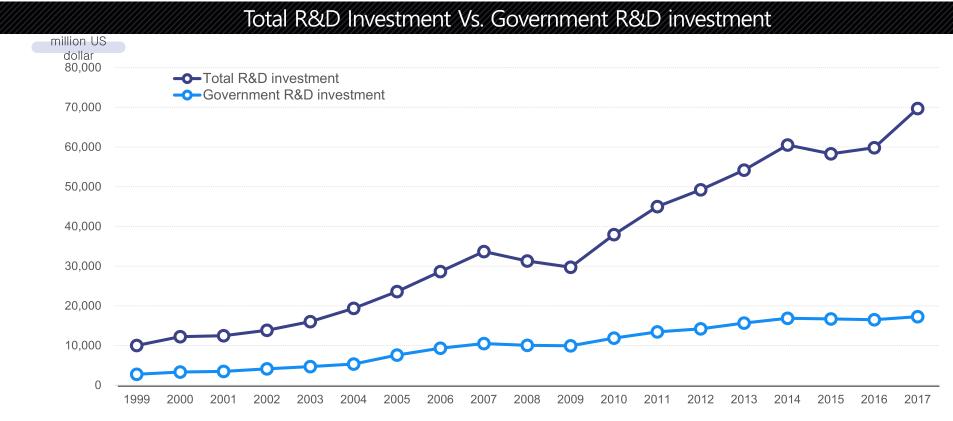
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Total R&D Investment increase trends ('99~'17)

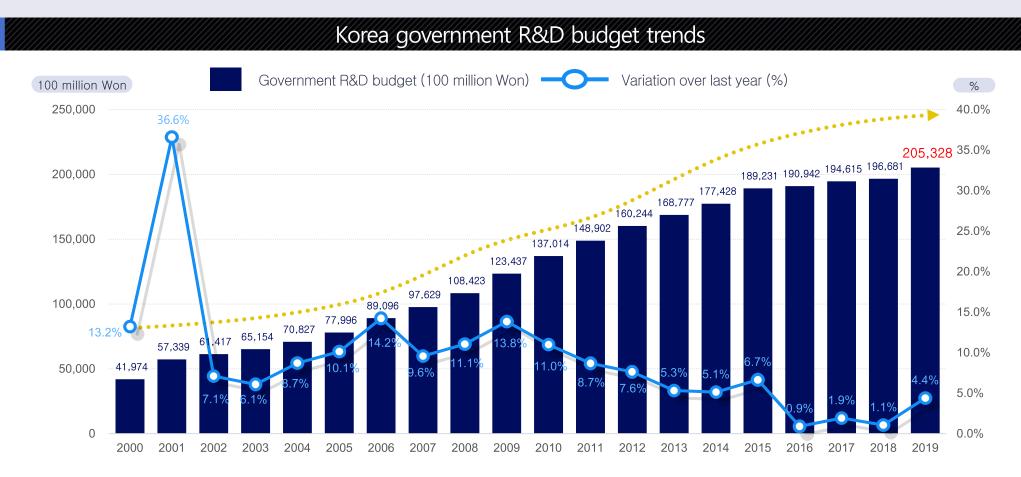
Ratio of total R&D investment is 4.55% of GDP('17): 1st among OECD countries

4.55% is composed of private sector (3.43%) and government (1.12%)



2

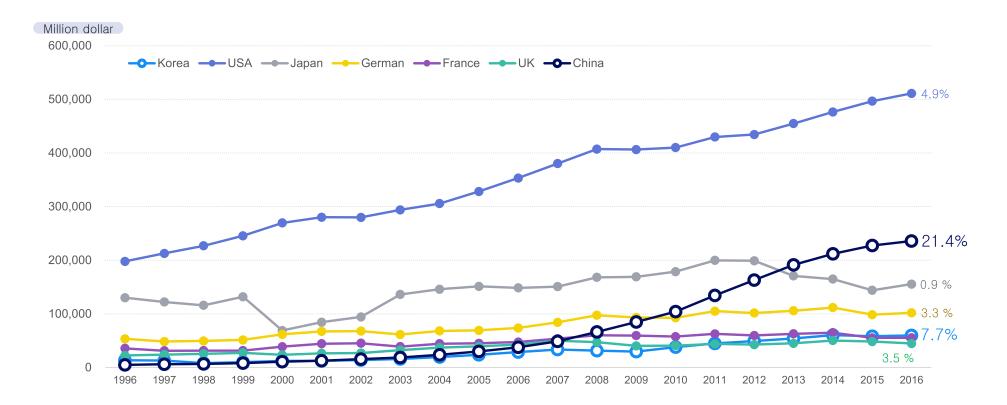
When government R&D budget amounts to 20 trillion Won('19), performance against investment became rising issue



Major countries' total R&D budget is gradually increasing ('99~'16)

Average Annual Increasing Rate : China (21.4%), Korea (7.7%), USA (4.9%), UK (3.5%)

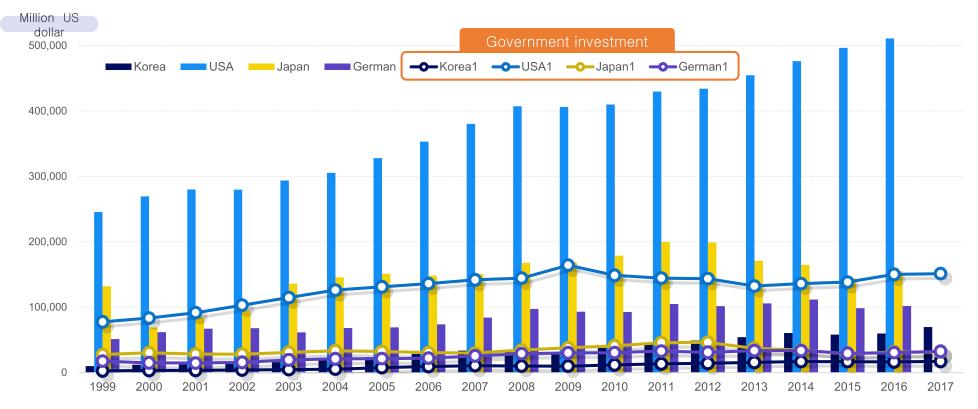
Major countries' total R&D investment trends



The rate of increase of private sector in R&D investment is higher than that of government

\rightarrow Korea follows this trend

Major countries' private and government investment trends



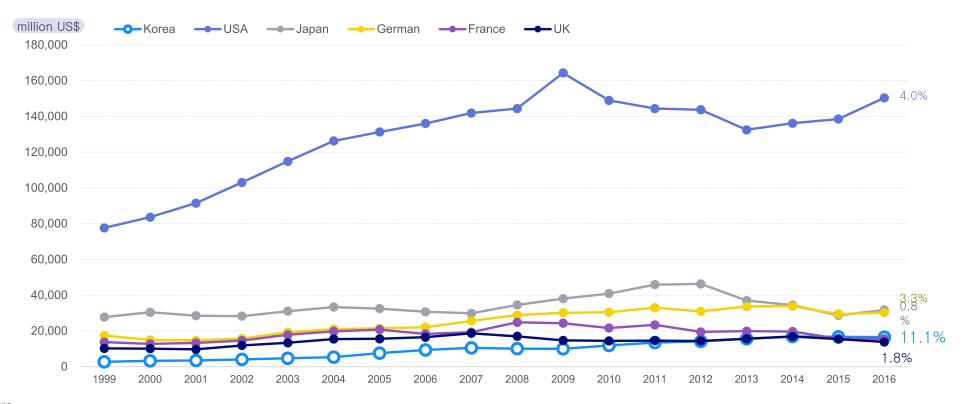
MSIT, KISTEP (2018)

Major countries' government R&D budget is gradually increasing ('99~'16)

Average Annual Increasing Rate: Korea(11.1%), USA(4.0%), German(3.3%)

Major countries' government R&D budget trends

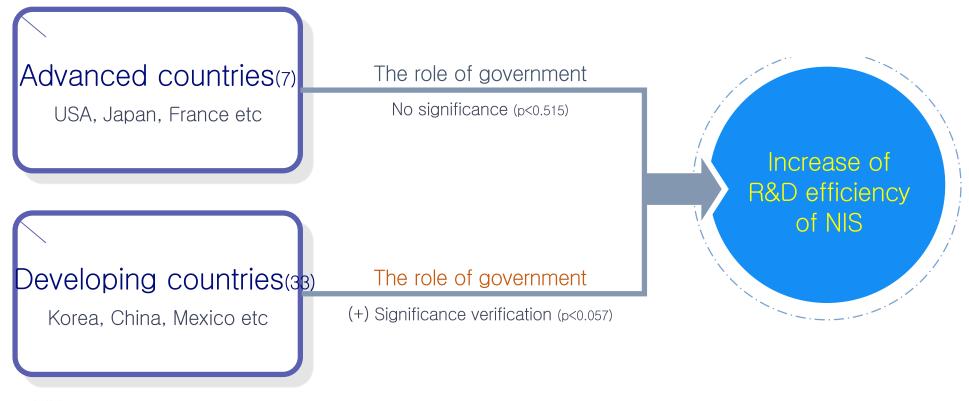
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The role of government R&D investment

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The role of developing countries' government is more important

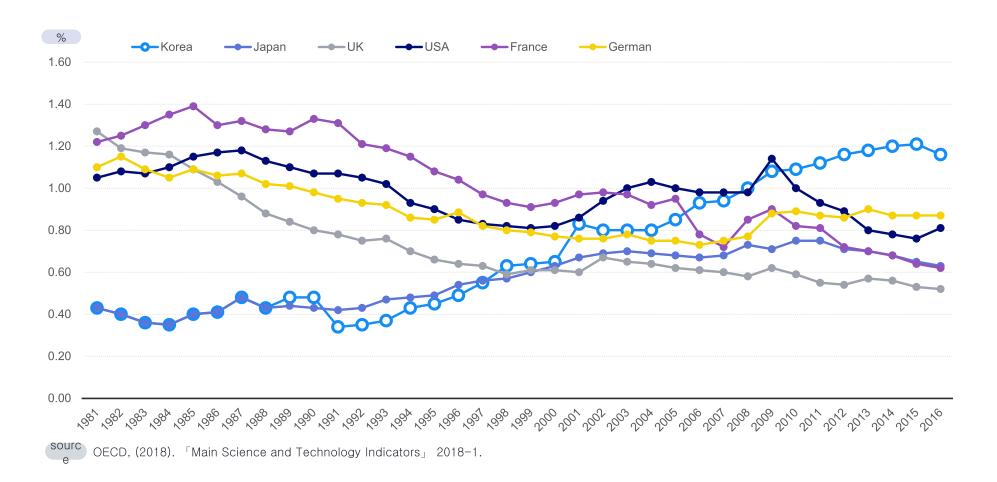




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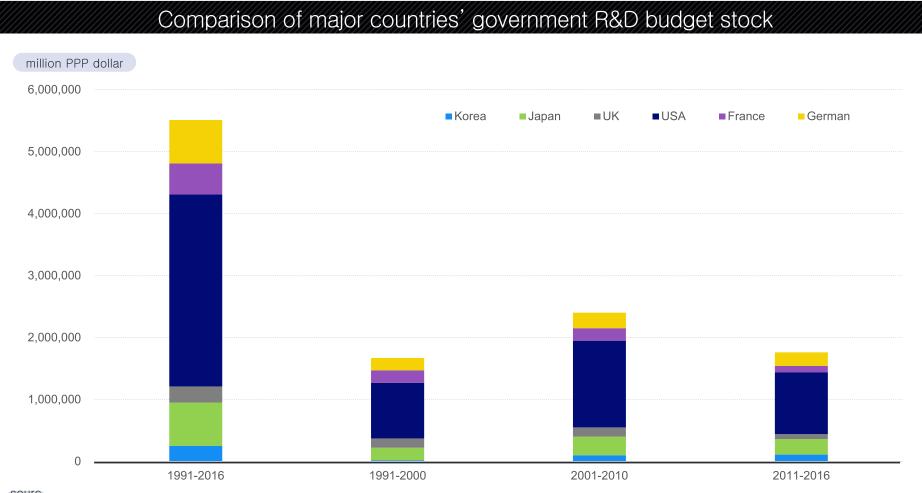
Korea government has ranked 1st since 2010_1.12%('17)

Major countries' government R&D intensity of GDP trends



KISTEP Korea Institute of S&T Evaluation and Planning 9

R&D investment stock('91~'16년): Korea: 1.0; USA: 12.3; Japan: 2.4; German: 2.3

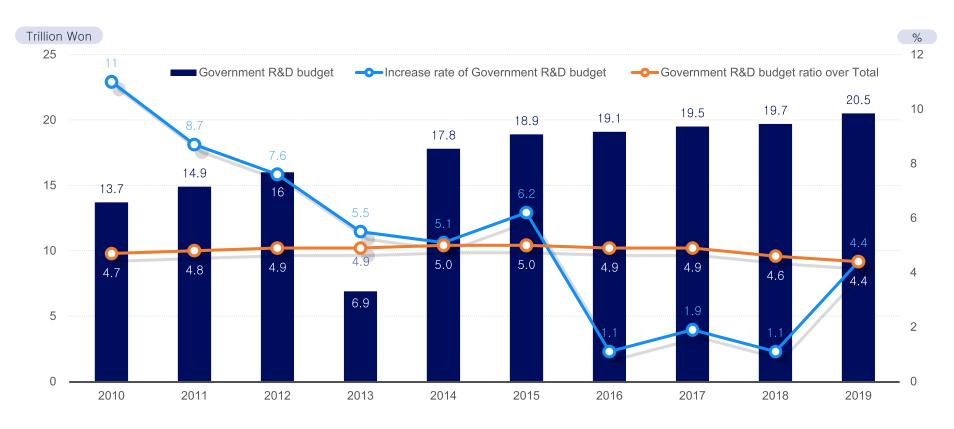


OECD, (2018). Main Science and Technology Indicators 2018-1.

The ratio of government R&D budget over whole budget was highest in 2014 as 5.0%

10

The ratio of government R&D budget trends

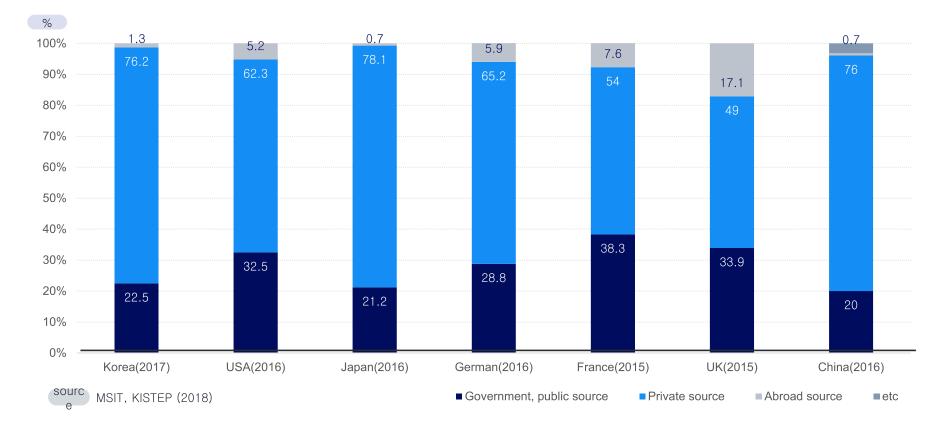


Sourc KISTEP (2019)

Government R&D investment: Korea case_4

Government R&D investment ratio (22.5%, '17) is second lowest level among major countries

 \rightarrow The highest ratio was 28.7% ('09) and the ratio is getting lower



Government and private R&D budget ratio

Korea Institute of S&T

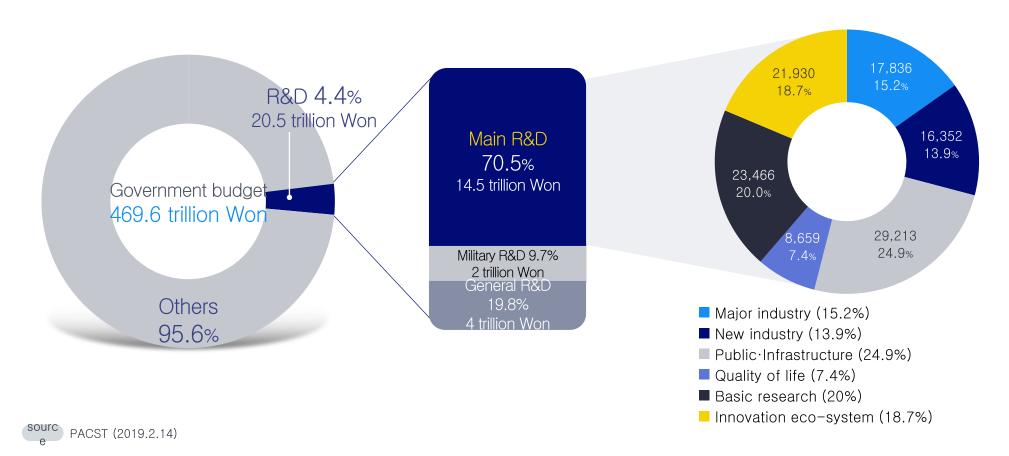
Government R&D investment: Korea case_5



The ratio of main parts of government R&D budget: 70% (2019)

- Public infrastructure (24.9%), Basic research(20.0%), Innovation eco-system(18.7%)
- Innovation eco-system includes region, commercialization, HR and SMEs

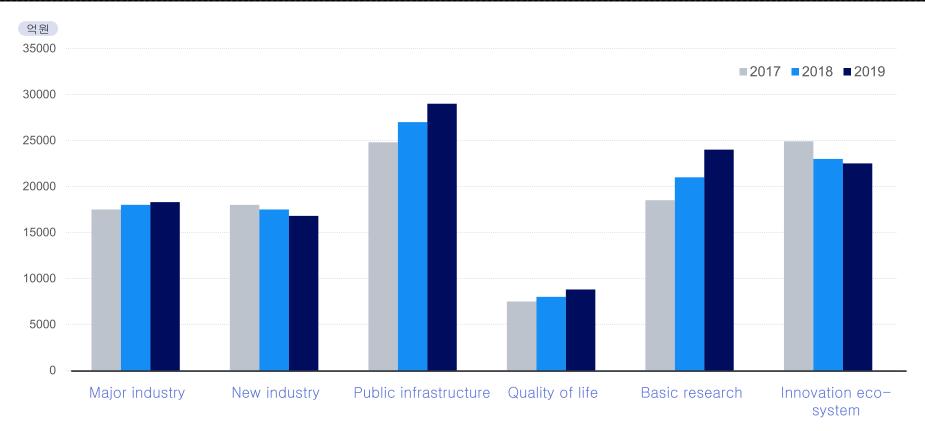
Ratio of Government R&D budget parts



Budget in public infrastructure, quality of life and basic research is increasing – While budget for region is decreasing, support of SMEs is increasing

Composition of government R&D budget trends

13



e PACST (2019.2.14)

R&D investment for SMEs



The government R&D budget for SMEs: 3.2 trillion Won (2018)

- Ministry of SMEs and Startups(33.8%), KOSBIR(66.2%)
- * KOSBIR: Korea Small Business Innovation Research Program
- Research budget per project is decreasing from 240(2016) to 190 million Won(2018)
 - * Big company: 1,440 million Won(2018)

Government R&D budget for SMEs

Unit: 100 million Won

Classification	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Government	168,771	177,428	189,231	190,942	194,615	196,681
Ministry of SMEs and Startups	8,587	8,850	9,835	9,563	11,172	10,917
KOSBIR	17,282	17,377	19,367	20,703	22,093	21,390
Sum (Ratio)	25,869 (15.3%)	26,227 (14.8%)	29,202 (15.4%)	30,266 (15.9%)	33,265 (17.1%)	32,307 (16.4%)

Performance of R&D investment for SMEs



The effectiveness of R&D investment in terms of financial performance

- It depends on the used data and methodology
- Positive performance in input additionality and employment performance

Performance of R&D budget for SMEs

Research			Input	Output additionality			
	Data	Methodology	additionality	Sales	Employment	Profitability	
Case A(2016)	NTIS	PSM	0	0	0	×	
Case B(2017)	KOSBIR & MSS	PSM & DID	0	0	0	Δ	
Case C(2018)	NTIS	Matching & DID, Machine learning	0	0	0	-	
Case D(2018)	NTIS	Matching & DID, Machine learning	0	×	0	×	
Case E(2019)	KOSBIR & MSS	Matching & DID	0	0	0	-	

 \bigcirc : positive effect, \times : negative effect, \triangle : no correlation

STEPI, 2019

Accountability of R&D investment

- The limitation of R&D investment increase
- Low quality of performance compared to quantity of performance
- Dramatic increase in terms of quantitative performance vs. Qualitative level is not satisfactory

Size of R&D investment vs. Direction of investment

Economic growth through inclusive innovation

Social problem resolving R&D and participation of people

Performance of R&D subsidiary

- The volume of R&D subsidiary for SMEs increases and positive performance
- Technology level stands still (around 75%) and productivity is below 50% (manufacture, 2015) of big company
- Shortage of technical professionals

Contribution to national economic growth

- The number of SMEs: 99.9%, Employees: 82.2%
- The volume of manufacture: 49% (2016)
- Combination of subsidiary (investments and loans) and tax supports

Thank you for your attention

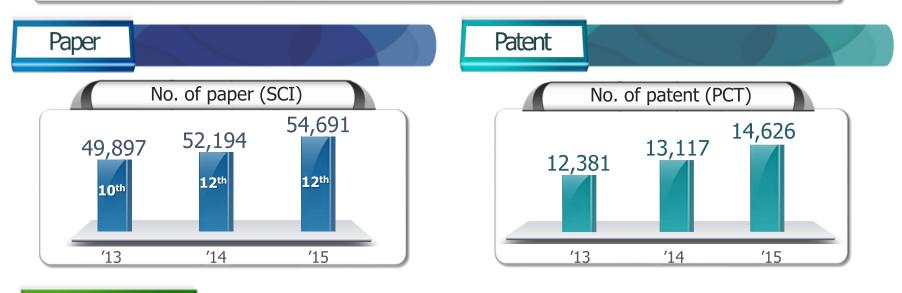
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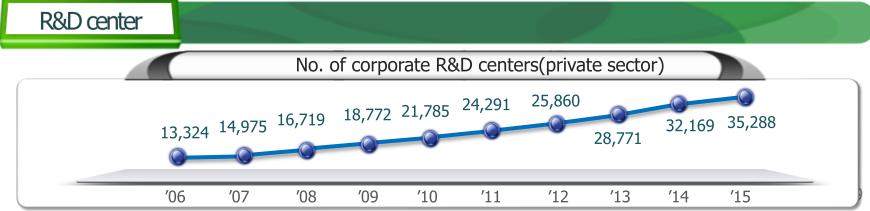
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Quantitative performance

quantitative

It shows the dramatic increase in terms of quantitative performance in Korea





Qualitative performance

qualitative

productivity and impact.

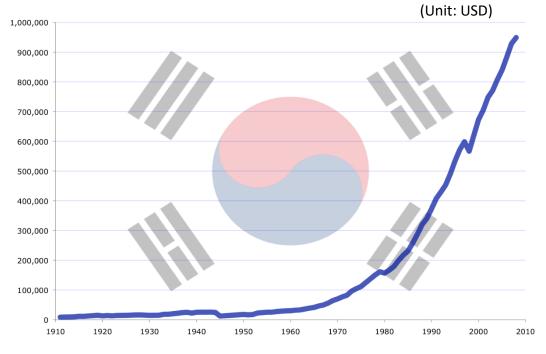
Knowledge Paper cited number per paper(ave.) Index of global innovation(2017) (GII,WIPO) * Total 127 country 2th 5.53 5.09 5.13 3.88 13th Korea(ave.) OECD(ave.) 38th 2006-2010 2011-2015 Knowledge Knowledge Knowledge Creation Effect Diffusion

Qualitative level is not satisfactory from a viewpoint of

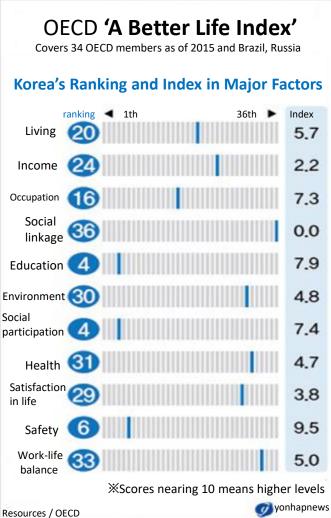
% KC(no. of paper, patent), KE(commercialization etc.), KD(export of computer, communication service, etc.)

Economic growth vs. Quality of life

- Korea has achieved compressed economic growth in line with the investment to R&D
- Meanwhile, the quality of life issues were given less priority in the process

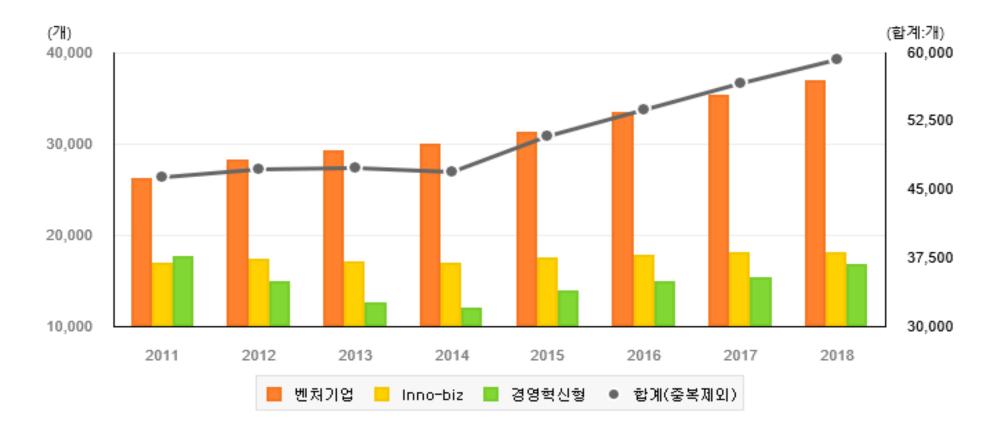


South Korea GDP(PPP) Evolution (1911-1990)



Innovative SMEs

It shows the number of innovative SMEs is gradually increasing



Research budget per project

Research budget per project is small compared to big company

Budget /project

TL



Technology level of SMEs





Classification	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018
TL trends	73.6	75.8	74.6	74.7	74.8	77.5	77.6	75.6	77.6