

# OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy: Korea 2023

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## Corrigendum

### Page 30:

The following sentence:

This can involve creating joint posts between universities and GRIs, adjunct positions for senior GRI researchers in universities, and allowing GRIs to host PhD students ad hoc and outside the graduate schools in universities.

was modified, by replacing “National University of Technology’s graduate schools” to “graduate schools in universities”.

### Page 73:

The following sentence:

There are many contextual factors which have enabled Korea’s remarkable success in catching up with advanced economies.

is unchanged, but was moved to the beginning of the paragraph for better readability. :

### Page 152:

The chart in Figure 3.26 was changed. The chart in the original publication was a duplicate of Figure 3.22 and did not correspond to the caption. The correct chart was now inserted.

### Page 191:

Endnote 13 explaining “Government think tanks” was removed

### Page 193:

Korea Occupational Safety Research Institute (KOSRI) is now mentioned with the full name.

### Page 201:

In table 4.5, the first row was modified, and the GRI’s responsible are KRIBB, KIST, KIMS, KOTI (previously: Bio, KIST, Institute of Construction, Institute of Material Science)

**Page 202:** Table 4.6

The row on National Security Research Institute was updated (previously “N/A”)

National Security Research Institute (NSRI)	Pan-national dimensional development of information security technology, including technology corresponding to national cyber security
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In the same table, the name of the Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science (KRISS) was corrected (previously: Korea Standards Research Institute)

Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science (KRISS)	Establishing, maintaining and improving national measurement standards Conducting R&D in measurement S&T Disseminating measurement standards and technology and providing support services
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**Page 209:**

Table 4.10, caption was updated to read:

Korea’s higher education institution R&D expenditure and researchers by university type, 2021

The word “researchers” replaces “development” in this caption.

**Page 220:**

Table 4.12, the Year “2012” was added in the last row of the table

**Page 222:**

The following sentence was removed, due to the fact that the same sentence appears on p. 195:

Under these initiatives, patent filings by universities increased 15-fold, technology transfer agreements 12-fold and royalty income 24-fold between 2003 and 2013, albeit starting from a low base (Kwon, 2015[68]).

It is referenced “as mentioned above.”

**Page 223:**

The following paragraph was removed, because the same paragraph appears earlier in p 212:

Technology transfer from GRIs and universities to companies has markedly increased in Korea. The number of technology transfer cases from GRIs and universities to industry more than doubled between 2011 and 2019, from 5 193 to 11 676, and they were almost evenly split in 2019 between GRIs with 6 077 cases and universities with 5 599 cases (MOTIE, KIIP and KIAT, 2021[103]). A majority of transfer cases are based on licensing. However, the relative importance of technology sales and other methods, which include free licensing or transfer, coaching and equipment transfer, is increasing (Figure 4.24). The technology transfer income of GRIs and universities has also increased, from KRW 125.8 billion in 2011 to KRW 227.3 billion in 2019. GRI transfer income is higher than that of universities (Figure 4.25).

All sources in the document, titled “Ministry of Legislation” were updated to Ministry of Government Legislation” (13 occurrences)