# Country Information Webinar Republic of Korea - KIAT

Heeweon Jenny LEE
Deputy NPC



# 1 Introduction





## 1. Introduction Overview of KIAT





Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology(KIAT) was established on May 4, 2009

Pursuant to Article 38 (1) of the Industrial Technology Innovation Promotion Act, KIAT was established to efficiently and systematically pursue projects for

the promotion of industrial technology innovation, and to support the development of policies related to industrial technology innovation

2025 Budget

1.35 billion Euro (2.04 trillion KRW)



Personnel as of Dec. 2024

434





#### International Collaborative R&D Programs



Enhancing global tech competitiveness through joint R&D and cooperation between domestic and international innovation institutions.

Bilateral Cooperation Programs

#### Bilateral agreements and implementation between nations (governments)

▶▶ 14 countries



Multilateral Cooperation Programs

#### Leading global multilateral cooperation platforms

▶▶ Europe and others, 48 countries







France

Singapore

Germany

Israel

China

Strategic Cooperation Programs

#### International R&D aligned with Korea's policy and corporate needs

- ▶▶ R&D project based on the demand of global industry(GVC)
- >> X&D project for technology transfer or licensing



# 2

### **EUREKA Cluster**





## 2. EUREKA Cluster EUREKA Cluster R&D Program



EUREKA CLUSTER		
Korean Participants	Company / University / Research institute (Mandatory participation of a Korean company in the domestic consortium)	
Cluster Consortium	Participants from at least two EUREKA countries	
Central Proposal Submission	Respective Cluster secretariat	
Central application period	Varies by Cluster	
Domestic Application Submission	KIAT	
Domestic application period	Once a year	
Evaluation	Only projects that have received a Label after the central evaluation can proceed to domestic application(evaluation)	





## 2. EUREKA Cluster **EUREKA Cluster Funding Details**



EUREKA Cluster Funding Rule		
Funding duration	Max 3 years	
Funding mode	Grant	
Funding scope	Up to 500 million KRW / year *(App. 309,000 € / year)	
Funding application eligibility - Types of organization*	- All types of companies (Large, SME) - Universities - Research institutes	

- 1 The Korean consortium MUST include a Korean Company (private enterprise).
- The company in the Korean consortium must have been in operation for at least 1 year based on the date of the application deadline.

  (Reference date: the date indicated on the Business Registration Certificate)
- The company in the Korean consortium must have a Corporate R&D Center Accreditation by the Korean government





## 2. EUREKA Cluster **EUREKA Cluster Funding Details**



- Public funding & Private Matching funds
  - Total Project Cost = Public Funding + Private Cost(Cash, In-Kind)

Туре	Public Funding Ratio	Private Matching Funds Cash Ratio (Civilian Dues)
Large Enterprise	33% or less of the Project cost of Participating enterprise	15% or more of the Private Contribution of Participating enterprise
Medium sized Enterprise	<b>50%</b> or less of the Project cost of Participating enterprise	13% or more of the Private Contribution of Participating enterprise
Small sized Enterprise	67% or less of the Project cost of Participating enterprise	10% or more of the Private Contribution of Participating enterprise
Others (Univ, Research Institutes)	<b>100%</b> or less of the Project cost of Participating enterprise	Paid if necessary

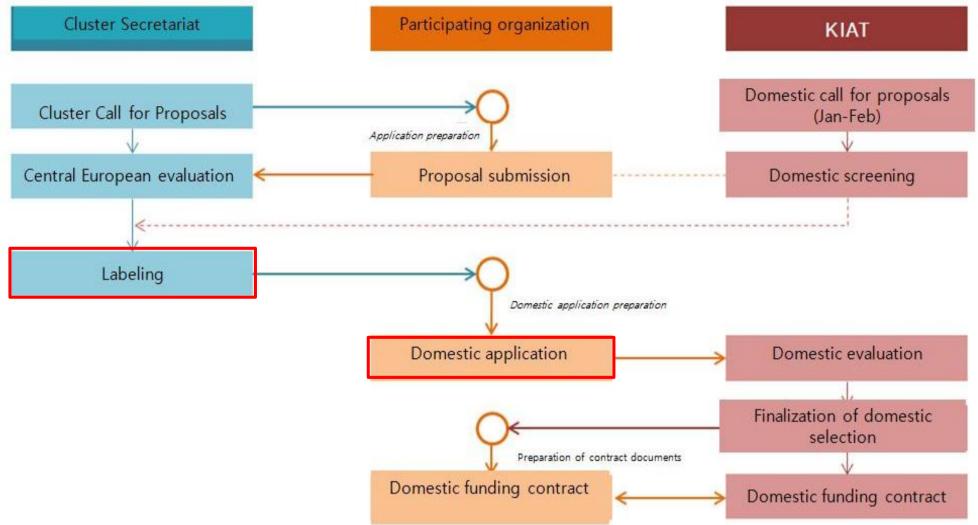




## 2. EUREKA Cluster **EUREKA Cluster Application Process**



# EUREKA CLUSTER Application and Selection Process Cluster Secretariat Participating organization









#### **National Evaluation Criteria**

#### Redundancy Review

- The project should not have already been implemented and should not overlap with other ongoing publicly funded R&D projects
- Evaluation Criteria funding (Absolute Evaluation)
  - Project with a total score of 70 or more is eligible for funding

National Evaluation Criteria		
Market expansion potential	<ul> <li>Necessity and effectiveness of international joint R&amp;D(15)</li> <li>Differentiation from existing R&amp;D plans (5)</li> </ul>	
Validity of the technology strategy	<ul> <li>Appropriateness of setting joint international R&amp;D goals and likelihood of achievement (10)</li> <li>Specificity of the plan to achieve the joint international R&amp;D goals (10)</li> <li>Appropriateness of the joint international R&amp;D content and implementation strategy (10)</li> <li>Concreteness and validity of the joint development method(s) (5)</li> <li>Validity of KPI composition and performance target setting (10)</li> </ul>	
Validity of research execution capability	<ul> <li>Adequacy of domestic/overseas consortium composition (5)</li> <li>Specific roles by participating institutions (domestic/overseas) and specificity of the implementation plan (10)</li> </ul>	
Validity and effectiveness of market entry	<ul> <li>Specificity of the commercialization strategy and targets (5)</li> <li>Plan to secure intellectual property and expected technological /economic contributions (5)</li> <li>Potential to generate revenue (domestic and exports) through R&amp;D industry-wide spillover effects such as diffusion and enhancement of technological competitiveness (5)</li> </ul>	
Appropriateness of project budget composition	- Appropriateness of budget allocation among domestic/overseas consortium participants and of overall budget planning (5)	

#### Thank you



**Heeweon Jenny LEE** 

leejen@kiat.or.kr Deputy NPC Office of International R&D Cooperation, KIAT

