

学術研究を巡る各国の動向について —幾つかの視点—

6.23.2014

有本建男

政策研究大学院大学・
JST研究開発戦略センター

ポイント

○2014年とは

○バイオ・医学研究を巡る問題

- ・データの再現性
- ・研究システムの抜本的見直し
- ・若手研究者のキャリアの多様化

○科学の側の自律的改革の必要

○科学と社会・政治との架橋・健全性の維持
ーグローバルな議論の拡大ー

○歴史的転換期と日本の対応

(参考)海外の動向

2014年とは

今年2014年は、わが国の科学技術・学術政策にとって大きな潮目の年。

○科学技術基本法が制定されて20年。

○国立大学が法人化して10年

○日本学術会議が新制度になって10年。

○ブダペスト宣言から15年。

○パルミサーノ・レポートから10年。

○総合科学技術会議(CSTP)が、総合科学技術・イノベーション会議(CSTI)に改組。

○来年は、第5期科学技術基本計画の策定の年。

NIH plans to enhance reproducibility

Francis S. Collins and **Lawrence A. Tabak** discuss initiatives that the US National Institutes of Health is exploring to restore the self-correcting nature of preclinical research.

A growing chorus of concern, from scientists and laypeople, contends that the complex system for ensuring the reproducibility of biomedical research is failing and is in need of restructuring^{1,2}. As leaders of the US National Institutes of Health (NIH), we share this concern and here explore some of the significant interventions that we are planning.

shorter term, however, the checks and balances that once ensured scientific fidelity have been hobbled. This has compromised the ability of today's researchers to reproduce others' findings.

Let's be clear: with rare exceptions, we have no evidence to suggest that irreproducibility is caused by scientific misconduct. In 2011, the Office of Research Integrity of the

Rescuing US biomedical research from its systemic flaws

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Edited by Inder M. Verma, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, CA, and approved March 18, 2014 (received for review March 7, 2014)

The long-held but erroneous assumption of never-ending rapid growth in biomedical science has created an unsustainable hypercompetitive system that is discouraging even the most outstanding prospective students from entering our profession—and making it difficult for seasoned investigators to produce their best work. This is a recipe for long-term decline, and the problems cannot be solved with simplistic approaches. Instead, it is time to confront the dangers at hand and rethink some fundamental features of the US biomedical research ecosystem.

graduate education | postdoctoral education | federal funding | peer review

By many measures, the biological and medical sciences are in a golden age. That fact, which we celebrate, makes it all the more difficult to acknowledge that the current system contains systemic flaws that are threatening its future. A central flaw is the long-held assumption that the enterprise will constantly expand. As a result, there is now a severe imbalance between the dollars available for research and the still-growing scientific community in the United States. This imbalance has created a hypercompetitive atmosphere in which scientific productivity is reduced and promising careers are threatened.

DNA sequencing, sophisticated imaging, structural biology, designer chemistry, and computational biology—has led to impressive advances in medicine and fueled a vibrant pharmaceutical and biotechnology sector.

In the context of such progress, it is remarkable that even the most successful scientists and most promising trainees are increasingly pessimistic about the future of their chosen career. Based on extensive observations and discussions, we believe that these concerns are justified and that the biomedical research enterprise in the United States is on an unsustainable path. In this article, we describe how this

doubling of the NIH budget ended, the demands for research dollars grew much faster than the supply. The demands were fueled in large part by incentives for institutional expansion, by the rapid growth of the scientific workforce, and by rising costs of research. Further slowdowns in federal funding, caused by the Great Recession of 2008 and by the budget sequestration that followed in 2013, have significantly exacerbated the problem. (Today, the resources available to the NIH are estimated to be at least 25% less in constant dollars than they were in 2003.) The consequences of this imbalance include dramatic declines in success

“Think Outside the Lab”

By Marcia McNutt is Editor-in-Chief of *Science*.

Last month, the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) released a report^{*} with some grim news that confirmed what is painfully obvious to recent Ph.D. graduates in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields: Unemployment for this cohort is on the rise (at 2.4% in 2010, up nearly a percentage point since 2008). Although it remains below the U.S. national average for all workers (8.2%), for bright students who have invested many years in specialized education and training, the outlook is discouraging. Furthermore, according to an NSF survey, in 2008 only 16% of Ph.D.'s in science, engineering, and health fields held positions in academia within 3 years of earning a doctorate.[†] Prospects for employment can be improved, however, for STEM Ph.D.'s who make a concerted effort to learn about positions outside the lab and prepare themselves for alternative paths.



Recently, I participated in a *Science Careers* webinar that offered advice on nonresearch employment. The timeliness of this topic was reflected in the number of registrants signed up in advance for the Webinar: 6000, far above the average for other Webinars hosted by this career resource. I was joined by Dr. Lori Conlan, director of Office of Postdoctoral Services at the U.S. National Institutes of Health, and Dr. Anish Goel, director of Geopolitical Affairs for Boeing Commercial Airplanes. We all agreed that our nonlab positions had allowed us the ability to follow our passions, forge our own paths, and provide us with flexibility to balance work and family life. Regardless of when we had made the move to a nonresearch career, no one expressed any regrets; but we agreed that the move can be challenging. It requires one to thoughtfully research career options and invest sufficient time in networking to build bridges to new communities.

Science, 16 May 2014, p. 672 **EDITORIAL**

“科学の側による自律的改革の必要” トップジャーナルの警告

Rethinking the Science System

IN THE U.S. BUDGET ENVIRONMENT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T) THREATENS TO GET WORSE, it is essential for the scientific community to go beyond just advocating for special consideration. There is a strong case for maintaining investments in S&T as a foundation for long-term economic growth and social well-being. But when resources are constrained, it is essential that they be used efficiently and effectively to avoid losing scientific momentum and to ensure that society will benefit maximally from S&T's potential. The scientific community cannot afford to simply adjust passively to reduced budgets. The impact of impending cuts can be at least partially mitigated by some fundamental rethinking of the ways in which S&T are both funded and conducted. Although the United States is used as the example here, the same issues will apply in many other parts of the world.

Some relatively inexpensive process and policy changes could make a big difference. For example, the Federal Demonstration Partnership has reported that 42% of an American scientist's research time is spent on administrative tasks. Much of that burden comes from redundant reporting and assurance requirements that vary across granting agencies and universities. The National Science and Technology Council, which represents all of the U.S. research funding agencies, should intensify its efforts to harmonize funding and reporting policies across granting agencies to reduce wasted effort. Another example, in the face of potentially lower success rates that could end up generating even more proposals to review, new forms of shorter grant proposals or the use of preliminary proposals might help greatly in reducing the burden on funding agency program officers, an already overwhelmed peer reviewers, and on project investigators. New strands of streamlined or bench-to-bench peer review might also substantially improve efficiencies.

Another better discussion issue that should be addressed at this time



“Rethinking the science system”
R&D予算の削減下、
科学システムの再考を。

by policy-makers, but these decisions must be informed by a broadly inclusive consultation among all the stakeholders—government agencies and other policy-makers, industry, academia, patient groups, and researchers. The National Institutes of Health has recently sought broad input on its efforts to manage in fiscally challenged times (<http://www.nih.gov/all-stakeholders>), and the S&T community should respond. Although consensus on the specifics may not be possible, the participants in the S&T system must all be willing to earnestly build and interpret ideas for moving forward in the new fiscal climate.

— Alan J. Leshner

DOI:10.1126/science.1222288

Science, Nov.11,2011

THIS WEEK

EDITORIALS

PREVALENCE of diabetes soars in the United Arab Emirates p.276

WORLDVIEW Spanish science faces trouble and terminal decline p.277

JUST IN How the zebrafish got its stripes p.278

Tough choices

Scientists must find ways to make more efficient use of funds—or politicians may do it for them.

Scientists in the United States can find plenty of good news as they pore through President Barack Obama's 2013 budget proposal. Despite substantial cuts elsewhere—and fierce pressure from Republicans to cut more—Obama called for healthy overall increases in both fundamental research and science education (see page 283).

But the good news, of course, is tempered by reality: Obama's budget document is one long struggle to balance two contradictory goals: to stimulate the lagging US economy and to curb the annual budget deficit.

NSF, under the guise of making management of science more efficient.

White House officials insist that no one in the administration is even contemplating such a wholesale restructuring. But the arithmetic of the deficit is unavoidable. Individual researchers, scientific societies and

“Researchers, societies and funding agencies

science funding agencies can no longer afford to be purely reactive, responding to each cut as it comes along. They need to be part of the debate, thinking systematically about how

政治の圧力がかかる前に、
科学の側が研究資金の効果的
使用について、自律的に改革
する必要 ⇒ “Tough choices”

streamline agencies on his own initiative—and suggested that one early application would be to transfer the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration from the Department of Commerce to the Department of the Interior. If Congress were to give Obama that power, it is possible to imagine him—or some future Republican president—sending all of the NSF's science-education programmes to the Department of Education, or merging the DOE's particle and nuclear physics research into the

Nature, Feb.16,2012

“The Age of Transformation”

Reshaping S&T policy

WSC 1999 : Budapest Declaration- Science for the 21st century–
“Science for Knowledge” and
“Science in Society and Science for Society”

OECD 2010 : “The OECD Innovation Strategy”

WSF 2011 : “The Changing Landscape of Science

WSF 2013 : “Science for Global Sustainable Development ”

AAAS 2010 : “Bridging Science and Society”, “Silent Suptnik”

AAAS 2012 : “Flattening the World -
Building a Global Knowledge Society”

AAAS 2014 : “Meeting Global Challenges-Discovery and Innovation”

Davos 2012 : “The Great Transformation-Shaping New Models”

Davos 2014 : “The Reshaping of the world-Consequences for Society,
Politics and Business”

Rethinking S&T system

Science, Nov 2011: "Rethinking the Science System"

Nature, Feb 2012: "Tough Choices"

Oct 2012: "The Changing Map of Science"

IAC 2012: "Responsible Conduct in the Global Research Enterprise"

EU, Vilnius Declaration 2013: The Value and Benefits of Integrating
Social Science and Humanities into Horizons 2020"

Reshaping funding systems and academies: ex. DARPA clones, NAS, RS/SPC

Rebuilding science advice system and scientific integrity

Scientific Integrity, White House : 2009~

Global Research Council : 2012~

OECD/GSF : "Scientific Advice for Policy Making", 2013~2015

United Nations Science Adv Board : 2013~

Global conference for Chief Science Advisers : 2014~

European Science Advisers Forum : 2014~

“Responsible conduct in the global research enterprise”

InterAcademy Council, Oct.2012から抜粋

Communicating with Policy Makers and the Public

Researchers need to communicate the policy implications of their results clearly and comprehensively to policy makers and the public—including a clear assessment of the uncertainties associated with their results—while avoiding advocacy based on their authority as researchers.

Scientific policy advice to governments, industry, or nongovernmental organizations should undergo peer review and should not be made from an advocacy perspective.

Institutional Responsibilities: Research Institutions, Public and Private Funding Agencies, Journals, and Academies

• • • **Funding agencies** should also support efforts of research institutions to develop education and training programs on responsible research conduct.

Responsible Conduct in the Global
Research Enterprise
A Policy Report

InterAcademy Council **iap**
the global network of science academies

Rio2013 World Science Forum closing declaration commits to advance use of science for global sustainable development 27.11.2013

The closing session of the 6th World Science Forum today published its closing declaration with delegates from over 100 countries pledging to advance the use of Science for global sustainable development. The declaration will now be taken forward by UNESCO as a key starting point for preliminary planning of the Post-2015 Millennium Sustainable Development Goals.

Based on three days of intense and informed debate, the declaration contains 5 main recommendations for action:

- 1. Harmonization of global and national efforts**
- 2. Education to reduce inequalities and promote global and sustainable science and innovation**
- 3. Responsible and ethical conduct of research and innovation**
- 4. Improved dialogue with governments, society, industry and media on sustainability issues**
- 5. Sustainable mechanisms for the funding of science**

As WSF President Professor József Pálinkás emphasized at the closing plenary session of the Forum: "The declaration provides a clear statement not just for policy makers but also the public on the essential role science can play in achieving global sustainability."



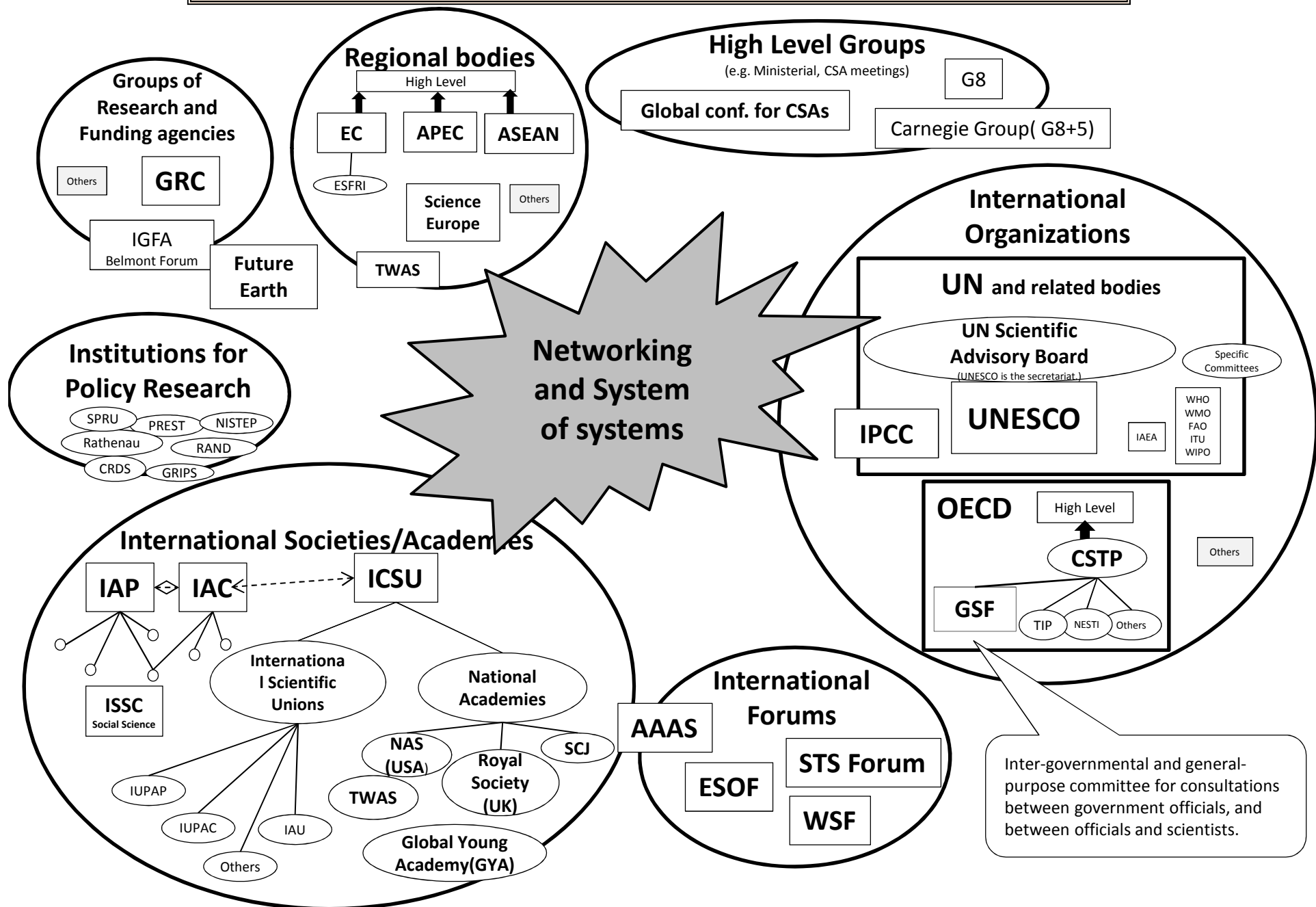
World Social Science Report 2013: “Changing Global Environments”

The *World Social Science Report 2013* issues an urgent call to action to the international social science community to collaborate more effectively with each other, with colleagues from other fields of science, and with the users of research to deliver solutions-oriented knowledge on today's most pressing environmental problems. It calls for a transformative social science that is bolder, better, bigger, different:

- **bolder** in reframing and reinterpreting global environmental change as a social problem
- **better** at infusing social science insights into real-world problem-solving
- **bigger** in terms of having more social scientists to focus on global environmental change
- **different** in the way it thinks about and does research that helps meet the vexing sustainability challenges faced today.



The International Landscape of Science Policy



第一世代
の大学

過去2世紀の科学技術・大学制度の変遷

19世紀「制度化」→ 20世紀「体制化」→ 21世紀「戦略化」

19世紀 コール・ホプキンス(近代高等専門教育)
 1810 ベルリン大学(近代大学制度)、「科学者」「技術者」誕生、科学の専門分科、技術との融合 近代化学
 1870 キャベンディッシュ、パスツール研究所、土地供与法 電磁気学
 学会・学会誌, "publish or perish", ネイチャー、サイエンス誌
20世紀 ノーベル賞開始、英と米・独の技術摩擦 原子物理学
 1910 米NBS、ロックフェラー、カーネギー財団 量子論、相対論
 独カザン・ウィルヘルム協会 量子力学、遺伝学
 1930 科学者の亡命・国際移動、ICSU
 <2度の世界大戦、科学技術の動員>
 1950 全米科学財団、NIH、AEC 分子生物学
 <冷戦、スパートニクショック>
 大統領科学顧問制度、NASA、CERN、ビッグサイエンス
 1970 「成長の限界」、技術評価(TA)、アシロメ会議
 1990 冷戦の終結、情報通信革命
 グローバリゼーション/地域統合、環境サミット インターネット、ゲノム
21世紀 ブダペスト宣言:「知識のための科学」
 + 「平和、持続的発展、社会のための科学」
 地球規模問題、世界大競争、アジア・BRICSの台頭
 「知識社会」、分野融合、安全安心、イノベーション政策、
 大学大競争時代、global scientific enterprise、
 Redesigning S&T policy

伝統的な学問、技能



西洋科学・技術の導入
 明治維新、工部大学校、
 東京大学「文明の配電盤」

理研、東大航研、東北金研
 学術振興会
 企画院

日本学術会議
 科学技術会議、科技庁

日米貿易・技術摩擦

科学技術基本法・基本計画
 総合科学技術会議
 文部科学省
 国立大学法人化
 学術会議改革

第5期科学技術基本計画

第二世代の大学

第三世代の大学

Ⅲ. 社会の中の科学

(社会との対話)

- 11 科学者は、社会と科学者コミュニティとのより良い相互理解のために、市民との対話と交流に積極的に参加する。また、社会の様々な課題の解決と福祉の実現を図るために、政策立案・決定者に対して政策形成に有効な科学的助言の提供に努める。その際、科学者の合意に基づく助言を目指し、意見の相違が存在するときはこれを解り易く説明する。

(科学的助言)

- 12 科学者は、公共の福祉に資することを目的として研究活動を行い、客観的で科学的な根拠に基づく公正な助言を行う。その際、科学者の発言が世論及び政策形成に対して与える影響の重大さと責任を自覚し、権威を濫用しない。また、科学的助言の質の確保に最大限努め、同時に科学的知見に係る不確実性及び見解の多様性について明確に説明する。

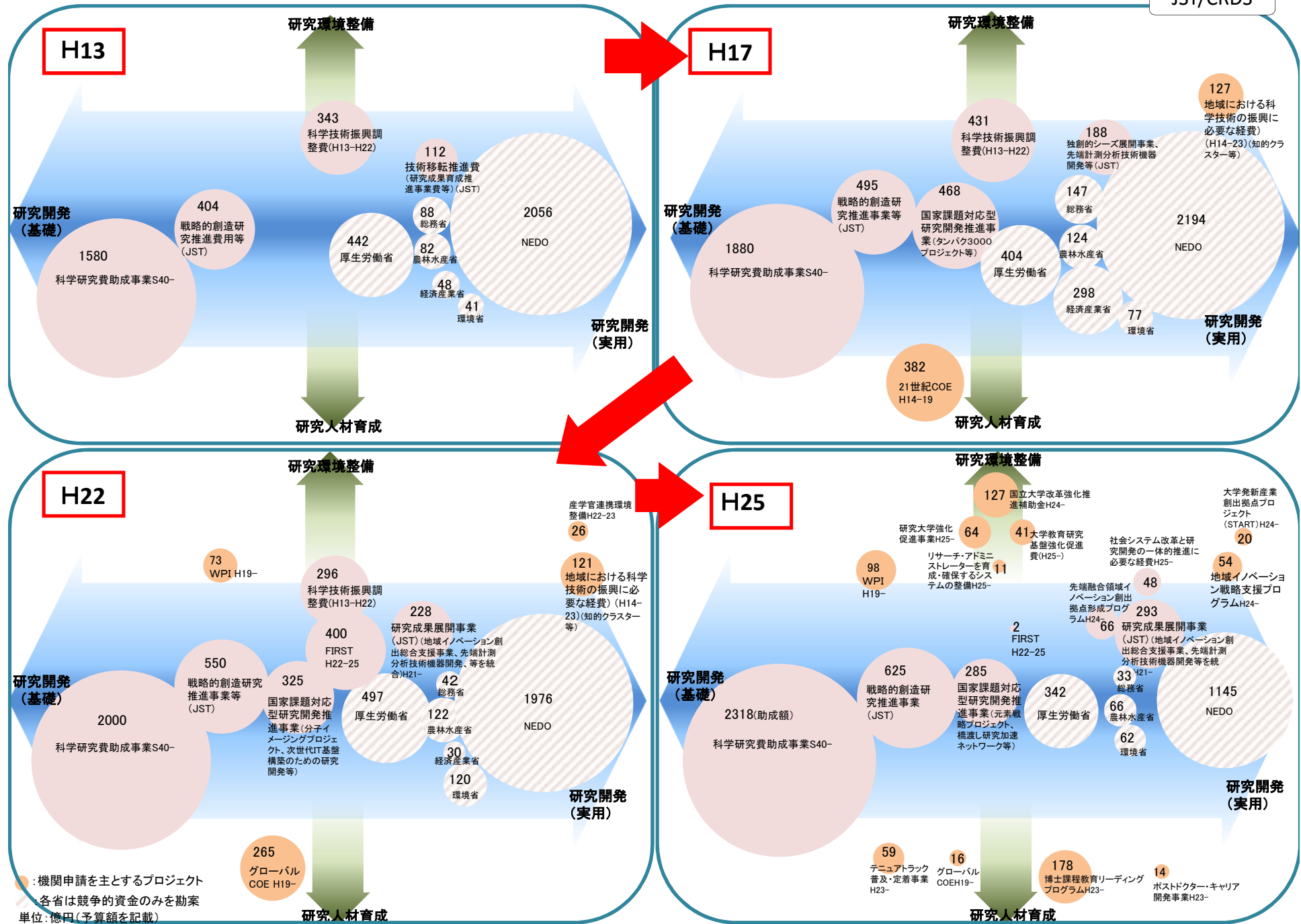
(政策立案・決定者に対する科学的助言)

- 13 科学者は、政策立案・決定者に対して科学的助言を行う際には、科学的知見が政策形成の過程において十分に尊重されるべきものであるが、政策決定の唯一の判断根拠ではないことを認識する。科学者コミュニティの助言とは異なる政策決定が為された場合、必要に応じて政策立案・決定者に社会への説明を要請する。

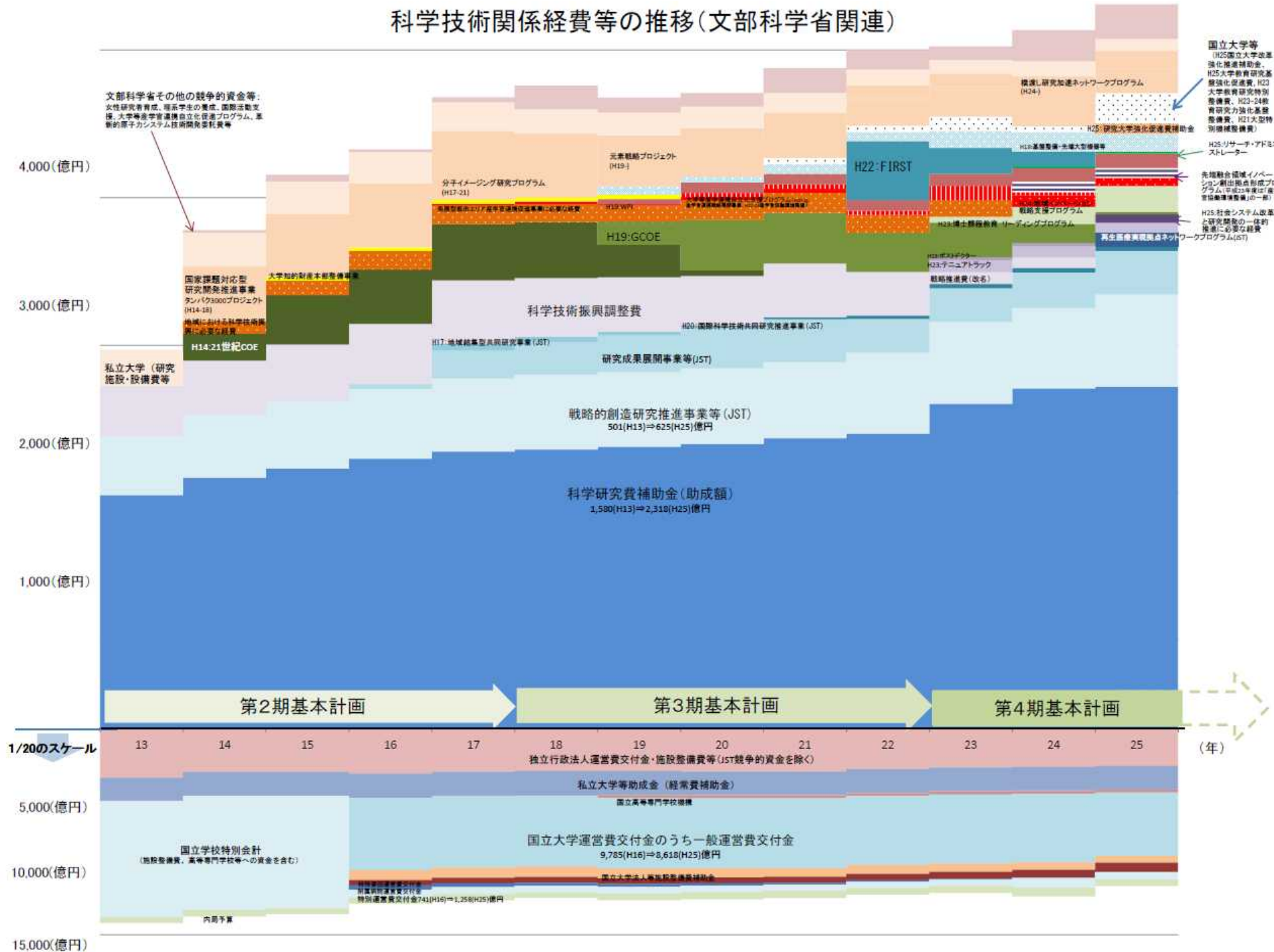


競争的性格をもつ主な科学技術関係経費事業の変遷

JST/CRDS

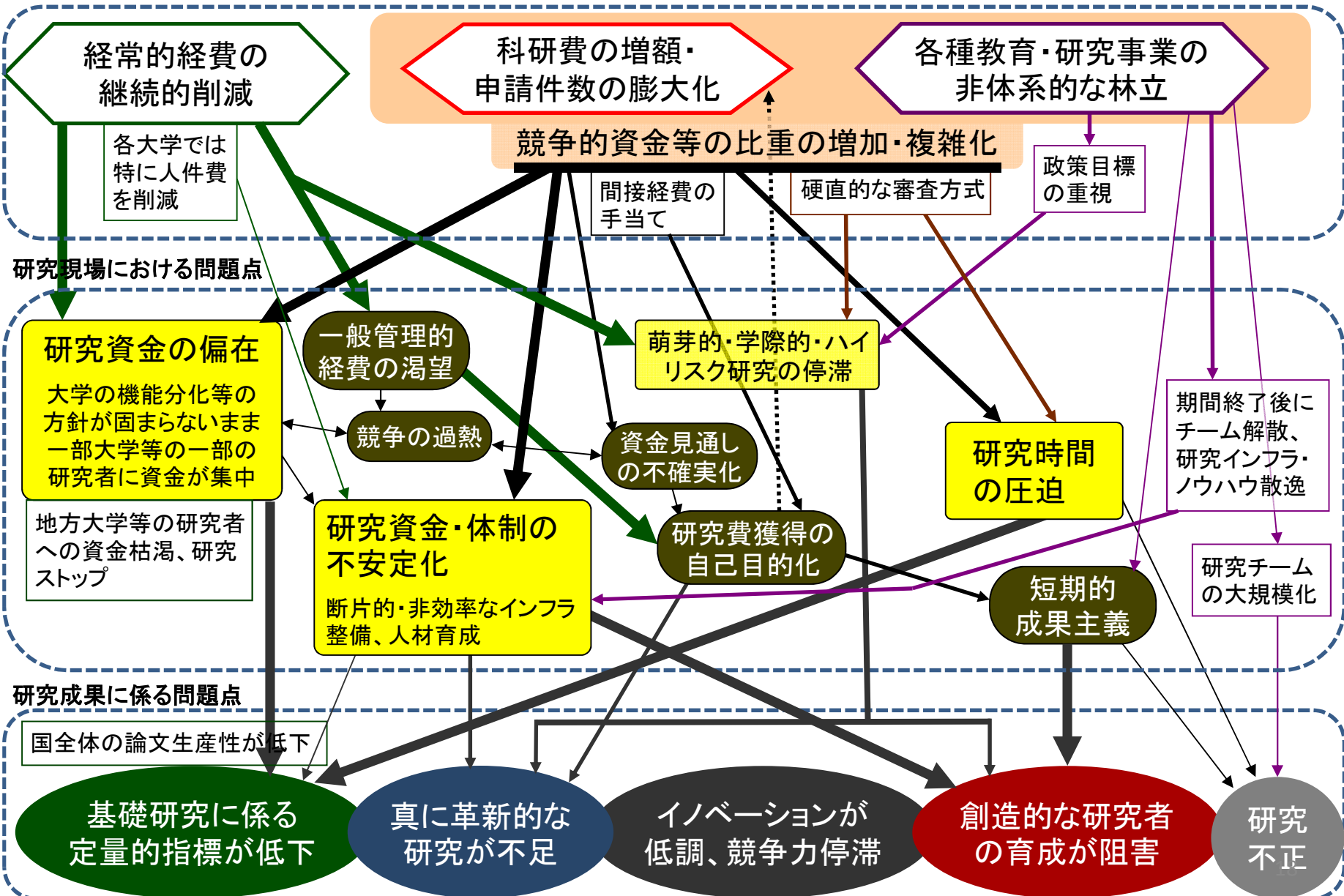


科学技術関係経費等の推移(文部科学省関連)



問題の構造の概要

ファンディングの構造的変化



わが国の研究開発ファunding制度の構造

科学

社会・市場

Diversity

curiosity-driven research ('bottom-up' research)

Scientific frontier Technological seeds

Sprouting Phase

JSPS

Creating new fields

Science

Technology

WPI, FIRST

New systems; SIP & ImPACT, Japan's NIH

mission oriented basic research
Exploratory & high risk research

"Exit" oriented R&D, prototype, demonstration & Social experiments

JST

NEDO etc.

Valley of Death

backcasting

知的文化的価値

社会的 公共的価値

経済的価値

ファunding 制度の 国際競争と 国際協調

Restructuring funding system for issue-driven innovation

"Cloning" DARPA (DOD,DOH,DOE,DOEd,NIH), NSF&USAID Horizon 2020 (2014-), European Technology Platform (ETP), VINNOVA, ANR : Transformative , Multidisciplinary.

come

米国の研究開発動向と戦略

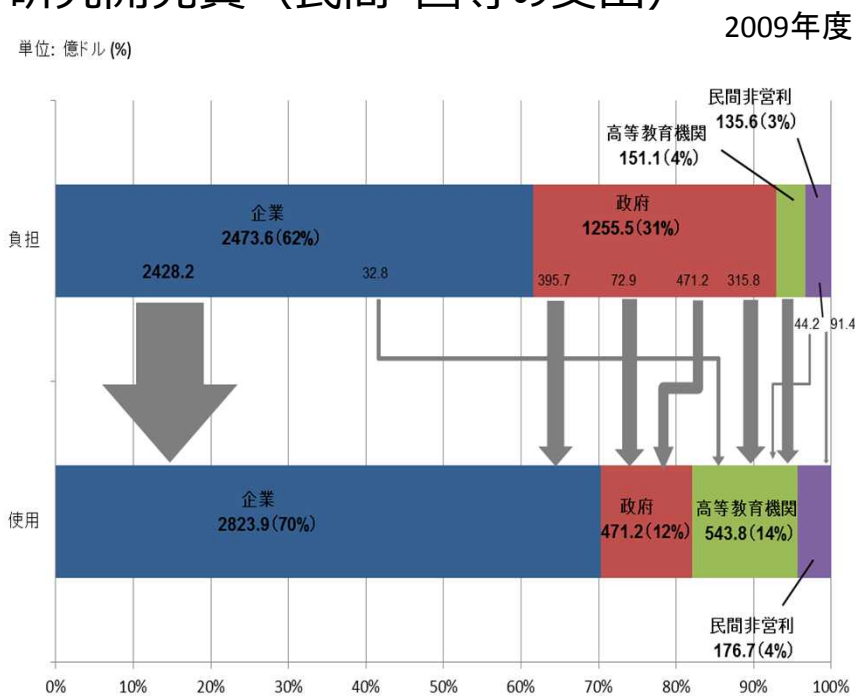
全体的な動向

- ・持続的経済成長と雇用確保の基盤としてイノベーションと研究開発投資を重視
- ・先進製造技術の開発・移転支援など産学連携・官民連携を強化
- ・ブレイン・イニシアティブなど基礎研究への継続投資、STEM教育強化による人材育成

研究開発戦略：米国イノベーション戦略（2009年、2011年改訂）

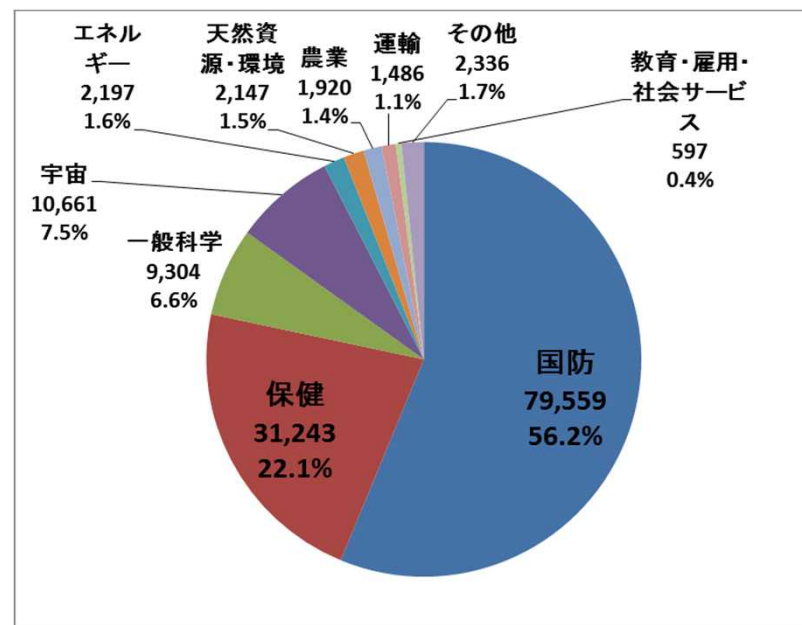
持続的成長と質の高い雇用の創出を目標として、個別政策を①イノベーションの基盤への投資②競争環境の整備③国家的優先課題への取組に分類。総研究開発投資の対GDP比3%達成やクリーン・エネルギー研究開発の重点投資等の政策目標を設定。ナノテク、情報技術、気候変動、STEM教育、先進製造などの省庁横断イニシアティブについては、それぞれ固有の戦略計画に基づいて研究開発を実施。

研究開発費（民間・国等の支出）



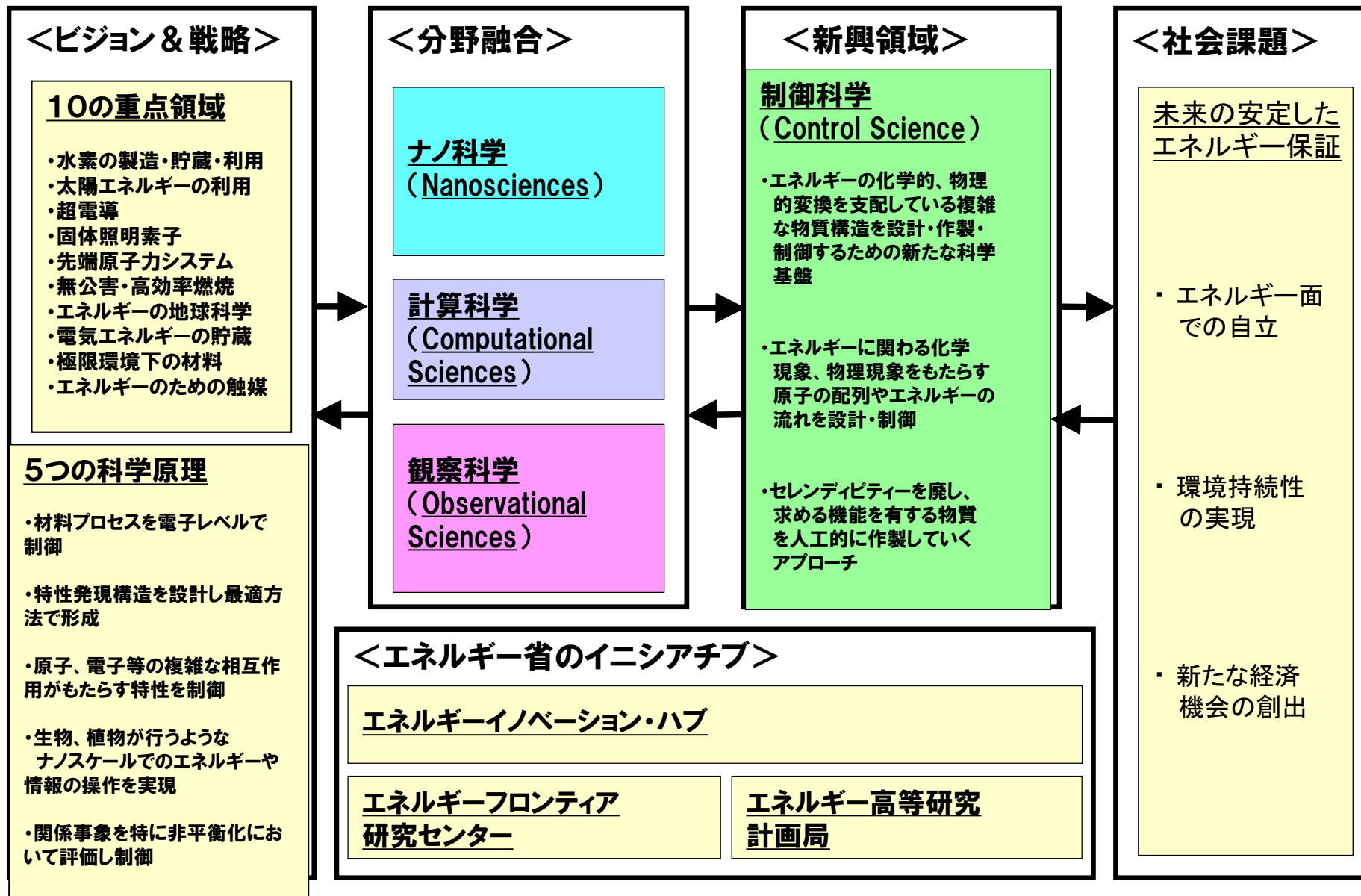
出典：OECD, R&D Statistics 2010

政府による目的別政府研究開発費(2012年)



出典：NSF, Federal R&D Funding by Budget Function: Fiscal Years、各年版20

米国が展開する“グリーンイノベーション”のグランドデザイン



EUの研究開発動向と戦略

全体的な動向

- ・2014年1月より、FP7の後継枠組みプログラムであるHorizon 2020が開始
- ・7年間で770億ユーロ（約10兆7,800億円）の投資を予定（リスボン戦略の対GDP比3%の投資目標を維持）
- ・FP7に比べ、イノベーション関連のプログラムの比重が高まった（研究開発費のボリュームはFP7と同程度か微減）

研究開発枠組みプログラム：Horizon 2020（2014～20年）

3つの柱により、研究開発と産業化をつなぐ（①→③の順に、技術成熟度が高まる）

①卓越した科学（約€244億）

先端的な基礎研究や、新しくかつ有望な分野（脳やグラフェンなど）に対する研究支援。人材育成、インフラ整備

②産業リーダーシップ（約€170億）

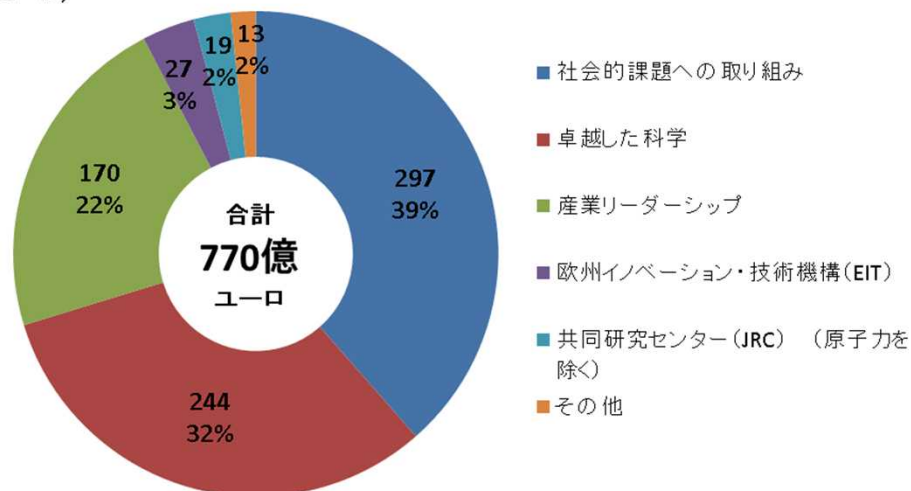
キーとなる技術開発を推進（ICT、ナノテク、材料、バイオ、先進製造、宇宙にフォーカス）

③社会的な課題への取り組み（約€297億）

医療・農業・エネルギー・輸送・気候変動・安全な社会などの社会的課題に資する取り組みを推進

Horizon 2020の予算の全体像

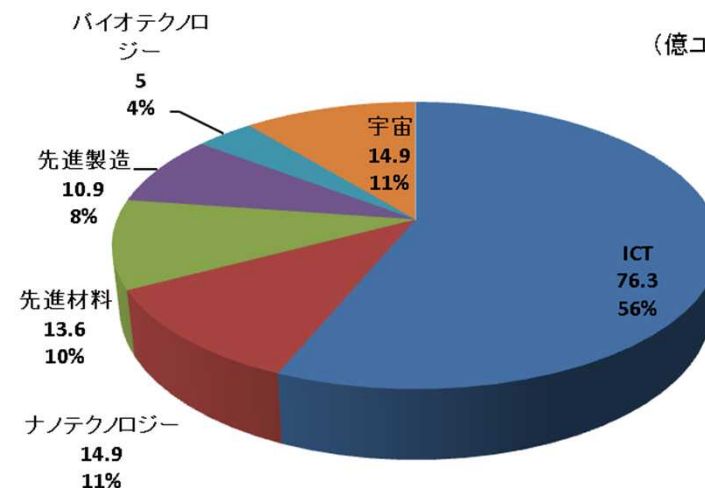
（億ユーロ）



出典：Factsheet Horizon 2020 budget

技術開発プログラムにおける技術分野ごとの投資額

（億ユーロ）



出典：RTDI(2013), Horizon 2020 A Complete Guide



Horizon 2020

The EU Framework
Programme for
Research and Innovation

2014-2020

HORIZON 2020

Three priorities:

1. Excellent science
2. Industrial leadership
3. Societal challenges

Horizon 2020 の特徴

- 特定分野にフォーカスした研究開発にシフト。
- これまでCapacity building にファンドしてきたが、Excellent scienceへ重点。
- ファンディング・スキームの簡素化。
- メンバー国のSTI政策との相乗効果。
- 中小企業の参加促進。
- エビデンス・ベースの政策形成

“Vilnius Declaration” - The value and benefits of integrating Social Sciences and Humanities -

The European Union (EU) expects research and innovation to be the foundation for its future growth. **Horizons 2020**, an initiative running from **2014 to 2020** with a budget of a little more than €70 billion, is the EU's new program for research and innovation and is part of the drive to create new growth and jobs in Europe. In September, a two-day conference was held in Vilnius, Lithuania, to address how socio-economic sciences and humanities can be **incorporated** into [Horizons 2020](#). The result is the [Vilnius Declaration on Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities \(SSH\)](#), **September 24 2013**.

The Declaration issues the following statements:

- 1. Innovation is a matter of change in organizations and institutions as well as technologies. SSH will enable innovation to become **embedded** in society and is necessary to realise the policy aims predefined in the “Societal Challenges”.**
- 2. Fostering the reflective capacity of society is crucial for sustaining a vital democracy.**
- 3. Policy-making and research policy have much to gain from SSH knowledge and methodologies.**

4. Drawing on Europe's most precious cultural assets, SSH play a vital role in redefining Europe in a globalizing world and enhancing its attractiveness.
5. Pluralistic SSH thinking is a precious resource for all of Europe's future research and innovation trajectories.

It also outlines the following conditions for integrating social science and the humanities into Horizons 2020:

1. recognizing knowledge diversity;
2. collaborating effectively;
3. fostering interdisciplinary training and research
4. connecting social values and research evaluation.

Socio-economic sciences and humanities

- **Integrated approach:** SSH included as an integral part of the activities, working beyond 'silos' (e.g. understanding the determinants of health and optimising the effectiveness of healthcare systems).
- The '**Inclusive, Innovative and Secure Societies**' challenge: issues such as smart and sustainable growth, social transformations, social innovation and creativity, the position of Europe as a global actor as well as the social dimension of a secure society (SSH have the tools to contribute to addressing security challenges, enhancing the societal dimension of security policy and research).
- **Bottom-up funding:** ERC, MCA, Research Infrastructures.

中国の研究開発動向と戦略

全体的な動向

- ・2020年までに世界トップレベルの科学技術力を持つイノベーション型国家となる
- ・研究開発投資の拡充(2020年までに対GDP比2.5%)すると共に、国際共同研究等に通じて先端科学技術を学ぶ
- ・戦略的新興産業を振興する政策、先端科学技術の成果を将来有望な産業の発展に活かす

研究開発戦略：国家中長期科学技術発展計画（2006-2020年） / 第12次五カ年計画（2011-2015年）

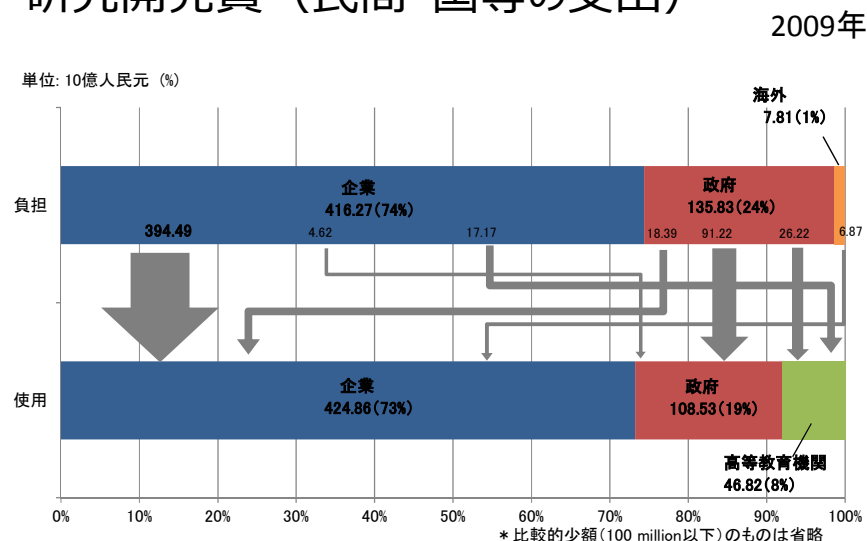
中長期的な視点に立ち幅広い分野を重点領域として設定

- ①社会ニーズに即応した課題：農業、人口と健康、都市化と都市の発展等
- ②研究成果の産業化に係る隘路解消：
遺伝子組換え、新薬開発、重要電子部品、モバイル通信、NC工作機械 等
- ③先端技術：バイオ、IT、新材料、先進エネルギー、海洋、航空宇宙、レーザ 等
- ④基礎研究：タンパク質、発育・生殖、量子制御、ナノ研究 等

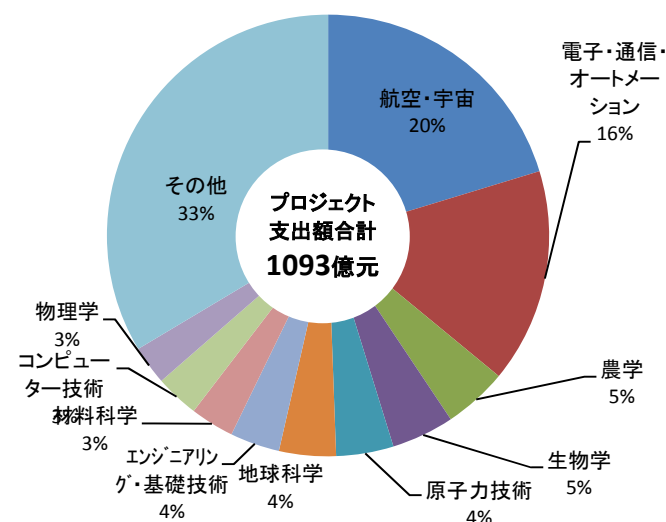
戦略的新興産業として7分野を指定

- ①省エネ・環境保護
- ②次世代情報技術
- ③バイオ
- ④先進設備製造
- ⑤新エネルギー
- ⑥新素材
- ⑦新エネルギー自動車

研究開発費（民間・国等の支出）



研究機関・大学における研究開発プロジェクトへの政府支出額(2010年)



韓国の研究開発動向と戦略

全体的な動向

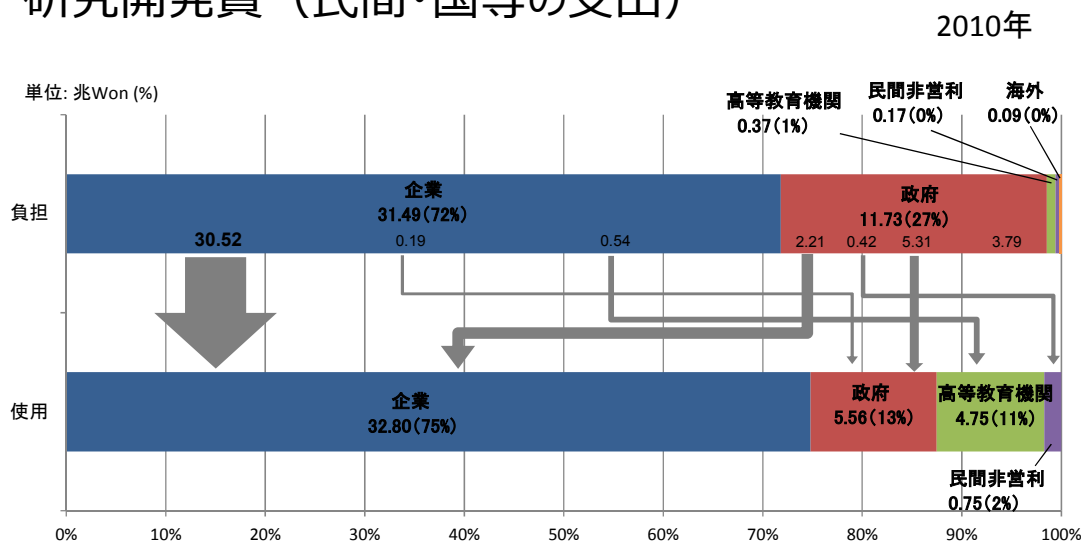
- ・科学技術とICT産業とが融合した新産業創出により、質の高い雇用を生み出す「創造経済システム」醸成を目指す
- ・政府R&D投資を拡充するとともに、その4割を基礎・基盤研究に充てる
- ・R&D投資に加え、規制緩和・人材育成・市場形成等を視野に入れた「トータルソリューション型政策」の展開

研究開発戦略：第3次科学技術基本計画（2013-17年）

朴槿恵政権下、「創造経済」実現に向けた取り組みとして以下を実施

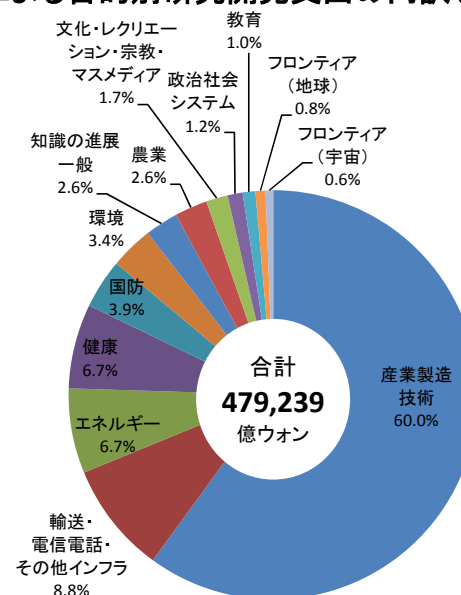
- ①国家R&D投資の拡充・効率化（政府投資を前政権の約1.5倍増やし、その4割を基礎・基盤研究に充てる等を目指す）
- ②国家戦略技術の開発（5大推進分野は、IT融合新産業創出、未来成長動力の拡充、クリーンで便利な生活環境構築、健康長寿社会の実現、安全安心社会の実現）
- ③中長期的な創意力の強化（人材育成、国際科学ビジネスベルト造成等）
- ④新産業創出の支援（中小・ベンチャー企業支援、事業の弊害となる規制の撤廃、革新的技術・製品の需要創出 等）
- ⑤雇用の創出（個人創業支援の仕組みづくり、クラウドファンディング等の新たな資金調達システム構築 等）

研究開発費（民間・国等の支出）



出典: OECD, R&D Statistics 2010

政府による目的別研究開発支出の内訳(2011年)



出典: KISTEP "2011 Survey of R&D in Korea"