

## 국가 R&D 효율성 제고를 위한 특허정책



1987 (KIST)  
 1998~1990 (KIET)  
 2002 가  
 2000~2004  
 2004~2005 가

가  
 가  
 가가

I. R&D

14.9, 16.3 12.4 6.6, 20.9

21

62%, 59%

46% 가

2003 , 가 4 9 가

74.3% 2 , 22.7% 1

74.7% 4 2

74.5%

가R&D

가 19.5%,

27.9%, 52.6%

< 1 >

가	<sup>1)</sup> ( ) : A	<sup>2)</sup> (2000 )	<sup>3)</sup> (2000 : ) / B : C = B/A × 10	(2000 ) D: E = D/A × 10	(2003 ) F : G = F/A × 10
	292,170 (2002 )	157,496	191,424/55.6%6.6	85,071:2.9	39,250 (35.7%): 1.3
	127,890 (2001 )	125,880	190,832/41.7%14.9	31,296:2.4	16,774 (15.2%): 1.3
	47,165 (2002 )	41,585	76,760/78%16.3	10,236:2.2	13,979 (12.7%): 3.0
	28,880 (2001 )	36,404	35,770/71.2%12.4	3,819:1.3	4,723(4.3%) : 1.6
	27,045 (2001 )	33,756	24,439/82.9%9.0	3,667:1.4	6,090(5.5%) : 2.3
	14,433 (2002 )	34,956	30,140/23.9%20.9	3,314:2.3	2,947(2.7%) : 2.0
	13,447 (2002 )		8,873/87.4%6.6	3,419:2.5	2,102(1.9%) : 1.6
	12,863 (2001 )		6,796/4.7%5.3	119:0.09	1,205(1.1%) : 0.9
	6,623 (2001 )				
	4,141 (2001 )				1,497(1.4%) : 3.6

70.8%가

1% 가가

0.11%가 가

가

, 60

1) , , 18  
2) , , 168 169  
3) 168 169

< 2 >

I (1945 ~ 60 )		(1947 -1966 ) (89.5%)> (10.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1946 :</li> <li>• 1961 :</li> </ul>
II (1970 ~1985 )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 가</li> </ul>	(1967 - 1976 ) (53.8%) (46.2%) (1977 - 1986 ) (26.0%) (74.0%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1973 :</li> <li>;</li> <li>• 1979 : WIPO가</li> <li>• 1980 : 가</li> <li>• 1984 : 가</li> </ul>
III (1986 )		(1987 - 1996 ) (58.9%) (41.1%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1986 :</li> <li>;</li> <li>;</li> <li>;</li> <li>;</li> <li>( 12 -&gt; 15 )</li> <li>• 1986 :</li> <li>• 1995 :</li> <li>;WTO/TRIPS</li> <li>=&gt;</li> <li>( 15 -&gt;</li> <li>20 )</li> <li>• 1995 :</li> <li>( ) =&gt;2002</li> <li>(UPOV)가</li> <li>• 1996 :</li> </ul>

947 -1966 ) , 89.5%(1- ( 74%: 1977 -1986 ). 1986  
1970 1980

( 58.9%: 1987 -1996 ).

가

1980

가 가

II.

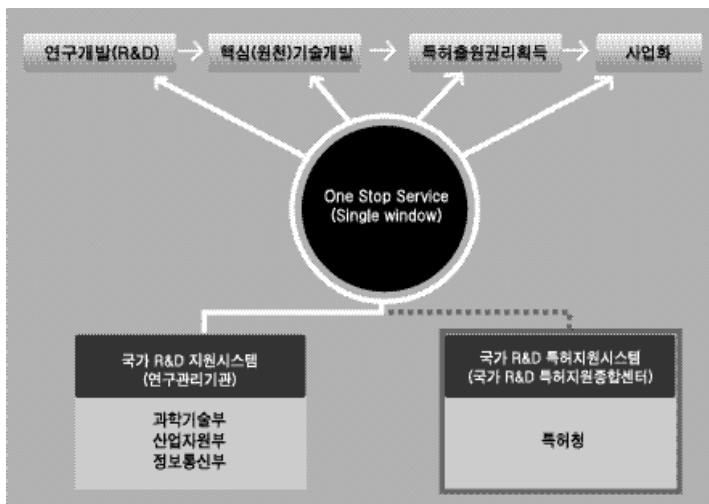
가

100  
R&D  
5,240 ,  
1,300  
2,100  
40 , 27,300  
, 100

R&D 가  
가  
가  
가

< 1 > 가

50%



가

가

가

3 가

가

가R&D

< 3>  
( 가 5 , 11%, 2,000 가 , 2 6 )

( )				( )
100 (260 )	5,500	5,240	$260 \div 2,000$ = 130	1,300
200 (520 )	5,500	4,980	$520 \div 2,000$ = 260	2,600
300 (780 )	5,500	4,720	$780 \div 2,000$ = 390	3,900
400 (1,040 )	5,500	4,460	$1,040 \div 2,000$ = 520	5,200
⋮ ⋮ ⋮	⋮ ⋮ ⋮	⋮ ⋮ ⋮	⋮ ⋮ ⋮	⋮ ⋮ ⋮
2,100 (5,460 )	5,500	40	$5,460 \div 2,000$ = 2,730	27,300
2,120 (5,512 )	5,500	-12	$5,512 \div 2,000$ = 2756	27,560

### III.

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 가, R&D

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 4) 가 가 가  
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 5)  
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 1,300  
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4) Diane Palminteri, COMMERCIALIZATION NEEDS OF SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH FIRMS, December 2001, INNOVATION ASSOCIATES, INC. x

5) Innovate America, Thriving in a World of Challenge and Change National Innovation Initiative Interim Report 7/23/04 Council on Competitiveness 9