




## Facts

1) Research intensity: over $5 \%$ of GDP; 2nd highest in the world
2) Total R\&D spending in 2022 ~ $\mathbf{8 0}$ billion EUR
3) Government R\&D programme 17,8 billion EUR
4) Current government promises to increase funding (in 2023 there was decline) - key political topic against the government
5) Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT) main driver of government policy and funding


## 12 National Strategic Technologies

1) Semiconductor and display
2) Secondary battery
3) Advanced mobility
4) Next generation nuclear power
5) Advanced biotechnology
6) Aerospace and marine technology
7) Hydrogen
8) Cybersecurity
9) Artificial intelligence (Al)
10) Next generation communications
11) Advanced robotics and manufacturing
12) Quantum technology

Budget (government) 2024: 3,4 billion EUR

## Finland-Korea New Research Partnership

1) Research Council of Finland - National Research Foundation (NRF) 2024: Joint call on 6G and quantum
2) Business Finland - NRF

2023: Joint call on 6G (and quantum)
3) Business Finland - IITP (Institute of Information \& Communications

Technology Planning and Evaluation)
2024: Joint project on 6G
NRF Budget 2024: 6,6 billion EUR;
earmarked for bilateral international cooperation: 71 MEUR

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## + Horizon Europe

## > Negotiations concluded

 March 26, 2024> Korean research entities can participate in HE Pillar2 as an associated country
> Expected from January 1, 2025


South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol (center) and EU leaders announced a research funding deal.

## FUNDING

## South Korea joins Horizon Europe

South Korea will participate in the $€ 95.5$ billion ( $\$ 104$ billion) Horizon Europe R\&D program, the first East Asian country to do so, the European Commission announced last week. South Korean scientists will compete for grants on an equal footing with their European counterparts; in return, South Korea will contribute an as-yet-undisclosed amount to the 7-year program, which expires in 2027. The deal comes less than a year after New Zealand became the first country from outside of the European region to join Horizon Europe, as the European Union seeks to internationalize the program. Canada's official entry is also pending; Singapore and Japan are in early stages of discussions to join. Some EU scientists worry the program's expansion could make it harder for researchers from smaller European countries to successfully compete for grants.


## + Positive Image Mountain to Climb



## Facts

1) Number of students decreasing rapidly
2) Very high education quality - also arguably the most competitive system in the world
3) Prefence on highly paying employment opportunities (medical doctors)
4) Strong history of American education admiration, especially among degree students - Everyone in EU struggles

## + Reality of Korean education





## Aalto EE Has Thousands of Alumni in South Korea and Taiwan - the Collaboration Has a Wide Societal Impact

The partnership in Korea began in mid-nineties and in Taiwan in the early 2000s.


A delegation from asSIST visited Aalto EE in Helsinki at the end of 2021. In the picture, Chairman Dong-sung Cho and his wife Mrs. Cho, Vice President Yong-joo Choi, Professor Hwy-Chang Moon and his wife Mrs. Moon, and Head of New Business Ventures and Partnerships Kyunh-ju Kim. From Aalto EE, Head of Thought Leadership and Design Raija Kuokkanen, Business Area Director Hanna-Riikka Myllymäki, former Managing Director Pekka Mattila, and Program Manager Andreaa Anghelin. Photo

Alongside Finland, Aalto University Aalto EE degree programs are available in South Korea and Taiwan. The countries now have thousands of Aalto EE alumni.

The partnership began in Korea back in 1995 when Veikko Jääskeläinen, rector of Helsinki School of Economics at the time, and Professor Dong-Sung Cho from Seoul National University and The Institute for Industrial Policy established in 1993 (IPS, the current aSSIST Business School) decided to collaborate.



