

Model Technopark Project and Building the Regional Innovation
System in Korea

© 2001,

2001-62

Model Technopark Project and Building the Regional Innovation
System in Korea



2001-62 .
· / · / ·
· 2-22 / · 2001 12 28 / · 2001 12 31
· 1591-6 (431-712)
· 031-380-0426() 031-380-0114() / · 031-380-0474
· 6,000 / ISBN · 89-8182-167-4-93300
<http://www.krihs.re.kr>

© 2001,

*



가 , ,
가 가
가
50 . 가가 2
가 .
IMF 가
가
가
가
가
가
가

, 가
, 5 가

가

가

2001 12



30

1970 30 50 가 1980

OECD 가
1997 6

가

, 3 가 .

4 , .
“ ” 1 , ,
,

2 “ ”

, .
, , , ,
, , , ,
“ ” “ ”
“ ” “ ” “ ”

가

가

1990

가

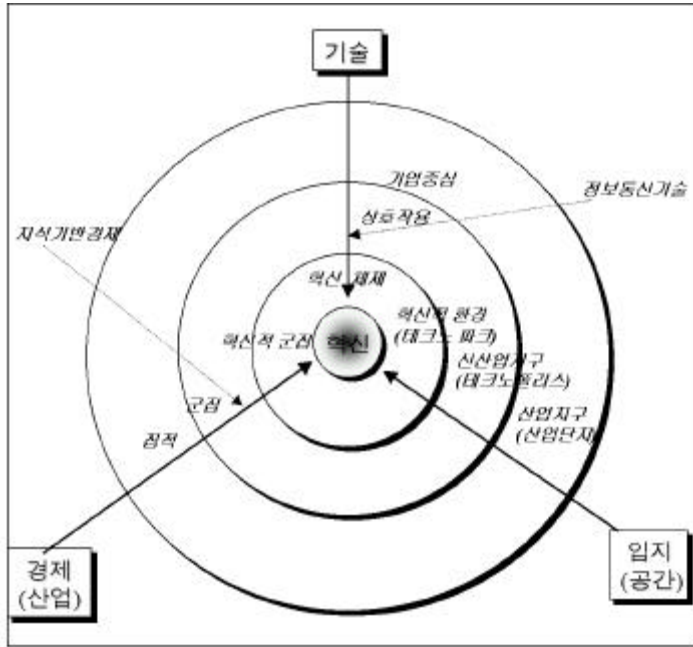
가

(

), () ()

·
·

< > ,



가 . ,

가

1970

1980

, 1990

가

가

가 가

3

“

”

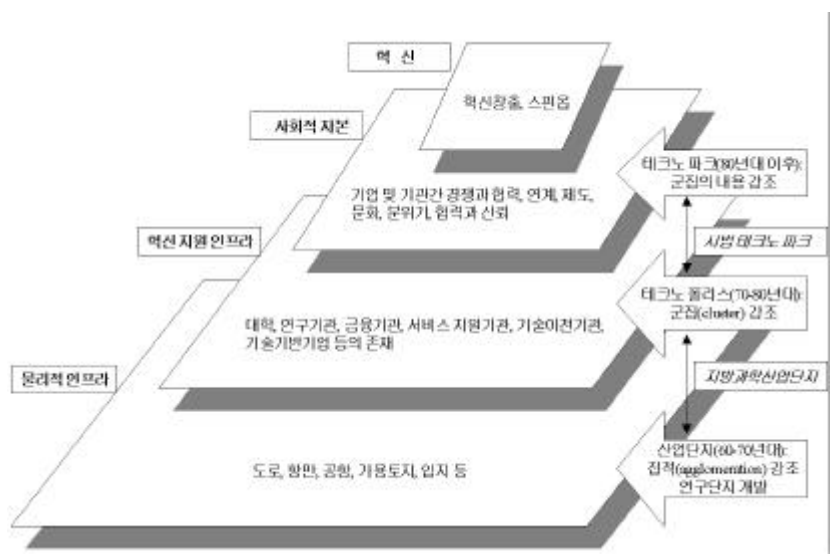
가

50%

4

1, 2

< >



· ,
, , ,
· ,
, ,
·

5 “ ”

, ,
, ,
가 , ,

가
6 “ ” , ,

가 가

,
, , , ,
,
,
·



.....
.....

1

1.	.....	1
2.	.....	3
3.	.....	5
4.	.....	5

2

1.	.....	7
1)	.....	7
2)	.....	11
2.	.....	22
1)	.....	22
2)	.....	26
3.	.....	32
1)	.....	32
2)	.....	37
3)	.....	39

3	,	
1.	.....	47
2.	.....	50
3.	.....	53
4.	.....	58
5.	.....	67
6.	.....	69
7.	.....	79
4		
1.	.....	83
2.	.....	87
3.	.....	91
5		
1.	.....	93
2.	.....	95
1)	.....	95
2)	.....	98
3)	.....	101
4)	.....	102
6		
1.	.....	107
2.	.....	110
	.....	113
SUMMARY	.....	119
	.....	123



< 1>	.....	12
< 2>	.....	25
< 3>	.....	26
< 4>	.....	27
< 5>	.....	28
< 6>	.....	29
< 7>	.....	30
< 8>	.....	31
< 9>	.....	32
< 10>	.....	34
< 11>	.....	42
< 12>	.....	44
< 13> 6	.....	51
< 14> 6	.....	53
< 15> 6	.....	55
< 16>	.....	60
< 17>	.....	82
< 18>	6	85



< 1>	.....	9
< 2>	,	..... 13
< 3>	( ) ( )	..... 17
< 4>		..... 20
< 5>		..... 22
< 6>		..... 41
< 7>		..... 48
< 8>		..... 58
< 9>		..... 72
< 10>		..... 73
< 11>		..... 74
< 12>		..... 75
< 13>	.	..... 76
< 14>		..... 77
< 15>		..... 87
< 16>		..... 92
< 17>		..... 94

CHAPTER 1

1.

30

가

1980

OECD

1)

“ ” , “ ” , “ ” , “ ”

< 1> < 4>

「
3 가
가 .

2.

, 가
3
가 가
가 가
가 .

(Lee 1996).

20-30 가 가 3).
3

3) 20-30 ,
700
가 30 6 (2001a).

3.

가 1997 6
 . ,
 가 , , , . , .
 . 가 ,
 , . 6
 , .

4.

- (High Tech Industry)
 - 가 가 가가
 가 .
- (Knowledge-based Industry)
 - 가가 가
 가 , 가
 가가 .

○
- “21 ” 21
8
, , , , , , ,
가 .

○
- “21 ” 21
14 13
14 .
, , , , , , ,
, , , , , , ,
가 .

○
- 가가 , , , ,
,
.

○
- 가
(, , , , , , ,
,)
.

CHAPTER 2

1.

1)

(1)

(technopark) , , ,

,

가 , .

, (가가

)

.

(Association of University Research Parks: AURP)⁶⁾

(property-based venture) , ,

6) AURRP(Association of University Related Research Parks)
AURP(Association of University Research Parks) .

가

(<http://www.aurp.com>).

(International Association of Science Parks: IASP)

가

가가

가

([http://194.30.15.20/iaspworks/](http://194.30.15.20/iaspworks/about/about.htm)

[about/about.htm](http://194.30.15.20/iaspworks/about/about.htm)).

가가

가

가

/

가

< 1>

()

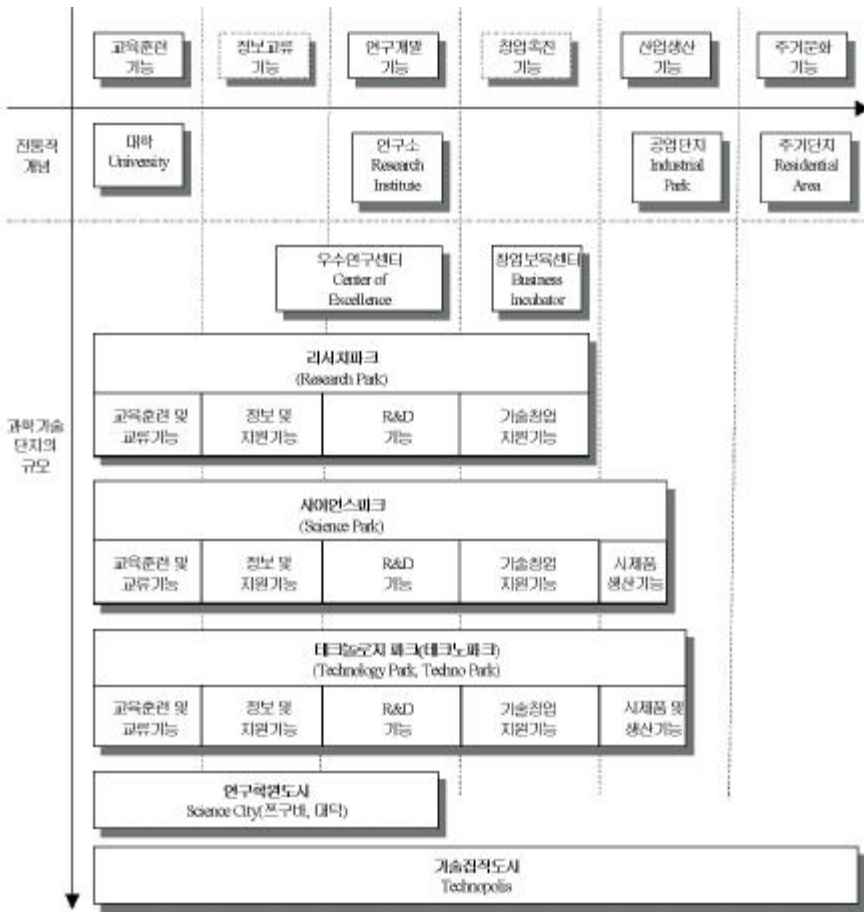
가

가

가

< 1 >

< 1 >



: 1996.

(2)

, (1996) “

, ”

1997 ()가

“

” (1997).

(2001) (1996) 가 ,

“ 가

”

(2001) “

”

(1996) (1997) “ ” “ ”

“ ”

가

(2001) “ ” “ ” 가
 “ ” , (2001) “ ”
 . ,
 “ ” .

“ . .
 ”

, 가 , (IASP)

2)

,
 (growth pole), (industrial districts),
 (innovative milieu), (cluster) (regional innovation
 system) . , ,
 ,
 (Andreosso-O'Callaghan
 2000)< 1> .

< 1 >

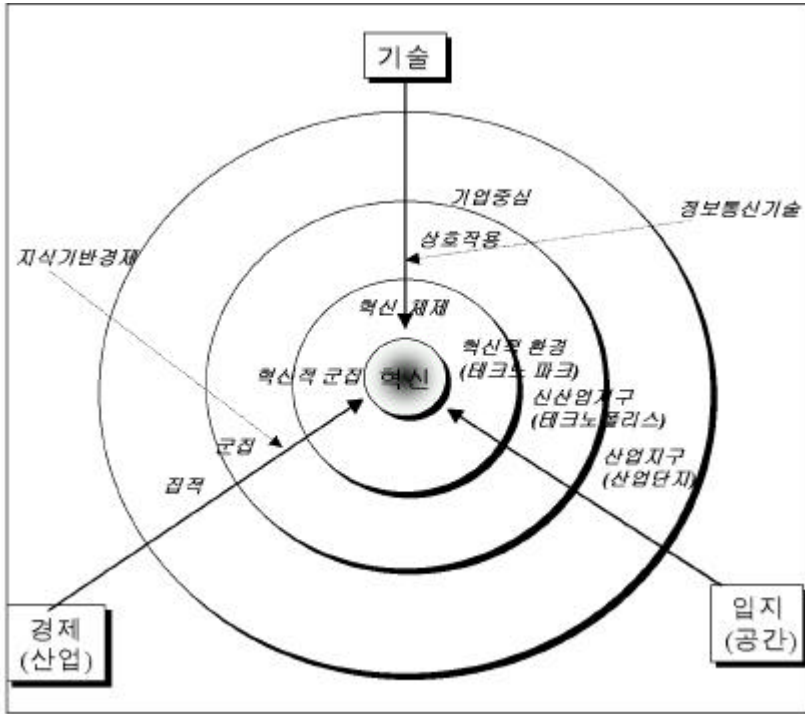
\			.		
					가
				:	,
/				:	(:)

: Andreosso-O'Callaghan 2000.

(1)

(), () ,
 < 2 > .
 가
 . 1990
 , () 가
 가 ,
 (1998).
 , (A. Weber)
 가 , , 가
 .

< 2 > ,



가 , , 가 , , 가

(Westhead & Batstone 1998).

가 가

가

가

(Westhead & Batstone 1999).

가 가

가 ,

()

·
, , , , , .

가 , .

(Kaufmann & Toedtling 2000).

,

, 가 .

, , , , ,

,

(Oakey, Thwaites &

Nash 1980; Alderman 1982).

, , ,

가 가 .

가 ,

가

.

(OECD 1992).

7), 8)
가

가
가

(Cooke 1997).

가

9)

7) (Groupe de Recherche European sur les Mileux Innovateurs: GREMI)

8) 19

가

9) Michael Porter가 The Competitive Advantage of Nations cluster

“

가 ,

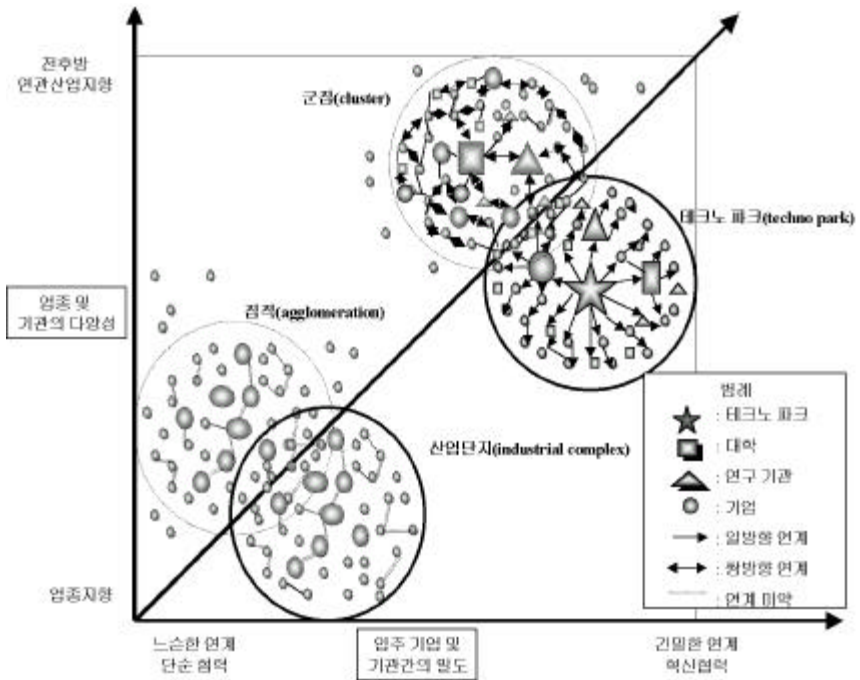
(Czamanski & de la Ablas 1979; Gordon & McCann 2000).

가 .
가가

가 . 가

< 3 >.

< 3> () ()



, OECD 가
 .
 .
 가
 , 가 (value chain) , 가가
 . , - , -
 .
 ,
 10)가 ,
 가 가가
 .
 , . ,
 ,
 ,
 , 가
 , .
 ,
 가

10) 가 “ (institution)” (2001).

(demand pull)

(OECD 1999). 가 가

가
(technology push) 11). ,

가

가)

, 가

, 가 .

가 < 4> . 가

가가

가

가

가

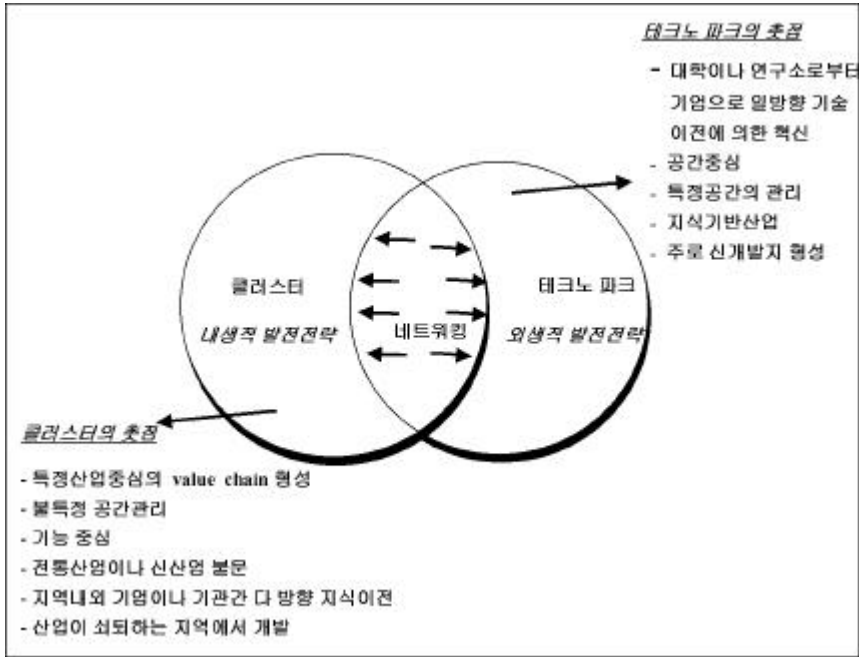
11)

가

demand-pull

technology-push

technology-push



(Dept. of Environment, Transport and the Regions: ECOTEC) (Science Park)가

가

(OECD 2001). 가

가

가 .

(2001b) < 1

>.

(3)

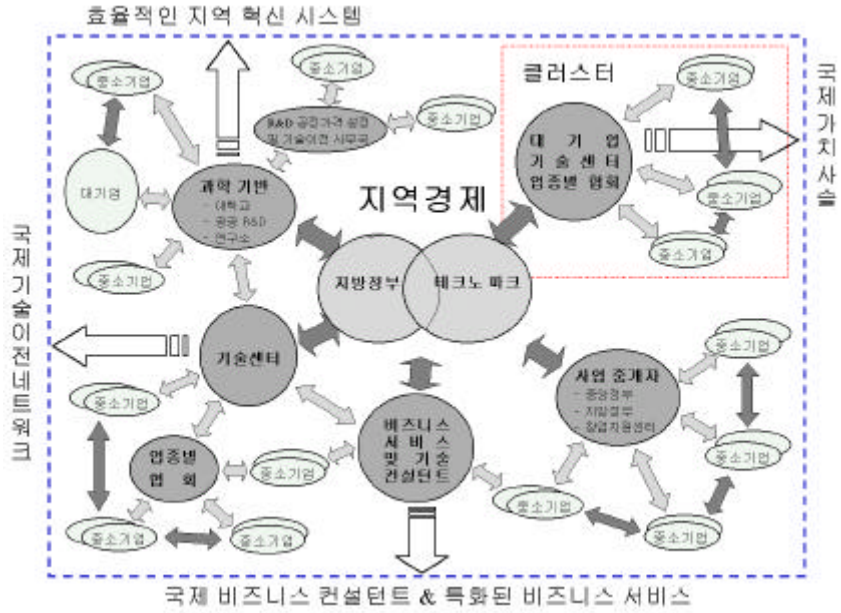
, 가
(,)
(Landabaso, Oughton
& Morgan 1999).

가
,
가 (Braczyk & Heidenreich 1998).

가
(Hassink 1999)
, , 가
(cluster) (learning region),
(institutional thickness)

가가
, 가
(Cooke 1998). 가

가 Landabaso
< 5>



: Landabaso, Oughton & Morgan 1999.

2.

1)

가
가

(1992).

1

1960

가

가

1970

가

12)

가

1980

, 1990

가

(

12)

Francois Perroux

“

2000).

가

.

.

.

.

,

((1995).

)

(

.

.

.

,

< 2> .

,

.

가

.

), (, (2000).

< 2 >

가	
	- - - -
	- - - - - - -
	- -
	- - -
	- - -

2)

, , , ,
, .
, ,
.

(Castells & Hall 1994)

가

13)

가

가

< 3 >

			가
			,
	,	, , ,	, , ,
		가 ,	, 가
			, ,

: Luger 2001; Castells & Hall 1994.

13)

가

(research park),
 / (science/ technology park),
 (high tech industrial park), / (office/ headquarter park),
 (eco industrial park) (Luger
 2001).

가가

< 4 >

research parks		,
science/ technology parks		
high-tech industrial parks	가가	
office/ headquarters parks		-
eco industrial parks	-	Kalundborg()

: Luger 2001

가 (),
 가

< 5>

		-	-	-
		가		,
	가		가	,
			가	,
	.	가		,

가 (: , ,) , (: ,) , (:) , 가 , 가

< 6 >

		,
	가	,
		, National Science and Technology Development Agency Science Park()

: Luger 2001 .

가 , 가 , 가
 , , 가
 .
 2 .
 가 .
 ,
 (Ottawa Life Sciences Park) (Laval
 Technology Park)
 (Information Technology)
 (Shearmur & Doloreux 2000).

가

< 7 >

1-2	- 가 -	- -	, ,
	- 가 -	- -	가 3-4

가 .

, 가 ,

가 .

가 5

(Syndicate of

Sophia Antipolis: SYMISA)가

(Societe Anonyme d' Economie Mixte Sophia Antipolis Cote d' Azur:

SAEM SACA)가
 Communications: CICA)가

(Center for Advanced
 (2001a).

가 -가 가 .
 가 가 .
 가
 (do-it-yourself) .
 (Sheridan Science Park)가 .
 < 8>

	- , ,	-
	- , , ,	-
	-	-
	- 1-2 가	-

, .
 ,
 가

(Raleigh;

)- (Durham;)- (Chapel;)
 ()- ()- ()
)
 (SFU, UBC, BCIT) 가 .

< 9 >

	가	가	
	가	가	
가	가	가	'
가	가	가	'
	가	가	-

3.

1)

가. ,
 (innovation capacity) . 가

가

가 (WEF 1999).

(World Economic Forum: WEF 1999)

, , , R&D
, , ,
.

가

(cluster)

(2000).

가

OECD 가

. 1950

가

가 . 80

14)

10% 1999 40% 가

< 2> .

2000 2,000

가 < 10> .

(Michael Luger) 가

(Luger 2001).

< 10>

-	90 43% 2000 2000 Next Silicon Valley
-	88-94 2 20.6%
-	116 () 40%) ,
- 53	가 5 129 .

: 1997.

14) 22 (region) 96 (department)
96 .

가 . 가

가

1990

가 15).

가

. 1997 , ,

, 가 80 , 40 , 100

, 40 190

가

500 (Thurow 1999).

가 .

,

(breakthrough innovation)

가 . , 가

.

,

.

가

15) 가 . 가 ,

가 가

가 (Thurow 1999).

가 16).

,

가 .

가

· ,

가 ,

가 .

, ,

·

, ,

가 .

, ,

,

(

· 2000). ()

가 17).

,

가 .

1970 ,

18).

가 가 .

16) ()

17) (codified knowledge) (2001). 가

18) 1970 가 ;
(Feldman & Florida 1991).

. 840 51%, 8%, 41%

가

가

가 ([http:// www.tasto.or.kr](http://www.tasto.or.kr)).

가

가

가

가

(1998),

19)

가

1997

20).

가

가 가

5

(1972)

()

1980

1990

7

19) ,

20) IMF

2001 9

694

13,300

가 (1990).

7 가

() , ,

가

가 가

1980

가

3)

(1)

3 1997

“ ” , 가

가 , 1960-70

· , , , ,

· (Cooke)

· , , ,

·

· · · 1970

· , 1980

가 , , (2000).

· (timing)

가 < 6> , 1951

1980 32 가 1980 91

가 (Doutriaux 1998). 1 70

21) 가 80

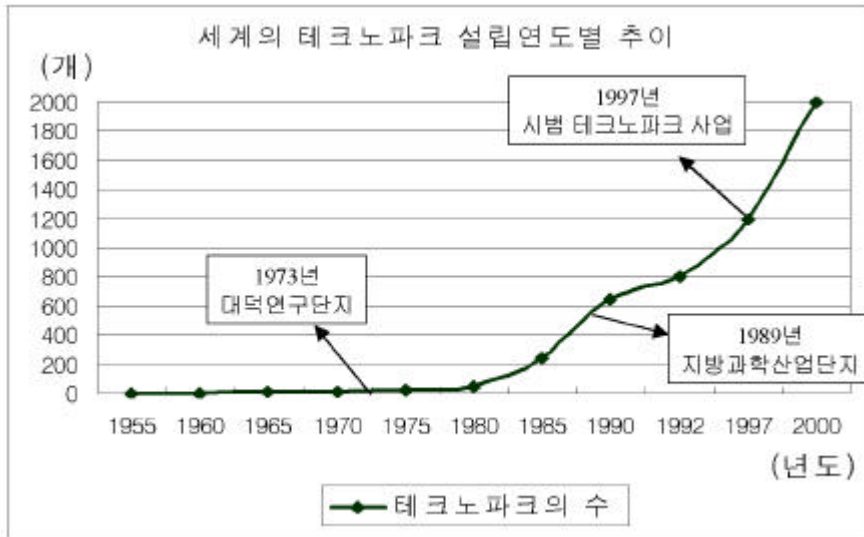
가

22)

2001 52

가 < 1> .

< 6>



21) 1970

1970

22)

가 2

가

, 80

가

1970

가

400-500

() (1994).

< 11>

1960-70	()	-	(1962) (1962)	(1970)	-
1970-80	()	- . . .	(1970) (1980)	(9) (1980)	- .
1980	(,)	,	1980	, , , (1990)	-

,

, 3

< 11> . , 1

,

.

.

.

,

,

.

.

2

. . .

가

10

(2)

1, 2

1997

가

1, 2

가

가

2가

(1997).

(demand-pull approach)

3가

가

가

가

, , 3

가

가 .

(technology push approach).

. , () 3 가 (1997).

OECD 가

. < 12 >

“ “ ”

“ ”

가 가 .

가 .

- - - -

가 가

()

가 , 가 .

가 (1997).

(, , ,가 ,)
가 , , , ,
/
.
· ,

가 .

CHAPTER 3

,

1.

· , ,
· ,
· ,

1997 가 가

(National Innovation System: NIS)

, , ,

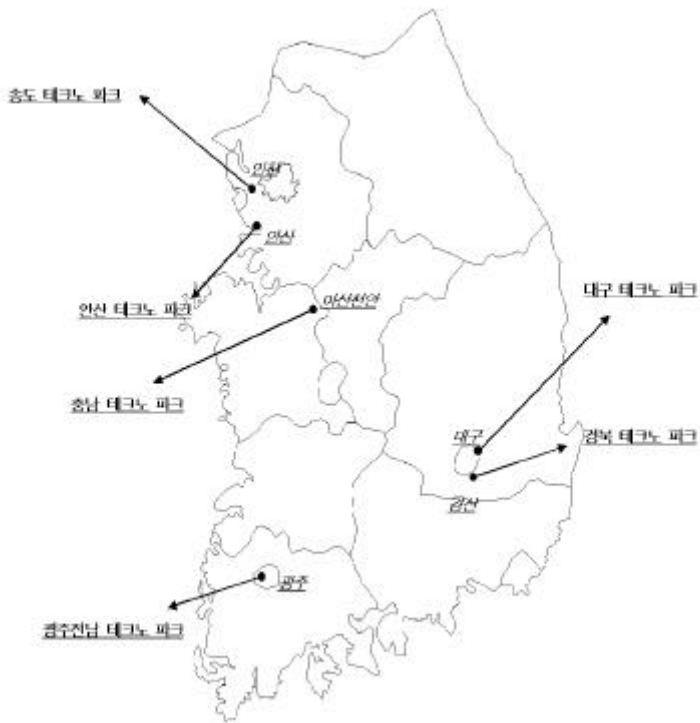
· , 6
23). 6 가 1998 3
· 70%

23) IMF 2
6 가 가 .

3 · ,

70% 가 , , , 90% 가 .
 가 가 가 (1997).

< 7 >



IMF

“ 가

” “

”, “

”

가

(. 1998).

2

,

,

가

(WTO

)

가

가 5 (1998. 9 - 2003. 8) 250

가

가

가

가

가 250

500

3,000

가

가

2.

1)

가 250 , ,

50%

가

15% ()

2)

6 (3) 286.4 (

) 616.5 () , 5 654 (

) 1554.5 () 가 .

5 3 2001 8 60%

, . 50% 45% ,

18% < 13> .

< 13> 6

3 ()	616.5	330.4	533.5	351.9	286.4	474.5
5 ()	969	654	847.1	789.9	1,554.5	830.4
(%)	63.6	50.5	63.0	44.6	18.4*	57.1

: 1998.9 - 2003. 8, * TP

: 가 2001.

3)

가 ,

가 24).

가 < 14> 50%

3 25).

가

가 ,

가 26)

가

4% (2001).

()

가 ,

가

24)
 (The Technological Park of Alava)
 1992 (55%), (42%),
 -가 (3%)가

25) 3 50% ,

50% (2001).

26) 1993 1995 90% (, 1995,
 2001).

< 14> 6

(: , %)

		.					
3		98.8(16.0)	100.9(30.5)	102.9(19.3)	100.6(28.6)	96.9(33.8)	99.9(21.1)
		492.0(79.8)	125.9(38.1)	75.0(14.1)	93.0(26.4)	130.5(45.6)	145.0(30.6)
		5.0(0.8)	84.5(25.6)	77.2(14.5)	125.4(35.6)	32.1(11.2)	39.2(8.3)
		20.7(3.4)	19.0(5.8)	278.4(52.2)	32.9(9.3)	26.9(9.4)	190.4(40.1)
		616.5(100.0)	330.4(100.0)	533.5(100.0)	351.9(100.0)	286.4(100.0)	474.5(100.0)
5		248.8(25.7)	250.0(38.2)	252.9(29.9)	250.6(31.7)	250.0(16.1)	249.9(30.1)
		635.0(65.5)	190.1(29.1)	125.0(14.8)	174.2(22.1)	741.5(47.7)	239.0(28.8)
		9.0(0.9)	157.3(24.1)	469.2(55.4)	252.1(31.9)	105.0(6.8)	40.5(4.9)
		76.2(7.9)	56.6(8.7)	-	112.9(14.3)	458.0(29.5)	301.0(36.3)
		969(100.0)	654(100.0)	847.1(100.0)	789.9(100.0)	1,554.5(100.0)	830.4(100.0)

∴ 가 2001.

3.

1)

가 , 35

(Doutriaux 1998)< 4> .

(Doutriaux 1998). ,

가

가

가 .

2)

100 (, ,)
20 -50 (, ,) ,

(), (), ()

가

(

)

가

(

one-stop

)

(

가 2001 5

< 15> 6

		.				
		-	-	-	,	-
		1) (3,706		TTP ,		,
()	30,000 (12,000)	20,000 (6,106)	46,400 (7,182)	9,556 (15,499)	13 7 (92,900)	59,964 (16,898)
	TP	,	R R C , TIC,TBI	TTP	,	,
		가	.	,	6	Post-BI
		가	가			

: 가 2001.

(TIC),

(TBI),

(RRC)

1

-plan

가

가

(400)

13 7

, Post-BI()

가

가

(Hub & Spoke)

가

가

(Post-BI)

(RRC),

(TBI)

가

3)

가

가

가

가

(: 2) (: 2) (; 1) 가

가 . 27). 5 가 .

(:)

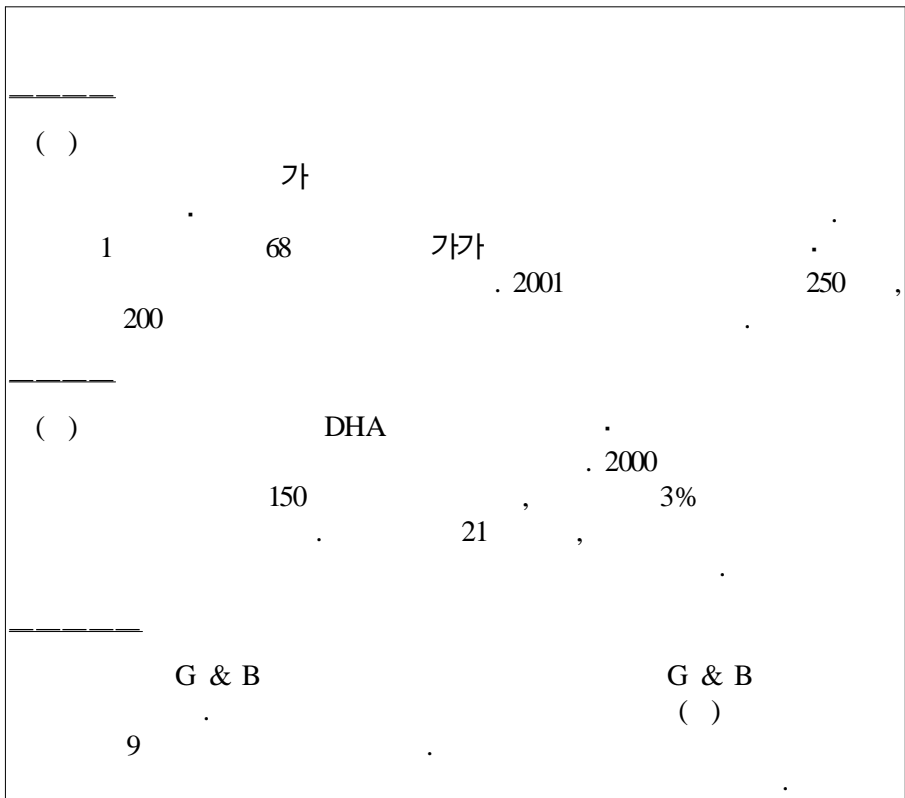
가 가 가

27) 35 1986 , 20 100 OECD . 1950 가 (:) (2001b).

			.				
(,)		86	28	126	148	32	89(399)
		1,342	137	1,071	1,555	248	635(1,806)
	()	1,593.6	18.7	272	390	870	102.5(497.4)
		516.2	-	464	54	227.5	-
		48	130	45	9	43	119
		16	55.5	30	3.76	20.75	61.2
()		30	24	5	19	43	29
	()	2,863	437	2,591	1,024	1,734	2,121
		2,594	1,070	1,667	1,133	1,298	1,243
	()	3,990	2,100	-	4,150	1,043	159
					, DB DB	DB DB	가
	()	28		87	73	26	28
		27	-	53	35.64	27.9	-
	()	29	79	197	360	200	233
	()	1,399.5	13,439	20,568	28,857	8,658	39,019
		-	0.7	14.02	4.28	1.02	-
		, , , 가	, , , 가	, , , 가	, , , , , 가	, , , , , , 가	, , , , , , 가
()	2,041 (4,187)	554 (17,465)	1,590 (16,216)	2,011 (22,645)	1,414 (17,645)	3,634 (10,503)	

: “ ”
: 가 2001.

1998; Doutriaux 1998). 1983 (Aston Science Park) 10 1992 80 , 1,000 가 31)(1994). 3 80 , 1,000 .



31) 1992 42 가 , 1,902 , 16,587 9% (1994).

9 ()-130 (.) , 3 7 6 ()
61 2 () .

가 가

. 가 . ,

가

(tacit knowledge)

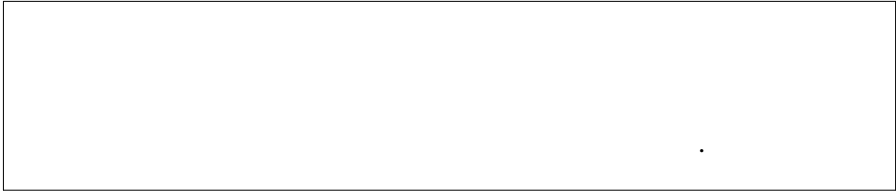
(codified knowledge)

가

가

DB

DB



가

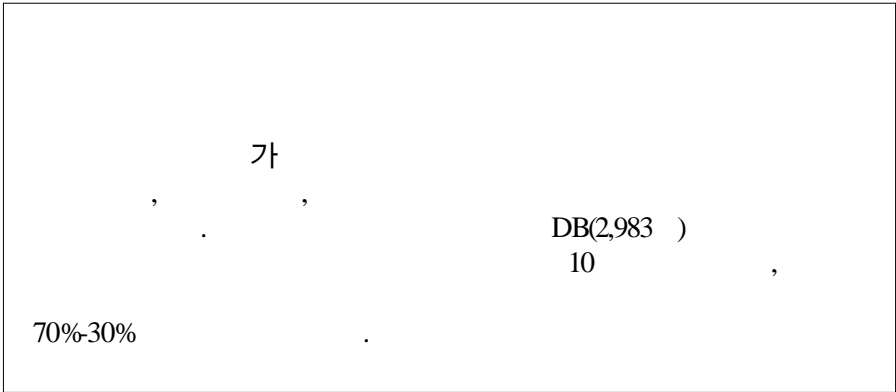
(.),

().

().

가

.



가

, . ,

DB(2,983)

10

,

70%-30%

.

가

,

,

,

,

,5
 (),
 (), 가 (· , , ,),
 · () .
 , , 가
 (), (), (),
 (,),
 .
 . 가
 가 .



3)

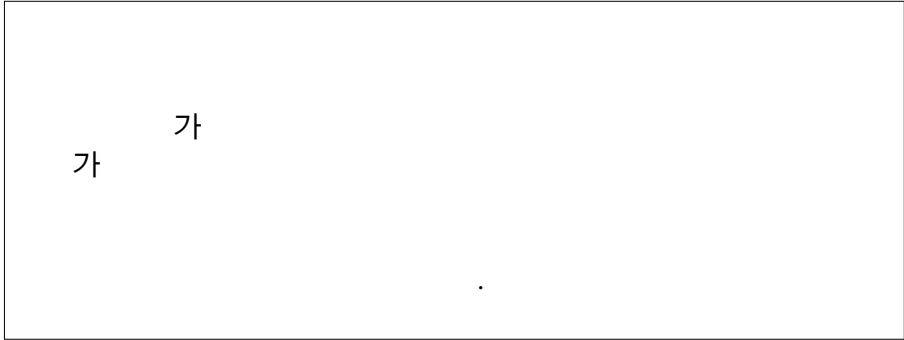
가 가 가
 · , 2003 .
 , , 가 1
 .

가

가

가

가



가 가

, 가 ,

가

, 가

가

(talent or excellence)

5. .

1) .

()

(Thurow 1999).

가 ,

가 .

가 . ,

25 가 .

가

가 (Thurow 1999). , 가

가

가

(+)

가

가 ,

(Doutriaux 1998; Oakey, Thwaites & Nash 1980).

21 ()

, . , , , 가 , , ,

, , , , , , 14

(1999),

가 .

2)

가 , 1-2

5-6가

가

(, , , ,)

).

가 3

/ , , / , / , , 6

4

PCB

3)

가 가 .
 , 5-6 . , .
 , 가 가 .
 34). one-stop
 , ,
 가 .
 , ,
 one-stop . , , 5
 가
 , 가 가
 가 .

6.

34)

(industrial cluster)
 가
 가 .

1)

가

(RRC),

(TIC),

(TBI)

(node)

, (network)

가

(1998

).

(TIC),

(RRC),

(TBI)

가

가

가,

, DB

가

가

가

2)

3 6

가

가

RRC 3

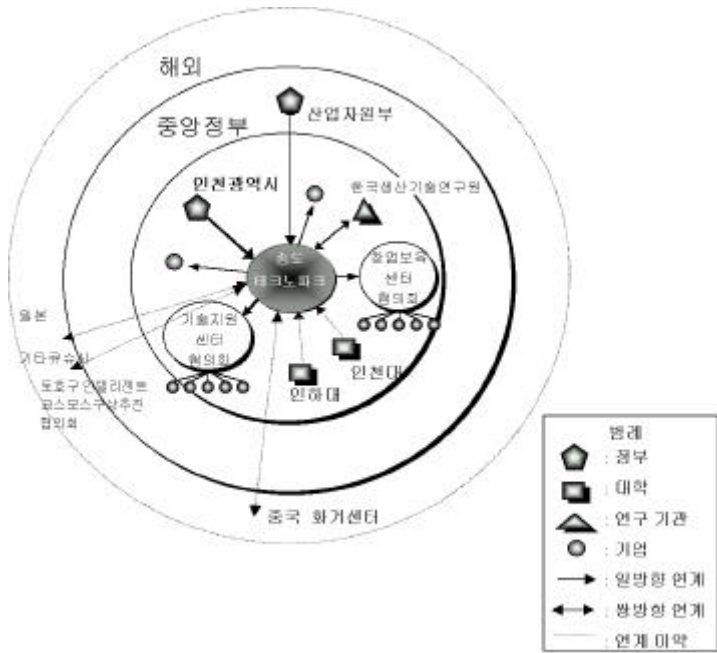
(8

: TIC 2

TP)

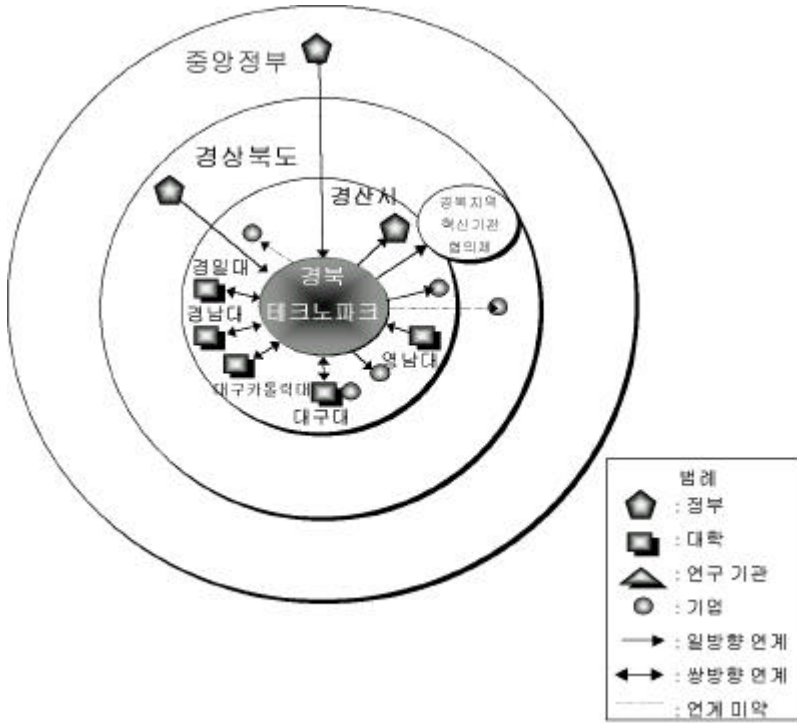
(, , 8)

가



, (, ,), 11
 (, TBI
 ,) , Post-BI Plant
 ,
 .
 .
 TIC, RRC, TBI,
 , , ,
 .

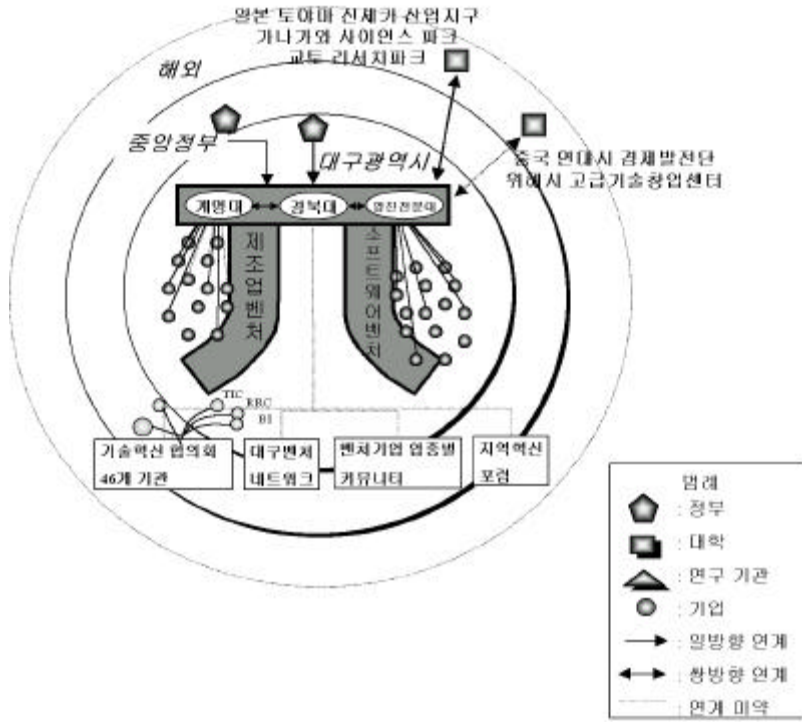
< 11 >



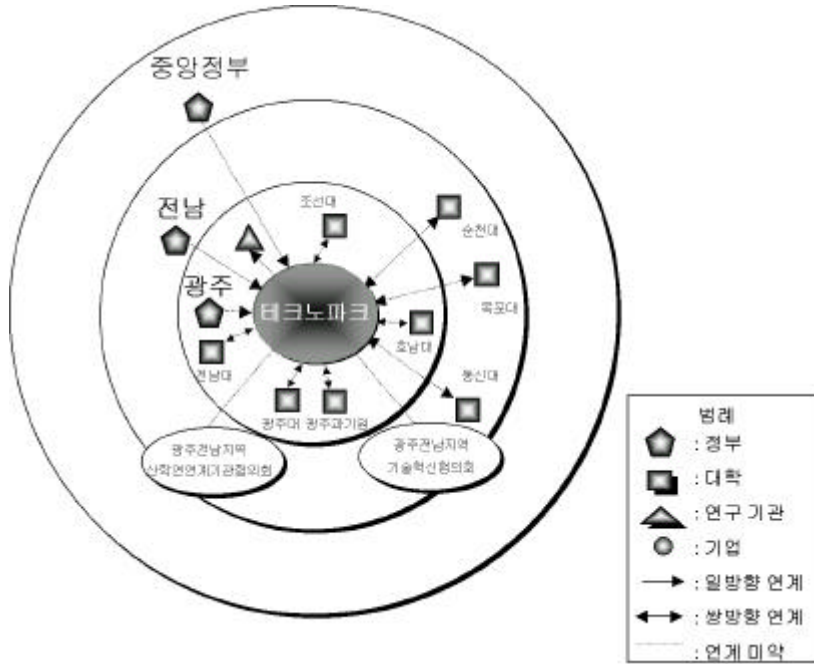
, , , , , , , , 18 , , 7 , 10

8 46

IT , BIO



(BI)



가

가

가 .

, 3

7.

1)

, ,

, ,) 가 (, 가 .

가 .

가

. . . .

가

1 500

가

가

가

가

가

(

1999).

1990

가

가

가

가

가

가

one-stop

가

가

가

2)

가

가

가

3

가

36).

36)

가

< 17 >

		(.)	
		()	24 (19 , 5)
.	,	()	14 (13 , 1)
	,	()	30 (12 , 6 , 12)
		()	20 (14 , 2, 1, 1, 2)
		()	27 (11 , 2 , 6 , 8)
		()	24 (24)

5

가

가

CHAPTER 4

1.

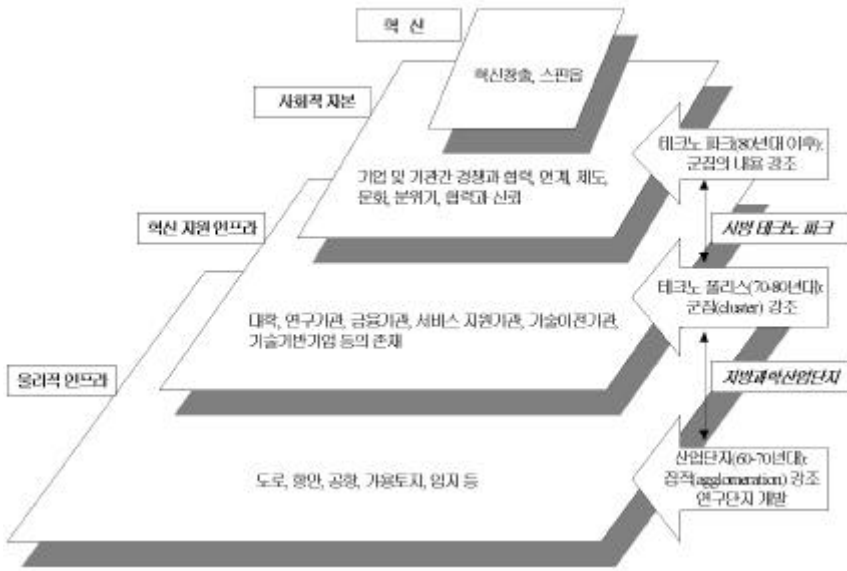
, 5 250 , 가 ,
가
가 가 ,
, , , , ,
, , ,
가 .

, 1 2
가 .
, 60, 70
. ,
. . . .
, ,
. .
, 1 2
. 1 2
, 가
. .
가 ,
, ,
, ,
, , IT ,
가 .
, , .

가

< 15>

< 15>



가

가

가

2.

가

가

가

(TIC) , (RRC) , Post-BI Plant , 가

가

가

가 10 1

1 가 (best practice)

가

가

가 . , ,

. 가 .
,
, . , .

. 가
. ,

, 가 가

. 가
. ,

. ()

가 . 가 .

, (learning by doing)
가 , .

, 가 .

가 , 가 . 가
, 가 . , ,
가 . ,
. 가 가 .
가
,6 가
6 가
, , ,
, , , , , Post-BI,
가 가 .
. , ,
가 .
가 ,
가 .
,
가 “ ”
가 가 .

3.

가 .

(Regional Innovation System: RIS)

가 (National Innovation System: NIS)

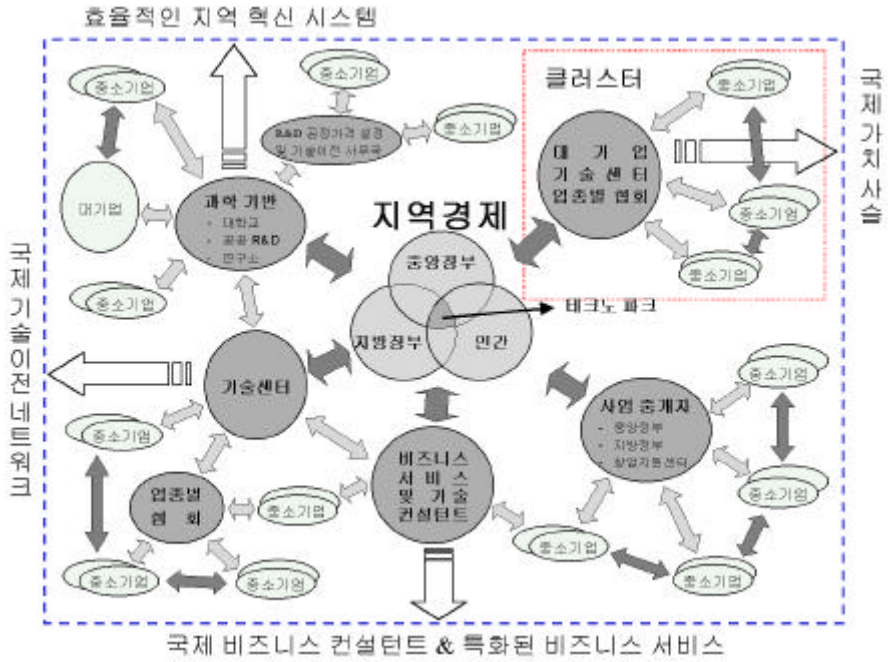
가 (Regional Technological Innovation System: RTIS)

가 (:). ,

() 가 .

가 .

가 .



2.

가 ,

.

,

가

.

가

(

.

2000).

.

(Camagni 1995).

1)

,

.

가

(Oinas & Malecki 1999)

.

가

,

,

가

,

가

가

,

(Oinas & Malecki 1999;

1999).

가

,

가

가

3

가

, 1-3

가

가

,

가

가

가

3

가

(breakthrough innovation)

(

)

38)

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 , 가

(: ,).

가

(: , ,) .

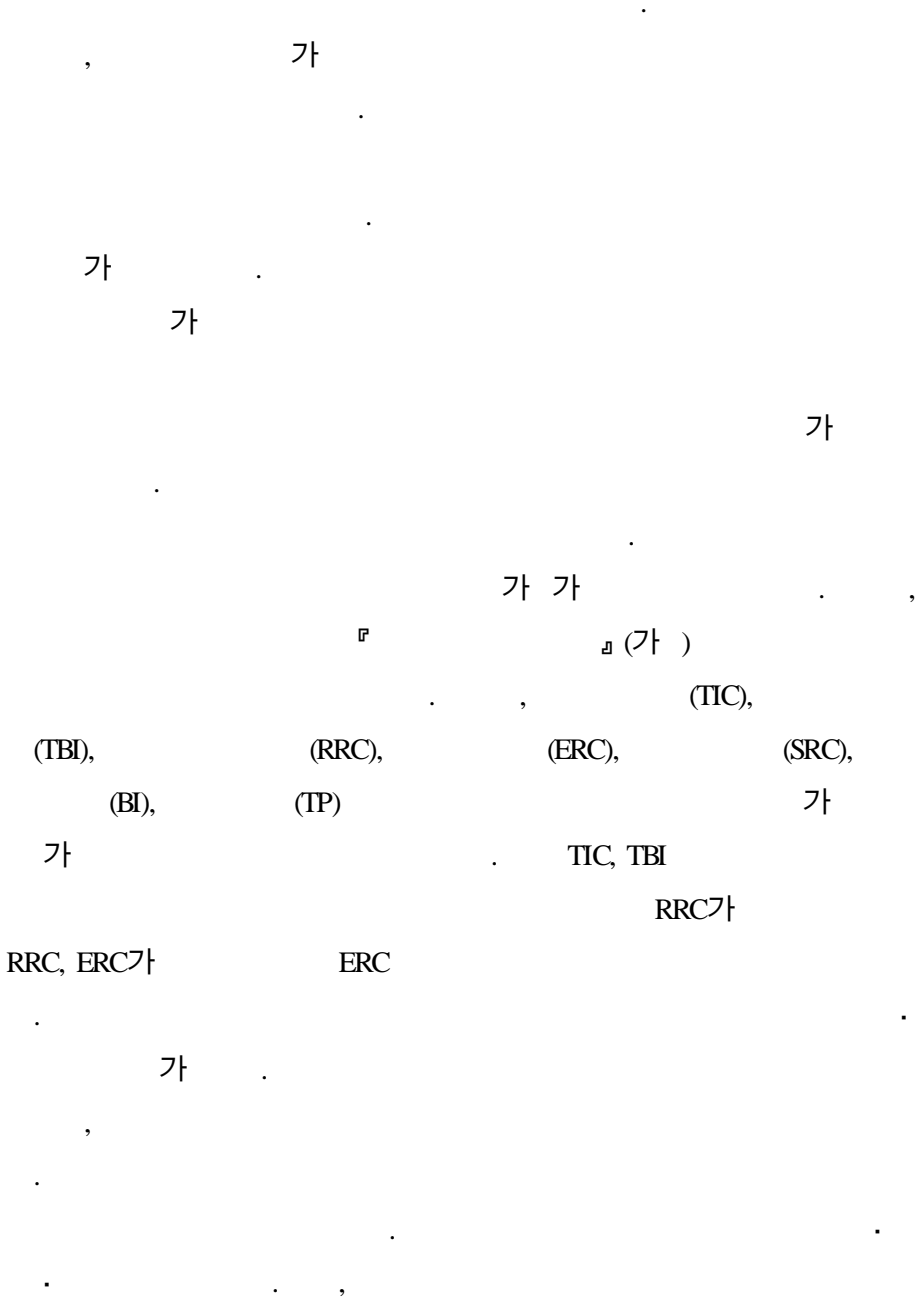
38) mid-technology, low-technology high-technology, 가

mid-tech, low-tech 가

2)

(Regional Development Agency or Regional Innovation Agency: RDA or RIA) 가 .

(Hub & Spoke)



가

(Regional Development Agency: RDA)가

3)

가

(Doutriaux 1998).

가

가

가

가

(

2000)

가

가

가

가

4)

(1)

가

가

가

5 500

(techmap)

(:

, , techmap).

가

가

R &

D

가 ,

가
가

가

가

가,

< 5>

(:

)

가

< 5>

가

가

가

가

(2)

가

가 ,

, 가

가 .

5

가 .

,
가 가 . ,

20-30

가 2001

497

CHAPTER 6

1.

가 .

가 .

(Cooke, Uranga, & Etxebarria 1997).

가

3 가

39)

가

가

가 (National Innovation System)

6 5 250

가

(, ,)

5 2.6 , 6.2

39) 4,000 250

가

가

가

1

13 7

가

6

가

6

가

가

가

5-6

RRC, TIC, TBI

가

(best practice)

가

가

가

가



- . 2000. “ ”. 「 」. 2000.5
- . 2001. 「 」.
- . 2001. “ 가 ”. 「 」, 3 .
- . 1995. 「 」.
- , , 가 . 1990. 「 」.
- . 2001. 「 」.
- . 1994. “ ”. 「 」 12 12 .
- . 2000. 「 」. :
- . 2001a. “ ”. 「 」.
- . 2001b. “ ”. 「 」 241 .
- . 2000. 「 」. :
- . 1999. 「21 」
- . 2001. 「 」.
- . 2001. “ ”. 「 」.

. 2001. “ ”. 「 」.

. 2001. “ ”. 「 」, 3 .

, 1997. (1997. 10.4).

, 1999. 「21 」.

, (Thurow, Lester C.). . 1999. 「 」 :

」. 「 」 :

. 2001. 「 」.

. 2001. 「 」.

. 1998. 「 」,

. 2000. 「21 가 」.

. . 1995. “ (I)”. 「 」

30 6

. 2001. “ 「 」 :

” . 「 」,

3 .

. 2001. “ ”. 「 」,

3 .

. 1992. 「 」. 「 」 :

. 1999. 「 2 」.

. 2000. 「 」.

. 1997. 「 」.

」.

. 2001. 「 」.

가 . 2001. 「 2001 가 」.

- . 1999. 「 」. : .
- . 1998. 「 」. VIP Report 219
- . 1996. 「 」.
- . 1992. 「 」. : .
- Alderman, N. Goddard J. B., Thwaites A. T. & Nash P. A. 1982. *Regional and Urban Perspectives on Industrial Innovation: Application of Logit and Cluster Analysis to Industrial Survey Data*. Univ. of Newcastle upon Tyne Center for Urban and Regional Development Studies Discussion Paper. N.42
- Andreosso-O'Callaghan, Bernadette. 2000. "Territory, Research and Technology Linkages-Is the Shannon Region a Propitious Local System of Innovation?", *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development* 12: 69-87.
- Braczyk, Hans-Joachim, Heidenreich, Martin. 1998. "Regional Governance Structures in a Globalized World", in *Regional Innovation Systems* co-edited by Hans-Joachim Braczyk, Philip Cooke & Martin Heidenreich. London; UCL Press.
- Camagni, Roberto, P. 1995. "The Concept of Innovative Milieu and its Relevance for Public Policies in European Lagging Regions". *Papers in Regional Science*. 74(4): 317-340.
- Castells, Manuel & Hall, Peter. 1994. *Technopoles of the World*. London; Routledge.
- Cooke, Philip, Uranga, Mikel Gomez and Etxebarria, Goio. 1997. "Regional Innovation Systems: Institutional and Organizational Dimensions", *Research Policy* 26: 475-491

- Cooke, Philip. 1998. "Introduction: Origins of the Concept", in *Regional Innovation Systems* co-edited by Hans-Joachim Braczyk, Philip Cooke & Martin Heidenreich. London; UCL Press.
- Doutriaux, Jerome. 1998. "Canadian Science parks, Universities and Regional Development", in *Local and Regional Systems of Innovation edited by John De La Mothe & Gilles Paquet*. Boston/Dordrecht/London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Edgington, David W.(1998), "Learning Regions: Lessons for Developed and Developing Countries", presented in *Global Forum on Regional Development Policy organized by UNCRD/UNDESA*. 1-4 December 1998, Nagoya, Japan.
- Feldman, Maryann P. & Florida, Richard. 1991. "The Geographic Sources of Innovation: Technological Infrastructure and Product Innovation in the United States". *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. 84(2): 210-229.
- Gordon, Ian R. & McCann, Philip 2000, "Industrial Clusters: Complexes, Agglomeration and/or Social Networks?. *Urban Studies* 37(3): 513-532.
- Hassink, Robert(1999), "Towards Regionally Embedded Innovation Support Systems in South Korea? Case Studies from Kyongbuk-Taegu and Kyounggi", prepared for the 16th Pacific Regional Science Conference, Seoul, July 12-16, 1999
- Kaufmann, Alexander & Toedtling, Franz(2000), "Systems of Innovation in Traditional Industrial Regions: The Case of Styria in a Comparative Perspective", *Regional Studies* 34(1): 29-40.
- Kung, Shiann-Far. 1997. "Global Pictures of Science Parks: A Lesson for the World Technopolis Association". *Paper presented at the International Symposium on Technopolis & Regional Economic Development Strategies*. June 3. 1997.

- Landabaso, M. Oughton, C. & Morgan, K.(1999), "Learning Regions in Europe: the theory, policy and practice through the RIS Experience", *3rd International Conference on Technology and Innovation Policy: assessment, commercialisation and application of science and technology and the management of knowledge Austin, USA* (August 30-September 2, 1999)
- Lee, Kyu Sik. 1996. *Delayed Development of the Cholla Region: An Institutional Study Report* No.16211. World Bank.
- Luger, Michael I. 2001. "Science and Technology Parks at the Millennium: Concept, History, and Metrics", Paper prepared for Presentation at the *Songdo Techno Park International Symposium, Incheon, Korea, March 30, 2001*
- Oakey, R. P., Thwaites, A.T., & Nash, P.A. 1980. "The Regional Distribution of Innovative Manufacturing Establishments in Britain". *Regional Studies* 14: 235-253.
- OECD. 1992. *Technology and the Economy*.
- OECD. 1999. *Boosting Innovation: the Cluster Approach. OECD Proceedings*.
- OECD. 2001. *Innovative Clusters: Drivers of National Innovation Systems. OECD Proceedings*.
- Oinas, P. and Malecki, E. J. 1999. "Spatial Innovation Systems", in *Making Connections* edited by E. J. Malecki & P. Oinas. Aldershot; Ashgate.
- Park, Sam Ock. 2001. "Territorial Innovation Strategies for Regional Development in the Knowledge-Based Economy". Paper prepared for Presentation at the *Songdo Techno Park International Symposium, Incheon, Korea, March 30, 2001*
- Porter, Michael E. 1998. "Clusters and the New Economics of Competition. *Harvard Business Review* Nov-Dec.

- Schibany, Andreas. 1998. *Co-operative Behavior of Innovative Firms in Austria. Focus Group: Innovative Firms Networks*, Study prepared for the OECD Project on National Innovation Systems.
- Shearmur, Richard & Doloreux, David. 2000. "Science parks: Actors or Reactors? Canadian Science Parks in their Urban Context", *Environmental and Planning A* 32: 1065-1082
- World Economic Forum. 1999. *The Global Competitiveness Report*. Geneva: World Economic Forum.
- Westhead, Paul & Batstone, Stephen. 1998. "Independent Technology-based Firms", *Urban Studies* 35(12): 2197-2219.
- Westhead, Paul & Batstone, Stephen. 1999. "Perceived Benefits of a Managed Science and Park Location", *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development* 11
- <http://www.aurp.com>
- <http://194.30.15.20/iaspworks/about/fabout.htm>
- <http://www.tasto.or.kr>
- <http://www.oecd.or.kr>
- <http://www.compete.org>
- <http://www.mocie.go.kr>

SUMMARY

Model Technopark Project and Building the Regional Innovation System in Korea

Young-Sub Kwon

The technopark can be seen as an organized space, where technology and R & D are given priority, and where an evolving technical culture leads ultimately to successful innovations. The crucial actors in regional innovation system are the institutions that stimulate innovation and those specialized in the provision of research expertise to other players in the region.

The existence of a technopark, defined as the spatial agglomeration of high-tech activities and business, may be an essential catalyst in the innovation process. The technopark can evolve and may become a technopole once cooperation structures between different units have given rise to the emergence of recognizable specific competences, and it has proved able to attract new productive organizations.

This study explains the current status and role of the six technoparks and explores the process of institutional learning. The six technoparks are Songdo Technopark, Ansan Technopark, Chungnam Technopark, Gwangju · Jeonnam Technopark, Daegu Technopark and Gyeongbuk Technopark.

The study is organized as follows: Chapter 2 reviews theoretical background on technopark and regional innovation system, policies on regional innovation strategies in foreign countries and the development of the technopark related projects in Korea. Chapter 3 analyses the characteristics, major gains and problems of six technoparks in aspects of funding, locations and spaces, firm innovation support system and regional technological innovation system. Chapter 4 provides the evaluation and institutional contribution with technoparks. Chapter 5 contains policy implications to develop successful technoparks in Korea.

Firstly, the criteria and concepts used to define a technopark(i.e. planned cluster) are discussed; a definition of a technopark in Korea is then presented. And then the relation between technopark and regional innovation system is considered. The technopark can be considered an engine of regional innovation system.

Secondly, services provided by technoparks and roles and current status of technoparks are summarized. Special attention is given to funding, spatial structure, firm innovation support system and regional innovation system. Funding institutions consist of central and regional government, universities and the private sector. Technoparks provide the support system in aspects of incubation, cooperation of research and development, information, proto-type production, education and training. But they have some problems. For example, the level of technology provided by some technopark is relatively low(not world

first, but firm first) and network linking between technology and market is weak.

Thirdly, the characteristics and institutional development in technoparks are presented. Although technoparks have some problems, they are contribute to building the regional innovation support system and institutional development. The first Korean technopark with an technological orientation was created in the Daejon area(Daedeok Research Park) in 1973.

Daedeok Research Park was constructed for twenty years from 1973 to 1992. No milieu of innovation formed in the area and no linkage or feedback developed with manufacturing or application of any kind in the first two decades of its existence. But important conditions affecting the incidence of research activities are also formed, and important conditions affecting the incidence of high-technology spin-offs in a Daedeok Research Park over time. In these days, the high-tech start-up fever is occurring around Daedeok Research Park.

The second Korean technopark is being constructed for ten years from 1991 until now in the Gwangju area(Gwangju Technopolis). Daedeok Research Park and Gwangju Technopolis had no results for a long time.

The third Korean technopark project started in 1997, but it shows good results in aspects of incubation, funding, and linkage among universities, regional government and firms.

Fourthly, this paper argues that the institutional framework in technopark should provide a new role for the regional competitiveness for six technoparks. They need to be growth poles of regional development, planned clusters and engines of regional innovation

system. Their role is similar to regional development agency in the UK. We can consider technopark to a regional innovation agency. The most successful parks tend to have been managed by the leader with a leadership and vision and with the strong cooperation and involvement of local universities and government.

Fifthly, policy implications can be derived as follows;

It is important for building the regional innovation system to strengthening the regional competitiveness. For this purpose, it needs to set up a regional system of technological innovation congruent to knowledge-based economic development mechanism.

If the regional system of technological innovation is embedded in a region, the region can have a strong regional innovation system. In order to build a strong RIS in the region, it needs to plan regional innovation strategy centered to regional government.

There are also important roles of technopark for building cooperation and trust among players in the region. The innovative outcome emerges mostly from collaboration. Most of the cooperating firms fully agree that trust and confidentiality is a very important basis for cooperation.

Finally, linkage and interaction among regional government, universities, and supporting agencies need to be strengthened for building the regional innovation system.

Key Words: Regional Innovation System, Technopark, Cluster, Innovation Capacity, Growth Pole

< 1 >

	Agency										
	Canarie Ic.										
	NRC: Regional Innovation Office for National Capital Region										
	Ottawa Center for Research & Innovation										
	Ottawa Economic Development										
	Ottawa Life Sciences Council										
	RMOC: Economic Affairs										
	Canada Center for Remote Sensing										
	Canmet Energy Technology Center										
	Communications Research Center										
	Defence Research Establishment Ottawa										
	NRC: Inst. for Biological Sciences										
	NRC: Inst. for Information Technology										
	NRC: Inst. for Microstructural Sciences										
	NRC: Inst. for Chemical Process & Environmental Technology										
	Canadian Advanced Technology Association										
	OPCOM										
	Telecommunications Research Inst. of Ontario										
	Ottawa Life Sciences Technology Park										
	Carleton University										
	University of Ottawa										
	Loeb Research Institute										
	CHEO Research Institute										
	Univ. of Ottawa Eye Inst.										
	Univ. of Ottawa Heart Inst.										
	Inst. of Biological Sciences, Univ. of Ottawa										
	Federal Development Bank										
	Algonquin College										

: OECD, 1999.

< 2 > .

	(TIC)				
	(TBI)			(29)	,
					()
					()
	(SRC)			(26)	,
	(ERC)			(35)	,
	(RRC)			(, , , 37)	,
			()	KAIST ()	KAIST (TIC, TBI)
			,	KAIST	
		(: 2000.1.21)			

Seeds \ Needs								
	TP	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	TIC		●	●	●		●	●
	TBI		●	●				
						●		
	BI			●	●			
	IBI				●			
			●					
				●				
					●	●	●	
					●	●		
	SRC	●						
	ERC	●	●					
	RRC		●					
					●			
				●	●			
	BK21	●					●	
		●	●					
							●	
			●					

< 4 >

(CMA)	() (2000)		
	4,751.4	1965	1
	3,466.5	1988	3
	2,059.0	1980	3
-	1,079.5	1992	1
	944.2	1980	1
	953.0	1983	1
	681.1	1982	1
	689.7	1988	1
	421.3	1989	1
	356.0	1981	1
	232.6	1977	1
	113.5	1996	1
	105.5	1982	1

: CMA: Census Metropolitan Area.

< 5 >

	가 , , ,	- - - 가
	,	- 가 - -
	가 가	- , - , - , -
.	,	- 가 - , , - ,
	,	- - - -



