Science Park Development under Different Innovative Policies – Sophia-Antipolis and Hsinchu Science Park

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Abstract

Science park development is an important tool used by countries of the world to enhance their industrial competitiveness in the second half of the 20th century. Today, many science park developments have become important assets of the estate landscape for many developed countries. But many years later, are this tool's planning logic, real constructive meaning, and operating results still effective today? In the 21st century of today, do these mature science parks of the East and the West still have a competitive edge over the emerging science parks? This is a subject worthy of attention.

Of these science parks, the French Sophia-Antipolis Technological Park is the most famous, and the oldest science park in Europe. It is here where the headquarters of the International Association of Science Parks is located for 12 consecutive years (1984-1995), and there is much to be learned here. The establishment of the Hsinchu Science Park in Taiwan has been almost 30 years, and many scholars have explored its development process from expansion to differentiation. The development history of the two parks are more than thirty years, and both parks have also been recognized as successful cases of science park development. In terms of policy, both parks are located in countries characterized by centralized state. If one can compare the development process of two highly developed science parks as case studies by examining the transformation experienced by the parks and government's policy measures through the observation of policy measures and tools, operational management and development approach, land and plant lease system, and other perspectives, one will be able to get an in-depth understanding of the characteristics of various parks.

With science park development and policy tools as the objects, this study aims to analyze, through the overall environment and strategy, the

development process of two science parks under different policy tools by way of qualitative research. For this purpose, the method of literature review is used to analyze and summarize both domestic and foreign journals, papers, reports, policies, and other secondary data that relate to science park and policies by way of historical documents collection and review, which is then used as a primary source of research data. Through the comparison of two innovation policies, it deepens one's understanding of implementing the policy vehicles behind a science park.

Keyword：science parks, technology parks, strategy, Sophia-Antipolis, Hsinchu Science Park