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The Role of Saudi Universities in Establishing Technology Zones in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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Abstract: In order to advance industrial capabilities and accelerate technology transfer it is beneficial to link all the various phases of technological development from basic research to commercialization in one supporting clustering environment under what is known as technology zones. Technology zones is a generic name that describes various forms and functions of this environment, which is sometimes called science, research, or technology parks. More than half of technology zones around the world are inside or associated with research universities, and most have incubation facilities. This paper discusses the different objectives, forms, and functions of technology zones. The main focus of this paper was to discuss the role of the universities in establishing technology zones and how Saudi universities could initiate technology zones in Saudi Arabia.

Keywords: technology zone, technology transfer, research and development,

NSB 1998)

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(cluster)

.(Petree, 2002 ; IASP 2002; Yoshizawa ; Sanz 1998)

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(Silicon Valley

(Research Triangle Park)

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(Root 128)

(Sophia Antipolis Science Park)

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:(Sanz 1998)

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(International Association of Science Parks)

:(IASP 2002) /

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² (incubation)¹

- (spin-off)

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.(NBIA)

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.(Lalkaka 1996)

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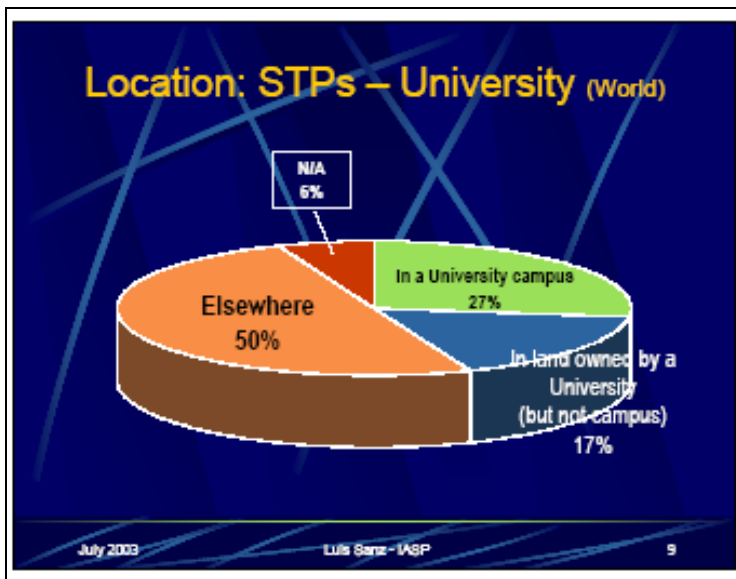
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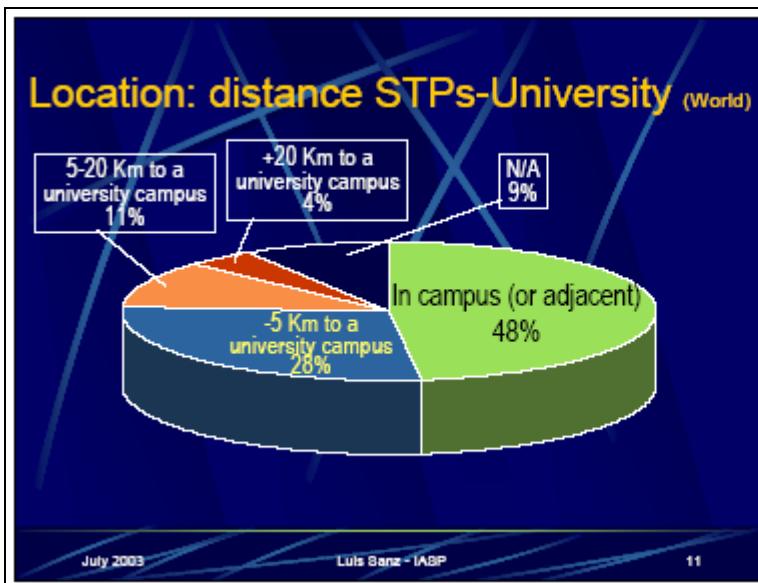


The vincula and relations between STP and University become clear (at least in terms of proximity) in this graphic and the following ones.

A very significant 44% of STPs worldwide is situated either within a University campus, or in land owned by a University.

But as it will be shown, even those which are located "elsewhere", are very close to campuses.

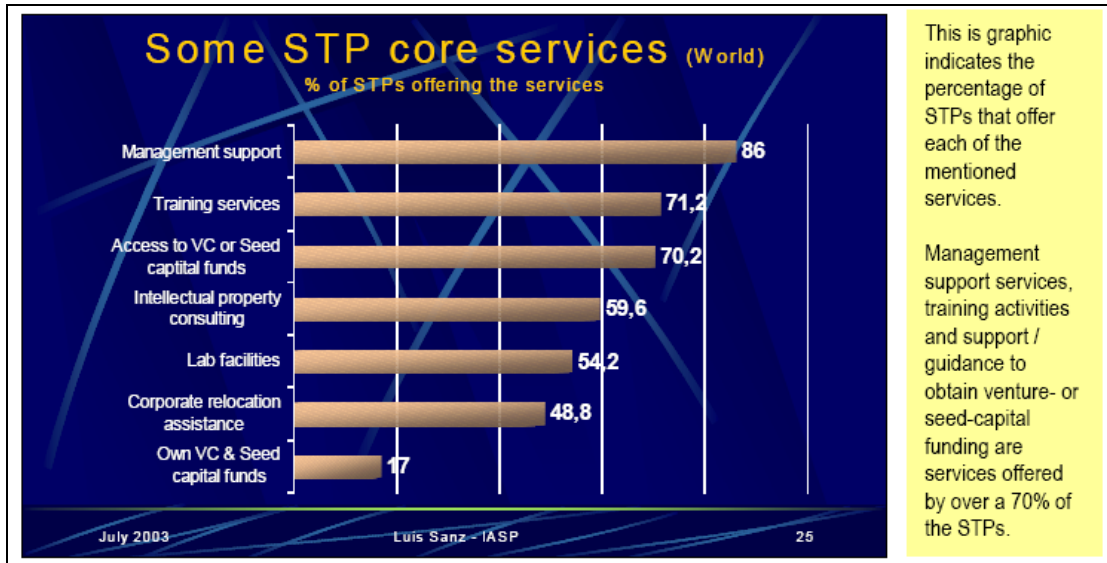
IASP 2003 :



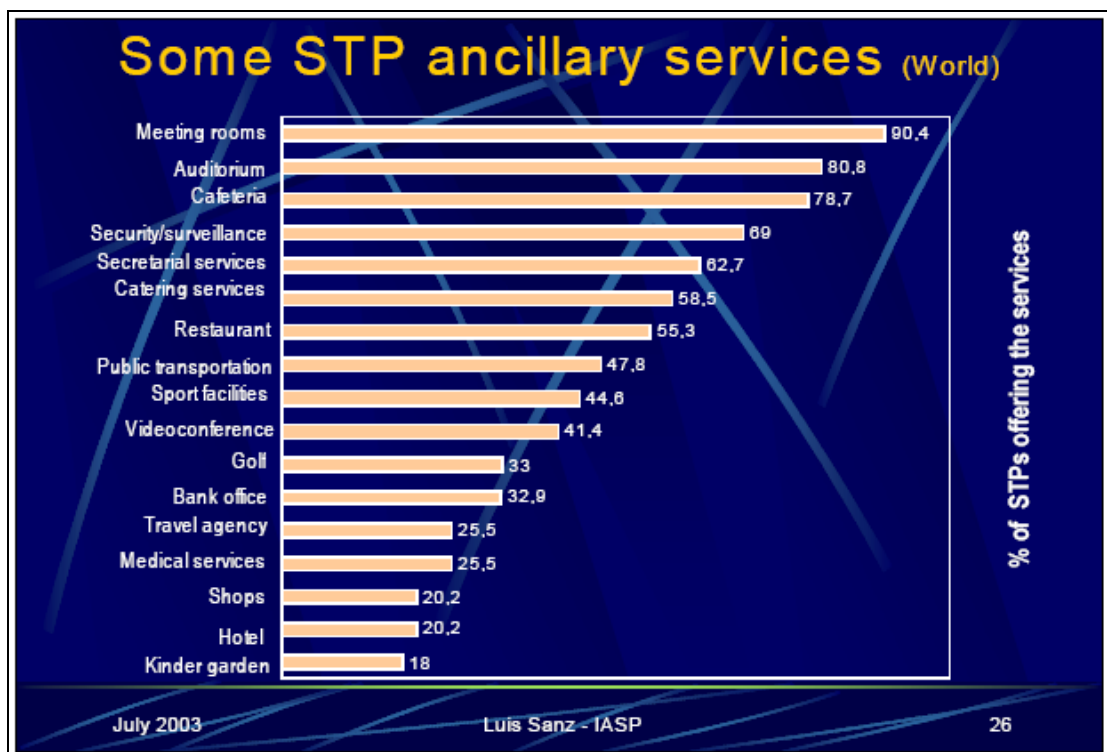
This graphic highlights the strong inclination of STPs to be as close as possible to universities.

This is obvious when STPs are created by a university. But also when they have other promoters, STPs tend to locate very near universities.

IASP 2003 :



IASP 2003 :



IASP 2003 :

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