

知識基盤經濟의 구축과 情報化 촉진을 위한 EU의 政策方向

蔡熙律

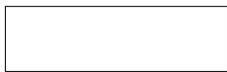
00-07

知識經濟
情報化

EU 政策方向

蔡熙律

2000. 12



EU 力動的
가 . 企業價值 革新
가 . EU가 時宜適切 .
20 失業問題 ,
EU 評價
政策示唆點 . EU
隔差, 雇傭, 危險資本市場
EU 競
爭力 社會的 結束 供給(:
) 需要(:)
財政支援 가
가 , 發展 가
가 ,
柔軟化
受容 가
가
가
新政府 3 '生產的 福祉'
가 EU 反芻 . EU

EU 가 .
善意 競争 誘因體制 , 技術標
準化 EU 商品市場 資本市場 企業
가

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. 評價		100
2. 示唆點		103
가.		103
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< 2-5> EU	30
< 2-6> EU	44
< 2-7> EU	49

. 序 論

1990 가
가 . 知識基盤經濟(knowledge-based economy),
(digital economy), 新經濟(New Economy)
, 高附加價値
가 가 1).
新情報技術 GDP
8% 1995 1999 3
1 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000).
高成長, 低失業, 物價安定
가
가 新技術
2).
10
, 單一通貨
巨大經濟圈

1) , 가 ,
가 . (new information technology)
,

2) 가 ,
(Ministère de l'Economie des Finances et de l'Industrie, 1999)

(EU)
 . 2000 3 理事
 會(European Council) EU ‘ 가 競爭力 力
 動的 ’ 10 EU
 . 1999 12 8 執行委員會
 (European Commission, 1999a) 「e : 情報社會」
 (eEurope: An Information Society for All) . e

新技術

EU
 EU 가 3%
 . 物價安定 가 國際收支
 . 1970 1980 가
 . 貨
 EU . EU
 .
 가 가 失業問題
 가 . EU 1999 10%
 , . EU
 가 . 雇傭率, 가
 75% 61%
 (European Commission, 2000c).
 失望失業 . EU
 가 . 1997 EU

， EU

‘ 社會的 結
束’ 僱傭 社會的 結束

， 高附加價值

， 低附加價值

， 質 質 質

1990 力動性

， 1999 12

地域間·人種間 隔差(digital divide)
‘ (digital equality)’

， 質

， 質

EU 21 強點

， 質

野心的 戰略

EU

가

가? EU 實用

化, , ,

善循環 가?

EU 15 .

, 15

‘ ’ 가

. EU

. EU

安定化協約(stability and growth pact)

. EU

,

必要條件 .

實效性 目

標 가 .

EU .

가 .

符號化

. 情報接近性

가 .

EU 가 .
知識集約化, 金融市場,
가
가 話頭가
社會經濟
가 .
EU 가 .
知識 '21(Cyber Korea 21)'
情報化政策
. EU 가 .
II EU
EU
III EU 成果
, EU
EU 'e'
IV
隔差 , 危險資本

投資

가

· EU ·

·

·

. EU 長期發展戰略: 知識基盤經濟

1. EU 概觀

가. ... 雇傭問題

EU 10 가

10% 2% 1990

EU

1997 2.5% 1996 1.8%

1998 2.6% 1999 2.1%

2000 2001 3%

가 2000 1 1,500

10%

가 가

1999 75%

EU 61% . EU

가 . 3,000 EU

, . EU 15 64 가

50% 68%가 .

25 54 EU 가

(European Commission 2000c, 2-1).

, 가

EU 가 .

가 EU 39.7%

54.5% , (2-2).

, 不均等 .

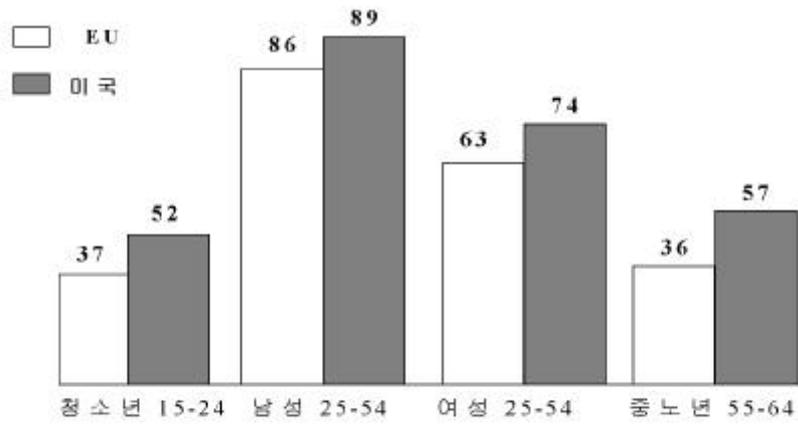
55% 가

EU .

10 . 가

< 2-1 > EU , (1997)

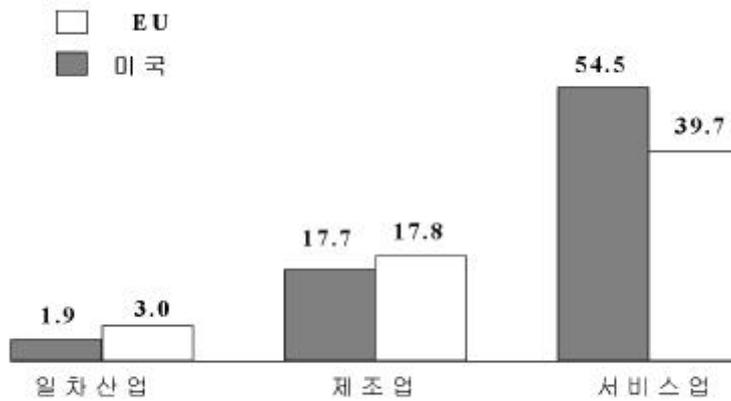
(: %)



: European Commission (2000c).

< 2-2 > EU (1997)

(: %)



: European Commission (2000c).

, 長期失業
 . 가 1
 . 가
 .

. 域內市場統合 加速化... 未完成 單一市場

EU 가 . 1993 EU
 가 . 가
 가
 (2-1
).

가 ,
 (M&A) . 1997
 1998 EU 가 . EU
 M&A 가 . 1998 EU 가
 9 1992 2.5 , 1995
 2.2 가 (European Commission(2000a), p. 31).

< 2-1>

(: %, %p)

	GDP EU			가가 GDP			
	'88 92	'93 97		1993		1997	
EU12	11.6	13.1	1.5	19.8	48.0	19.3	48.8
-	39.0	41.2	2.1	18.1	53.6	18.1	54.9
	14.4	11.4	-3.0	21.7	43.6	19.9	45.7
	14.7	16.1	1.3	17.1	42.7	17.1	42.0
	6.0	9.8	3.8	17.9	51.3	18.1	51.4
	3.2	4.3	1.1	12.9	49.5	12.0	52.3
	10.5	11.2	0.7	18.4	49.8	18.2	49.7
	9.0	10.8	1.7	20.0	51.1	20.0	51.9
	35.1	39.7	4.6	28.8	38.3	31.4	38.8
	29.5	30.5	1.0	17.7	44.9	17.8	46.6
	16.9	16.7	-0.2	22.9	45.3	22.1	43.1
	8.1	10.4	2.3	19.7	50.3	19.7	52.2

: European Commission(2000a), p. 29

(directive)

3).
 便益
 가
 가
 4).
 下向安定化
 가
 (European Commission, 1999b) 1988 1998
 EU 가
 EU가
 , 公共

3) (1999)
 4) European Commission(2000a) EU 15 가

1998 1 1
 가 , 가 가 ,
 가 , ,
),
 5).

情報化... 成長 가
 所得別, 性別, 地
 域別 偏差 6).
 1999 3 1
 4 1 . EU
 가
 中所得層 19%

5) (universal service)

6) 가 . EU (1999) European Commission(2000b) ESIS(2000)

高所得層 37% 13%

3 1 . 가

4 1 . 50%

가 .

PC EU 가 가

(2-2 2-3). 1999

가 1,600 , 1,400

900 , 880 ,

가 600 . 1999

44 , 42 , 41 ,

39 , 가

. EU

20 23 .

7 , 9 , 10 , EU

가 .

EU PC 1997 99 14%

1999 1 2 PC가 . 가

PC 53% 47% . 1997 99

PC 11% 가 PC

18% .

PC , EU 34 , 가

50 , 52 , 60 , 15 ,

11 가 가

(2-3).

< 2-2> EU

(1998 99)

(: , %)

	1998	1999	1998/99
	15	23	50
	8	14	79
	22	41	87
	34	42	24
	9	15	77
	12	20	66
	21	23	9
	5	7	55
	9	14	64
	9	16	81
	13	24	80
	22	39	76
	5	9	71
	6	10	63
	33	44	34
	13	19	51

: ESIS(2000).

가

. < 2-2>

EU

1998 4,700

1999 7,200

51% 가

(Morgan

Stanley Dean Witter)

EU 가

1998

2000

2

가

(2-3

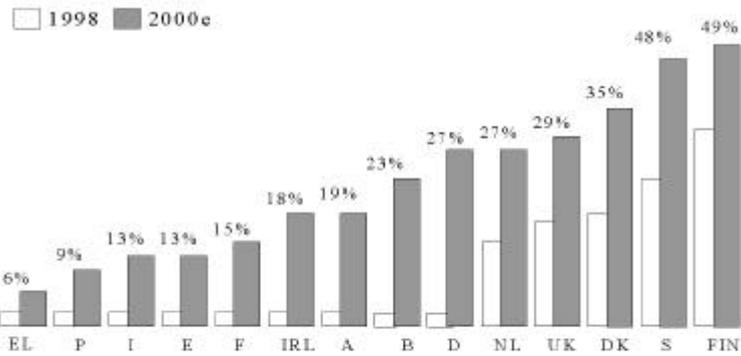
).

< 2-3> EU PC (1997 99)

	1997	1998	1999	1997 99
	22	30	36	29
	29	33	39	16
	49	54	61	11
	29	32	40	17
	22	24	31	17
	25	32	36	20
	45	47	49	4
	6	7	11	38
	10	12	18	37
	17	18	20	8
			52	
	29	2	35	9
	14	18	22	24
	12	15	15	13
	28	37	51	36
	24	28	34	14

: ESIS(2000).

< 2-3> EU (1998 2000)

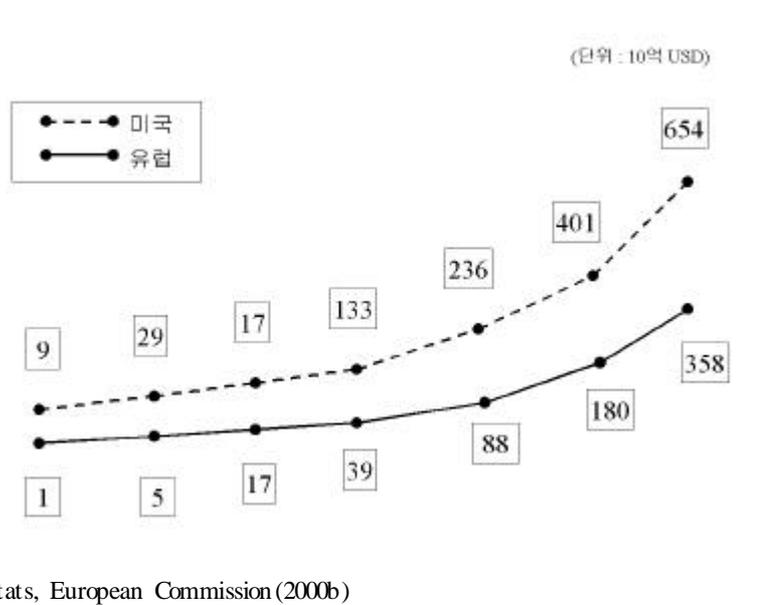


: The European Internet Report, Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter 1999, European Commission(2000b)

2

가 3,580 (2-4) . 2003

< 2-4 > (1997 2003)



EU 가 1999 . 1 3,600 1% .

EU 가 .

2. 意義

，
 (knowledge) (information) 聚合，
 ，
 ，
 新車
 70% 가 ， ， ，
 가 7). 가
 . OECD(2000) 가
 多要素生産性(multi-factor productivity) 가
 8). 가 가 가
 體化
 溢出效果(spillovers) .

7) U.K. Department of Trade and Industry(2000), pp. 2 3.

8) 가 ， ，

가

가 ，

9). 가

가 , .

暗黙的 知識(tacit knowledge)
(codified knowledge)
가 .

符號化 .

가 , ,

가 .

英美式 ,

가 ,

9) , , (1999) .

組合主義的 勞使合議制,

10).

(knowledge culture)

EU

3. 內容

가. 概觀

2000 3 (European Council,
2000) EU 21 10 “

가

” 11). , EU

가

(p. 1)

(European Commission, 2000e, p. 13)

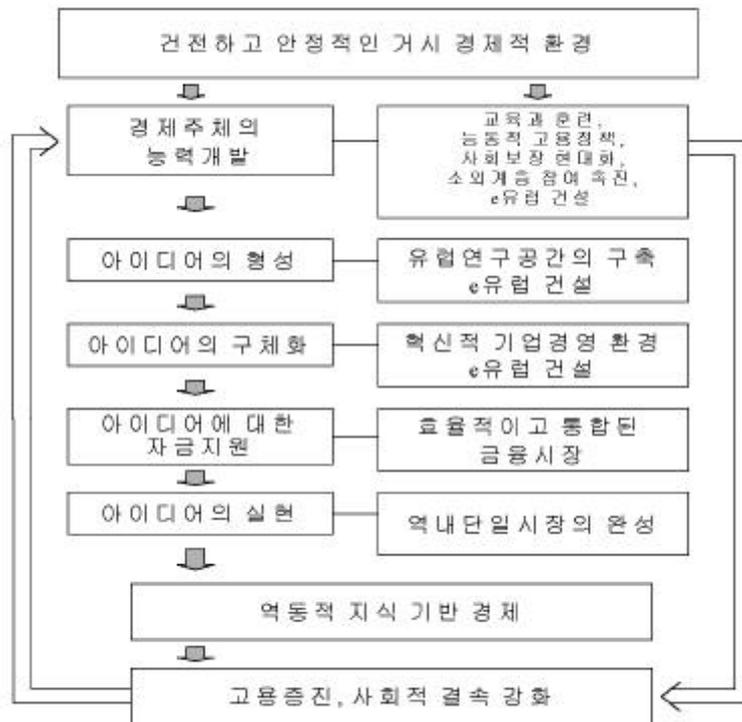
10) Stiglitz(1999), pp. 22 23.

11) EU

가
가 가
(overall strategy) 가
- ,
- .
- (policy-mix)
가 ‘
,
가 가 가
가 .
EU < 2-5>
EU
가 가
가
.

가 . EU 가
가

< 2-5 > EU



EU

.

.

가

< 2-5 >

EU

,

가

細部內容

1) 移行

(European Commission, 2000e)

e

,

,

研究空間

,

革新的

가
大同小異

가
가

가) e
e , 가 , ,

가
解讀 가
, ,

- 가, 2000 가
, , , 遠隔

-

- 通信規制案 가
2001 가

2001 ;
.

- 2000
;

- 2001 가

가 2002

- 2003 가

- 가 ;

)

21 EU 가

- 가 2000 가

- 特許制度 2001

- 遵守 2001

- 12% 가

- 가 가

政府調達市場 2002
 2003 가

- 2004 單一 單一

) 統合

EU 2005

- 汎

‘單一免許制’

- 年基金

- 發行時點, 가 債券

- 가

- 2003 (risk capital)

- 敵對的 合併,

- 金融稅制

)

. EU 가

가 EU

가 . 知的財產權

- 가 ; 2001
- EU .
- R&D , , ,
- 가 가 指標 模範事例 ; 2001
- 2001 下 , ,
- 2002

) 革新的

規制環境

, 가,

, R&D ,
(innovation network)가

- 2000 6

- 2001 2005 가 高揚

- 中小企業憲章

2)

人力

가

新經濟가

位相

가)

教育 訓練

. 同

. , 가
.

가

가 ,

- . 18
- 24 (2010).

- 가

- , , , 가

;

解讀力

- 2000 ,

-

)

가

가

가 12).

가 가 , 執行 事後管理

2010 61%

雇傭率 71% 51%

60%

가

가

- 隔差

- ;

- ;

- ;

- ; , , 3 가

- 가

) 現代化

가

- 實踐事例(best practice)
- 經濟社會委員會(Economic and Social Committee)

13).

가

2000 12

) 疎外階層 社會的 參與 促進

擴大再生產

가

가

-

,

;

.

-

,

,

,

構造基金

(Structural Fund)

共同體

.

-

疎外階層(小數人種,

, 老年

層,)

.

4.

EU

. 1974

2

.

EU

가

,

.

EU

EU

議長國

,

決議案

(Presidency Conclusions)

(Council of the European Union,

Council of Ministers the Council) , EU

가 1 6 7 12 6

14).

, 가

, , EU

가 2000 3 23 24

가

10

,

, (European investment Bank)

EU 가

1999 12 10 11 (European

14)	1996	2003		
	1996	-	1996	-
	1997	-	1997	-
	1998	-	1998	-
	1999	-	1999	-
	2000	-	2000	-
	2001	-	2001	-
	2002	-	2002	-
	2003	-		

Council, 1999)

가

,

가

EU 가

1997

EC

,

127

,

,

, 2000 1 12
2000)

(Portugal presidency,

가

EU

經濟財

務理事會(Council(Ecofin), 2000), 勞動 社會理事會(Council, Labor and
Social Affaires, 2000), 域內市場理事會(Council, Internal market, 2000)

常主代表委員會

(Committee of Permanent Representatives: Coreper)

가

EU

. 20
EU

16,000

20 5 ,

5 2 ,

10 .

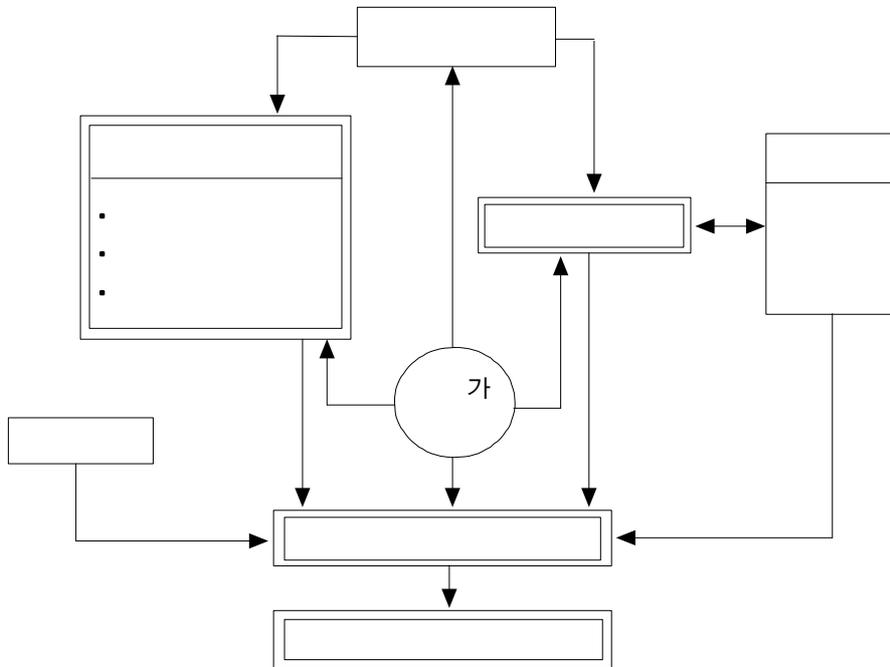
, , 가

.
e - :]
(European Union, 2000f), 「] (2000e),
「] (2000c), 「]
(2000b), 「 가] (2000d), 「
:] (2000a), 「
:] (2000g)

(B5-0236, 0239 and 0242/2000)

(UNICE, Union of Industrial
and Employer's Confederation of Europe), (ETUC,
European Trade Union Confederation)

< 2-6 > EU



EU

가

가

가

(R. Boyer),

(L. Soete) 5

1999 12 3 4

EU

5.

EU

調整(coordination)

Policy Guidelines)

(Cardiff process)

(Cologne process)

가

가 (Broad Economic

(Stability and Growth Pact),

(Luxembourg process),

模範國 事例

가. 巨視經濟 調整

가

EC

99 2

EU

가加重多數決

가

가

1

1999 1 1

EU

安定化協約

1997 4

가

가 GDP 3%

가 10

가

가

‘ -11’

1998

가

-11

(policy mix)

1997 11

EU

가 (employment

guidelines)’

가

(labour and Social Affaires) 가
 . 가
 가 (national employment action
 plans) . 가
 가 . 가
 가 ,
 EU 補助性原則(subsidiarity principle)
 15). EU
 가
 . 가
 가 . 가
 , 가
 .
 1998 6 經濟構造 改
 革 ,
 가

15) (EC 3 b)

가

가

가

1999 6

가

가

會

勞組 經營者協

1999 11

改善

導入

1999 12

(Council(Ecofin), 1999)

(EMU) 3

가 , ,
가
가 ,
가
가

. EU 情報化政策

1. 情報通信技術 經濟的 成果

物的 土臺 上方
가 가 .
가? 16) ,

(network effects)

가 가

가 가 .

16) U.S. Department of Commerce(2000), pp. xiii, Introduction by R. Shapiro.

溢出效果(spillovers)가

多要素生産性

, Schreyer(2000) 7
 1980 1996
 가
 가
 가

巨視經濟的
가
가

가

1996
 1990
 가
 가
 1990 1%
 가
 가
 17).
 深化
 OECD(2000)

1990 가가
가가

17) Oliner & Sichel, Congressional Budget Office, Economic Report of the President, Jorgenson & Stiroh, Whelan 가 U.S. Department of Commerce(2000), pp. 37 38 OECD(2000), pp. 50 51 .

質

가
零
가

가 .

가

收益 惡化

가
가

가 가

2. 背景

EU

1990

可視化

EU

가

共有 , IT 가 3% , .

EU 가 域內 新職業 1970 高失業 .

. EU 20 .

未熟練 .

技術的 失業(technological unemployment) . 가 EU

. , EU .

報隔差 是正 . EU 가 가 情

. 가 .

1990

1993 12 EU

「 , - 21 」 (White Paper on Growth, competitiveness and employment: the challenges and courses for entering into the XXIst century) 白書 .

EU 新職業 (Information society) , EU 가

가 . , EU ,

12 高位

専門家 (High-level Group of Experts) EU

가 (The Bangemann Report: Europe and the global information society)가 1994

EU

1994 1995 4가

「1 情報化社會 實行計劃」(Action Plan: Europe's way to the information society) . 가

知的所有權 法令 , ,
(Trans-European networks), ,

1996 「1 」
「優先順位」(Information Society: From Corfu to Dublin - The new emerging priorities) . ,

R&D ,

WTO .

1996 , 1997 , 1998

- 1996 (Living and Working in the Information Society: People First) ,

- 1997 (Convergence of the telecommunications, media and information technology) , ,

가 , ,

- 1998 (Public sector information: a key resource for Europe)

相異性

1993 1999
「e」 19) 2000 2 「」 20)
「」
e
가
「e」 21) 6 5
European Council) (Feira

R&D

EU 情報化社會總局(DG
X : Information Society Directorate General)

(ISAC: Information Society Activity Centre),
(ISPO: Information Society Promotion Office)

19) European Commission(1999a).
20) European Commission(2000b).
21) European Commission(2000h).

(Information Society Forum)

ISAC

EU

EU

ISPO

(ISAC2: Regional aspects and international diffusion of the Information Society)²²⁾

. ISAC

(PROMISE: Promoting the Information Society in Europe)

. PROMISE

1998 理事會決定(Council Decision 98/253/EC)

EU

ISAC

Information Society Correspondents)

,²³⁾

NISC(Network of

(ISPO: Information

Society Project Office) 1994 12

가

. ISPO

1998
Office)

情報化社會推進局(Information Society Promotion

22) ISAC2

EU

中東 가 ,
countries),

가

ACP(African, Caribbean and Pacific

G8 가

. ISPO

(http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/basics/i_about.html#IS2)

23)

ISPO(2000a)

, 執

行委員會 外部機構
EU

(Information Society Forum) EU

1995 2

諸

. 1997 1999 3

.²⁴⁾ 1995 5

高位專門家 (High level Group of Experts of the Information Society)

EU 1980

. EU

1984 (RTD Framework: Research and Technology Development Framework)

1994-98 EU 4 RTD

(ESPRIT) , (ACTs: Advanced Technologies and Services)

(Telematics Applications) ²⁵⁾ . 1998-2002

24) ISPO(2000b)

5 . ,
(IST: Information Society Technologies)

IST

.26) 公開的 ,
EU

.27)

25) DRIVE , AIM DELTA 3가
26) 25 가 (IST Advisory Group)
(IST Committee)
27) IST 가 Majò et al.(2000)

4. eEurope 戰略

가. e 提案

1999 12 3 10
「e 」(eEurope Initiative: An Information Society for
All)
가
戰略 目標
3
가 , , ,
新思考
가 10
EU 1999

EU 低費用 가

法制化

(directive) 適時

EU 가

가

EU

2000 4

(Smart Card Summit)가

EU

- 高附加價值

EU

가

28) European Commission(1999c).

, EU R&D
(European Investment Bank)

EU

EU GDP 8%가 財政的

EU 常用化

1999 6 EU EU 200 37%

- EU

EU GDP 12%

SIMAP
가 가

. e 實行計劃

「e 實行計劃」 가 1999 12 「 」 2000
 2 (2000b) . 2000 3
 5

「e 」 (eEurope Action Plan)
 6 (Feira European Council)

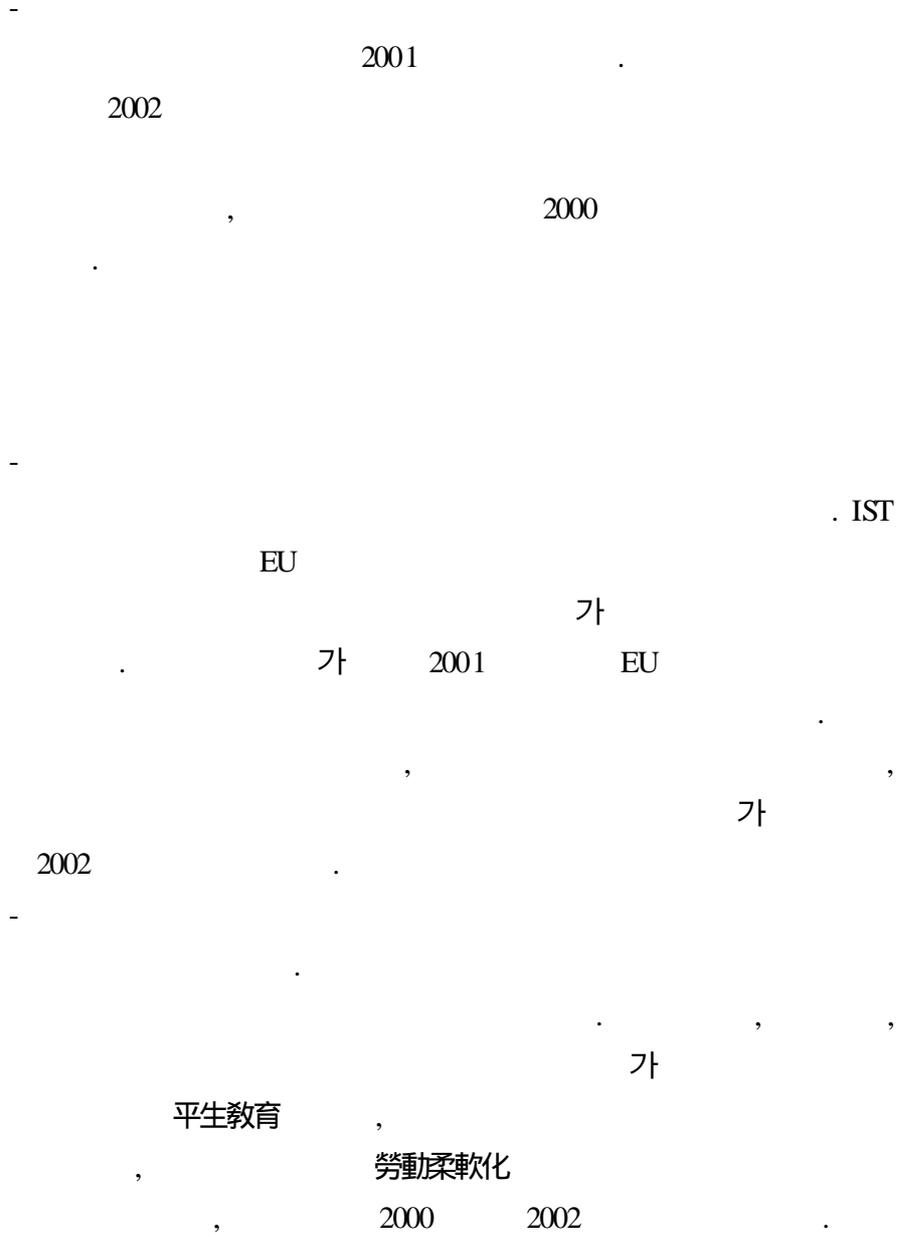
. EU , ,
 가
 3 11가 (3-1
).

< 3-1 > 「e 」

A.	
a.	
b.	
c.	
B.	
a.	
b.	
c.	
C.	
a.	
b.	:
c.	
d.	
e.	

: European Commission(2000h).

1999 12 , 가가
가
(C d.) 가 .
(B a.) (B b.) 社會
統合的 가
(B c.)
抵費用, 高速
- ,
가 2001 .
2000
2001 EU
構造基金(Structural fund)
(EIB : European Investment Bank)
-
5
2001 가



- 2001 , 가
2002 가
電子商去來,
知能型
- , EU 2000
2001 , 2001
가가
- EU
2000 가 가
2001 가
2002 ,

가
2001
-
2001
2002
가
2000
2000
-
EU
2000 02

政策課題

1. 隔差 解消

가. 現況

EU
社會統合的
細部政策
가 . e 가

가

e EU

가

가

EU , EU

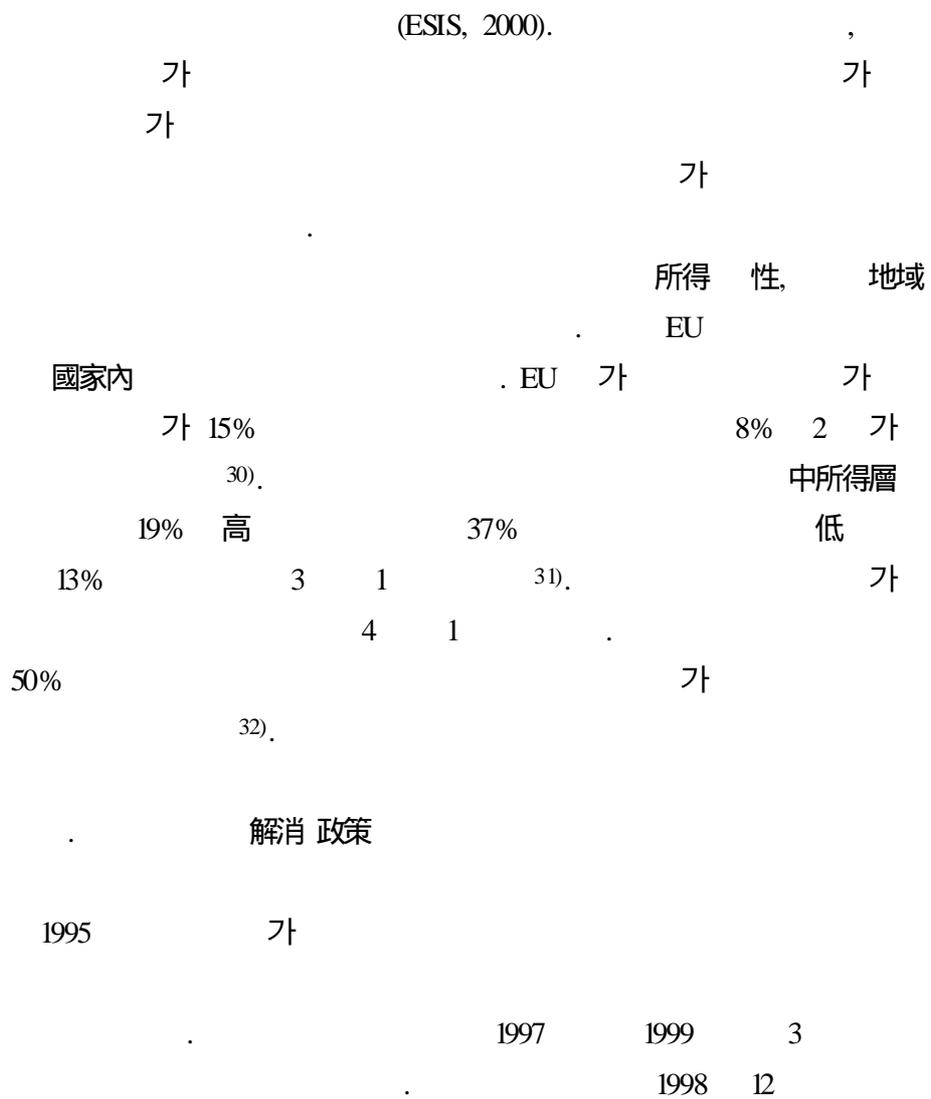
同等

EU

社會安全網

.
 EU 가 가 가 ,
 .
 가
 EU , 가 常存
 가
 . EU , 가
 .
 가 가 가
 . 가
 가
 . 1999 EU 3
 1,837 , 1,768 , 1,730
 가 567 , 645 ,
 817 가 가 2-3 29).
 가
 38% 47%가 가 , EU 40%

29) EITO, Yoo and Park(2000)



30) European Commission(2000i).
31) European Commission(2000b).
32) European Commission(2000b).

(Bristol Declaration: Democratic participation in the Information Society)

33)

가

, , ,

가

가

, EC

34).

1999

e

3가

. , 가 ,

. ,

가

. ,
. 2000 e

EU

가

情報偏差

(digital

literacy)

. 詳細

가

模範事例國

33) Information Society Forum(1999)

34) European Commission(1998a).

가
가
EU
EU
EU 28
2000 06
06 4
Fund)
2000 06
EU ,
35) 3가
가
Commission(2000i).
EU
35). 1994 99
e
2000
(European Regional Development
(European Social Fund)
1994 99
(digital habit)
(European

, 가

(Nord/Pas de Calais)

'(InfoCity Project)

가

(InfoCity Club)

(Arvika)

1997

遠隔教育

32

139

가

94

- RMP (RMP-Rural Market Place)

(Vorarlberg),

(Andalusia),

(Rhone-Alpes)

가

假想市場

가

2. 雇傭

가. 雇傭構造

가

EU

6%

가

EU

1990

1994

92

1997

120

가

(4-1) . 1990
 EU 1994
 92 87 가 .
 同
 가

< 4-1 > EU

(:)

	1994	1995	1996	1997
	921	875	873	873
	926	951	1,005	1,030
	928	1,016	1,113	1,210
	1,235	1,247	1,277	1,282

: European Commission(1998b).

1995 97 30
 1997 440 .
 4 1 .
 , .
 EU .
 , 1998 .
 EU 50 ,
 2002 160

36).

가

EU

1970 80

構造的 失業

. 1997

e

가

女性 老齡人口

1997

11

(Jobs Summit)

1998 12

1999 6

1998

가 「

」

가

37).

가

36) European Commission(2000b).

37) European Commission(1998b).

가
 人力需要가 (4-3).

制度教育

< 4-2 > EU (1998)

(: %)

				E-Mail	EDI	
	99	86	53	67	44	16
	94	68	27	33	17	3
	82	39	19	18	6	3

: European Commission(1998b).

< 4-3 > EU 가 (2002)

(:)

가	300	900	2100	3,500	7,000	8,200	8,700	26,100
가	29,100	34,700	58,000	58,700	67,000	81,800	188,200	

: : European Commission(2000b).

가
柔軟化
再
進入
EU
總人口 10%
2000 2
上記
EU
(Silicon Valley) 3 1
EU

(European Investment Bank)

內

3 1,500

3. 危險資本市場 整備

가. 意義

(1934) , , , 調達原
(new combinations)

가
가

가 .

가 가 가

Networks) ,

(TSER: Targeted Socio-Economic Research)

40) 가

MEDA, 가

EU 가

, 가

41). Chai & Choi(2000)

가

가

(Risk capital markets)

(business angels)

2

가

市場成

41)

Allen & Gale(2000)

果

(Kortum & Lerner(1998), Hellman & Puri(1998)).

複合的 金融制度(hybrid financial system)
(Tsuru(2000)).

情報 非對稱性

가

가

供與

가

가

(IPO: initial public offering)

가

가

現況

EU

1998

1999

42).

가

가 1998 1999

3

80% 가 , , 가

1999 EU 0.14%

120 1998 7 (GDP 0.09%) 70%

가

44% 가 7,300 , 56% 가

MBO(management buy-outs)

가

EU 2 1990 43). 1996 1

(Investment Services Directive)

가 EU 가

가 . 1995 6 代替投資市場(AIM; Alternative Investment Market)

(Easdaq) 1996 11

1999 11 (techMARK)

2 (Euro. NM)

42) 가 2000 10 (European Union, 2000 l)

43) 2 (2000)

. 5 가
 2 , 上場要件, 公示基
 準 , 交叉 會員制(cross-membership), ,
 . 가
 가 (Le Nouveau marché)
 1996 3 2000 6 140
 270 가 . 가
 가 가
 (Neuer Markt) , 가 300 가
 2000 6 191 .
 NMAX, (Euro. NM Belgium),
 (Nuovo Mercatio) (44).

< 4-4 > EU 2 (2000. 6. 30)

	Euro.NM					EASDAQ	AIM	tech-MARK	NASDAQ
	Le Nouveau Marché (Paris)	Neuer Markt	NMx	Euro.NM Belgium	Nouvo Mercato				
	96.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	99.6	96.11	95.6	99.11	71.2
(A)	467					62	429	220	4,843
	140	281	15	16	15				
가 (10)(B)	240					50	22.6	1 006	5,818
	27	191	1.7	0.5	20				
2000 (10)	13.4					0.3	1.6	3.1	33.2
	1.2	9.5	0.4	0	2.3				
가 (10)(B/A)	513					806	53	4 574	1,201
	192	678	116	31	1 340				
() ¹	537					32	48	3 633	76,680
	37	442	5	0.2	53				
1999 12 30 가	+17%					-8%	-11%	-8%	-3%
	+26%	+17%	+4%	+14%	+2%				

: 1) 2000. 6
: European Commission(2000).

EU

가 . 가

1999 330 EU 2.5

가 EU

1999

GDP 0.32% 0.04%

EU

育成政策

EU 2000 3

. EU

1998 4 (1998c)

(Risk Capital Action Plan)

1999 (1999d)

가가

2003 . 2000

10 (2000l)

가

. EU e

2005

(Financial Services Action Plan)

e .
EU가 , 가
가 .
換率變動危險 換錢費用 .
가 EU 全域 .
가 ,
年基金 , 가
2000 11 3 가
가 2000
7
賢人委員會(committee of wise men) .
가가
稅制改
革 가
가
가

. EU 가 가 , , ,
 4 44) , 年基金 가
 . EU 가
 年基金
 .
 가 自律健全運用(prudent
 man)
 .
 가 24 가 가
 . 破産 退出 . 가
 가
 . 稅 稅後收益率
 . 資本利得稅 .
 .
 EU
 가
 44) , , ,
 (prudent
 man)' . 가 .

가 .
2001
配當所得 가
가
2000
9 「 」 (European Commission, 2000k)
가 가, 技術創業保
育 ,

· 評價 示唆點

1. 評價

가. 內容 가

(Soete, 1999)

가

金融部門

符號化

가

先導的

가

· 新情報通信技術

가

(Bayh-Doyle , 1981)

産學協同

經常費 支出, 가

가

(5-1)

(IV-1-)

가

EU가

가 2002 6 가 (, , , 가
 , ,) 가 가 . 1998 3 가
 6 가
 가 2005 加入 가
 46) 가 EU
 . EU

< 5-1 > EU (2000 2006)

(: , %)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	40,920	44%	42,800	46%	43,900	47%	43,770	47%	42,760	47%	41,930	46%	41,660	46%
	32,045	35%	31,455	34%	30,865	33%	30,285	32%	29,595	32%	29,595	32%	29,170	32%
	19,060	21%	19,220	20%	19,190	20%	19,160	21%	19,380	21%	19,600	22%	19,830	22%
	92,025	100%	93,475	100%	93,955	100%	93,215	100%	91,375	100%	91,125	100%	90,660	100%

: European Commission(1999e).

46) 2000 12 7 11
 2005 가

EU

安定化協約

GDP 3%

福祉主義的

, EU 符號化 傳播 가
가

(tacit knowledge) 가
體化

(가,)
有無가 가 가 成敗

가

()

. 推進方式 가
 . EU가
 . (R. Boyer,
 1999) EU 15
 , , 가 社會的
 革新 (social innovation system)
 市場基盤 , , 社會民主
 , , 公共機關基盤
 EU
 가 . 가
 . e
 가 (,)
 가 使用率
 .
 . 價值 戰略(, , EU
 , 疎外)
 (M. Telò, 1999) 가
 . , 勞使政
 EU 模範事例(best practice)

評價

e

實行主體 推進方式, 時限

優先順位

가

3가

制度的 基盤

法制화가

47)

2000

(Eurostat)

47)

가 가 , 가

가

가

. European Commission(1999f).

가 .

IST TEN

2000 5

INFO2000 多言語情報社會(MLIS: Multilingual Information Society)

2000 4 (Smart Card Summit)

9 12

가

, e 가 法

制화가

(Local Loop Unbundling) (regulatory framework for radio spectrum policy in the European Union)

가 2000 2

2000 5

同 指針

EU

, 2000 10

가

가

PROMISE

EU가

,

가

. , ,

.

.

.

,

, 可視化 EU

가

新經濟

. 2000 5

가 EU e

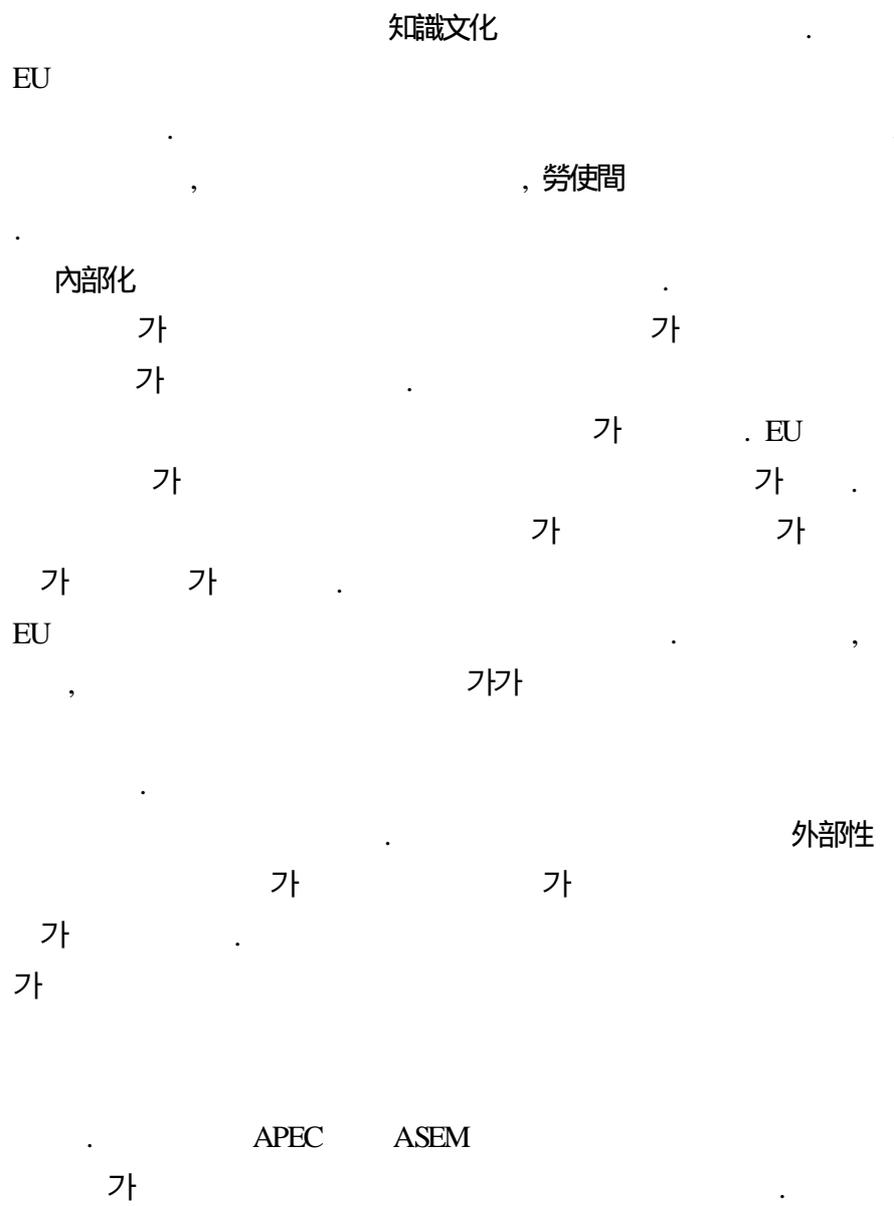
EU

2. 示竣點

가.

EU

. ,
 .
 . ‘ ’ ‘ ’ 3
 ‘生產的 福祉’
 .
 1999 54
 11 ‘ ’ 『
 』
 ‘DJ Welfarism’
 (Kim, 2000) 分配政策 再分配
 政策
 .
 , ,
 . < 2-5>
 EU , < 2-5> 가
 .
 人力開發
 .
 EU
 (Adelman, 2000)



EU

位相 方向

가

가 1999 3

‘CYBER KOREA 21’

“CYBER KOREA 21”

, 가

2002

CYBER

KOREA 21 1997

, 가

. CYBER

KOREA 21

3

가

CYBER KOREA 21 2002 가
 GDP OECD 가 10
 3 159 . 3
 (63), 가 (58
) (38) .
 CYBER KOREA 21 가
 , ,
 ." (, 2000)
 .
 受用 .
 , , , , ,
 , , EU
 가
 .
 , ,
 企業創業 退出制度, 稅制,
 ,
 , EU

가 . EU
後發國
多元主義
國家主義 組合主義
49). EU 가가 가
가 . 가
가가 EU .
EU 가 가 .
誘因 가
가 가
가 가 .
가 . e , ,
가

49) 國家主義的(statist)

· 組合主義(corporatist)
가 勞組 經營者協會 . ,

가

國際競爭力

가

가

國

· 結 論

EU 力動的 競爭力
衡平 가 가
가 ,
EU , 模範事例 ,
EU 分析 , 政
策示唆點 가 革新 知識
가 ,
適切 . 20 EU 失業問題 時宜
 , 高失業
EU 細部內容
會의 結束 指向 , 競爭力 社
) 需要(:) 供給(:
EU가
EU

話頭 , 後發國
EU . EU
가 .
EU가 .
財政支援 가
EU 가 ,
가 . 構造 結束基金
가 .
個別國家 EU 가
溢出效果(spillover effects)
政健全性 制約 가 가 가 財
가 分配 가
豫算制約 下 . EU
가 發展 가
가 , ,
知識文化 .
가 柔軟化
受容 가 .

가
 財源
 가
 EU가
 가
 社’
 英美式
 差別化
 新政府 3
 ‘生産的 福
 EU가
 EU
 EU
 가 實用的
 가
 가 , 時宜 質
 가
 ,
 가
 市場縣和的
 가
 가
 EU , , 15

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 .
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 』 4 1 .
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Executive Summary

The European Union's Policies Towards a Knowledge-Based Economy and Information Society

Hee Yul Chai

The European Union has recently set itself a strategic goal of becoming a dynamic and competitive knowledge-based economy and information society. Today, knowledge is increasingly important as a motor of innovation and growth, and the use of information technology contributes to the accumulation and diffusion of knowledge. In this respect, the strategic goal set by the EU is timely and pertinent. Furthermore, it is expected that the new economic and social model based on knowledge and information constitutes momentum to overcome the EU's deep-rooted, twenty-year old unemployment problem. This study aims to provide an overview of the European Union's policies to promote the transition towards a knowledge-information society, as well as their implications for Korea.

The policy stance of the EU is ambitious and comprehensive. It tries to achieve both competitiveness and social cohesion. It emphasizes both the supply side and the demand side of the information society. However, it is doubtful if the financial sources are sufficient to support such an ambitious policy direction. On the other hand, an economic and social model based on knowledge necessarily implies a certain degree of revenue inequality and

flexibility of the workplace. It is an open question as to how the EU will reconcile the necessary flexibility of labor market and the policy goal of social cohesion. For Korea, the transition towards a new and feasible economic and social model is also a very important task. The concept of “productive welfare” introduced by the Korean government as one of the three pillars of economic and social policy has a lot to do with the EU's strategy towards a knowledge-information society. The case of the EU thus sheds some light on the way Korea might choose to go.

This study also extracts from the EU's experiences several practical lessons for Korean knowledge-information policies. The opinions of private economic agents shall be, as largely as can be, taken into account into the policy design and implementation. It is desirable to set up an incentive mechanism that can enhance peer competition between local governments. The government has an important role to play in the establishment of information technology standards.

蔡熙律

(1983)
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The European Union's Policies Towards a Knowledge-Based Economy and Information Society

Hee Yul Chal

EU는 力動的인 知識·情報化社會로의 이행을 21세기의 전략적 목표로 설정하고 있다. 오늘날 革新과 경제성장의 動力으로서 지식의 중요성은 더욱 높아져가고 있으며 정보기술의 활용은 지식을 축적하고 확산시키는 데 크게 기여하고 있다. 이 글은 지식기반경제의 구축과 정보화를 위한 EU 차원의 정책을 評價하고, 이로부터 한국에 대한 政策示唆點을 이끌어내고 있다. EU의 정책방향은 크게 지식기반경제전략, 정보화정책, 관련된 정책이슈의 세 부분으로 나누어 고찰한다. 정책이슈에서는 디지털 隔絶, 정보화와 腐蝕, 危險資本市場 등을 다룬다. 우리나라도 최근 지식과 정보를 강조하는 새로운 경제사회모형을 적극적으로 추진하고 있다. 따라서 EU의 경험을 통해 한국이 나아가야 할 방향을 反映할 수 있을 것이다.



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