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Economic Cooperation Organization Member Countries' Economic Development: The Importance of Assessing Technoparks

Yahya Özdemir
Yalova University, Yalova, Turkey

Advanced technologies in the world, especially in the last quarter century of rapid change, radical innovation were required to compete in important decisions, triggered by the national network of cooperation structures which is a very significant changes in participates in the regional country or new technology generation and transfer systems to be released; starting from the most basic research on the effect of knowledge production, commercialization, distribution of the total well-being of society is an important dating "shining knowledge value chain". This important change has become the main formative element of the economies. Recent advances in the knowledge economy and the resulting new strategic theories, knowledge, technology transfer, and increased mobility at the long distances, the concept of regional development is a brand new technological cooperation aims and information focusing on the transformation processes of growth of the economies of developed nations, which is the most important technological innovation in the vision of the economic development advanced plays an important role, evolving processes trigger in all aspects of the right to read most threats and opportunities that might be the best analysis, by passing the appropriate policies for countries in their visions, and entrusted a vital importance. In this context, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan in addition to research, technology development and production partner countries' and these countries sharing innovation structures with R&D Center in technoparks and to serve together in the development of the total synergies "of the economic cooperation organization".

Keywords: industry, Technopark, university, ECO, innovation, member states

Introduction

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) member countries' economic growth, international competitiveness, and employment opportunities, to come together quickly, surely, are obliged to convert to the technical and commercial success. Member states need to take a moment before the next technological companies to design the structure of the network among the member states and the international networks between information and combining R&D resources, along with their technological alliances come together, providing the knowledge and technology commercialization technology transfer centres, incubators, Industrial-University Business Association from this very shining star of technoparks, technoparks, within

Yahya Özdemir, Instructor, Department of Computer, Yalova University.
Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Yahya Özdemir, Mehmet Durman Street, Safran Campus, Yalova, 77100, Turkey. E-mail: yahya.ozdemir56@gmail.com.

member countries and a strategic geography and a common regional culture (Özdemir, 2013a).

All countries to tap into the global market environment, advancing at a pace that will return the head of advanced technologies and the products and services on the market life cycle gets shorter, focused on the socio-economic environments, advanced technology, innovation is vital for the ECO member states to be able to do. In general, the member states are based on advanced technology, which is a very low proportion of the value added, and labour-intensive foreign trade and more low-skill industry shows that we can see Parallels product processes. In this case, the international competitiveness must not be overlooked that much capacity meaning big troubles (Özdemir, 2013b).

Economic development: factor-driven economy, efficiency-driven economy, and innovation-driven economy are collected in three main stages. The lowest stage of development economics is factor-driven economy with some natural resources which mediums are basically unskilled labor. Factor-driven economy to develop their countries, host the advanced technology which they provide some other countries instead of the gallery (Özdemir, 2013b). Investment and efficiency-driven economies; providing education and training institutions the skilled workers and providing a certain level of productivity growth factor—internal structures investment (Kılınç, 2011). Most leading countries in economic development, innovation-driven economies, namely, the innovation index, R&D expenditures, health, infrastructure and industry-university cooperation in the host countries, as well as stages of venture capital, they are always successful. The best example, the U.S. has raised with the proven track record of successful design of policies of national innovation system in Silicon Valley. A large part of the money into the U.S. economy is about innovation system and technological inventions were exhibited at Silicon Valley (Özdemir, 2013b).

Silicon Valley produced very successful innovation-driven advanced technologies and inventions on display, and a major cause of the shooting, as well as from abroad as well. There are a lot of important U.S. patent reform efforts. Study of reducing the duration of the studies and patent to the U.S. is important for technology-focused start-ups and entrepreneurs provides an environment, which enables the U.S. patent system with this advantageous environment significantly, so that shots from abroad, almost half of their patents acquired need to know that both with brain power.

In addition, the new U.S. President Obama having been expressed by business strategy plan R&D and innovation in the work of the patent related to the future of the inventions on display will shape innovation-driven economy to the reforms, President Obama would be making further important steps in historical, strategic innovation for the economy.

Basic research, innovation, renewable energy, advanced vehicle technologies, Nano-technology, innovative medicine, advanced technology equipped express trains, such as offshore wind farms is very important in patent reform and strategic planning efforts in this expenditure is approximately 100 billion U.S. dollar budget reserves to underline (Kiper, 2010).

In this sense, the ECO member countries, on the one hand need to produce the international advanced technologies and very urgently, on the other hand pay attention to the regional development, in this sense, also founded by the member states and regional and international relationship with the national innovation systems as they establish strategic alliance to technoparks and public R&D, joint product development, support, and long-term common invention patent agreements and marketing as collaborations even more importance, and most importantly, very important brain capacities the geography of the brain, which was vital for the strategic planning of exposure to regional importance. Members of the ECO, namely, on the basis of advanced

technologies by the capabilities of the strategic alliances will make growth rates in the economies of member countries with leverage effect. Thus, the reduction in technological capabilities in advanced switching costs, high technological capability, facilitate the transition, member states' R&D to reduce costs and minimize the risks of member countries will be very accurate for economic growth. R&D costs and technological changes to be fast, one of the countries' ability to produce advanced technology alone is very difficult (Özdemir, 2013b). For example, a new drug to market costs an estimated $200 million. They create technological alliances with pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology pharmaceutical companies by providing financial resources and high market entry, which facilitates the passage of the latest technology. Thus marketing and innovation alliance at a cost of more than high quality products with companies capable of manufacturing production technology can create the alliance (Mukerji, 2008).

Results and Discussions

ECO member countries will provide important benefits to innovation-driven advanced technology strategic alliance:

To facilitate the flow of information, the establishment of large multinational companies and universities in countries where required thanks to the innovative activities and inventions of member countries' common technoparks will strengthen (Özdemir, 2013b).

Establishment of development centers;

- inventions of importance to the creation of the common patent agencies;
- emphasis on the technological brain power to the activities, reverse brain drain can gain prominence in the strategy;
- quick switch to a market economy;
- reduce the cost of developing new technology;
- the ability to edit the different markets.

The advanced technology entrepreneurs venture capital support of the member countries (for example, in METU Technopolis techno-techno-entrepreneurs with investors, Angel capital network to bring together structured "Technology Investors Network"), Turkey is one of the most important business angels network in instances. By providing this type of structures in other countries, "ECO Advanced Technology Investors Network" is established, creating the brain Center international finance and venture capital:

- the expansion and growth of the international arena;
- increase market share;
- advanced technologies complement to swap;
- lay on the table, the economy of scale;
- you can quickly receive investment in recycling;
- share of R&D costs;
- oil revenues will come from a substantial portion of the money, using active science and technology;
- investments to convert;
- high risk of projects.

To ensure compliance with the policies of other member states.

Selecting the appropriate technology for the member states to common strategic industrial investment reports, and make the necessary technological entrepreneurs help regions, development of advanced

technologies and high value added for all of them is the central base area for economic development, an important strategic diffusion of Technoparks bounce will be known.

ECO member countries in determining the innovation and advanced technology-oriented models require a long process of research and design, including appropriate models at politicians about the realization that must support all parties and it will require courage and determination to put into practice strategies.

Much of the ECO on a world scale and only a few of the country's contribution to be effective, cannot happen with, all countries in the innovation-driven ecosystem that exceeds a threshold of critical transnational raised forward have to be an undisputed competitive advantage which is important in the world.

In a more diverse ecosystem, techoparks, which is the same in the case of information on innovation and Technology Center is located within the companies as a result of the interaction of failover clustering and a country's innovation-driven economy, resulting from different sources together fragments of the resulting advanced technology-oriented innovation-driven economy likely to succeed will be much lower. In this sense, the Economic Development Organization member countries: Azerbaijan, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan to produce technological alliances with very much importance will be successful (Özdemir, 2013b).

For example, in Japan, mainly on the basis of the country's development process, the Far East, much developed from scratch is not allocated to investments in research. Rather, it worked on advanced technologies to be brought from outside the countries' national innovation policies can be resolved within their terms and more in the form of new innovation-driven technologies built upon knowledge obtained from witnessing. In this sense, the ECO member countries focused on technological innovation alliances are very important.

For example, in the last 10 years between 1980-1990 global circles more than 500 technological alliances with American companies that make up the Japanese to enter the North American market have been caused by rich (Mukerji, 2008).

Jiang and Lee on their examination of the 127 German company, strategic alliances help to develop new product and understand the manufacturing processes with the techniques. The format of the strategic alliance is the Technology Alliance. Thanks to advanced technology companies better collaborations internalizing the market needs will enable them to move very fast. Thus, the reduction in costs of switching to the technology, the main driving force will be seen as a momentum. R&D costs and risks that will be minimize (Jiang & Li, 2008).

ECO member countries, R&D centers to build a strong base of technoparks; national innovation systems and institutions and organizations related to entrusted, in an effective manner of coordination with governments that irregularities in the system measures the creation of activities related to the policy, legal, and regulatory framework develops, implements, and that these policies, such as strategic planning, can be made into a colander, Techoparks unwelcome developments advanced in terms of the emergence of technological R&D and inventions, particularly in terms of strengthening the economies was very important (Özdemir, 2013b).

According to the World Economic Forum in this parallel, macroeconomic criterion determines the level of a country's competitiveness, productivity, institutions, policies, and the creation of software. Competition organization of economic growth between the macro and micro levels, and management and community welfare in recent years due to the growing importance of regional development to assure competitiveness attracts both policymakers and academic environment (Boulay, Charles, & Barnes, 1997).

Innovation in less developed countries, technological alliances with many developed countries.

Technology diffusion and innovation performance are economic growth. In addition, in recent years more than half of the U.S. economy growth rates have been achieved thanks to the progress of science and technology that has been mentioned. It is the most beautiful example again, the Silicon of monasticism. There is greater than the share of technoparks (Boulay, Charles, & Barnes, 1997).

Conclusions

There are two major options in terms of economic co-operation member countries. The first option is traditional, labour-intensive industries, such as low wages, low taxes, and energy based on competitive advantage of superiority with the support cost of inputs. This option was also tried but did not succeed. The second option, international firms are specialized in high value-added products and activities.

Technology Center of technoparks, technology from developed countries to developing countries by accelerating the spread of economic development in a positive direction. With their knowledge and technology produced by the techno-country to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the global market, putting out and spreading of technological innovation, technological innovations, globalization makes it easy, too. Economic growth, technological innovations to more in the future, the Center will have a strategic importance technoparks, the ECO member countries, in collaboration with the international technology diffusion and production factors in the host economies, provided as a part of their efficiency in terms of cost advantage with other international economies will achieve very high according to the competitive advantage.

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