
Editorial

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Biographical notes: Junmo Kim is an Associate Professor at the Department of Public Administration, Konkuk University, in Seoul, Korea. Before coming to the university, he has served as an associate research fellow at the Science & Technology Policy Institute (STePI) and Korea Institute of Public Administration (KIPA). His areas of interest include science, industrial and technology policy, wage analysis and policy evaluation. His major publications include *The South Korean Economy* (Ashgate 2002), *Globalization & Industrial Development* (iUniverse 2005), and 'Are industries destined toward Productivity Paradox?' (*International Journal of Technology Management*, Vol. 29, 2005).

Knowledge intensity is one of the pivotal features in understanding advanced industrial sectors and the technologies employed in them. In understanding the knowledge-intensive industries, there has been a long tradition to accept a dichotomy of manufacturing versus service sectors. In preparing this special issue, however, it was assumed that there could be a new array of hybrid sectors, which would combine some traits of both manufacturing and service sectors. The salience of the newly emerging sectors is found in that not reflecting the existence of the sectors would cause distortions in understanding and forecasting the industrial and economic outlook of the current and future landscape.

Based on this notion, this issue aimed at describing what would be the dynamic of these knowledge intensive sectors and extended its interest into the areas of how the knowledge-intensive technology can be organised through such concepts as networks including recent discourse on e-Science, R& D management and inter-organisational collaboration.

In approaching the topic, it was quite clear that two types of research efforts were gathered. The first approach was to focus on specific knowledge-intensive sectors of the researchers' choice, which featured a wide spectrum of sectors. A paper by Frattini et al. considered the Technical & Scientific services sector, while Chu et al. chose an analysis of a semiconductor design house as an example of the knowledge-intensive support sector. Rajala et. al., Sung and Kim also found the IT sector a source for knowledge intensity.

The second group of papers showed how technology and its development are organised. Research by Floricel et al. and Kim shared a common theme of networks, while the latter tried to show a lineage from networks to e-Science. Bader focused on inter-firm R&D collaboration, while Demirag et al. featured corporate governance issues related to knowledge-intensive sectors.

As shown by the spectrum of research articles, knowledge-intensive sectors have diversity as well as intensity in their own fields. Despite their widespread nature in every

sector, they clearly provide essential roles in our ever-intensifying knowledge economy. As the guest editor, I hope this issue can bring a forum for discussing the future of knowledge sectors.