

## **An Experience on Making A Legal Method to Establish Information Systems for Comprehensive Plans**

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Many planning information systems have been built up. However, they are established for their own sake. Therefore, problems concerning data integration and reusability are usually encountered. Moreover, many plans complain about lack of basic databases to support the rationality of alternatives. The draft National Comprehensive Development Planning Act (NCDPA) in Taiwan has recognized the importance of setting up norms and an institutional mechanism to establish information systems for NCDP. It is expected that the national and local governments who are responsible for making comprehensive plans in different levels of details should regularly establish basic databases and employ appropriate information systems to justify their plans.

This paper will introduce the experience of making the draft Method of National Planning Information System (MNPIS), which is a subsidiary of NCDPA. Some confusing terminologies are firstly clarified. Then, principles to guide the draft MNPIS are introduced. After that, four sections of the draft MNPIS in information processing order are illustrated.

## **The Urban Matters Appearing on the Internet Web Sites**

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Identification of the effects that IT developments are having on cities is an essential factor in predicting what cities may look like in the future. In this study, this topic is examined based on an analysis of Internet web site content. Internet content is discussed not from the ordinary perspective of Internet usability for urban planning, but as an aid to create an indicator of the change of cities. First, the shift of functions previously performed by conventional urban facilities to Internet sites are considered, and correlation between real space and cyber space is established. Next, cyber city web sites are examined. In addition to defining a cyber city, the role the Cyber City plays as an interface is discussed as a convention that makes information easy to understand.

## **Changing Urban Development Strategy in the digital Era -Case Study of Digital Media City in Seoul**

Jea-Yong CHUNG

Urban development, especially industrial estate development followed the necessity of dominant industrial patterns. Along with industrial estates and parks, there were also science parks and business parks developed from the 1970s and 1980s. This reflected new needs and demands. Some were government sponsored or even developed. In Korea, the government were involved in industrial and science park developments as a means to aid economic development.

In the 21st century, faced with increasing competition in the global market as well as pressures to open up and become a market led economy, local governments in Korea are spearheading the way to attracting industries to their region by industrial estate development. This paper examines how industrial estate development concept is changing, particularly for de-industrialising mega-city of Seoul.

**Regional Informatization Strategy and Planning Linking with Regional Development Planning -In Case of Damyang County**

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No Abstract

**Urbanising Cyberspace: The Development of Virtual Cities and their Potential to Real Cities**

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No Abstract