

**Industry-University-Government
Cooperation and the Creative Economy**

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Industry Innovation and Creation, and the role of University

- In the knowledge-based economy, innovation and creation are critical for economic growth.
- High quality workforce will be in short by 40 million globally in 2020.
- The role of university in providing a pool of high-skill labor has strengthened

The Greater Role of University in the Industry-University-Government Cooperation

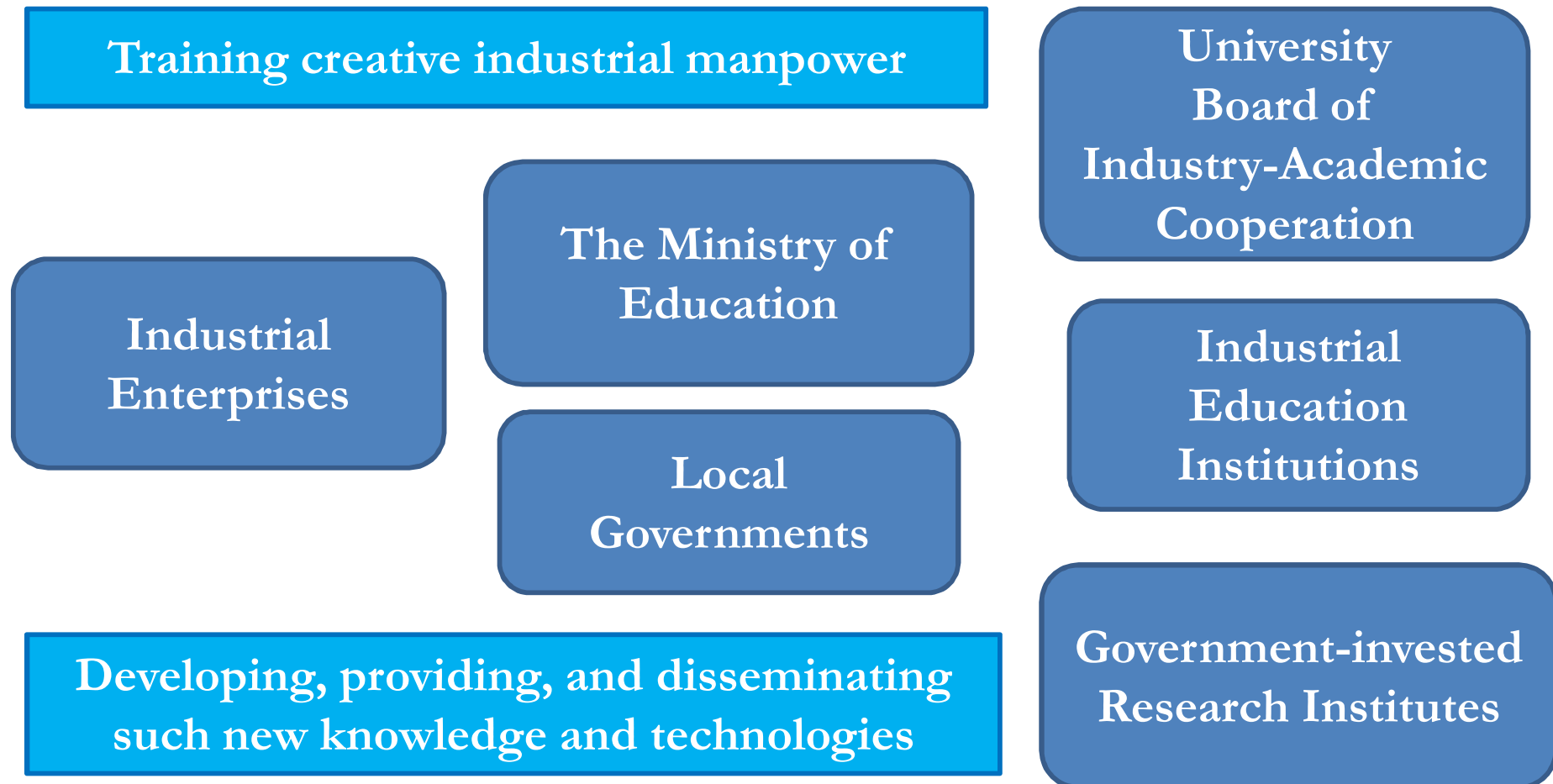
- Creative economy
- Shifting policy emphasis from industrial aspect to education aspect
- Empower Intellectual community for production of knowledge

What is Industry-Academic Cooperation?

- (a) Training of manpower to serve the needs of industrial enterprises and industrial development in the future;
- (b) Research and development aiming at the development and dissemination of new knowledge and technologies;
and
- (c) Technological transfer to industrial enterprises, etc. and industrial consulting, etc.

Industry-University-Government Collaboration System

The Goal and By whom?



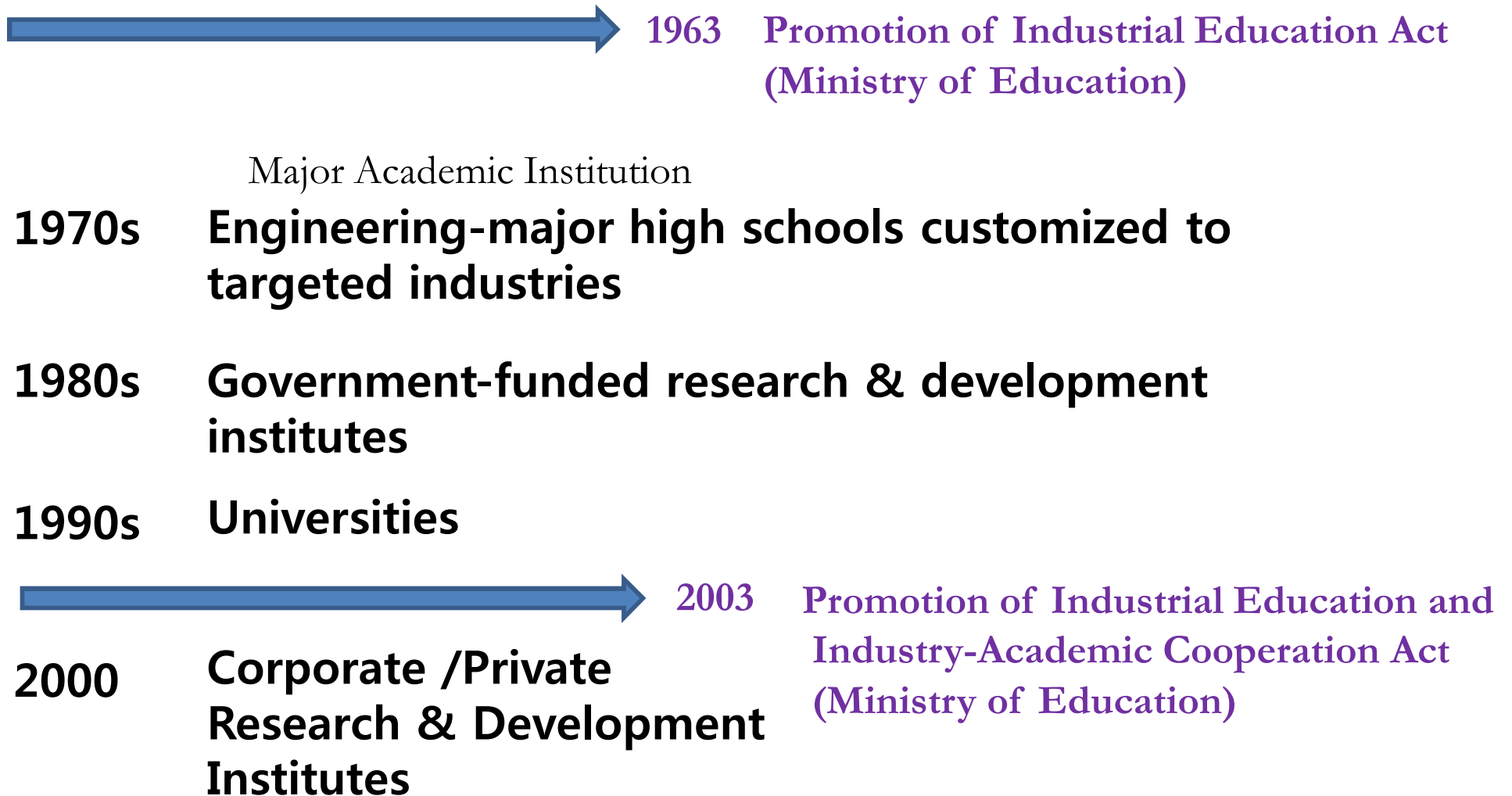
Background and Brief History

- Before the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, the South Korean government promoted collaboration in terms of industrial policy
- The government led the role of cooperation by channeling credit to targeted industries and universities and to prevent coordination failure

- The collaboration was based on the development goal of the government such as promoting heavy and chemical industries
Ex) Posco and POSTECH in the late 1980s
- Since the 1997 crisis, the market-oriented policies empowered yet the role of government strengthened due to tackling the crisis.

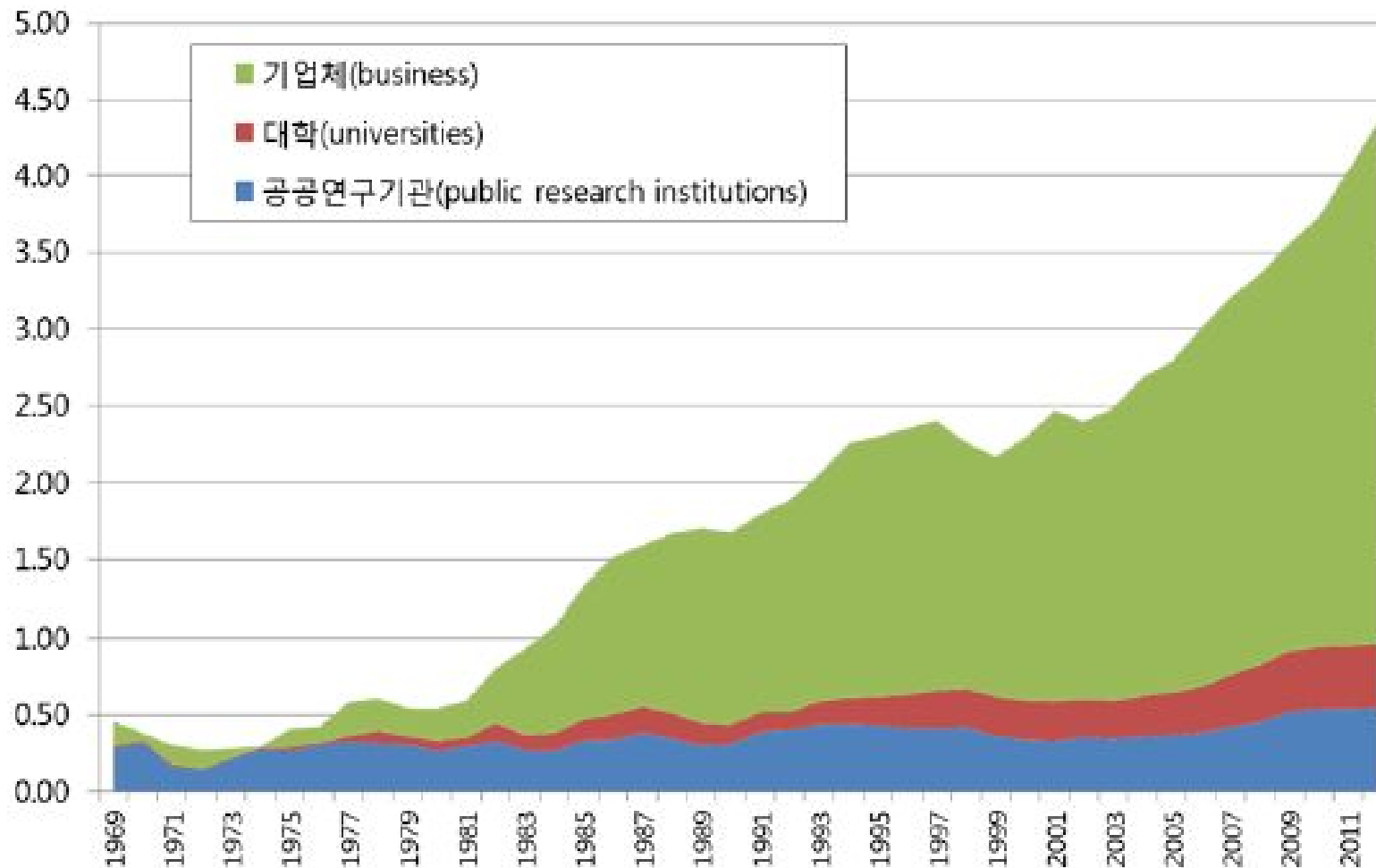
- Excessive government regulations discourage creativity of private sector, especially for services industries.
- The leading role of the I-U-G cooperation
 - Government to Industry(Enterprise)
- Universities educated the labor force yet its role was limited.

The Evolution of academia role in Industry-Academia-Government Collaboration



University and public research institutions share is decreasing

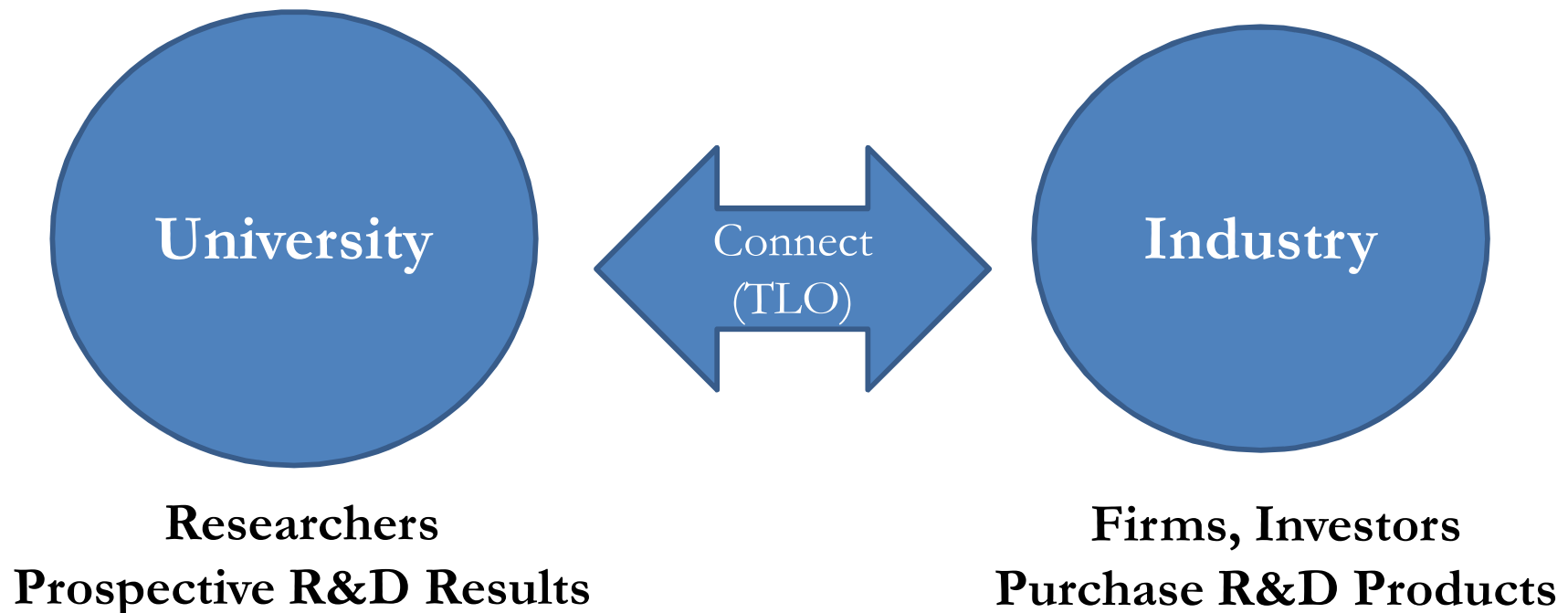
R&D Expenditure per GDP by Performing Sectors



Source: Ju-ho Lee et al. (2013) Is Korea Number One in Human Capital Accumulation

1) “Connect Korea” Project (2006 – 2010)

- Establishing consortium between Technology Licensing Offices in Universities
- Dissemination of best practices



2) NURI Project

: New University for Regional Innovation

- Goal
 - Give a boost to regional economy by nurturing qualified human resources of regional university graduates through specialized education programs

Period	Investment amount	Participation	Projects
2004~2008	1.2 trillion KRW	109 Universities (2006)	131 teams 190,000 students

- Results
 - The employment rates and the quality of jobs of the graduates improved
yet minimal
given the huge amount of financial support

The Creative Economy Policy of Park Geun-Hye Administration

- Strategies for Job Focused Creative Economy
 - Building a creative economy ecosystem
 - Strengthening growth engines to create jobs
 - Putting SMEs into leadership roles in the creative economy
 - Establishing a market order that follows principles
 - Operating an economy that supports growth

6 fields of Creative Economy:
Agriculture, Culture, Food,
Government, Infrastructure, Security

**Other
government
organizations**

Implementation

Creative Economy Town

Idea platform for collecting, mentoring,
connecting

Creative Economy Policy Bureau
(Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning)

Center for
Creative Economy
Innovation

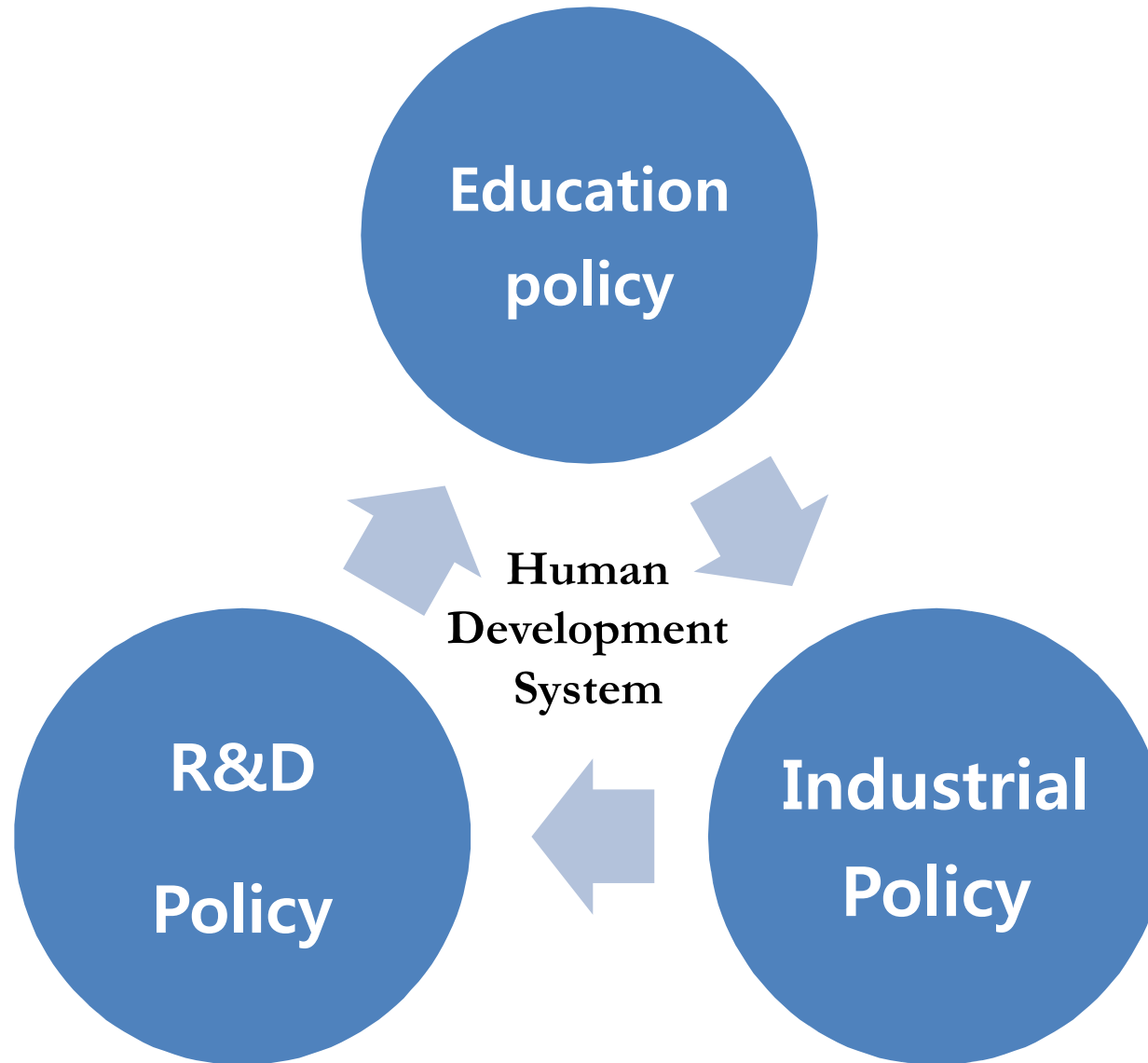
Promoting Regional Economy

Private sector

Repositioning the Government in the Collaboration System

- Improve the quality of higher education, especially research & development, in the perspective of education policy (Minimize subsidy to industries)
- Mediate between state-owned enterprises and universities

Policy Coordination



Government as an systemic integrator in the long run

Improve Learning Competence of Industry

- Refresh focus from conglomerate-centered policy to SME and services sector of the partnership
- Evolve as “learning organization”
 - Consilience education of skill training in terms of experience and techniques

Creativity and University

- Intellectual process
 - Problem finding, solution finding and message delivering
- Curriculum which turning passivity into curiosity for knowledge production
- Customize university innovation system to SMEs' need of training and research & development

Industry-University-Government Cooperation's Contributions to the Korean Education and Economy

- Significance of the I-U-G cooperation for increasing creativity in the economy
- The I-U-G cooperation as a means of shared growth and greater fairness
- Endeavor to improve job displacement
 - Minimize the skill and sector mismatch

Korea Industry-University Cooperation and Development Cooperation

- The long-term collaboration will minimize the skill and sector mismatch for developing countries
 - A cornerstone for nurturing skilled and innovative talents suitable for knowledge-based jobs
- Intensive training collaboration of I-U-G is cost effective
 - Seek for customized skills development from community-based education institution
 - Develop standard core curriculum along with other firms in the same industry

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