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Open Innovative Partnership of Universities and Businesses in Asia Pacific

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OPEN INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIP OF UNIVERSITIES AND BUSINESSES IN ASIA PACIFIC

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Hanoi, March 2024







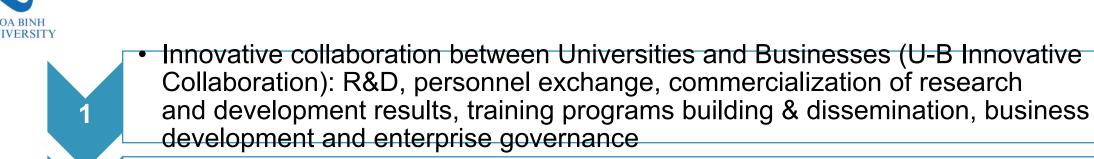








INTRODUCTION



- In this study, the aspects related to universities and businesses as the main subjects of the partnership are focused on for clarification
- The research findings and practical experiences indicate difficulties and barriers stemming from all parties involved
- Clarifying the tripartite relationship: Government, Universities and Businesses
- Recommendations to enhance collaborative open innovation relationships between universities and businesses in the Asia-Pacific region







RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study applies desk-review, document analysis method, which is a systematic research process for reviewing or evaluating documents (G.A. Bowen, 2009), to synthesize and analyze various aspects related to the collaborative open innovation relationship between universities and businesses in several countries worldwide and in Vietnam.



¹Bowen, G. A. (2009). Document analysis as a qualitative research method. Qualitative research journal, 9(2), 27-40.







RESEARCH FINDINGS

1

 TRIPARTITE PARTNERSHIP: GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITIES, AND BUSINESSES

2

• STATUS-QUO OF THE COLLABORATION MODEL BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES AND BUSINESSES WORLDWIDE AND IN VIETNAM







1. TRIPARTITE PARTNERSHIP: GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITIES, AND BUSINESSES

The government's role in the collaborative relationship between universities



Established
specialized
agencies for
innovation,
higher education,
and development
since 1990



Introduced policies
and practical
management
mechanisms by
fostering a culture of
interaction between
universities and
businesses since
1990



Toyota established the Toyota Technical Institute in 1938



Establishment of the Zurich Research Laboratory has been established in 1956.

Establishment of "Binnig and Rohrer Nanotechnology Center" in 2011



Development of the model State Universities –
Enterprises in the late 1990s; Inititation of the Profession Oriented Higher Education (POHE) in 2005







1. TRIPARTITE PARTNERSHIP: GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITIES, AND BUSINESSES

The role of businesses in the collaborative relationship between universities and businesses

Enterprises provide opportunities for learners to practice "learning by doing"

Develop policies to implement linkage goals Changing policies, programs, and teaching materials of HEIs

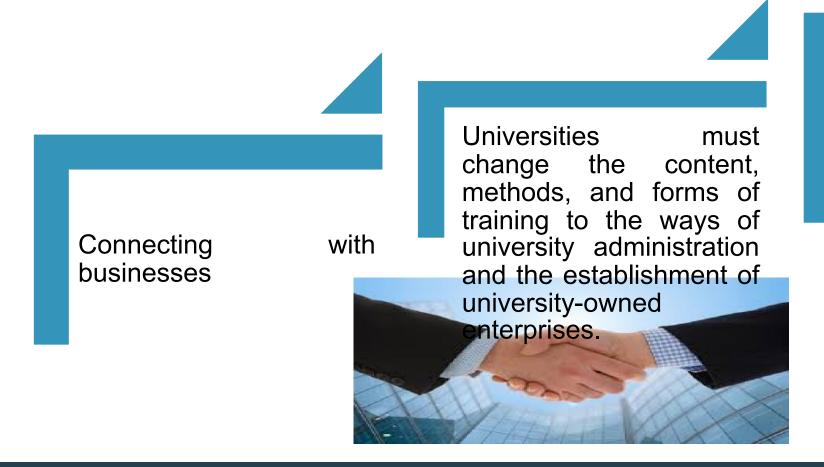






1. TRIPARTITE PARTNERSHIP: GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITIES, AND BUSINESSES

The role of universities in the collaborative relationship between universities and businesses



Participating in strategic consulting, management consulting, and policy development







2. STATUS-QUO OF TRIPARTITE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES & BUSINESSES WORLDWIDE AND IN VIETNAM

Comprehensive model

- Unified framework

- The collaboration model between universities and businesses in both training, research, and implementation



Specific model

- Specific, separated forms of collaboration
- The collaboration between universities and businesses is complex and involves integration among all parties







WORLDWIDE

Table 1. Forms of collaboration between universities and businesses in some countries

			Europe				Asia-Pacific				
	TT	Forms of collaboration	Engla nd	Germa ny	Italy	Swed en	China	Singa- pore	Japan	Australi a	Vietnam
	1	Businesses accepting students for internships	Х	X	Χ	X	Х	X	X	X	X
	2	Businesses providing technology equipment, financial support for teaching, scientific research, and learning at universities	X	X			X		X	X	X
	3	Selecting university scientists to work in businesses for a period of time			X						
	4	Businesses participating in advisory boards at universities						Х	Х	X	X
	5	Exploiting commercial value from research through technology transfer contracts	X			X		X	X	X	X
	6	Establishing science and technology parks			X	Х	Χ				
	7	Universities establishing companies (partially/fully owned) to invest in research, experimentation, and production						Х	Х		
IE	8	Universities establishing business incubation centers		Х		X	X	X		X	Х

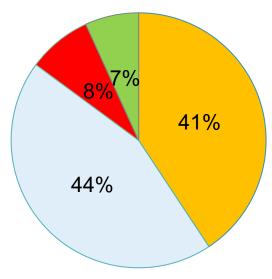


2. In Vietnam

Figure 1. The current status of collaboration between higher education institutions and businesses in Vietnam in enhancing the quality of training



The total number of businesses collaborating with 135 surveyed higher education institutions is 6,126 achieving businesses, an 60 ratio of average businesses training per institution.



- HEIs collaborate with Enterprises in ICT & other fields
- HEIs only bollaborate in other fields
- HEIs collaborate only in ICT
- HEIs with no collaboration with enterprises

Source: Report from the Higher Education Department, Ministry of Education and Training, 2022

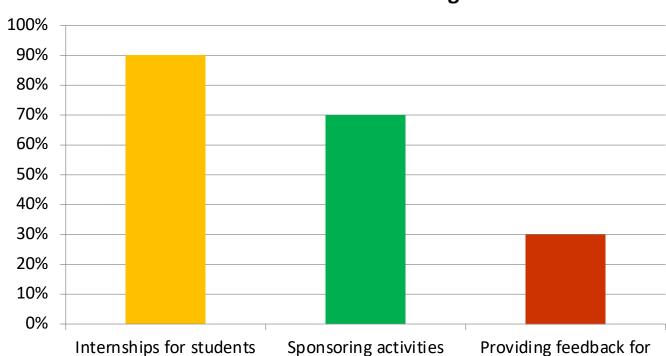






Vietnam

Figure 2. Key collaboration activities between universities and businesses in training



Source: Report from the Higher Education Department, Ministry of Education and Training, 2022

related to training and

extracurricular activities





training programs,

engaging in teaching



Vietnam



The research results from 8 universities participating in the "Profession Oriented Higher Education" project implemented by the Ministry of Education and Training (POHE) show that: **Collaboration activities between universities and businesses are not extensive. Most universities primarily establish networks with about 10 strategic partners (POHE, 2022)**





From 20 to 40 partners

The survey results from nearly **1,400** alumni who participated in education at institutions within the project show that: **72.8%** believe they can meet the needs of employers; **75.5%** believe that "internships were truly useful for their current jobs". (POHE, 2022)







3.3. LIMITS AND CAUSES LIMITS

Universities and businesses have not regarded collaboration between the two as a solution contributing to development

The most significant role in promoting collaboration still lies with the leadership of both parties

University
leadership has
not fully
recognized the
importance of
technology
transfer and
commercializati
on activities,
transferring new
products and
technologies to
businesses

Businesses do
not have
confidence in
applying the
practical results
derived from
ideas of
scientists in
academic
institutions to
production and
business
operations

The role of the State is not yet clear







3.3. LIMITS AND CAUSES

CAUSES

The majority of research programs and the main source of revenue for universities are funded by the state budget

Startup activities face difficulties in implementation due to inadequacies in implementing intellectual property rights

Business leadership is not yet willing to share equity, engage in business cooperation, and invest in long-term R&D with universities

Universities have not been proactive in collaborating, sharing information, and granting patents to businesses and entrepreneurs









2. Recommendations

GOVERNMENT

Improving policy systems, expanding university autonomy rights

Create communication channels or connection networks between businesses and universities. Issue separate financial mechanisms suitable for startup businesses.

UNIVERSITIES AND ENTERPRISES

Changing perceptions and attitudes towards collaboration

Maintain regular contact and communication channels

Consider the model of combining research and production - business successful in the current economic development trend

UNIVERSITIES

Building appropriate policies, mechanisms, and regulations

Support startups and promote the establishment of businesses according to the company model Proactively invite good managers and scientists from businesses to participate in the school's training and research activities.

ENTERPRISES

Promoting and fostering a culture of creativity and R&D

Supporting entrepreneurship & recognizing the HEIs - Enterprises







CONCLUSION

Universitybusiness cooperation is an inevitable trend and a self-driven need that brings long-term benefits to all parties involved



The Governement: providing legal frameworks and assistance

Universities and businesses need to change their perceptions and perspectives on cooperation towards a more strategic and proactive approach in sharing ideas and information.

Promoting collaborative relationships for innovative openness between universities and businesses varies in each country's context





5. DISCUSSION







THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!









