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Contributions to the Understanding of Technology Strategy and Technology Policy

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Introduction

This introduction offers a summary of current ideas regarding how private sector technology plans and technology policy initiatives interact. It is important to investigate shared theoretical and conceptual pillars for technology strategy and policy. It is also important to concentrate on study on the present technology policy initiatives in different nations, particularly studies of the methods and mechanisms for implementing effective technology policies within their own institutional systems. As differences in countries' prosperity are largely attributable to different production factors, the environment's opportunity set is determined by production factors. Institutions and firms seek to capture profits defined by and available in the opportunity set. Firms' ideal actions diverge as opportunity sets vary depending on location.

Description

Although acknowledge the significance of transactions, the larger environment plays a crucial role in limiting the effectiveness of enterprises' actions. Complex inter-firm transactions would be prohibitively expensive to accomplish without the institutions that set a nation's incentive structure, according corporate dealings would be limited to known parties. The theory of institutional poly-centrism proposes that institutions are complex and multidimensional and conceptualizes institutions as composed by both a country's informal cultural institutions, that reflect the collective meanings and understandings shared by its inhabitants, and the codified rules and standards that constitute its formal political, regulatory, and economic institutions. Political institutions, in particular, serve as the basis for commercial transactions and are directly tied to the legitimacy and efficiency of a nation's administrative system. Our overarching goal is to contribute to a deeper knowledge of business technology plans, the public sector technology policies that support them, and the relationships between the two. The best platform for thinking about technology and innovation policy is Tec novation. While there are outstanding journals in the fields of science policy, such as Science and Public Policy, and R&D, such as Research Policy,

Tec novation clearly has a place in the field of technology and innovation policy. The seven scholarly works in this issue contribute to a better understanding of the interrelationships between technology strategy and policies, from the perspective of private and public concerns. Explore patent and anti-monopoly strategies through the case of the Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), which brings together telecoms standard development organisations from Asia, Europe, and North America. They present the original notion of thinking of a consortium as strategic alliances. By analysing how various IP rights mechanisms combine and interact within the setting of a private-collective organisation, their study adds to the body of knowledge on private-collective innovation and IP rights. The article makes a significant addition to the discussion of IP rights in situations involving communal invention. In China and Japan are different.

Countries' actors, structures, types, fragmentation, patent ownership concentration, and technology policies are taken into account. The authors concentrate on three main issues, drawing on theory and empirical findings: actors in the nanotechnology knowledge production systems, strategies in developing fields like grapheme and carbon nanotubes, and policy mechanisms to support knowledge platform dynamics over the course of their life cycle. It is illustrated how different knowledge generation and knowledge exploitation systems might impact development and business potential. put your attention on the ways in which business models might encourage productive private and public partnerships for innovative companies commercialising novel vaccines. Evidence is based on a case from China and the United Kingdom. How resource-constrained ventures and the difficulty they confront in acquiring investment money for R&D is taken into account in various policy contexts using a cross-case comparison. Examine the success of the existing technology policy in fostering and sustaining technologically focused businesses. The current standardised set of policy methods is subjected to a critical critique. It is hypothesised that the prevailing logic and justification for technology policy is based on a linear perspective of innovation, with an OECD-wide collection of universally applicable generic policy instruments. The writers' criticisms also apply to numerous other nations' policies [1-5].

Conclusion

Analyse the potential impact of government policies on promoting private sector innovation. They combine technology life cycle theory with innovation policy. The study looks at three different demand-side tools: Procurement, voluntary standards, and incentives, and regulation are the first three. The three tools are taken into account in light of technological life cycles. The utility of these many instruments is provided using a model. The goal of technology is to foster the growth and adoption of sustainable innovations and local economic development. Combine large-panel cross-country survey data on entrepreneurs with country-level measures of polity and intellectual property rights. A new measure is used to estimate the influence of Pirate Parties. In doing so interesting insights on the interactions between political processes and intellectual property rights regimes are offered. This is important as it influences the propensity of early-stage entrepreneurs to employ the latest available technologies in their ventures. Institutional and political determinants of high-value forms of entrepreneurship is examined an interesting contribution to the current literature. This issue provides recent research on a variety of technology policy-related topics, including national information technology (IT) policy, the co-evolution of innovation and institutional systems, international comparisons of systems and structures, the technology economy, the emergence of innovation and institutional systems, technological policy and technology diffusion, and the use of innovation and institutions. Asia, Europe, and North America are all represented in the contributions. Other regions are similarly affected by the findings. Overall, the diverse contributions shown can have significant effects on how future technology and innovation policies are designed.

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Conflict of Interest

The Author declares there is no conflict of interest associated with this manuscript.

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