

A Study of Strategic Emerging Industries

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Abstract

There has been an increase in international interest in Chinese patents as a result of China's aggressive globalization policies and rapid technological development. This study constructs a novel dataset of Chinese SEI patents abroad to investigate the spatiotemporal evolution and determinants of these patents' geography. As examples, it uses strategic emerging industries (SEIs) that are crucial to the world's future development. According to our findings, there is a rapid increase in the number of Chinese SEI patents issued abroad and the information technology sector of the new generation is increasingly dominant, accounting for approximately half of all SEI patents granted abroad. Western Europe and East Asia are where Chinese SEI patents are most concentrated and their influence is gradually spreading from African nations to developed nations. The host nation's high-tech product market size and competition risk have a negative impact on Chinese patents abroad, while the host nation's IPR protection level, technology market size and imitation risk have a significant impact on Chinese SEI patents abroad.

Keywords: IPR • Technological development • Market size

Introduction

The conclusions provide evidence from an emerging nation for research on the international diffusion of technology innovation and provide new information for comprehending China's patent activities abroad and the motivation for its technology globalization. Economic geography and policy studies have begun to pay more and more attention to patents granted overseas. International patent extension motivations have been the subject of numerous studies however, developing countries overseas patenting practices have received less attention than developed nations'. This phenomenon is primarily due to the fact that developed nations continue to dominate technological innovation, particularly in high-technology fields. The number of PCT patent applications, on the one hand and the geography of Chinese patents abroad reflects the trend of China's technological globalization. On the other hand, developing countries, represented by China, have achieved phenomenal growth in the economic and technological fields in recent years. They have also made great progress in building their capacity for science and technology and indigenous innovation.

Description

It is essential to investigate the dynamics of Chinese patents abroad activities in order to comprehend the new trends in the diffusion of global technological innovation because China is one of the countries that has experienced the fastest growth in science and technology in recent years. On the other hand, she pointed out that different countries may use different strategies for patents abroad. Using China as an example, it can confirm whether the conclusions of existing research based on developed nations are equally applicable to developing nations and supplement existing theories based on China's findings. Expanding and enriching the current mainstream theory is crucial. Therefore, in the context of the current wave of globalization

and, in particular fervent support for independent innovation, what is the international trend for Chinese patents? What factors influence the location of Chinese patents abroad and what are their geographic characteristics. Are these conclusions comparable to those derived from studies conducted in developed nations? The Chinese government has identified nine major industries as SEIs, making these issues extremely appealing research topics at the moment. the bioindustry, the high-end equipment manufacturing industry, the new material industry, the new energy industry, the intelligent and new energy vehicle industry, the energy conservation and environmental protection industry, the digital creative industry and related services of the new generation of information technology. As a method for analyzing the motives for China's international technology diffusion, we use the negative binomial regression model to investigate the determinants of the geography of Chinese patents abroad. This provides emerging country-based evidence for the study of international technology diffusion [1,2].

The following is a review of the existing literature on foreign patents that follows in the remainder of this paper. explains the study's data and methods in detail. Exposes the findings of an investigation into the temporal and spatial characteristics of foreign Chinese SEI patents. Discusses the factors that influence the overseas location of Chinese SEI patents. In the end, the primary conclusions are presented in. The following are the majority of the study's potential contributions: First, we think that our work gives us an idea for how to portray patents abroad activities more accurately. Researchers have frequently treated data from regional offices as a whole or excluded them from previous studies, potentially skewing the findings of studies focusing on host nations. We propose treating the country of the final validity of the patent as the host country for patents granted by regional offices in order to more accurately capture the patents abroad activities of the home country because patent protection is still national. Second, our work has added to the body of knowledge on Chinese technology internationalization strategies and foreign patents.

We focus on SEI patent activity abroad, which is crucial to China's future technological development, based on previous research. Additionally, we investigate the factors that influence the overseas location of Chinese SEI patents. In terms of market, competitive and institutional factors, we provide evidence for China's SEIs' technology internationalization strategy. Furthermore, given that China is still a developing nation, our findings on the geographic distribution of Chinese patents abroad lend credence to theories concerning reverse innovation. Thirdly, we believe that our work enriches conventional mainstream theory by providing a number of fresh perspectives on the factors that determine the geographic distribution of patents abroad from developing nations. As developing nations become increasingly prominent in the process of technology globalization, it is necessary to carry out in-depth

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studies on the patents abroad activity of these nations. Previous studies on patents abroad have primarily focused on developed nations. There have also been a lot of studies that have shown that different nations may have different strategies for internationalizing technology. Our findings suggest that institutional and competitive factors also play a significant role in determining the location of patents issued abroad in developing nations. Patents from other nations are more likely to be granted to developing nations if the host nation's technology market is larger than its product market. The mainstream market coverage theory and the competitive threat theory are both enhanced and expanded by our research [3-5].

Conclusion

Our research may be constrained in some ways. Our research relies on data from granted patents, which typically take a long time to grant, so it may not include up-to-date information about Chinese patent activity abroad. As a result, in order to carry out future research, we will need to constantly add to and update our dataset with the most recent data. Second, although a firm-level study may contain additional interesting information this study only focuses on the country-level determinants of patent geography. To investigate the heterogeneity of patents abroad activities based on firm-level features, we could develop a firm-level dataset for subsequent research. Based on our investigation of Chinese patents abroad, we also discovered that the size of the product market in the host country may have a different impact on developing countries than on developed ones. As a result, we will make an effort to include a greater number of samples from developing nations in subsequent research

in order to further enhance our understanding of the driving mechanism of patents abroad activity.

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Conflict of interest

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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