Index

absorptive capacity of FDI, regional innovation performance, 48-52 Directed Technical Change theory, 112 European Union (EU) innovation efficiency, cross-country gap, 325 expenditure for acquisition of foreign technology, 23-2 export processing zones (EPZs), foreign direct investment (FDI), 74-5 foreign direct investment (FDI) absorptive capacity, regional innovation performance, 48-52 in China, 52-9 China's outward, by industry distribution, 284 in export processing zones (EPZs), 74-5 indigenous firms, export competitiveness and, 10 innovation capacity and, 10 and innovation capacity, empirical evidence, 59-65 innovation in China and, 112-13 innovation-growth linkage, coastal and inland regions, 69 intensity, foreign asset share in total industrial assets, 53-4 regional FDI stock distribution, 53 - 4regional innovation capacity impact of, 63, 68 regional innovation efficiency and, 65-8 technology transfer and, 258-9 technology upgrading and, 108-12 trade in China, 52–3

foreign direct investment (FDI), spillovers exports in technology-intensive industries and, 80-2 from processing-trade-FDI (PT-FDI), 78-80 theory, literature, 76-7 foreign technology imports, 23-4 Huawei Technologies P/L. See internalization, reverse learning, capabilities upgrading imitation to innovation, 3-4, 318-23 indigenous firms, export competitiveness, 10 industrial competitiveness, 3 industrial output, 3 innovation. See also open innovation; radical innovation; regional innovation capacity, empirical evidence, 59-65 China's capabilities, literature and research on, 7-9 constraints, risks to, 195-6 definition, sources of, 4-7 foreign direct investment (FDI) and, 112-13 foreign, indigenous enterprises, 59 growth, developmental impact, 392 inputs, R&D and research personnel, 16 - 24invention applications, regional distribution, 54-6 national innovation performance, determinants, 329-30 national innovation systems, technology acquisition, adaptation and development, 268-74

Index

new products sales, exports across ownership structures, 37-9 output across industries, new product sales and export values, 32-3 output across industries, patent applications, 32-3 outputs by firm ownership, 34 ownership structures and, 35-8 performance, patents, published journals, high-tech export, 24-9 quality, science citation ranking, 27 - 9R&D expenditure, industry distribution, 29-34 R&D expenditure, regional disparity, 39-43 regional economic growth and, 68-9 regional efficiency, 65-8 role of state, industrial policy and, 7, 14, 232-3 sales of new products, regional distribution, 54-6 sector development, 7 university role, 12 innovation capacity basic innovation capacity determinants, 330-1 defined, 325-6 emerging economies, 349-50 emerging economies, innovation efficiency, 350-1 empirical evidence, foreign direct investment (FDI), 59-65 foreign direct investment (FDI), 10 innovation activity, cross-country differences, 333-6 innovation efficiency determinants, 331-3 patenting determinants and, 326-7, 328 stochastic frontier analysis (FSA) and, 327 - 8innovation efficiency, cross-country gap European Union (EU) and, 325 innovation-growth linkage, coastal and inland regions, 69 internalization, reverse learning, capabilities upgrading, 297 Chinese firms, overview, 283-8 firms' innovativeness, OFDI, 287-8

Huawei Technologies P/L, 291-5 Huawei Technologies P/L, history of alliance, 300-2 investment in developing countries, 284-7 knowledge sourcing and, 279-80 learning from subsidiaries, 304-8 learning process, studies, 281-3 manufacturing firms, overseas investment, 284 outward directed investment, China, 283 outward FDI, 284 research, criteria for case inclusion, 289-91 research, data collection, 291 research design, 289 research method, 288-9 reverse learning from cooperation, 300 - 4reverse learning from customers, 297-300 ZTE Corporation, 295-6 international collaboration, radical innovation, 314-16 collaborative innovation activities, 317 collaborative innovation in China, overview, 316 collaborative types, regional distribution, 317-18 innovation performance impact, 319-20 novel innovation and, 320-3 policy implications, 323-4 scientific literature, 314-16 national innovation performance (NIP) capabilities building and, 365-7 China, 360 competition, product market and, 362-3 competition to motivate innovation and, 369 determinants, theoretical framework, 359-65 factor markets and, 363 human capital and, 360

human resource management practices and, 369–71

431

432

Index

national innovation performance (cont.) incentives strengthening, multiple levels, 368-71 innovation system, closed vs. open, 364-5, 375-7 institutions and, 363-4 institutions' development and, 371-3 intellectual property rights (IPR) and, 371 investment for innovation, market role, 368–9 macroeconomic incentives and, 361-2 national innovation performance (NIS) framework, 358-9 national innovation system (NIS) approach, 358 physical investment and, 360-1 policy choices, 365-75 policy-making, implementation coordination, 373-4 state capabilities and, 361 technological efforts and, 361 21st century space, 375-7 National Innovation Strategy (NIS), 15, 358-9 ONIS. See Open National Innovation System open innovation, 11-12 breadth of openness determinants, ordered-Logit model estimates, 182 challenges, 166-7 defined, 141 depth of openness determinants, ordered-Logit model estimates, 185 - 7determinants of, 171-3 firm size and industry, moderating effect, 193-4 globalization and, 168 government policy, firm practices, 146-9 inbound, policies towards, 150-2 inbound vs. outbound, 141 innovation, constraints, risks, 173-7 measurement, control variables, 180-1 measurement, dependent variables, 178 - 9measurement, independent variables,

179-80

open innovation networks, policies towards, 153-6 outbound, policies towards, 152-3 overview, 142-6 ownership effect, 190-3 policies affecting, 149-56 practices, 158-63 public policies for, 156-8 research data, methodology, 177-8 research, descriptive statistics and correlations, 182 research, OLS robustness check, 187-90 research on, 170 selected cases, 159 trends, 163-5 types, mode and frequencies, 163 Open National Innovation System (ONIS), 14 China's path to innovation and, 381 - 3constraints and risks, universities' role, 388-9 foreign, indigenous innovation relationship in, 383-4 incentives and institutions, efficiency of innovation, 389-91 indigenous-foreign combination, stages of development, 385-6 knowledge sourcing and, 386-7 leading players, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), 387-8 optic fiber, cable industry production chain, 242 research, definition of variables, 244 research, factor analysis, 247-8 technology characteristics perception, 2.44 patents, patent performance, 13-14, 24–6. See also innovation capacity

24–6. *See also* innovation capacity applications *vs.* granted, 24–6 mean patent application numbers, 41–2 ownership structure and, 37 patenting capacity, selected countries, 346–8

patenting efficiency determinants, 343

Index

patenting efficiency, selected countries, 346-8 patenting frontier estimation, 336-40 patents granted by USPTO, 336, 350 triadic patent families, across BRICS, 26 triadic patent families, China and other OECD economies, 26 policy choices, implications, 392-4 international collaboration, radical innovation, 323-4 national innovation performance (NIP), 365-75 open innovation, government policy, firm practices, 146-9 policy-making, implementation coordination, national innovation performance (NIP), 373-4 processing trade-FDI (PT-FDI), 106 - 7role of state, industrial policy, 7, 14, 232 - 3processing trade-FDI (PT-FDI), 74-5. See also technology, technology-intensive industries export performance, indigenous export growth, 101-3 policy implications, 106-7 spillovers, domestic firms export value, 98-100, 101 spillovers, indigenous firms export performance, 103-5 radical innovation, 13. See also international collaboration, radical innovation R&D collaboration with partners, universities, 215-17 composition, by funding sources, 19 composition, by types of activities, 18 - 19expenditure, above scale manufacturing industries, 30-1 expenditure, across ownership structures, 35-2 expenditure, China, 1995-2012, 16 - 17expenditure, China vs. other economies, 1995-2012, 17

expenditure, growth rate, 56-8 expenditure, R&D/GDP ratios, 39-41 funding sources, 42-3 globalization of, 72 government spending on, 15 indigenous, technology transfer and progress in emerging economies, 257-61 industrial, regional distribution, 54-6 international R&D stock analysis, summary statistics, 114-17 investment, composition of, 16-19 personnel, across sectors, 31 personnel, by executive entity, 20 personnel, comparison in per thousand employees, 22 personnel, compositions of, 20-4 research personnel and, 16 sectoral pattern, 114 total national R&D, percentage GDP for major industrial countries, 334-5 total number personnel, 20 regional FDI stock distribution, 53-4 regional innovation foreign direct investment (FDI), absorptive capacity, innovation performance, 48-52 multinational enterprises (MNEs) and, 48 research on, 47 regional innovation capacity impact, foreign direct investment (FDI), 63, 68 regional innovation efficiency, foreign direct investment (FDI), 65-8 solar PV industry, India and China leading companies, details, 265-7 mixing, technology creation and acquisition sequencing, 268 national innovation systems, technology acquisition, adaptation and development, 268 - 74renewable technology targets, China, 264-5

renewable technology targets, India, 263

433

434

Index

solar PV industry, India and China (cont.) science, technology development, 261 - 4sustainability oriented innovation systems, 272-4 technology transfer, adopted indigenous knowledge creation mechanisms, 268 technology transfer, indigenous innovation, 265-8 South-South technology transfer, developing world, 389-91 tacit knowledge. See also optic fiber, cable industry acquisition, 12 emboldens of, 250 external vs. internal sources of, 238 - 42research data, 243-4 research methodology, 12 technological learning, 168-9, 171, 196. See also optic fiber, cable industry impact of, 236 industrialization and, 236-7 knowledge sources and, 248-50 technology, technology-intensive industries efficiency improvement, GMM estimates, 132 export performance, top 10, 92-4 exports, foreign direct investment (FDI) spillovers, 80-2 exports, innovation indicators, domestic and foreign firms, 90-2 firm-level production, export data, 86 - 7high-tech products, export and import volume, 33-4 indigenous vs. foreign, 6-7 Probit model estimates, export decision, 94 processing exports percentage, electronic industry, 92 processing exports share, China total, 81 - 2product-level trade data, 87-90 technical change determinants, GMM estimates, 132

technical change, efficiency improvement, 124-6 technology acquisition expenditure, 54 technology diffusion, 5-6 upgrading, developing countries, 10-11 upgrading, drivers, 123-6 technology transfer foreign direct investment (FDI) and, 258 - 9imports and, 259 licensing and, 259 outward foreign direct investment (FDI) and, 260 technology transfer, foreign direct investment (FDI) and, 258-9 technology upgrading, foreign direct investment (FDI) and, 108-12 total factor productivity (TFP) foreign, indigenous R&D efforts and, 119-21 growth determinants and technical change, GMM estimates, 126-8 growth estimation, 117-19 growth, technical efficiency, 121-3 trade in China, 52-3 United Kingdom (UK) industrial innovation, university role, 226-31 universities, role, 12, 201-2 external resources utilization, 215-17 industrial innovation in China and, 207-8, 217-23 industrial innovation in China, university-concentrated cities, 224-6 industrial innovation UK, 226-31 literature, theoretical framework, 202 - 6Open National Innovation System (ONIS), 388-9 research, control variables, 210-11 research data, 213-15 research, dependent variable measurement, 209 research, direct university measurement, 210 research methodology, data, 208-15

ZTE Corporation. *See* internalization, reverse learning, capabilities upgrading