



Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships

Institutional Capacity and Political Will

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will with a focused emphasis on South Africa within the field of Business. It is structured as a book review that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Africa-FDI Relationships Institutional, Relationships Institutional Capacity, Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, Africa-FDI Relationships, Relationships Institutional*

Article Highlights

- Institutional capacity is a critical mediator in Africa-FDI technology transfer.
- Political will determines the enforcement of intellectual property frameworks.
- South Africa's context reveals specific institutional-policy dynamics.
- TRIPS Agreement implications extend to broader technology access debates.

Core Analytical Focus

This analysis foregrounds the intersection of institutional governance and political commitment in shaping how intellectual property governs technology flows from foreign direct investment in the African context, with South Africa as a pivotal case.

This brief distills the article's scholarly argument into key editorial elements.

Introduction

The introduction of Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will examines Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Baker et al., 2023](#))([Baker et al., 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 441 to 676 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Haugen, 2021](#))([Haugen, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Hirvonen et al., 2022](#))([Hirvonen et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will; explain why it matters in South Africa; define the article objective; preview the structure([Sio & Mecacci, 2021](#)). In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Sio & Mecacci, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Does TRIPS (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) prevent COVID-19 vaccines as a global public good?), The political economy of infant and young child feeding: confronting corporate power, overcoming structural barriers, and accelerating progress), New Evidence on the Effect of Technology on Employment and Skill Demand).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Summary, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Summary

The summary of Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will examines Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Hirvonen et al., 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 441 to 676 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Sio & Mecacci, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Baker et al., 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will; keep the section specific to South Africa; connect it to the wider article([Haugen, 2021](#)). In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Does TRIPS (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) prevent COVID-19 vaccines as a global public good?), The political economy of infant and young child feeding: confronting corporate power, overcoming structural barriers, and accelerating progress), New Evidence on the Effect of Technology on Employment and Skill Demand).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Critical Analysis, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Critical Analysis

The critical analysis of Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will examines Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 441 to 676 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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This section follows Summary and leads into Contextual Evaluation, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contextual Evaluation

The contextual evaluation of Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will examines Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 441 to 676 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for South Africa; note practical relevance. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Does TRIPS (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) prevent COVID-19 vaccines as a global public good?), The political economy of infant and young child feeding: confronting corporate power, overcoming structural barriers, and accelerating progress), New Evidence on the Effect of Technology on Employment and Skill Demand).

This section follows Critical Analysis and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will examines Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 441 to 676 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property in Africa-FDI Relationships: Institutional Capacity and Political Will; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for South Africa; suggest a next step. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Does TRIPS (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) prevent COVID-19 vaccines as a global public good?), The political economy of infant and young child feeding: confronting corporate power, overcoming structural barriers, and accelerating progress), New Evidence on the Effect of Technology on Employment and Skill Demand).

This section follows Contextual Evaluation and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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