
Editorial

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Biographical notes: Bhopendra Singh is an Associate Professor of Engineering and Architecture at the Amity University Dubai, since October 2011. Strategic planning, academic operations, teaching, and mentoring are his specialties. He is a Senior Lecturer and the Head of Industry Relations-Engineering at the Amity University in Dubai. He is innovative and creative. IET, WASAC, DQA Award, and HCERF visits accredit his research. Cisco, Emircom, Telelogic, Siemens, and Dewa R&D have inked MOUs with him. From 2011 to 2014, he was a board coordinator and IQAC member. From 2011–2015, he was a sports committee member and developed an engineering lab. He teaches using lecture plans, discussion groups, seminars, case studies, field assignments, and individual and group projects. He headed Springer-ASIC/LNAI Series international conference technique programme committees, reviews, and tracks. He authored/edited Springer, Wiley, and CRC etc.

Anand Kumar works at the Amity University Dubai. He is an experienced technologist, instructor, researcher, inventor, project specialist (conception/feasibility/execution), and university-industry collaborator. He teaches, researches, and innovates in electrical engineering, computer science, and engineering management. He manages people, projects, systems, training, and IT in multi-site and worldwide environments for international organisations. His research studies focus on telecom, VoIP, VLSI design, nanotechnology, micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS), microsystems, software engineering, development and testing, cloud computing, optimisation, artificial intelligence, signal processing, modelling and analysis, auditory firing patterns, modelling and analysing fractals, point processes, and entropy, systems engineering, modelling and analysis, mobile applications, robotics, technology/project/product/people management, and tea.

Christopher Abraham is a Professor and the Head of Campus at S.P. Jain School of Global Management, Dubai. He has a PhD in Business Administration and three Post-Graduate in HRM, Business Administration (Marketing), and Labor and Administrative Law. He is an IDEO/Stanford Certified Design Thinker with 33 years in management consulting, marketing, and management education in India, Singapore, and the UAE. He is the CEO and Head of the Dubai Campus and Senior Vice President (Institutional Development) at the S.P. Jain School of Global Management, a Forbes Top 10, Economist, and FT Top 100 Business School with campuses in Dubai, Singapore, Mumbai, and Sydney. He is a Visiting Professor in premier universities in Australia, USA, Canada, Singapore, and the UK. He directed Dubai's XLRI Executive MBA Program. Innovation, design thinking, behavioural design, neurology of decision making, future of education, science of happiness, leadership, marketing, and strategy are his specialisations.

Ramesh Chandra is a Professor of Management at the Kurukshetra University. The academic brilliance of him is also manifested in the award of 19 doctorate degrees under his stewardship on varied business and industry issues. Currently, he has published about 70 good-quality research papers in the Finance and Investment arena. He has done enriching research and consultancy projects apart from writing a book. A few of his research papers have been endorsed and recommended by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India as the course of study for students pursuing chartered accountancy. His teaching interests include macro-economic business environment, statistics and quantitative methods, investments and portfolio management, strategic financial management and derivatives and risk management, and traditional papers from the commerce and management courses in the accounting and finance stream.

International cooperation for competitiveness involves knowledge and data exchange. Border cooperation research has focused on outer border regions, interpersonal interactions, economic challenges, and political difficulties until now. Information interchange is crucial to border knowledge management. This suggests that innovation-related information flow is chaotic despite regular and extensive regional organisation interactions and many collaborative projects. History and socioeconomic developments diverge despite shared language and culture. Parties must share institutional development to work together. The authors thoroughly assess cross-border communication sharing impediments by reviewing the policy documents of regional players in knowledge-driven development and development initiatives. Interviews were conducted to understand border knowledge transfer barriers. The article's study of

knowledge-sharing challenges in public-private-academia collaborations is unique. Data sharing in border capital regions have not been studied significantly. The goal is to examine information-sharing issues in innovation-related cooperation for competitive capital regions. The difficulties are examined using knowledge management, information sharing, and knowledge transfer. The empirical study analyses cross-border information exchange barriers by reviewing knowledge-based economic and development policy documents and interviewing elite partners. Knowledge sharing allows for unique interactions between public, private, and academic participants. The results show the importance of understanding the bordering country's capital region's potential, restrictions, and opportunities.

Today, information is a valuable asset that must be used and managed to produce high-quality, cost-effective products and services. This view sees knowledge as an invaluable organisational asset on par with labour, land, and capital. Today's professional consulting organisations perceive themselves as knowledge companies and offer their employees lifelong growth. Organisations might use innovations or informal strategies for information management. Management should evaluate how people use their technologies and tactics. A company must reconcile ethics and technology to stay competitive. Technologies can boost company productivity and information flow. Knowledge governance systems that gather, trade, and apply information boost innovation. In other words, growing knowledge, acquiring information, sharing knowledge, and using skills will increase staff members' capacities and uniqueness. Because it is easy to share new ideas and learn from others, knowledge sharing boosts innovation the most. Sharing knowledge is hindered by the fear of losing control. Many people fear sharing their information will damage their power. The core culture must stress knowledge management operations oversight for long-term success and competitive viability. Organisations should prioritise information sharing to help employees accomplish personal and organisational goals.

Organisations should encourage staff to share internal and external information. Even though many corporations and organisations worldwide have invested in knowledge management, organisations struggle to understand and execute it as a knowledge management system. Many organisations succeed, yet some fail. Various factors might make or break an organisation's knowledge management efforts. Managers must find techniques to reduce project uncertainty before devoting limited resources to a risky area. Information generation, sharing, and affect an organisation's ability to build values, which increases intra-organisational competitiveness. Knowledge development, sharing, and utilisation boost the company's competitiveness. Academics seek organisational framework, leadership, culture, and other factors that support knowledge management. Knowledge management improves intellectual wealth and innovation in knowledge-based institutions like colleges. Researchers and academicians are now studying this issue. Reviewing management knowledge might reveal critical shortcomings. Organisations' largest challenge is the understanding and implementing knowledge management as an integrated system. Knowledge management's quantifiable consequences are important because it is unknown how it affects organisational success. Corporate knowledge management goes beyond identifying factors and implementing strategies that matter. Thus, an integrated and unified knowledge management approach is needed to develop an effective information management system and improve innovation and performance.

In this light, the *International Journal of Intellectual Property Management* solicited submissions for this special issue and, following a peer review process, selected 16 papers whose authors hail from a wide range of countries, including Peru, the USA, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Dubai, Japan, and India.