Cooperation and Competition in a Common Market - Jaime Behar 2000-03-15 The essays included in this book are the result of seven years of research spanning the 1990-1997 period. Most of them have been published in scientific magazines or as chapters of books. To the end of this edition, and in order to avoid repetitions, the original texts have been modified, particularly with regard to the titles and introductions of the chapters. Chapter two reproduces the article "Economic Integration and Intra-Industry Trade: The Case of the Argentine-Brazilian Free Trade Agreement", published in the Journal of Common Markets (vol XXIX, No 5, pp. 527-552, sept. 1991). Chapter three originates from an empirical study prepared for UNIDO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The analytical framework and the preliminary conclusions of that work appeared in a working paper "The MERCOSUR Pattern of Intra-Industry Trade" (RP No 75, Stockholm: LAIS, 1997). Chapter four was published with the title "Plant-size Effects ofTrade: The Case of MERCOSUR Countries" as a chapter of the book Growth Trade and Integration in Latin America (W. Karlsson and A. Malaki (eds.), Stockholm: LAIS, pp. 297-319, 1996). Chapter five in turn corresponds to the article entitled "Measuring the Effects of Economic Integration for the Southern Cone Countries: Industry Simulations of Trade Liberalization" as published in The Developing Economies (Vol. XXXIII, No 1, pp. 1-31, mars 1995). Finally, chapter six is the revised and updated version of the paper presented at the First European Congress of Latin Americanists, which took place at Salamanca, Spain in June 1996.


Children in Cooperation and Competition - Emmy Angelica Berger Pepitone 1980

International Tax Policy - Tsilly Dagan 2017-12-14 Explains why perfecting, rather than curbing, interstate competition would make international taxation both more efficient and more just.

Between Cooperation and Competition - Gordon Adams 2001 This paper examines the prospects for transatlantic cooperation in defence and aerospace industries in Europe, and also the constraints on it.

A Theory of Efficient Cooperation and Competition - Lester G. Telser 1987-09-25 This book looks at competition in a new way. It attack the notion that cooperation always lead to good results and that more competition is better. It also attacks the notion that cooperation is always harmful. An efficient economic equilibrium requires an optimal combination of both cooperation and rivalry. Telser first examines the genesis of certain late nineteenth-century laws that affected competition in the United States. Going on to give new theoretical insights into cooperation and rivalry, he shows when unrestricted competition can lead to an efficient equilibrium, as well as when restrictions on competition can provide for the same. The tensions between these two forces are especially pertinent to the study of innovation—the more costly it is to protect the property rights of ideas, the greater is the reliance on secrecy, and hence, the more likely is the wasteful duplication of results.

Cooperation and Competition Inside Organizations - Anna Maria Henrietta Heilkurin Kiri 2016 This thesis sets out to review the extant research and theory on internal cooperation, referring to simultaneous cooperative and competitive behaviors inside organizations. While representing a field of inquiry that has received less attention than interfirm cooperation, internal cooperation has been studied at multiple organizational levels with studies adopting a variety of theoretical perspectives. However, limited attention has been given to integrating the findings from prior studies and therefore the purpose of this review is to identify important constructs and relations and integrate insights to allow for a more coherent understanding of internal cooperation as a phenomenon that is related to interfirm cooperation but also differs from it. Scholars concerned with internal competition have strived to understand the organizational context that facilitates simultaneous cooperation and competition. Drawing from the extant literature, this review proposes that developing a competitive organizational context involves developing an arrangement of coordination mechanisms, reward systems, culture, and leadership that supports competition. Moreover, while processes related to managing internal competition have not been a central focus of the extant literature, this review proposes a process model of internal cooperation and outlines attractive areas for future research.

Cooperation and Competition: Readings on Mixed-motive Games - John O'Connor 1972

Cooperation and Competition - M. Kiley-Worthington 1998

A Mathematical Treatment of Economic Cooperation and Competition Among Nations, with Nigeria, USA, UK, China, and the Middle East Examples - Ethelbert N. Chukwu 2005-09-30 The book presents a careful mathematical study of Economic Cooperation and Competition among Nations. It appropriates the principles of Supply and Demand and of Rational Expectations to build the dynamic model of the Gross Domestic Products of two groups of nations which are linked up together. The first group consists of Nigeria, the US, the UK and China. The second group is made up of Egypt, the US, Jordan and Israel. The link connecting the four nations of each group is mirrored in the net export function which is broadened to include trade, debts and the inflow or the outflow of wealth from the competing and cooperating nations. This realistic models of the four interacting GDP's, a hereditary differential game of pursuit are validated with historical data from International Financial Statistical Year Book. The Mathematical model is then studied for controllability; from a current initial GDP's a better state can be attained using government and private strategies which are carefully identified. We use regression and differential equation methods to test whether the four countries are competing or cooperating. The consequences of competition or cooperation are explored. Cooperation can be realized and the growth of wealth assured because the system is controllable and we can increase the growth of GDP and then increase the coefficient of cooperation. The outcome may be unbounded growth of wealth for all concerned - the triumph of cooperation. With analogous simple examples the book shows
that sufficiently cooperating systems grow unbounded and competing ones are either bounded at best, or become extinct in finite time. If competition is small, i.e., limited, or regulated the GDP's need not be extinct even after a long time. These results are in contrast with popular opinion which advocate competition over cooperation. The detailed policy implication of the cooperation analysis at one time or the other were advocated by Pope John Paul II, President Clinton and President Bush. The mathematical message is clear: the strategy of cooperation is the best way in an interconnected World. Cooperation triumphs over competition. The same type of analysis allows the book to argue through modeling that prosperity, internal peace and harmony can flourish in Nigeria among the old three regions and the newer six geopolitical regions. The same is true for the four powerful states in the Middle East. Thus the author’s refreshing approach is the “scientific” treatment of cooperation. The two competing capabilities at the gross-domestic product of two groups of nations – Nigeria, the USA, the UK, and China, and the USA, Egypt, Jordan and Israel. Attempts are made to provide “scientific” answers to broad national policies. It allows predictions of growth to be made with some degree of accuracy for up to 4 years. MATLAB and Maple programs in accompanied CD are provided. The author’s individual nations economic models are cited. The dynamics are ordinary and hereditary games of pursuit also cited from the original earlier writings of the author are models of the economic state of each nation – a vector of six things – the gross domestic product (GDP) (y), interest rate R; employment (or unemployment) (L), value of capital stock (k), prices (p), and therefore inflation and cumulative balance of payment (E). Each economic state is isolated except the impact of export function on aggregate demand. The main difference between this earlier contributions and this book is the link and its apparent policy implications and consequences. Key features:

Winning Through Cooperation-Terry Orlick 1978

Approaches to Future Space Cooperation and Competition in a Globalizing World-National Research Council 2009-06-23 Numerous countries and regions now have very active space programs, and the number is increasing. The wide range of capabilities at the gross-domestic product create a plethora of potential partners for cooperative space endeavors, while at the same time heightening competitiveness in the international space arena. This book summarizes a public workshop held in November 2008 for the purpose of reviewing past and present cooperation, coordination, and competition mechanisms for space and Earth science research and space exploration; identifying significant lessons learned; and discussing how those lessons could best be applied in the future, particularly in the areas of cooperation and collaboration. Presentations and initial discussion focused on past and present experiences in international cooperation and competition to identify “lessons learned.” Those lessons learned were then used as the starting point for subsequent discussions on the most effective ways to structure cooperation and competition in space science research and space exploration. The goal of the workshop was not to develop a specific model for future cooperation or coordination, but rather to explore the advantages and disadvantages of various approaches and stimulate further deliberation on this important topic.

Asia's New Multilateralism-Michael J. Green 2009 Traditionally, stability in Asia has relied on America’s bilateral alliances with Japan, Australia, and the Republic of Korea. Yet in recent years, emergent and more active multilateral forums/such as the Six-Party Talks on North Korea and the East Asia Summit/ have taken precedence, engendering both cooperation and competition while reflecting the local concerns of the region. Some are concerned that this process is moving toward less-inclusive, bloc-based “talking shops” and that the future direction and success of these arrangements, along with their implications for global and regional security and prosperity, remain unclear. The fifteen contributors to this volume, all leading scholars in the field, provide national perspectives on regional institutional architecture and their functional challenges. They illuminate areas of cooperation that will move the region toward substantive collaboration, convergence of norms, and strengthened domestic institutions. They also highlight the degree to which institution building in Asia’s region composed of liberal democracies, authoritarian regimes, and autocratic dictatorships has become an arena for competition among major powers and conflicting norms, and assess the future shape of Asian security architecture.

Cooperation and Competition Among Primitive Peoples-Margaret Mead 1937

Games-David Blaigden 2018-11 Prominent public intellectuals offer their expertise on the games that shape aspects of all of our lives.

EU Civil Society-Sara Kalm 2016-04-29 This volume provides a novel and relational sociological approach to the study of EU civil society. It focuses on the interactions and interrelations between civil society actors and the forms of capital that structure the fields and sub-fields of EU civil society, through new and important empirical studies on organized EU civil society.

Changing Cooperation to Competition Disrupts Attitudes and Valence-Jay L. Michaels 2009 With the cessation of cooperation between groups or individuals comes the threat that temporary cooperation transforms into destructive intractable conflict. To better understand how intractable conflicts develop, Liebowitch, Naudoit, Vullicher, Nowak, Bui-Wrzosinska, and Coleman (2008) recently developed a non-linear model of two-actor cooperation-competition incorporating interaction feedback and valence. This study tested their model's predictions by investigating attitude and valence change depending on whether a social exchange was cooperative or competitive. Participants experiencing an exchange that switched from cooperation to competition exhibited greater attitude change than participants in the control or the continuously competitive interaction condition and more valence change than the control or competition switching to cooperation condition. These results support the model's prediction that greater attitude and valence fluctuation manifests in interactions transitioning from cooperation to competition, providing the first verification of the model. These findings offer new insights into how human cooperation and competition evolve over time.

Competition and Cooperation-Mark Arthur May 1937

Does "liquid Geography" Facilitate Cooperation Or Competition-Jewel C. Galbraith 2018 The relationships between cooperation and competition are a central element of geographically defined clusters. This article advances an understanding of the cooperation competition nexus by examining how firms in three regional wine clusters in Australia engage in knowledge exchanges about climate change. The findings suggest that, in the main, firms across all three regions appear to be predominantly engaging in these specific knowledge exchanges within their own narrow sub-clusters. This so-called “liquid geography” is suggestive of a somewhat competitive lock-out posture. However, firms in “elite” sub-clusters appear to be competing more via external knowledge exchanges, albeit perhaps with self-interest in mind. The results also suggest that only with respect to adaptive climate change innovations (as opposed to mitigative innovations) do implementation rates differ. This appears to be advancing firms in elite sub-clusters over all other firms in the regions. Implications are discussed along with future research directions.*-Abstract.

Between Cooperation and Competition-2001

Perspective Taking in Dyadic Interactions-Michael H. Summers 2011 Similar processes between a third person representation and a first person representation may be at work in understanding the limitations of another. These processes may lead to errors in estimating the abilities of another by anchoring those estimates to one’s own abilities. A study designed to test how interactive conditions may mediate these processes. It was hypothesized that, due to an increase in interdependence, an individual would show a higher degree of difference between his or her own abilities and those of another when cooperating, compared to non-interactive conditions. It was also hypothesized that cooperation, due in part to a lack of diffusion of responsibility, would show significantly higher differences than those individuals cooperating. The study included a physical task designed to create conditions of cooperation, competition, and a non-interactive condition between two individuals. One individual in each condition was given weighted gloves to simulate a handicap. Following the interaction, participants estimated the amount of effort it would take for themselves and the amount of effort it would take for the other person to complete a number of simple actions that were designed to interact with the handicap by either being harder to complete, easier to complete, or no difference in effort to complete when wearing the handicap. Results show significant differences in effort between oneself and the other only in relation to being artificially handicapped, with the handicapped individual seeing certain actions as more difficult for themselves while wearing the handicap while the non-handicapped individual sees the same actions as easier for themselves while not wearing the handicap. Also, a marginally significant interaction was observed when being artificially handicapped
Managing Knowledge-Professor of Management and Director at the Institute of Management Georg Von Krogh 1996-12-04 Using both established as well as more recent modes of inquiry, this book sheds new light on an increasingly important dimension of organizational cooperation and competition - that of knowledge and knowledge transfer. Based on research and practice, the book addresses a wide range of issues concerning the management of knowledge, from knowledge transfer between organizations to knowledge management within organizations. Divided into two parts, Managing Knowledge reflects a fundamental conceptual distinction between two world-views. The first part is characterized by representationism, or traditional approaches to viewing knowledge, knowledge transfer and cooperative strategies. The contributors provide a clea

International cooperation and competition in civilian space activities- 1984

Competition and Cooperation for Safety-R. H. Isbrandt 1964

Cooperating on Competition in Transatlantic Economic Relations-C. Damro 2006-10-10 In this in-depth study, Damro explains the creation of a formal cooperative framework for preventing disputes in transatlantic competition policy. The findings suggest that, while regulators remain constrained by domestic institutions, they play an important role in explaining why the cooperative framework is largely a discretionary one.

Studies in Aerospace Law, from Competition to Cooperation-Saligram Bhatt 1974


UNISPACE eighty-two-UNISPACE (2, 1982, Wien) 1983

Turkish-Saudi Relations-Sinem Cengiz 2020-10-31 Are the Middle East’s two heavyweights, Turkey and Saudi Arabia, friends or foes? What are the main drivers behind their rivalry or cooperation? The nature of their relationship has region-wide repercussions, affecting the calculations of both regional and global actors. This book is the first to offer a comprehensive and nuanced examination of the main drivers in the complex relationship between Turkey and Saudi Arabia, focusing on the role of domestic, regional, and international dynamics. Three decades are examined: the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s. Thus a review of the recent history of the relationship outlining the background dynamics goes on to identify the key turning points in the post-2011 Middle East, in which the two states have frequently found themselves on a collision course due to their widely differing domestic, regional, and international agendas.

Learning Together and Alone-David W. Johnson 1991 Grade level: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, k, p, e, i, s, t.

The Complexity of Cooperation: Agent-Based Models of Competition and Collaboration-Robert Axelrod 1997-08-18 Robert Axelrod is widely known for his groundbreaking work in game theory and complexity theory. He is a leader in applying computer modeling to social science problems. His book The Evolution of Cooperation has been hailed as a seminal contribution and has been translated into eight languages since its initial publication. The Complexity of Cooperation is a sequel to that landmark book. It collects seven essays, originally published in a broad range of journals, and adds an extensive new introduction to the collection, along with new prefaces to each essay and a useful new appendix of additional resources. Written in Axelrod's acclaimed, accessible style, this collection serves as an introductory text on complexity theory and computer modeling in the social sciences and as an overview of the current state of the art in the field. The articles move beyond the basic paradigm of the Prisoner’s Dilemma to study a rich set of issues, including how to cope with errors in perception or implementation, how norms emerge, and how new political actors and regions of shared culture can develop. They use the shared methodology of agent-based modeling, a powerful technique that specifies the rules of interaction between individuals and uses computer simulation to discover emergent properties of the social system. The Complexity of Cooperation is essential reading for all social scientists who are interested in issues of cooperation and complexity.

Cooperation Or Competition-Naixin Guo 2020

From Cooperation to Competition - The Future of U.S.-Russian Relations-U. S. Army War College 2015-12-24 Russian aggression in 2014 caught U.S. policy and strategy off guard, forcing reactive measures and reevaluation of the U.S. approach toward Russia. Moscow employed nonlinear methodologies and operated just beneath traditional thresholds of conflict to take full advantage of U.S. and NATO policy and process limitations. In light of this strategic problem, the U.S. Army War College (USAWC), conducted a wargame that revealed four key considerations for future policy and strategy.

Cooperation Or Competition-Don O'Neill 2019

The Future of the Baltic Ports- 2001

Darwin-Ashley Montagu 1952

Cooperation-Allan Combs 1992 In an increasingly interdependent world where once antagonistic societies and economies now exist within a global network, the need to foster and maintain cooperation has never been more vital. Cooperation explores an extraordinary growing awareness of the centrality of cooperation from the perspectives of a variety of disciplines, including biology, ecoscience, psychology, political science, business and economics. The essays question the age-old maxim that our existence is dependent on, and even prosper via competition, and offer keen insight into the far-reaching challenges of this fascinating, uncharted period in world history.

The Use of Air and Outer Space Cooperation and Competition-Chia-Jui Cheng 1998-04-23 The Proceedings of the Conferences on Air and Space Law, organized in Asia by the Asian Institute of Air and Space Law, are establishing themselves as a major source of up-to-date and thought-provoking literature on the latest international developments. The organizers have again succeeded in attracting the most influential and provocative contributors, and their well-edited papers make a significant addition to the worldwide discussions on the vital question of the use of Air and Outer Space.

Competition & Cooperation-Louis Galambos 1966