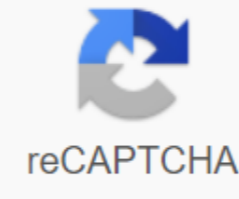




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Maloney Ebook/Pdf Download Frog Music by Emma Donoghue Ebook/Pdf Download Rewind by Catherine Ryan Howard Ebook/Pdf Download Mutually beneficial collusion among competing companies This article is about economic cartels. For other uses, see Cartel (disambiguation). This article requires additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources. Unwarranted material can be challenged and removed. Find sources: Cartel – news · newspaper · book · undergraduate · JSTOR (December 2019) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) Search for cartels in Wiktionary, a free dictionary. The headquarters of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate, Germany (sometimes the most famous cartel in the world), around 1910 the Cartel was a group of independent market participants who colluded with each other to increase their profits and dominate the market. Cartels are usually associations within the same business sphere, and thus rival alliances. Most jurisdictions consider it anti-competitive behavior. Cartel behavior includes pricing, bid rigging, and output reductions. The doctrine in economics that analyzes cartels is cartel theory. Cartels are distinguished from other forms of collusion or anti-competitive organizations such as corporate mergers. Etymology The word cartel comes from the Italian word cartello, meaning paper leaf or plaque. The Italian word became a cartel in Central French, borrowed into English. Its current use in the mexican and Colombian drug trafficking worlds comes from Spanish cartels. In English, the word was originally used for written agreements between warring countries to arrange the treatment and exchange of prisoners. [1] Historical cartels have existed since ancient times. [2] Guilds in medieval Europe, associations of craftsmen or traders of the same trade, had been considered like cartels. [3] Cartels organized in the mining industry these days Age, such as the 1301 salt syndicates in France and Naples, or the 1470 Alaun cartel between the Papal State and Naples. [4] Both unions have a general sales organization for overall production called Societas Communis Vendicionis [Common Sales Society]. Laissez-faire (liberal) economic conditions dominated Europe and North America in the 18th and 19th centuries. Around 1870, cartels first appeared in industries previously in free-market conditions. [5] Although cartels exist in all developed countries economically, the core areas of cartel activity are in central Europe. The German and Austro-Hungarian empires were dubbed cartel lands. [6] Cartels were also widespread in the United States during the robber baron period and industrial trust. [7] The creation of cartels increased globally after World War I. They became a leading form of market organization, especially in Europe and Japan. In the 1930s, authoritarian regimes such as Nazi Germany, Italy under Mussolini, and Spain under Franco used cartels to regulate their corpoist economies. Between the late 19th century and around 1945, the United States was ambivalent about cartels and beliefs. There was a period of opposition to market concentration and tolerance relative to cartels. During World War II, the United States completely turned away from cartels. [8] After 1945, American-promoted market liberalism led to a worldwide ban on cartels, in which cartels continued to be deterred in a growing number of countries and circumstances. Cartel types have many structures and functions. Typology has appeared to distinguish different forms of cartels:[9] Selling or buying cartels unites against cartel customers or suppliers, respectively. The previous type is more frequent than the last. Domestic cartels have only members of one country, while international cartels have members from more than one country. [10] There are complete international cartels made up of all over the world, such as the international steel cartel period between World War I and II. Price cartels are involved in pricing, usually to raise prices for commodities above competitive price levels. The loosest form of price cartels can be identified in collusion tactics, where smaller companies follow the actions of market leaders. Quota cartels distribute market proportional shares to their members. General sales cartels sell their joint output through a central sales agent (in French: *comptoir*). They are also known as syndicates (French: *syndicat industriel*). Territorial cartels distribute market districts for use only by individual participants, who act as monopoly. Submission of cartel control offer given to public tender. They use bid rigging: bidders for tenders approve bid prices. They do not bid in unison, or share returns (These are the people who get a share) and what is ser [11] Technology cartels and patents share knowledge about technology or science within themselves while they restrict information from outside individuals. Cartel conditions bring together contractual requirements - payment and delivery modes, or warranty limits. Cartel standardization applies common standards for products sold or purchased. If a cartel member generates a different type or value than a good one, a conversion factor is applied to calculate the output value of each. Mandatory cartels, also called forced cartels, are established or maintained by external pressure. Voluntary cartels are formed by the free will of their participants. The Survey's effect on hundreds of published economic studies and antitrust authority legal decisions found that the average price increase achieved by cartels in the last 200 years was about 23 percent. Private international cartels (those with participants from two or more countries) had an average price increase of 28 percent, while domestic cartels averaged 18 percent. Less than 10 percent of all cartels in the sample failed to raise market prices. [12] In general, cartel agreements are economically unstable because there is an incentive for members to cheat by selling below the cartel's agreed price or selling more than the cartel's production quota. Many cartels that try to set product prices don't work in the long run. Empirical studies of 20th century cartels have determined that the average duration of cartels found is from 5 to 8 years. [13] Once the cartel breaks down, incentives to form a new cartel return, and the cartel can be reshaped. Publicly known cartels that do not follow this business cycle include, by some accounts, OPEC. Cartels often practice pricing internationally. When an agreement to control prices is sanctioned by a multilateral agreement or protected by national sovereignty, no antitrust action can begin. [14] OPEC countries partially control oil prices, and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) fixed international airfares while the organization was excluding antitrust laws. [16] The Organization that takes research on organizational violations, scholars in economics, sociology, and management have studied cartel organizations. [18] They have noticed the way cartel participants work together to hide their activities from antitrust authorities. Even more than achieving efficiency, participating companies need to ensure that their collective secrets are maintained. [19] It has also been said that the diversity of participants (e.g., the age and size of the company) affects their ability to avoid being detected. [20] Cartel theory versus the concept of antitrust scientific analysis of cartels is based on cartel theory. It was pioneered in 1883 by Austrian economist Friedrich Kleinwächter and at an early stage was developed primarily by German-speaking scholars. [21] These scholars tend to regard cartels as an acceptable part of the economy. At the same time, American lawyers are increasingly turning against trade restrictions, including all cartels. Sherman's actions, which hampered the formation and activity of the cartel, were legalized in the United States in 1890. The American point of view, supported by activists like Thurman Arnold and Harley M. Kilgore, finally prevailed when government policy in Washington could have a greater impact in World War II. Because cartels tend to have an impact on market positions, they are subject to competition law, which is run by the government's competition regulator. Very similar regulations apply to corporate mergers. One entity that holds a monopoly is not considered a cartel but may be penalized through other violations of its monopoly. Before World War II, cartel members could sign contracts that could be enforced in court except in the United States. Before 1945, cartels were tolerated in Europe and specifically promoted as business practices in German-speaking countries. [22] In U.S. v. National Lead Co. et al., the United States Supreme Court recorded individual testimony citing that cartels, in their versatile form, are a combination of producers for the purpose of regulating production and, often, prices, and associations with enterprise agreements or parts of companies that have a common interest thus preventing extreme or unfair competition. [23] Currently, pricing by private entities is illegal under antitrust laws of more than 140 countries. International cartel commodities prosecuted include lysine, citric acid, graphite electrodes, and bulk vitamins. [24] In many countries, the dominant belief is that cartels are opposed to free and fair competition, considered the backbone of political democracy. [25] Maintaining the cartel continues to be more difficult for the cartel. Even if international cartels cannot be regulated as a whole by each country, their individual activities in the domestic market are affected. [26] Unlike other cartels, export cartels are legal in almost all jurisdictions, despite their harmful effects on the affected markets. [27] The example of print equipment company American Type Founders (ATF) explicitly states in the 1923 manual that the goal is to prevent unhealthy competition in the printing industry. Asian Racing Federation: The Asian Racing Federation formed the cartel, documented in the Good Neighbor Policy signed on September 1, 2003. British Valve Association De Beers Federation of Quebec Maple Syrup Producers: Maple syrup cartel which controls the price of maple syrup around the world. It was formed in 1966. So-called OPEC of the maple syrup world The Economist[28] International Rail Makers Association OPEC: As the name suggests, OPEC is organized by sovereign countries. Under traditional legal views, it cannot be held for antitrust enforcement in other jurisdictions under the doctrine of state immunity under public international law. [29] Phoebus Cartel (1925–1955) for the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate: Worldwide, the most famous and well-known cartel of its life span (1893–1945)[30] Seven Sisters (oil company) Swiss Cheese Union: Many trade associations, especially in industries dominated by only a few large corporations, have been accused of being fronts for cartels or facilitating secret meetings among cartel members. The now-malfunctioning Swiss Cheese Union prevented competition across the dairy industry in 20th-century Switzerland. Standard Oil Workers Union: Although cartels are usually considered a group of companies, free-market economist Charles W. Baird regards unions as cartels because they seek to raise labor prices (wages) by preventing competition. Negotiated cartelism is a labor arrangement in which labor prices are held above market clearing levels through union leverage over employers. [31] See also the chair of the Cartel (monument) Drug Cartel Industry Organization Group of Connor Bibliography company, John M.: Private international cartel. Effectiveness, well-being, and anti-cartel enforcement. Purdue University. West Lafayette, Indiana 2003. Terrified, Jeffrey R.: Cartel. In: Geoffrey Jones; Jonathan Zeitlin (ed.): Oxford business history handbook. Oxford: Univ. Press, 2007, p. 268–293. Freyer, Tony A.: Antitrust and global capitalism 1930–2004, New York 2006. Hexner, Ervin, International Steel Cartel, Chapel Hill 1943. Kleinwächter, Friedrich, Die Kartelle. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Organization der Volkswirtschaft, Innsbruck 1883. Leonhardt, Holm Arno: Kartelltheorie und Internationale Beziehungen. 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