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This Management and Organization Review (MOR) special issue on 'Coopetition	13 14
<b>and Innovation in Transforming Economies</b> ' aims to explore key features of the strategic relationship between coopetition and innovation in transforming economies. It is generally accepted that innovation can be a fundamental driver for	14 15 16

differentiation between countries and regional ecologies. We are aware that the need for forging an interactive approach to coopetition and innovation has attracted the collective imagery and the joint attention of researchers,

economic growth, new sources of employment, and dwindling economic disparity.

However, increasingly activities of innovation no longer take place primarily within

the firm but are often the outcome of the overall set of relationships of the firm.

The two phenomena of competition and cooperation have become more and more

inter-related, thus creating new opportunities, affecting innovation and change. This

reality is of special interest in the context of transforming economies' transition

to higher value adding economic growth and development due to, for example,

the specific moderating or mediating role of national cultures and philosophical

inspiration (e.g., Taoism, Confucianism, Hinduism, and Buddhism) in shaping

the coopetitive mindset (Dagnino, Di Guardo, & Padula, 2012) and the potential

executives, and consultants in both transforming and established economies. New journals have been created, new series of workshops, conferences, and seminars have been launched, and novel communities of academics and/or practitioners have been inaugurated and progressively solidified. However, the key topics of interest to the special issue – coopetition and innovation – and their reciprocal interconnections remain empirically underexplored. Interestingly, the two management sub-fields have rather different origins. While coopetition finds its roots in the study of competitive and cooperative interaction and game-theoretic strategic interdependence pioneered by Brandenburger and Nalebuff (1996) and the ying-yang approach (Chen, 2008), the study of innovation originates from Schumpeterian and industrial organization economics inquiry on the impact of the waves of technological change on industry and market structures (Dosi, 1982; Kelly & Kranzburg, 1978). We believe that conjoining research on coopetition and innovation has the potential to significantly enhance our understanding of the phenomenon.

Since only limited efforts have heretofore combined the two research streams in a systematic way and because transforming economies provide a 'natural laboratory' and 'ideal setting' for studying their interactions, this MOR special issue proposes to explore the relationships between coopetition and innovation by thoroughly detecting and delving into their relevant interfaces in the context of transforming economies. We have adequate evidence to believe that fast changing transforming economies create and experience opportunities for spurring boundary-crossing dialogue and discourse on the intersection of the key areas of coopetition and innovation.

In this view, coopetition is considered in a *dual* perspective: (1) it is a setting within which to analyse innovation; and (2) it is a specific strategy (coopetitive strategy – Dagnino & Rocco, 2009) that may turn into a source of innovation (Cassiman, Di Guardo, & Valentini, 2009; Gnyawali & Park, 2011; Ritala & Hurmelinna-Laukkanen, 2013) and, therefore, of value creation and competitive advantage for firms (Barney, 2011; 2012), industries, and society. The MOR special issue seeks to attract and publish a diverse array of empirical and theoretical contributions that significantly add to our understanding of the multiple potential connections between coopetition and innovation in transforming economies.

The assembly of a robust set of papers that collectively examine the interplay between coopetition and innovation will help reveal significant societal changes driven by the co-evolution of coopetitive and competitive dynamics, relevant to the understanding of multiple evolutionary facets of transforming economies. Coopetitive interactions represent more complex inter-connections vis-à-vis standalone traditional competitive and cooperative relationships and, therefore, require dedicated inquiry (Bengtsson & Kock, 2014; Della Corte, & Aria, 2014, 2016), especially when linked to innovation. The guest editors hope that the MOR special issue will contribute to establishing the groundwork for envisioning and designing an array of coopetition techniques and tools that potentially inform the world of management practice in the next decade.

<ul> <li>How do coopetitive settings foster innovation processes?</li> <li>How do technological forces drive the process of coopetition?</li> <li>What are the implications of coopetitive settings on technological advancement and adoption of technological standards?</li> <li>How can firms protect their propriety technologies while innovating in coopetitive settings?</li> <li>How can firms benefit from the pursuit of coopetition strategies?</li> <li>Do coopetition strategies involve both large firms as well as small and medium enterprises?</li> <li>What insights can the cultural perspective offer to the investigation of the interplay between coopetition and innovation?</li> <li>Does coopetition stimulate innovation and the rise of new technologies? Why and how?</li> <li>Does innovation foster coopetitive dynamics? If yes, how?</li> <li>Does coopetition favor the creation of new markets or the transformation of existing markets?</li> <li>Is coopetition more fit to knowledge-based firms? Why?</li> <li>What is the role of coopetition within, between, and among entrepreneurial accelerators (i.e., incubators, business angels, seed-corn funds, and venture capital)?</li> <li>Are there any differences in coopetitive relations between and among small and medium enterprises as well as large firms?</li> <li>How do institutional and environmental conditions favor coopetition within, between, and among foreign and domestic firms?</li> <li>What are the main conceptual proximities and linkages between coopetition and innovation?</li> <li>Can coopetition strategy be a source of competitiveness, value creation and performance? Why is it so?</li> <li>Are multinational corporations in a more favorable position than local firms to innovate while adopting a coopetition strategy?</li> <li>Compared with developed economies, does the nature of coopetition strategy change in some way when applied to transforming economies?</li> <li>Questions about the special issue may be directed to any of the guest editors. Papers for the special issue</li></ul>	Research Questions	73
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