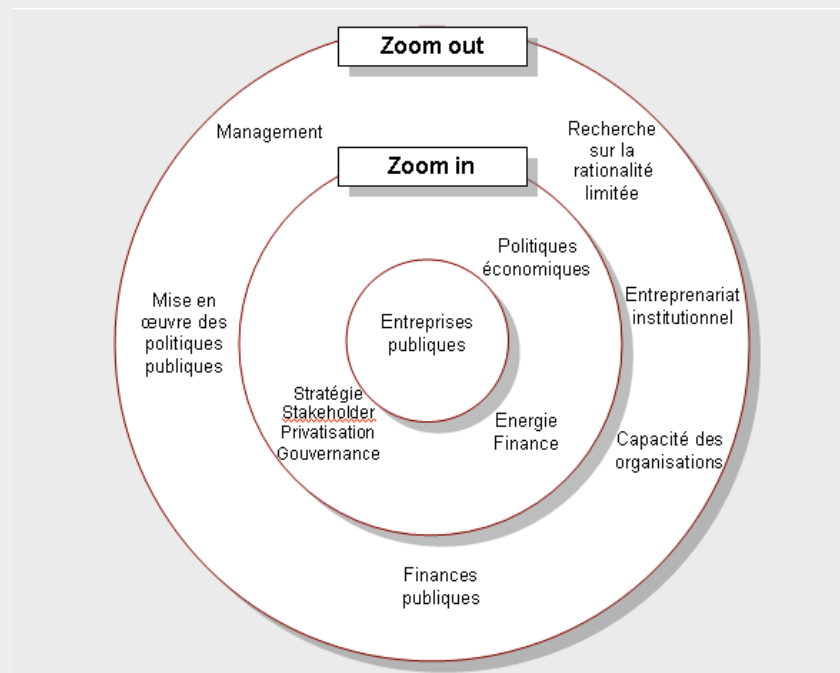




BULLETIN DE VEILLE
Volume 3, No 1
JANVIER 2009



Le Bulletin de veille du CERGO fait connaître diverses perspectives touchant la gouvernance des entreprises publiques et l'intérêt général.

Dans ce numéro, nous vous présentons

- Quelques événements à venir en 2009 ;
- Notre INFO-FLASH sur l'expression « gouvernance intégrée »;
- Une sélection d'articles sur les intérêts de recherche du CERGO.

Bonne lecture!

EVENEMENT A VENIR EN 2009

Titre	COLLOQUE NATIONAL : la gouvernance des régimes de retraite en période de crise financière
Organisateur	Institut sur la gouvernance d'organisations privées et publiques (IGOPP) Régie des rentes du Québec
Dates et lieu	31 mars 2009 – Hôtel Delta à Montréal 2 avril 2009 – Hôtel Delta à Québec
Lien	http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/fr/actualites/2009/2009-03-11.htm
Résumé	<p>Ce colloque réunira des experts dans la supervision des caisses de retraite ou des gestionnaires de petites et moyennes caisses de retraite. Les spécialistes de la Régie feront le point sur les plus récents changements législatifs et expliqueront les attentes de l'organisme dans la conjoncture actuelle. Des membres de comité de retraite viendront de façon pratique apporter leurs témoignages de bonnes pratiques de gouvernance par des solutions concrètes pour résoudre des problèmes actuels ou de leurs réflexions pour répondre aux défis de la crise financière d'aujourd'hui.</p> <p><u>Source : Site Internet de la Régie des rentes du Québec</u></p>

Titre	COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL : Gouvernance locale
Organisateur	Ambassade de France au Vietnam
Dates et lieu	26 et 27 mars 2009 – Hanoi - Vietnam
Lien	http://www.cites-unies-france.org/spip.php?article692 http://www.cites-unies-france.org/IMG/doc/FICHE_EGF - _Gouvernance Locale 03.03.09.doc
Résumé	<p>La gouvernance locale est un échelon stratégique dans la gestion des défis environnementaux, sociaux et économiques. Les coopérations décentralisées, lieux de convergence entre la coopération technique et culturelle dans une visée de gouvernance territoriale, constituent un outil privilégié de développement durable. Le colloque « Gouvernance locale » se propose de réaliser un état des lieux des compétences décentralisées dont disposent les collectivités territoriales vietnamiennes et francophones et de favoriser l'échange d'expériences et de bonnes pratiques.</p> <p>Ce colloque, organisé dans le cadre des ÉtatsGénéraux de la Francophonie, portera sur les questions de la gouvernance des collectivités et de leur développement, avec l'appui des partenariats de coopération décentralisée.</p> <p>Trois tables rondes composeront l'ensemble du colloque : 1) Le développement durable, un enjeu local; 2) La coopération décentralisée : un outil de développement durable; et 3) Francophonie et développement durable</p> <p>Source : Site Internet des cités unies</p>

Titre	COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL : la gouvernance de l'eau dans les Amériques
Organisateur	Observatoire de recherches internationales sur l'eau (ORIE) Centre d'études interaméricaines (CEI) Institut Hydro-Québec en Environnement, développement et société (EDS) en collaboration avec l'Institut québécois des hautes études internationales (HEI)
Dates et lieu	Les 15 et 16 octobre 2009, de 9h à 17h Université Laval, Pavillon Alphonse-Desjardins, Salle Hydro-Québec - Grand Salon
Lien	http://www.hei.ulaval.ca/activies_a_venir/article/5/15-16-octobre-2009-colloque-sur-la-gouvernance-de-leau-dans-les-ameriques/ http://www.hei.ulaval.ca/fileadmin/hei/documents/documents/Centres_de_recherche/Appel_communications_eau_Ameriques.pdf
Résumé	<p>L'objectif de ce colloque est de jeter les bases d'une transformation de la gouvernance et de la gestion de la ressource selon une démarche comparative régionale</p> <p><u>APPEL À COMMUNICATIONS EN COURS</u> : Les propositions de communication pourront s'inscrire dans l'un des quatre thèmes suivants :</p> <p><u>Axe thématique 1</u> La complexité de la gestion de l'eau dans les Amériques <u>Axe thématique 11</u> Développement durable des systèmes d'approvisionnement d'eau <u>Axe thématique 111</u> Les défis de la gouvernance hybride dans les Amériques <u>Axe thématique 1V</u> Les défis pour la coopération internationale dans la gestion de l'eau au XXe siècle dans les Amériques.</p> <p><u>DATES IMPORTANTES</u></p> <p><u>2 mai 2009</u> à 17 heures : date limite de réception des propositions de communication ;</p> <p><u>1^{er} juin 2009</u> : divulgation des intervenants retenus par le Comité de sélection ;</p> <p><u>1^{er} août 2009</u> : transmission des communications par voie électroniques</p> <p><u>Source : Site Internet Institut québécois des hautes études internationales</u></p>

INFO FLASH

De quoi s'agit-il?

Les expressions	« La gouvernance intégrée »
Auteurs	François Gagnon et Denise Kouir
Publication	« Un glossaire annoté des concepts en matière de gouvernance intégrée », Québec : collaboration nationale sur les politiques publiques et la santé ; Institut national de santé publique, Décembre 2008.
Lien	http://www.ccnpps.ca/docs/GouvIntGlossaireFR.pdf
Résumé	<p>« On peut dire d'une initiative qu'elle est de <i>gouvernance intégrée</i> dès que l'on a affaire à une action qui est initiée et développée par une agence publique cherchant à intégrer les actions d'autres acteurs qui agissent sur les mêmes problèmes. Ainsi, peut être qualifiée de gouvernance intégrée toute action de coordination des politiques publiques qui est initiée et développée par une autorité publique et qui est actualisée par des acteurs publics et/ou privés multiples, qu'ils se situent dans plusieurs secteurs et/ou niveaux gouvernementaux et/ou qu'ils agissent à une ou plusieurs échelles différentes.</p> <p>Discussion. La définition retenue ici fait de ce concept le plus général (...), car il désigne potentiellement toutes les initiatives de gouvernance appartenant à la famille de celles que nous traitons dans ce document. Ce concept renvoie potentiellement aussi bien <i>aux initiatives de gestion horizontale ou verticale qu'à celles dites de whole-of-government, de network government, de joined-up government, etc.</i>».</p> <p>Source: www.ccnpps.ca</p>

ARTICLES, LIVRES ET MONOGRAPHIES

ECONOMIE

Titre	Improving sustainability in the financing of large infrastructure projects: what role for leaders?
Auteur	Georg Gaspary
Publication	Corporate Governance, Volume 9, Number 1, 2009, pp. 58-72.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp8-43459-fskuggoj-s27b6a:entitypagenum=24:0:recno=30:resultset=2:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=30:entitycurrecno=30:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>The purpose of this paper is to compare the stringency of different types of public financing institutions' safeguard mechanisms in the financing of large dams in developing countries. It seeks to do so by examining: the institutional strategies and policies currently in place in a set of key public financing institutions; and project-level case studies of dams financed by these institutions and the stringency with which existing policies are applied by the key financing institutions. It aims then to cite the key factors determining why the "safeguard-performance" between these types of financing institutions differs and what the implications are for leaders working to effect improvements in these areas. The study compares the safeguard mechanisms of two types of financing institutions by applying a set of benchmark criteria to both existing strategy and policy documents and to the actual application of those policies at the project level, through correspondence, interviews, and site visits. The study argues that leaders may make a difference on improving the sustainability performance gap in the financing of large dams - with more difficulty in those cases where the current gap is mainly to be explained by "systemic" factors; and arguably with more ease in cases where the current gap is caused mostly by other factors. The study leads to the above findings for the case of public financing institutions and large infrastructure projects (with a focus on dams). To make for greater generalisability of the findings, future research should complement this work by focusing on private financing institutions and on the financing of other types of projects. Large infrastructure projects have massive social and environmental impacts, and public financial institutions have a large stake in determining the sustainability (or otherwise) of these projects. The paper seeks to help make large infrastructure investments more sustainable by providing guidance to leaders as to where and how sustainability aspects could best be integrated in financing decisions for these projects. The value added lies in helping leaders define where sustainability efforts in large infrastructure finance are warranted - and where, conversely, they represent largely wasted</p>

	efforts. Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM
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ECONOMIE ET CRISE FINANCIERE

Titre	Budget Process Reform: Waiting for Godot
Auteur	Paul L. Posner
Publication	Public Administration, Review 69, March/April 2009, pp. 233-244
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-36685-fskqbs2r-hrstbe:entitypagenum=3:0:recno=1:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=1:entitycurrecno=1:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>The unraveling of the budget process described by Irene Rubin will have extraordinary consequences for the long-term budget outlook facing the nation. The retirement of the baby boom generation will prompt unprecedented and unsustainable structural fiscal imbalances for decades to come. Early policy action on the spending and revenue sides of the budget is critical to avert fiscal and economic crisis and to phase in changes in order to avoid precipitous and politically perilous actions in the future. Yet such actions constitute what amounts to a politically unnatural act, as one generation of political leaders is asked to make sacrifices in current policies benefiting future generations. Budget process reforms can serve to highlight the salience of these issues and help deal with the significant political hurdles faced by decision makers in making these intertemporal budgeting trade-offs. Ironically, the need for budget rules and processes has intensified as policy makers have become more vulnerable to polarized political parties, ever more watchful media, and mobilized interest groups. Budget rules and processes can help policy makers cope by protecting their ability to make the hard choices that will be necessary. The pressures for budget process reform will accelerate as the current financial crisis increases near-term budgetary pressures, promoting greater alignment between near-term and long-term fiscal problems.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

Titre	The paradox of thrift
Auteur	Denise Kingsmill
Publication	Management Today, February 2009, p. 24
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-57745-fskr779x-vvvi5:entitypagenum=3:0:recno=2:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=2:entitycurrecno=2:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>Spending less, paying down debts and saving for the rainy day that for some has already arrived is a sensible personal financial strategy in a downturn. And yet this is contrary to how the Government wants people to behave. They're supposed to spend, spend, spend to create demand for goods and services that will keep businesses alive and the economy going. The Paradox of Thrift may be an interesting economic theory but, like many others, it does not take real human behavior into account. It is government's responsibility to act altruistically on behalf of all the people and counter the understandable but dangerous retrenchment by banks, companies and individuals in this crisis with large-scale state spending.</p> <p>Source : ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

ÉCONOMIE /PERSPECTIVE THÉORIQUE

Titre	Trips across the Atlantic: theory and Epistemology in IPE
Auteur	David A. Lake
Publication	Review of International Political Economy, RIPE, Volume 16, Number 1, February 2009, p. 47.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-57745-fskr779x-vvvi5:entitypagenum=3:0:recno=3:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=3:entitycurrecno=3:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>Beginning from the Teaching, Research, and International Politics (TRIP) survey, this paper outlines the most important emerging paradigm in international political economy (IPE), known as open economy politics (OEP). This approach forms the core of the 'American' school of IPE. The paper then contrasts the epistemology of OEP, based on partial equilibrium analysis, with that of the 'British' school of IPE, which favors a more holistic approach. This difference is not captured well in the TRIP survey, nor is it particularly well understood by many proponents of either side. Recognizing the progressive nature of the OEP research program, the essay concludes with a call to bridge but not necessarily to abolish the transatlantic divide.</p> <p>Source : ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

Titre	When is money neutral under flexible exchange rates?
Auteur	Pekka Ahtiala
Publication	International Review of Economics & Finance, Volume 18, Number 2, March 2009, p. 318.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-57745-fskr779x-vvvil5:entitypagenum=3:0:recno=4:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=4:entitycurrno=4:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>The paper studies the conditions for the neutrality of money under flexible exchange rates in an extended real-wage Mundell-Fleming model, with special emphasis on the specification of the behavior functions to correspond to their foundations in closed-economy macrotheory. It is shown that monetary expansion causes output first to decline, to eventually rise above its original level. However, if interest earnings on foreign securities dominate the trade balance in the expression for the exchange rate, monetary expansion leads to an appreciation of the exchange rate, while having an expansionary output effect. Money is neutral in the long run if either the wealth effect or foreign interest payments are abstracted from; if both are abstracted from, it is neutral also in the short run. Short and long-run neutrality results also if wealth consists only of foreign securities. The above responses hold both for net creditors and - with a minor qualification - debtors.</p> <p>Source : ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

Titre	Communitarianism and the Market: A Paradox
Auteur	Irene van Staveren
Publication	Review of Social Economy, Volume 67, Number 1, March 2009, p. 25.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-57745-fskr779x-vvvil5:entitypagenum=3:0:recno=8:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=8:entitycurrno=8:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>Communitarian philosophers understand morality as emerging in communities through the interaction between agents in practices. At first sight, communitarianism seems to provide a suitable perspective for conceptualizing morality in economics, since the economy might be regarded as a sequence of such practices in communities of business, households, and trading. But several well-known communitarians, such as MacIntyre, Anderson, and Etzioni, are rather sceptical about the economy, and in particular markets, as a location of moral behaviour, which leaves us with a paradox: How can economists re-conceptualize</p>

	<p>the dominant theory of markets towards a more morally embedded theory of economic life, using ideas from communitarianism, when at the same time communitarians deny the market as a location of morality? This article will argue, first, that such a sceptical view relies on a false dichotomy between market and morality. The dichotomy is explained by the acceptance by three major communitarian philosophers of a narrow theory of economic behaviour: rational choice theory. Second, the paper shows how three key communitarian ideas may be usefully applied to the understanding of economic behaviour. Third, the work by another communitarian, Walzer, is referred to, in order to show how communitarian thought may be related to progressive economic thought in order to conceptualize the market as a morally embedded institution</p> <p>Source : ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>
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Titre	Virtue and Behavior
Auteur	Jennifer A. Baker
Publication	Review of Social Economy, Volume 67, Number1, March 2009, p. 3.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-57745-fskr779x-vvvi15:entitypagenum=3:0:recno=9:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=9:entitycurrrecno=9:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>This paper supports Amartya Sen's contention that our moral behavior cannot be represented in economic modeling, given the assumptions accepted by most rational choice theorists. In this paper Sen's argument is supplemented by traditional virtue ethics, which can account for how and why "commitment" is counter-preferential. Yet the changes to economic methodology that Sen recommends are rendered unnecessary by a particular innovation in Stoic ethical theory. If the Stoic distinction between indifferent goods and moral goods is invoked, economics can proceed apace, under the assumption that it is the science that handles our behavior in regard to indifferents only.</p> <p>Source : ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

ÉNERGIE

Titre	Transmission Incentive Overhaul
Auteurs	Scott H. Strauss and Jeffrey A. Schwarz
Publication	Public Utilities Fortnightly, Volume 147, Number 2, February 2009, pp. 32-37.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-57745-fskr779x-vvvil5:entitypagenum=26:0:recno=2:resultset=3:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=2:entitycurrrecno=2:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>Since mid-2006, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has responded to a Congressional directive by considering scores of public utility requests for "incentive" rate treatment of new transmission investment. Between September 1 and December 4, 2008, FERC issued nearly a dozen separate incentive rate orders approving requests for hundreds of millions of dollars in incentives. But FERC must confront serious flaws in its emerging policy regarding one category of incentive: return on equity (ROE) incentive adders. The need to delineate when and to what extent ROE adders are appropriate is more urgent than ever. Current transmission plans include billions of dollars in proposed new projects. The Obama Administration has promised to "modernize the grid," while interest groups have called for new facilities to interconnect renewable generation resources. Unless FERC applies more focused guidelines, the ROE incentive regimen will function largely as a windfall for transmission owners and, worse, won't encourage cost-efficient construction and maintenance of transmission systems.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

Titre	Participation in Green Consumer Policies: Deliberative Democracy under Wrong Conditions?
Auteur	Mikael Klintman
Publication	Journal of Consumer Policy, »Volume 32, Number 1, March 2009, pp. 43-57.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-57745-fskr779x-vvvil5:entitypagenum=26:0:recno=1:resultset=3:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=1:entitycurrrecno=1:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>In policy debates about reducing environmental and social harms, political consumerism is often called for by actors from a broad political spectrum. This paper examines traits of deliberative democracy in cases where instruments of political consumerism (eco-labelling, certificates and standards) are developed. The empirical cases are processes surrounding eco-labelled, standardised forestry, food and electricity in Sweden. In green forestry certification, deliberative processes have taken place close to deliberative democracy ideals. Yet, these processes have been made possible because of equal</p>

	<p>power levels, although power, according to deliberative theory, should be irrelevant. In organic food labelling, a smothering consensus climate has enabled deliberation, although such a policy condition is at odds with certain deliberative democracy ideals. In electricity labelling, its deliberative processes were embraced by everyone, although the problem scope was narrowly defined, whilst fundamental problems were not addressed. If deliberative democracy researchers become involved in critical frame reflection in consumer-oriented policy making, changes can be made that help reduce environmental harms and strengthen public engagement in political consumerism.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>
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Titre	A New Direction in Our Energy Future
Auteur	Jim Doyle
Publication	Public Manager, Volume 37, Number 4, Winter 2008-2009, pp. 19-21
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp8-43459-fskuggoj-s27b6a:entitypagenum=3:0:recno=3:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=3:entitycurrno=3:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>Rising prices, increasing dependence on imports, growth in domestic and global energy demand, and mounting concern over how to address climate change while sustaining and enhancing economic growth and job creation pose serious challenges to the Midwest's energy future. The Midwest relies heavily on electricity generated by traditional coal-fired plants and on largely imported petroleum to fuel its agricultural, transportation, and industrial sectors, all of which represent major sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. However, because of its vast base of energy resources, ingenuity, and manufacturing strength, the area has perhaps the greatest potential of any region in North America to transform vulnerabilities into advantages. The emissions trading scheme is expected to include the six GHGs covered by the Kyoto protocol. The region plans to maximize the economic and reliable integration of wind energy, both into the electrical grid and as a resource for energy applications that do not require bulk transmission of electricity. These initiatives are part of the policy mix in the Midwest to influence a change of direction in the energy system.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

Titre	A Record-Setting 20th POWER-GEN International
Auteur	Nancy Spring
Publication	Power Engineering, Volume 113, Number 1, January 2009, pp. 58, 60, 62, 64.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp8-43459-fskuggoj-s27b6a:enttypagenum=3:0:recno=4:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=4:entitycurrrecno=4:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>The global economic crisis dominated the discussion at POWER-GEN International 2008, held December 2-December 4, in Orlando, FL. As the financial markets swung widely on the latest round of unemployment figures or speculation about the incoming Obama administration's energy policies, the effect of the financial turmoil on the power generation sector was the focus of intense debate. The public at large is often ill-informed on exactly what it is that the generation industry does, and Thomas Farrell II, chairman, president and CEO of Dominion, said that the industry bears some of the blame for this. J.M. Bernhard, Jr, chairman, president and CEO of Shaw Group, said nuclear power remains the most tested, cheapest and most reliable way to produce emissions-free energy, adding that factors such as increasing coal prices and a volatile natural gas market only make nuclear energy a more attractive option. Overall, debate at the conference was especially intense on the future of the nuclear renaissance.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

Titre	Cost Function Estimates, Scale Economies and Technological Progress in the Turkish Electricity Generation Sector
Auteur	Ali K. Akkemik
Publication	Energy Policy, Volume 37, Number 1, January 2009, p. 204.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp8-43459-fskuggoj-s27b6a:enttypagenum=3:0:recno=9:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=9:entitycurrrecno=9:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>Turkish electricity sector has undergone significant institutional changes since 1984. The recent developments since 2001 including the setting up of a regulatory agency to undertake the regulation of the sector and increasing participation of private investors in the field of electricity generation are of special interest. This paper estimates cost functions and investigates the degree of scale economies, overinvestment, and technological progress in the Turkish electricity generation sector for the period 1984-2006 using long-run and short-run translog cost functions. Estimations were done for six groups of firms, public and private. The results indicate existence of scale economies throughout</p>

	<p>the period of analysis, hence declining long-run average costs. The paper finds empirical support for the Averch-Johnson effect until 2001, i.e., firms overinvested in an environment where there are excess returns to capital. But this effect was reduced largely after 2002. Technological progress deteriorated slightly from 1984-1993 to 1994-2001 but improved after 2002. Overall, the paper found that regulation of the market under the newly established regulating agency after 2002 was effective and there are potential gains from such regulation.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>
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Titre	Debate: Regulation for a Sustainable Energy System
Auteur	Andree Lee
Publication	Public Money & Management, Volume 28, Number 6, December 2008, p. 33
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp8-43459-fskuggoj-s27b6a:entitypagenum=12:0:recno=11:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=11:entitycurrecno=11:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>The issue of regulation is of huge interest to the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC). Over reliance on one tool is unwise, as is rejecting the potential of others in political discourse. It is against this backdrop that the SDC's examination of how regulators are performing against their sustainable development responsibilities takes place. In its review of Ofgem, SDC evaluated the changes to the policy landscape since Ofgem was created in the early 1990s, and how effectively Ofgem has responded to the growing scientific evidence on climate change. In its report, Lost in Transmission?, SDC made a broad range of recommendations, many of which have been adopted in the UK government's draft Renewable Energy Strategy. The case of Ofgem is just one example of the powerful role the private sector and public service regulators could play in helping the UK to rise to the challenge of creating a low carbon and more sustainable society.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

GOVERNANCE

Titre	Democratizing Pension Funds: Corporate Governance and Accountability
Auteur	Ronald B. Davis
Publication	UBC Press, January 2009, 256 pages
Lien	http://www.amazon.ca/Democratizing-Pension-Funds-Governance-Accountability/dp/0774813989
Résumé	<p>"Ronald Davis has a rare combination of expertise - labour law, corporate law, trust law, securities law, and pension law... His book provides a clear explanation of many important legal concepts from vastly different fields and brings them together in a way that is compelling... It will be read and discussed by many scholars, policymakers, and practitioners not only in Canada and the United States but around the world. - Marleen O'Connor, Stetson University College of Law".</p> <p>Source: Site Internet amazon.ca</p>

Titre	Competing Traditions of governance and Dilemmas of Administrative Accountability : The Case of Denmark
Auteur	Brigitte Poulsen
Publication	Public Administration, Volume 87, Number 1, March 2009, p. 117.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-57745-fskr779x-vvvi15:entitypagenum=17:0:recno=5:resultset=2:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=5:entitycurrecno=5:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>This article offers a study of the changing role of the state in Denmark under the condition of the overall transformation from government to governance with particular emphasis on the corresponding transition from process accountability to performance accountability. It is argued that although new modes of governance have been introduced, and new interpretations of accountability have been proliferated, neither conventional modes of governance nor older interpretations of accountability disappear. Thus, what we see is a co-existence of competing traditions of governance and different and sometimes contradictory interpretations of administrative accountability, which create potential dilemmas and contradictions for the individual civil servant. Employing an interpretative approach to governance and public governance administration, the article analyses the constitution of competing traditions of governance and interpretations of accountability, and the way in which these competing traditions and interpretations lead to accountability dilemmas for the individual civil servant.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

Titre	Scalar Tensions in the Governance of Waste : the Resilience of State Spatial Keynesianism
Auteur	Simin Davoudi
Publication	Journal of Environmental Planning & Management, Volume 52, Number 2, March 2009.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-57745-fskr779x-vvvil5:entitypagenum=17:0:recno=6:resultset=2:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=6:entitycurrecno=6:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>There has been a heightened interest in the 'region' as a key site of economic activities. While regionalisation is often explained as part of the wider process of state scalar strategy in response to global economic restructuring, less attention has been paid to the role of the region in rescaling of environmental governance. This paper aims to fill the gap by drawing on the changing governance of municipal waste planning in the UK. Such a focus demonstrates that key elements of 'spatial Keynesianism' have been carried through, rather than superseded, in 'the new metropolitan reform'. Following a brief summary of the municipal waste problem and the influence of the EU regulatory measures in changing waste policy in the UK, the paper situates the regional institution building for waste planning in its historical and conceptual context. It then discusses the key rationales for regionalisation of waste in order to substantiate the central argument of the paper which is: the resilience of some of the key features of spatial Keynesianism in the new wave of metropolitan reforms. The final part of the paper unpicks the inherent tensions in state rescaling strategy and outlines the key factors that undermine the capacity of the state's reconfigured regional institutions to achieve their prescribed goals.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

Titre	Dimensions and models of contemporary public space management in England
Auteurs	Claudio de Magalhaes and Matthew Carmona
Publication	Journal of Environmental Planning & Management, Volume 52, Number 1, January 2009, p. 111.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp4-57745-fskr779x-vvvil5:entitypagenum=22:0:recno=14:resultset=2:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=14:entitycurrecno=14:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>This article discusses the concept of public space management and its evolution in a context of wider changes to urban governance. Public space management is taken as a sphere of urban governance in which</p>

	<p>conflicting societal demands on, and aspirations for, public space are interpreted through a set of processes and practices. Four interlinked dimensions for public space management are proposed: the co-ordination of interventions; the regulation of uses and conflicts between uses; the definition and deployment of maintenance routines; and investment in public spaces and their services. Within this conceptual framework, the paper looks at recent changes in public space management in England to suggest the emergence of alternative models of management. These are based on the roles ascribed to the state, to private agents and to user organisations, and on different approaches to dealing with the four management dimensions. Although the discussion shows that these models are more than just abstract formulations, and have been used to deal with a variety of public space problems, an important purpose for the paper is to provide an analytical framework through which to examine emergent practices in the management of public space and their potential consequences.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>
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GOVERNANCE / NEW GOVERNANCE

Titre	The Ontology of Public Space: Grounding Governance in Social Reality
Auteur	Camilla Stivers
Publication	American Behavioral Scientist, Volume 52, Number 7, March 2009, p. 1095.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp8-43459-fskuqgoj-s27b6a:entitypagenum=21:0:recno=16:resultset=2:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=16:entitycurrecno=16:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>The "new governance" envisions a network of so-called actors - sometimes organizations, sometimes individuals - which collaborate with each other to accomplish policy goals. But the ontology of this model has been largely unexplored. When examined, its objectivist assumptions obscure network dynamics and render mysterious whatever collaboration manages to occur. These assumptions, it is argued, are not logically or empirically necessary. An alternative ontology, grounded in phenomenology, opens democratic vistas that comport as well or better with empirical reality and provide much stronger support for democratic governance.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL / VALEUR PUBLIQUE

Titre	Creating the Public In Order To Create Public value?
Auteur	John Benington
Publication	International Journal of Public Administration, Volume 32, Number __, February 2009, p. 232.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp5-36004-fsignoc5-uv82ey:entitypagenum=6:0:recno=12:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=12:entitycurrecno=12:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>This paper extends and develops both the theory and the application of the notion of Public Value developed in Moore (1997) <i>Creating Public Value</i>, Harvard University Press, and transposes them into an alternative framework which starts with the public sphere and the collective as the primary units of analysis, rather than with the private market and the individual. The article addresses basic questions about public value, how, by whom and where is it produced, and how can it be measured. It argues that PV often depends upon processes of co-creation with citizens and users at the front-line. It also argues that public value is a contested concept which depends upon a deliberative process within which competing interests and perspectives can be debated. This requires the creation of a well informed "public" with the consciousness and the capability to engage actively in this kind of democratic dialogue.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

Titre	Is Public Value Pluralism Paramount ? The Intrinsic Multiplicity and Hybridity of Public Values
Auteurs	E. der Wal Zeger and E. ThJ van Hout
Publication	International Journal of Public Administration, Volume 32, Number __, February 2009, p. 220
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp5-36004-fsignoc5-uv82ey:entitypagenum=6:0:recno=13:resultset=1:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=13:entitycurrecno=13:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>In current debates on public values too often the assumption is made that unitary conceptions exist of what "public values" are, and that one universal set of classical public core values guides administrative behaviour throughout the public sector. Studies show, however, that it</p>

	<p>is very hard to classify specific values and denote their exact meaning, and, moreover, that some of the classical public values show signs of multiplicity, hybridity, and conflict, both internally and in relation to one another. This article tries to enrich the current debate on public values by aligning the values literature to the literature on multiplicity, hybridity, and competing values. It shows that the plural conceptions that exist with regard to what exactly constitutes public value and public interest have implications for governance strategies, which should take this value pluralism as a starting point.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>
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MANAGEMENT

Titre	Existe-t-il encore des différences entre le travail des managers du public et ceux du privé?
Auteurs	Céline Desmarais et Emmanuel Abord de Chatillon
Publication	Revue française d'administration publique, Numéro 128, 2008, pp. 767-783.
Lien	http://www.cairn.info.tlgprox.telug.quebec.ca/revue-francaise-d-administration-publique-2008-4-p-767.htm?WhatU=secteur%20public&Auteur=&doc=&ID_ARTICLE=RFAP_128_0767 ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF
Résumé	<p>En France, la différence public/privé est à la fois niée par le déploiement de certains outils et démarches de management, mise en exergue par les politiques et les stéréotypes du sens commun et stigmatisée par un discours latent sur le retard français en matière de management public. Face à cette confusion, il a semblé utile de réaliser un constat empirique systématique, afin de déterminer si les pratiques managériales tendent à converger ou non dans les secteurs public et privé. Pour cela, les auteurs s'appuient sur une analyse de la littérature nationale et internationale portant sur les différences public/privé, et ont réalisé une enquête auprès de 908 managers. Leurs résultats montrent que les différences dans les pratiques de ces managers, si elles sont indéniables, semblent relativement limitées. Par ailleurs, elles sont souvent plus fortes au sein de chaque univers qu'entre les deux mondes.</p> <p>Source : CAIRN – Banque de données - TÉLUQ-UQAM</p>

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Titre	The Changing Nature of Public Values in Developing Countries
Auteurs	Ramanie Samaratunge et Nilupama Wijewardena
Publication	International Journal of Public Administration, Volume 32, Number __, February 2009, p. 313.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.uguebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp8-43459-fskuggoj-s27b6a:entitypagenum=16:0:recno=9:resultset=2:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=9:entitycurrecno=9:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>The changing nature of public values has become an important policy debate in the public policy arena in the recent past. Developed countries are already moving forward with Integrated Governance to promote core public values but the building of multifaceted partnerships and the sharing of goal achievements and outcomes advocated by governance is still a novel experience for much of the developing world. This article will explore the skills that civil servants need to add greater value to public service quality and delivery in the new environment of public management in developing countries.</p> <p>Source: ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

PRIVATISATION

Titre	Infrastructure and Public Utilities Privatization in Developing Countries
Auteurs	Emmanuelle Auriol and Pierre M. Picard
Publication	World Bank Economic Review, Volume 23, Number 1, 2009, pp. 77-100.
Lien	http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.uguebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp8-43459-fskuggoj-s27b6a:entitypagenum=28:0:recno=42:resultset=2:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=42:entitycurrecno=42:numrecs=1
Résumé	<p>Should governments in developing countries promote private ownership and deregulated prices in noncompetitive sectors? Or should they run publicly owned firms and regulate prices at the expense of rents to insiders? A theoretical model is used to answer these normative questions. The analysis focuses on the tradeoff between fiscal benefits and consumer surplus during privatization of noncompetitive sectors. Privatization transfers control rights to private interests and eliminates public subsidies, yielding benefits to taxpayers at the cost of increased prices for consumers. In developing countries, where budget constraints are tight, privatization and price liberalization may be optimal for low profitability industries but suboptimal for more profitable industries. And once a market has room for more than one firm, governments may prefer to regulate the industry. Without a credible regulatory agency, regulation is achieved through public ownership.</p> <p>Source : ABI/ INFORM Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

SERVICES PUBLICS

Titre	Pour une définition de la « publicité » par la capacité effective de contrôle : l'exemple des délégations de service public
Auteur	Jean-Noël Chauvey
Publication	Revue française d'administration publique, Numéro 127, 2008, pp. 511-523.
Lien	http://www.cairn.info/tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/revue-francaise-d-administration-publique-2008-3-p-511.htm?WhatU=secteur%20public&Auteur=&doc=N_RFAP_127_0559.htm&ID_ARTICLE=RFAP_127_0511 ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF
Résumé	<p>Les délégations de services publics sont des formes de coopération où les logiques publiques et privées sont très étroitement imbriquées. L'activité déléguée conserve juridiquement son caractère public, et elle reste sous la responsabilité de l'autorité délégante. L'examen des modes de contrôle de ces délégations par les personnes publiques montre toutefois que, trop souvent, ils ne permettent pas une réelle maîtrise des opérations déléguées qui peuvent donc être considérées comme échappant de fait à la sphère publique. Le constat de ces dysfonctionnements, souvent relevés par les juridictions financières, et illustrés dans ce travail par deux études de cas, conduit à proposer une définition de la « publicité » par la capacité effective de contrôle (publicité de fait par opposition à la publicité de droit). Le périmètre public ainsi redéfini apparaît beaucoup plus étroit qu'apprécié à travers le critère juridique. Cette redéfinition soulève diverses interrogations sur le fonctionnement de nos institutions publiques, sur leur mode de gestion des services publics, et met en évidence des besoins de méthodes managériales adaptées aux organisations publiques.</p> <p>Source: CAIRN – Banque de données – TÉLUQ-UQÀM</p>

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