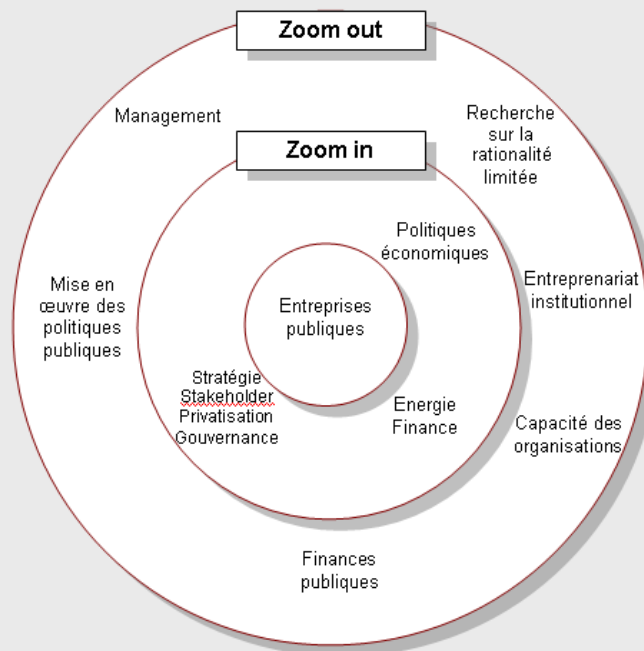


**Centre de recherche sur la gouvernance des entreprises publiques et  
l'intérêt général**



**BULLETIN DE VEILLE**  
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**École nationale d'administration publique**  
**Télé-université de l'université du Québec à Montréal**

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

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- Une revue de presse sur les nationalisations en Bolivie.

Bonne lecture!

## ARTICLES ET MONOGRAPHIES

### ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Publicness of Public Administration</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Udo Pesch</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Administration &amp; Society, Vol. 40, No. 2, April 2008, pg. 170</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=11&amp;did=1458595621&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=9&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209426418&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=11&amp;did=1458595621&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=9&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209426418&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Public administration theory has always struggled to find a clear-cut understanding of the publicness of public administration. There are at least five different approaches to distinguish public from private organizations. A closer examination shows that these five approaches are based on two conceptual versions of the publicness of public administration. The first conceptual version derives its understanding of publicness from "public goods," whereas the second conceptual version involves the publicness of the "public interest." These two versions are derived from two contravening ontological descriptions of publicness that have been developed in modern political theory. Both of these ontological descriptions have to be acknowledged as constitutive for understanding the publicness of public administration: Public administration can be seen as the empirical manifestation of the confrontation of these two meanings, which implies that "public administration" is constituted by an inconsistent conceptual framework.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Les caisses sont vides? Vive les réformes! /</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Romain Gubert</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Point, No. 1833, 3 avril 2008</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="#">Aucun lien disponible</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	Les critiques sur le programme de réformes envisagé par le gouvernement français afin de réduire les dépenses de l'État, notamment en diminuant le nombre de fonctionnaires. <b>Source : Repère / Banque de données de la Télé-université-UQAN</b>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Un nouveau cadre de gouvernance</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Jean-Pierre Beaumont et Dan Saucan</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Routes et transports, Vol. 36, No. 2, 2007 pp. 8-11.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="#">Aucun lien</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	Rappel de la démarche gouvernementale qui a mené à l'adoption de la Loi sur le développement durable qui instaure une nouvelle approche de gouvernance pour l'ensemble des ministères et organismes de l'administration publique; les enjeux environnementaux prioritaires et les défis pour le domaine des transports.  <b>Source : Repère / Banque de données de la Télé-université / UQAM</b>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>La gestion à « haute performance » dans la fonction publique québécoise : pratiques mobilisatrices et cohérentes</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Daniel Beaupré et Julie Cloutier</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Relations industrielles, Vol. 62, No. 3, Été 2007, pp. 516-539</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/016491ar">http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/016491ar</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	Cette recherche qualitative fait ressortir l'existence de modèles de gestion à "haute performance" dans la fonction publique québécoise. Les résultats suggèrent l'existence de deux catégories de pratiques de gestion des ressources humaines (RH) mobilisatrices qui agissent sur l'engagement des salariés à travers des mécanismes distincts: 1) les pratiques liées au partage d'information et à la participation des salariés à la gestion et 2) les autres pratiques de RH (les nouvelles formes d'organisation du travail, la gestion axée sur les résultats et la formation liée à l'emploi) qui influencent les perceptions de justice organisationnelle et de support organisationnel. <b>Source : Repère / Banque de données de la Télé-université - UQAM</b>

## ÉCONOMIE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Economic growth and the environment in Transitional China - an old topic with new perspectives</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Dongyong Zhang, Uma Kambhampati and Stephen Morse</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Journal of International Development, Vol. 19, No. 6, August 2007, pg. 765.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.énap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=16&amp;did=1313895101&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=3&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209424114&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.énap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=16&amp;did=1313895101&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=3&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209424114&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>The feature of the paper is that stakeholders' perceptions of the trade-off were considered. Our results indicate that the low economic performance of ZZAC to some extent resulted in its improved environmental performance. However, other factors like investment in pollution abatement, which is also influenced by the economic performance, have had a positive impact. Finally, our results clearly indicate that the characteristics of the stakeholders, as well as their positions in the local economy, make a significant difference to their perception of trade-offs between economic growth and the environment, which will finally affect environmental policy making in China.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

## ÉNERGIE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Energy consumption and economic growth in Turkey during the past two decades</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Mustafa Balat</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Energy Policy, Vol. 36, No. 1, 2008 pg. 118</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.énap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=5&amp;did=1395961401&amp;SrchMode=2&amp;sid=3&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209422772&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.énap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=5&amp;did=1395961401&amp;SrchMode=2&amp;sid=3&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209422772&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>The Turkish economy has undergone a transformation from agricultural to industrial, enhanced by rapid urbanization, especially after 1982. Turkey's gross national production has grown at an average annual rate of 5% since 1983, ranking it at the top of the OECD countries, although the growth pattern has been uneven. Economic growth in recent years has been associated with the privatization of public enterprises. Turkey's energy demand has risen rapidly as a result of social and economic development. The country's energy consumption has grown considerably since the beginning of the 1980s. The Turkish government encourages foreign and Turkish private sector investors to implement the energy projects and is currently working on a new investment model for the construction of new generation plants to create the additional capacity needed. The Turkish energy sector, with</p>

	<p>its current size of 30 billion US dollars and projected size of 55 billion US dollars by 2015, as well as the fundamental restructuring process it has been going through since 2001, attracts both local and foreign investors. The sector needs an investment amount of approximately 130 billion US dollars by 2020. The aim of the present paper is to investigate the increasing of Turkish energy demand with the growth of the economy and utilization of domestic energy sources and the case of investments and imports in Turkey during the past two decades.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>
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<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Power of Green</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>C. J. Prince</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Chief Executive, No. 232, March 2008, pg. 16.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<p><a href="http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pqdweb?index=24&amp;did=1455170881&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=9&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209426842&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pqdweb?index=24&amp;did=1455170881&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=9&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209426842&amp;clientId=41360</a></p> <p><u>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</u></p>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Green Mountain Energy was more than ahead of the curve -- it was almost ahead of its time. Founded over a decade ago, when ecofriendliness was still widely associated with tree-hugging, the Vermont-based company had a tough slog initially convincing retail customers to purchase renewable electricity. But the fast-growing green economy has been catching up with Green Mountain, much to CEO Paul Thomas's satisfaction, and the company is now ripe for profit in an environmentally conscious age. Should the green movement prove to be more fad than sustainable trend, the popularity of such offerings as carbon offsets, and even renewable energy, could wane with the public's interest in sustainability. But Thomas believes a trifecta of policy drivers will keep demand for its products high. Thomas's big challenge today, aside from getting better access to heavily regulated markets such as California, is getting his message out to customers and changing perceptions that alternative forms of energy are either less reliable than traditional utility offerings or more expensive.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Mixed Nature of Brazilian Policies: Excellent, Dynamic, and Inexplicable</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>SidneyWeintraub</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Issues in International Political Economy, Number101, Mai 2008</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="#">Aucun lien</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p><u>EXTRAIT</u></p> <p>Decision after decision in Brazil's energy policies over the last 10 years have turned out to be remarkably successful. The country's macroeconomic and social policies were less than stellar until the introduction of the <i>Plan Real</i> in 1994, which set the stage for the largely healthy economic situation that exists in Brazil today. Along with other features of the Real Plan (to establish a stable currency, reduce inflation, and get control of the country's fiscal situation), Brazil drastically lowered its import barriers but has since resisted efforts in trade negotiations to reduce them further. The Treaty of Asunción in 1991 establishing Mercosur (the Common Market of the South, consisting of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay) was feted with great fanfare, but the trade provisions of the agreement have largely languished since then.</p> <p><b>Source : IPE, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)</b></p>

## ENTREPRISES PUBLIQUES – PROPRIÉTÉ PUBLIQUE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>State-Owned Enterprise Reform in Post-Mao China</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Kaifeng Yanf</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>International Journal of Public Administration, Vol. 31, No. 1, January 2008, pg. 24</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.énap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=2&amp;did=1410008831&amp;SearchMode=2&amp;sid=5&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209425431&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.énap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=2&amp;did=1410008831&amp;SearchMode=2&amp;sid=5&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209425431&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This article assesses some critical issues concerning China's State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) reform and foresees its future in a broader picture of administrative reform. The first section of the article provides a review of the reform process. The second section discusses the current situations of the SOEs and the reform's implication to such issues as: ownership (privatization), governance, marketization and management. The final section examines some directions for the future reform.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Roles and Performance of State Firms and Non-State Firms in China's Economic Transition</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Shaomin Li, Jun Xia</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>World Development, Vol. 36, No. 1, January 2008, pg. 39.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.énap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=6&amp;did=1398611151&amp;SearchMode=2&amp;sid=3&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209422772&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.énap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=6&amp;did=1398611151&amp;SearchMode=2&amp;sid=3&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209422772&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>It is commonly accepted that state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are inefficient and that non-state firms drive the phenomenal growth in China. However, why SOEs are not dying out and how the non-state firms thrive in a poor institutional environment remain unanswered. We apply the institutional and principal-agent perspectives to explain how firms with different ownerships deploy their resources and formulate strategies to achieve their goals. Using China's industrial census data, we find that SOEs tend to adopt strategies conducive to fulfilling administrative tasks and empire-building, whereas the non-state firms tend to be more profitable in the market. Policy and strategic implications are discussed.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Partial privatization, corporate governance, and the role of state-owned holding companies</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Choon-Yin Sam</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy, Vol. 13, No. 1, February, 2008, p.g. 58</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.énap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=0&amp;did=1402210841&amp;SearchMode=2&amp;sid=2&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209420633&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.énap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=0&amp;did=1402210841&amp;SearchMode=2&amp;sid=2&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209420633&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>The success of privatized firms has been of interest to researchers in economics. In this study, we examine the role of a state-owned holding company (SOH), serving as a monitoring arm of the government to track the performance of the government-linked companies (GLCs). In the case where state assets are partially privatized, the holding company serves as a useful institution to mitigate the agency problem involving the government as the principal and the GLCs as agents. To play this role effectively, the holding company itself must be respected and well governed. In the first part of this paper, a simple framework is presented to put in context the specific role of the SOH and its relationship with the various stakeholders. Next, we turn to a case study, the Temasek Holdings Limited of Singapore, to gain a better understanding of the style of corporate governance of a holding company.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Human Resource Management in State-Owned and Private Enterprises in Indonesia</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Wahyu Sutiyono</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies, Vol. 43, No. 3, December 2007, pg. 377.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pqdweb?index=10&amp;did=1381946351&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=3&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209424114&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pqdweb?index=10&amp;did=1381946351&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=3&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209424114&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This paper compares the management of human resources (HRM) in two large, modern sector business organisations, one state-owned and the other privately owned, in the context of the rapidly deregulated Indonesian economy of the mid-1990s. The two organisations differed greatly in the extent to which HRM was able to underpin the efficient management of the organisation. The findings suggest that firm effectiveness depends significantly on the HRM function, and that the performance of state-owned enterprises tends to suffer as a result of interference in HRM processes by their government owners.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Governance of Public Enterprises: The Quebec Experience</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Luc Bernier et Louis Simard</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, Vol. 78, No. 3, Septembre, 2007, pp. 455-474</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1010783">http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1010783</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Have public enterprises become obsolete policy instruments? Should they be privatized or can their governance be radically transformed so that they could still be used as policy instruments? The world around them has changed and forced governments to move. After a discussion on the arguments in favour of privatization, this article suggests an analysis of three cases in the Canadian province of Quebec. Considering the pressures linked to the liberalization of trade resulting from NAFTA, this article suggests that the governance of public enterprises can be transformed and adapted and that consequently, it is not useful or necessary to privatize them. There is in reality a lot of room in the public enterprise governance to reform them, room that has been neglected over the last decades.</p> <p><b>Source : Site Internet Social Science Research Network</b></p>



## GOUVERNANCE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Why Adopt Codes of Good Governance? A Comparison of Institutional and Efficiency Perspectives</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Alessandro Zattoni and Francesca Cuomo</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Corporate Governance: An International Review, Volume 16, Issue 1, January 2008, Page 1-15</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8683.2008.00661.x">http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8683.2008.00661.x</a>  <b>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</b>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p><b>EXTRAIT</b></p> <p><b>Research Findings/Insights:</b> We collected corporate governance codes developed worldwide at the end of 2005, and classified them according to the country's legal system (common or civil law). Then, we made a comparative analysis of the scope, coverage, and strictness of recommendations of the codes. We tested differences between common law and civil law countries using t-tests and probit models. Our findings suggest that the issuance of codes in civil law countries be prompted more by legitimation reasons than by the determination to improve the governance practices of national companies.</p> <p><b>Theoretical/Academic Implications:</b> The study contributes to enriching our knowledge on the process of reinvention characterizing the diffusion of new practices. Our results are consistent with a symbolic perspective on corporate governance, and support the view that diffusing practices are usually modified or "reinvented" by adopters.</p> <p><b>Practitioner/Policy Implications:</b> Our results support the idea that the characteristics of the national corporate governance system and law explain the main differences among the coverage of codes. This conclusion indicates the existence of a strong interplay between hard and soft law.</p> <p><b>Source : Blackwell Synergy / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Good governance principles for the cultural heritage sector: lessons from international experience</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Robert Shipley and Jason F. Kovacs</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Corporate Governance, Volume 28, Issue 2, 2008, pp. 214-228</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContentItem.do;jsessionid=ED99D5F7D8DB8379D16BAC7D5BFC0DB7?contentType=Article&amp;contentId=1718907">http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContentItem.do;jsessionid=ED99D5F7D8DB8379D16BAC7D5BFC0DB7?contentType=Article&amp;contentId=1718907</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>The collapse of some prominent corporations over the last ten years has been attributed to poor governance. Not-for-profit agencies are now examining their own governance policies and practices in an attempt to prevent the calamities that have plagued the private sector. Because heritage sites, conservation organizations and heritage-based tourism are significant factors in the social life and economies of many countries, the proper management of cultural heritage initiatives is vital. This paper seeks to undertake the development of a set of good governance principles applicable to the oversight and operation of cultural heritage institutions. Design/methodology/approach - The fifth World Parks Congress, in South Africa in 2003, encouraged the development of governance principles for protected areas based on the UNDP document Governance for Sustainable Human Development. Using these standards as a reference for the cultural heritage setting, UNESCO and ICOMOS charters and conventions, along with documents from National Trusts in specific countries are examined with regard to their relevance to good governance. Findings - A set of good governance criteria and principles including legitimacy and voice, direction, performance, accountability, and fairness, is developed. Practical implications - The paper addresses governance issues and principles relevant to non-governmental and public sector governance in the cultural heritage sector. Originality/value - The paper draws on principles of good governance from several international heritage related agencies, trusts and organizations to develop a set of principles that can be recommended for use in the cultural heritage sector.</p> <p><b>Source : EMERALD</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>La gouvernance dans tous ses états</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Claude Laurin</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Gestion, Vol. 31, No. 4, Hiver 2007, p. R24-R30.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<b><a href="#">Aucun lien disponible</a></b>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Les impacts positifs et négatifs de l'actionnariat minoritaire dans la performance économique des entreprises, à la lumière d'une étude comparative des règles de gouvernance en vigueur au groupe Jean Coutu et chez Hollinger International; questionnement sur les aspects politiques de la gouvernance d'entreprise, et les enjeux de son application au secteur public canadien.</p> <p><b>Source : Repère / Banque de données de la Télé-université - UQAM</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Les politiques publiques du risque</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Steve Jacob et Nathalie Schiffino</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Politique et Sociétés, Vol. 26, No. 2-3, 2007, pp. 19-26.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<b><a href="http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/017661ar">http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/017661ar</a></b>
<b>Résumé</b>	<b><u>Aucun résumé disponible</u></b>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Analysing Network Governance of Public Assets</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Shann Turnbull</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Corporate Governance: An International Review 15 (6), November 2007, 1079–1089</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<p><b><a href="http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8683.2007.00632.x?prevSearch=allfield%3A%28GOVERNANCE+OF+PUBLIC+ENTERPRISE%29">http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8683.2007.00632.x?prevSearch=allfield%3A%28GOVERNANCE+OF+PUBLIC+ENTERPRISE%29</a></b></p> <p><b><u>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</u></b></p>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This paper provides a framework for evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of Australian public assets when owned by: (i) a government department, (ii) a State owned corporate body, (iii) private investor's, or (iv) a network of constituents. The framework evaluates the generic characteristics of the four different types of governance architectures by considering their: (i) accountability, (ii) quality of service, (iii) operating costs, (iv) funding (v) cost of finance, and (vi) political outcomes. Network governance introduces distributed: communications, intelligence, decision making, and control which can be used to augment and/or replace the centralised architecture of the other three alternatives. Network governance is identified as a condition precedent for developing self-governance and enriching democracy.</p> <p><b>Source : Blackwell Synergy / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Promise of Governance Theory: beyond codes and best practices</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>John Carver</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Corporate Governance: An International Review, Volume 15, Issue 6, November 2007, 1030-1037.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8683.2007.00628.x">http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8683.2007.00628.x</a> <b>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</b>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Corporate governance exists for one reason and one reason alone: to ensure that shareholders' values, as informed by knowledgeable agency, are transformed into company performance. To the extent a board fails in this, no matter how many other useful things it accomplishes, it has failed. To the extent it succeeds in this, no matter that it accomplishes nothing else, it has succeeded. The worldwide surge of corporate governance codes, while acting to protect investors, does little to enhance the integrity and effectiveness of the governance process itself. Significant improvement in boards' ability to fulfil their roles as shareholders' agents requires going beyond the codes and today's best practices to develop conceptually coherent governance theory.</p> <p><b>Source : Blackwell Synergy / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

## GOVERNANCE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Canadian Corporate Sustainability Reporting – Best Practices 2008</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Stratos</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Stratos, Strategy to Sustainability, 2008</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.stratos-sts.com/page.php?page=27&amp;subpage=48">http://www.stratos-sts.com/page.php?page=27&amp;subpage=48</a>  <b>RAPPORT DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</b> <a href="http://www.stratos-sts.com/publications/Best Practices 2008 Brochure.pdf">http://www.stratos-sts.com/publications/Best Practices 2008 Brochure.pdf</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Best Practices in Canadian Corporate Sustainability Reporting is Stratos' fourth review of corporate sustainability reporting in Canada. It presents the results of research on the uptake of and approaches to sustainability reporting in Canada and presents our review of sustainability reporting at seven leading Canadian companies.</p> <p><b>Source : Site Internet STRATOS</b></p>

Voir résumé en français réalisé par CNW TELBEC

**EXTRAIT**

« Selon l'étude, il est désormais courant pour des entreprises figurant à l'indice composé de la Bourse de Toronto (TSX) de présenter des rapports sur le développement durable, 80 % d'entre elles intégrant de l'information ayant trait à l'environnement ou à des aspects d'ordre socio-économique dans leurs rapports publics. L'étude, qui examinait les principaux rapports publiés par BC Hydro, Enbridge, Syncrude, Suncor, TELUS, TransAlta et Vancity, met en lumière les pratiques exemplaires et les tendances quant à l'importance relative, au recours à des normes de communication, ainsi qu'aux initiatives à l'égard des changements climatiques et des Autochtones :

L'importance relative, un concept qui se précise : Les grandes entreprises canadiennes tentent toujours de mieux cerner le concept et les implications de l'importance relative dans le cadre de la communication d'information sur le développement durable. Les principales sociétés déclarantes évoquent des processus formels, mais ont du mal à fournir suffisamment d'information qui permettrait de bien comprendre la rigueur de leurs systèmes internes. Une importance accrue accordée aux changements climatiques. De plus en plus d'entreprises font état des initiatives qu'elles ont prises pour combattre les changements climatiques, certains chefs de file commençant même à distinguer leurs produits et services en fonction de leur faible impact sur le climat. Une adhésion accrue aux normes internationales : Quarante-cinq pour cent des entreprises déclarantes canadiennes font maintenant référence à la norme internationale reconnue en matière de rapports sur le développement durable, la Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), et plus de 6 % se servent de la nouvelle version G3 de celle-ci. Au Canada, la communication d'information concernant les relations avec les Autochtones est essentielle : Plus de la moitié des entreprises canadiennes qui présentent des rapports sur le développement durable (51 %) abordent la question des relations avec les Autochtones, ce qui reflète l'importance qu'elles accordent à cet enjeu ».

**Source :**

**<http://www.cnw.ca/fr/releases/archive/April2008/16/c4923.html>**

## INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Limits to Public Value, or Rescuing Responsible Government from the Platonic Guardians</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>R.A.W. Rhodes and John Wanna</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Australian Journal of Public Administration, Volume 66, Issue 4, December 2007, pp. 406-421</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8500.2007.00553.x?prevSearch=allfield%3A%28PUBLIC+GOODS+AND+PUBLIC+ENTERPRISE%29">http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8500.2007.00553.x?prevSearch=allfield%3A%28PUBLIC+GOODS+AND+PUBLIC+ENTERPRISE%29</a> <b>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</b>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>In various guises, public value has become extraordinarily popular in recent years. We challenge the relevance and usefulness of the approach in Westminster systems with their dominant hierarchies of control, strong roles for ministers, and tight authorising regimes underpinned by disciplined two-party systems. We start by spelling out the core assumptions behind the public value approach. We identify two key confusions; about public value as theory, and in defining “public managers”. We identify five linked core assumptions in public value: the benign view of large-scale organisations; the primacy of management; the relevance of private sector experience; the downgrading of party politics; and public servants as Platonic guardians. We then focus on the last two assumptions because they are the least applicable in Westminster systems. We defend the ‘primacy of party politics’ and we criticise the notion that public managers should play the role of Platonic guardians deciding the public interest. The final section of the article presents a ‘ladder of public value’ by which to gauge the utility of the approach for public managers in Westminster systems.</p> <p><b>Source : Blackwell Synergy / Banque de données de l’ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Optimal Distribution of Powers in a Federation : A Simple, Unified Framework</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Sanjit Dhami, Ali al-Nowaihi</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Bulletin of Economic Research, Vol. 59, No. 3, July 2007, pg. 197.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pqdweb?index=4&amp;did=1292929711&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=7&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209426034&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pqdweb?index=4&amp;did=1292929711&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=7&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209426034&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>In a federation with <math>n \geq 2</math> regions the relative optimality of five regimes - autarky, centralization, unregulated devolution, regulated devolution and direct democracy - is examined. Public policy consists of redistribution and regional public good provision. Regional incomes are uncertain and correlated. Estimates of the usefulness of regional public goods are uncertain and the federal government's estimates are noisier relative to those of regional governments. The optimality of each regime is influenced by four margins - regional insurance, coarseness of federal information, internalization of spillovers and raiding the</p>

	<p>commons. Regulated devolution is the only regime that is capable of producing the constrained first best level of public goods. Federal insurance under direct democracy can be inadequate relative to that under a utilitarian federal government. An increase in the number of regions allows better risk pooling but also greater opportunities for raiding the commons.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>
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## MANAGEMENT

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Nouvelle publication</b>
<b>Auteu</b>	<b>Collectif</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal, 2008</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<b><a href="http://sej.strategicmanagement.net/">http://sej.strategicmanagement.net/</a></b>
<b>Résumé</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Strategy versus Entrepreneurship</b></li> <li>• <b>Creativity, Imagination and Opportunities</b></li> <li>• <b>Risk and Uncertainty</b></li> <li>• <b>Innovation</b></li> <li>• <b>Change</b></li> <li>• <b>Technology</b></li> <li>• <b>Entrepreneurial Actions, Innovations and Appropriability</b></li> <li>• <b>Behavioral Characteristics of Entrepreneurial Activity</b></li> <li>• <b>Entrepreneurship and Economic Growth</b></li> <li>• <b>Social Role of Entrepreneurship</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Source : Site Internet Wiley InterScience</b></p>

## MANAGEMENT STRATÉGIQUE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Gouvernance et management stratégique. Une nouvelle science morale et politique</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Alain-Charles Martinet</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Revue française de gestion, No 18, 2008, pp. 95-110</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.enap.ca:2290/revue-francaise-de-gestion-2008-3-p-95.htm">http://banques.enap.ca:2290/revue-francaise-de-gestion-2008-3-p-95.htm</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Cet article déconstruit logiquement une telle idée avant de défendre la nécessaire réarticulation d'une gouvernance élargie et du management stratégique, de façon à guider le développement d'une entreprise durable et responsable soucieuse de justice à l'égard des parties prenantes et de respect de l'environnement. Ce champ de recherche ressort alors comme une nouvelle science morale et politique qui ne peut se désintéresser de l'éthique et de la pragmatique.</p> <p><b>Source : Cairn / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

## NOUVEAU MANAGEMENT PUBLIC – NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT (NPM)

<b>Titre</b>	<b>From New Public Management to Public Value: Paradigmatic Change and Managerial Implications</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Janine O'Flynn</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Australian Journal of Public Administration, Volume 66, Issue 3, Page 353-366, Sep 2007</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<p><a href="http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8500.2007.00545.x">http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8500.2007.00545.x</a></p> <p><b>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</b></p>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Both practitioners and scholars are increasingly interested in the idea of public value as a way of understanding government activity, informing policy-making and constructing service delivery. In part this represents a response to the concerns about 'new public management', but it also provides an interesting way of viewing what public sector organisations and public managers actually do. The purpose of this article is to examine this emerging approach by reviewing new public management and contrasting this with a public value paradigm. This provides the basis for a conceptual discussion of differences in approach, but also for pointing to some practical implications for both public sector management and public sector managers.</p> <p><b>Source: Blackwell Synergy / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>



<b>Titre</b>	<b>Revisiting the New Public Management</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>M. Shamsul Haque</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Public Administration Review, Volume 67, Issue 1, Page 179-182, Jan 2007</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2006.00705.5.x">http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2006.00705.5.x</a>  ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF
<b>Résumé</b>	<u>EXTRAIT</u> « Public choice theory is central to the NPM model. According to this theory, voters are guided by economic self-interest, interest groups are rent seeking, politicians are entrepreneurs interested in power and perks, and bureaucrats believe in budget maximization and bureau expansion. Thus, politicians and bureaucrats use their regulatory and distributive powers to offer privileges and services to voters and interest groups in exchange for votes and support, which eventually distorts allocative efficiency (Dibben, Wood, and Roper 2004, 16 – 19). Batley and Larbi cite additional theoretical sources of NPM, such as neoclassical economics, new institutionalism, and principal – agent theory. Neoclassical economic theory stresses market-based individual choice, self-interest, and allocative efficiency. New institutionalism focuses on how to structure institutional rules and norms to facilitate individual self-interest. Principal – agent theory stresses the self-interest of all stakeholders, including principals (citizens) and agents (politicians and bureaucrats) in both the public and private sectors (Batley and Larbi 2004, 32 – 37). From these axioms, it has been argued that governmental reforms are needed in order to use market principles and to outsource public goods and services ». p. 180

## POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

<b>Titre</b>	<b>L'économie du bonheur peut renouveler les politiques publiques</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Lucie Davoine</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Problèmes économiques, No. 2938, 2 janvier 2008, pp. 24-27</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.cee-recherche.fr/fr/doctrav/economie_bonheur_bien_etre_80.pdf">http://www.cee-recherche.fr/fr/doctrav/economie_bonheur_bien_etre_80.pdf</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	L'objet de cet article est d'examiner les questions que soulève l'utilisation de données sur le « bien-être subjectif » pour évaluer les politiques publiques. En termes plus académiques, il s'agit de déterminer dans quelle mesure l'économie du bonheur, en plein essor, peut contribuer à renouveler l'économie du bien-être, qui serait en perte de vitesse pour certains. Pour mieux cerner les enjeux de cette question, la première partie situe l'économie du bonheur et l'économie du bien-être dans l'histoire de la pensée économique. La deuxième partie présente les arguments méthodologiques de l'économie du bonheur, ainsi que sa contribution au renouvellement des recommandations de politiques économiques et de l'économie du bien-être. La dernière partie souligne que le bonheur est un critère utile, mais qu'il ne saurait être le seul critère pour juger les états de la société : si l'économie du bonheur peut éviter une forme de paternalisme ou d'ethnocentrisme, les incertitudes méthodologiques qui l'entourent encore, et les objections de principe nous invitent à ne pas faire du bonheur le seul baromètre de l'action publique.

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Institutionnaliser l'évaluation des politiques publiques: étude comparée des dispositifs en Belgique, en France, en Suisse et aux Pays-Bas</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Mathieu Masse Jolicoeur</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Revue canadienne de science politique. Vol. 40, No. 3, Septembre 2007, pp. 778-781</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="#">Aucun lien</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	Compte rendu de l'ouvrage Institutionnaliser l'évaluation des politiques publiques : étude comparée des dispositifs en Belgique, en France, en Suisse et aux Pays-Bas de S. Jacob.  <b><u>Source : Repère / Banque de données de la Télé-université - UQAM</u></b>

## PRIVATISATION

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Priorities and sequencing in privatization: Evidence from Czech firm panel data</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Nandini Gupta, Jhon C. Ham and Jan Svejnar</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>European Economic Review, Vol. 52, No. 2, February 2008, pg. 183</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1432622491&amp;srchMode=2&amp;sid=6&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209425751&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1432622491&amp;srchMode=2&amp;sid=6&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209425751&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>In this paper we examine the determinants of the sequencing of privatization. We investigate the following competing government objectives: (i) Maximizing efficiency through resource allocation; (ii) maximizing public goodwill from the free transfers of shares to the public; (iii) minimizing political costs; (iv) maximizing efficiency through information gains; and (v) maximizing privatization revenues. Next, we use firm-level data from the Czech Republic to test the competing predictions about the sequencing of privatization. Consistent with the hypotheses of a government priority on revenues and public goodwill, we find strong evidence that more profitable firms were privatized first. The sequencing of privatization is also consistent with maximizing efficiency through information gains. Our results indicate that many empirical studies of the effects of privatization on firm performance suffer from a selection bias.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Government Control of Privatized Firms</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Bernardo Bortolotti and Mara Faccio</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Working Paper Series, Mai 2007</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=536683#PaperDownload">http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=536683#PaperDownload</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>We study the change in government control of privatized firms in OECD countries. Results indicate that governments typically transfer ownership rights without relinquishing proportional control. Control is commonly retained by leveraging state investments through pyramids, dual-class shares, and golden shares. Indeed, at the end of 2000, after the largest privatization wave in history, governments retain control of 62.4% of privatized firms. In civil law countries, governments tend to retain large ownership positions, whereas in common law countries they typically use golden shares. However, when we combine these two mechanisms, we find no association between a country's legal tradition and the extent of government control. Rather, we document more prevalent government influence over privatized firms in countries with proportional electoral rules and with a centralized system of political authority.</p> <p><b>Source : SSRN / Social Science research Network</b></p>

## SERVICES PUBLICS

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Public Service and Motivation: Does Mission Matter?</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Bradley E. Wright</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Public Administration Review, Volume 67 Issue 1, January - February 2007, pp. 54-64</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2006.00696.x">http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2006.00696.x</a> ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This study advances our understanding of employee work motivation and performance in the public sector by reinterpreting the literature on public service motivation within the psychological framework of goal theory. An empirical test of this new framework suggests that goal theory provides a strong theoretical foundation for understanding the independent contributions of task, mission, and public service to employee work motivation and performance. The importance of an organization's mission increases employee work motivation in the public sector by making the job more important, even after controlling for the effect of performance-related extrinsic rewards.</p> <p><b>Source : Blackwell Synergy / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

## SHAREHOLDER / STAKEHOLDERS

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Influence of Ownership on Performance: Stakeholder and Strategic Contingency Perspectives and Strategic</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Keith D. Brothers, Maarten Gelderman and Patrick Arens</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Schmalenbach Business Review : ZFBF, Vol. 59, July 2007, p. 225</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=2&amp;did=1304405401&amp;SearchMode=1&amp;sid=2&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209421370&amp;clientId=41360">http://banques.enap.ca:2283/pgdweb?index=2&amp;did=1304405401&amp;SearchMode=1&amp;sid=2&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1209421370&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>In this paper we extend the corporate governance literature by combining stakeholder and strategic contingency theories to provide an explanation of how owners influence the financial performance of firms. We hypothesize that ownership influences financial performance through three other variables: strategic orientation, organizational structure, and management style. Using LISREL analysis, we find this indirect influence to be significant. We also discuss implications for future research.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The New Shareholder Activists: how can boards create more value? A review of the 9th International Conference on Corporate Governance and Board Leadership, Henley, October 2006</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Bernard Taylor</b>
<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Corporate Governance: An International Review, Volume 15, Issue 6, ,Nov 2007, pp. 1026-1029</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8683.2007.00627.x">http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8683.2007.00627.x</a> <b>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</b>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Research Question/Issue: Given the global diffusion and the relevance of codes of good governance, the aim of this article is to investigate if the main reason behind their proliferation in civil law countries is: (i) the determination to improve the efficiency of the national governance system; or (ii) the will to "legitimize" domestic companies in the global financial market without radically improving the governance practices.</p> <p>Research Findings/Insights: We collected corporate governance codes developed worldwide at the end of 2005, and classified them according to the country's legal system (common or civil law). Then, we made a comparative analysis of the scope, coverage, and strictness of recommendations of the codes. We tested differences between common law and civil law countries using t-tests and probit models. Our findings suggest that the issuance of codes in civil law countries be prompted more by legitimation reasons than by the determination to improve the governance practices of national companies.</p> <p>Theoretical/Academic Implications: The study contributes to enriching our knowledge on the process of reinvention characterizing the diffusion of new practices. Our results are consistent with a symbolic perspective on corporate governance, and support the view that diffusing practices are usually modified or "reinvented" by adopters.</p> <p>Practitioner/Policy Implications: Our results support the idea that the characteristics of the national corporate governance system and law explain the main differences among the coverage of codes. This conclusion indicates the existence of a strong interplay between hard and soft law.</p> <p><b>Source : Blackwell Synergy / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

# ACTUALITÉS DANS LA PRESSE QUOTIDIENNE

En manchettes dans ce numéro :

## *Les nationalisations en Bolivie*

### Articles de journaux :

La Presse,

Monde, Vote d'autonomie à Santa Cruz, La Bolivie sous haute tension, par Philippe Zygel, Agence France-Presse, Dimanche, 4 mai 2008, p. A16.

Le Devoir, Éditorial, La Bolivie à la croisée des chemins, par Denis Langlois, Samedi, 3 mai 2008, p. c5.

La Presse, Monde, Bolivie Morales nationalise, Agence France-Presse, Vendredi, 2 mai 2008, p. A17.

Le Devoir, Le Monde, En bref, La Paz nationalise AFP, Vendredi, 2 mai 2008, p. a5.

## Articles en ligne :

### *Les nationalisations en Bolivie*

#### **LaTribune.fr**

Evo Morales annonce une vague de nationalisations, The Associated Press

Mardi 6 mai 2008

[http://www.latribune.fr/info/Evo-Morales-annonce-une-vague-de-nationalisations-089--AP-BOLIVIE-TELECOM-NATIONALISATION-MORALES-\\$Db=News/News.nsf-\\$Channel=Economie-\\$SubChannel=International](http://www.latribune.fr/info/Evo-Morales-annonce-une-vague-de-nationalisations-089--AP-BOLIVIE-TELECOM-NATIONALISATION-MORALES-$Db=News/News.nsf-$Channel=Economie-$SubChannel=International)

#### **Enerzine.com**

Evo Morales renationalise 4 filiales pétrolières, (AFP La Tribune)

Lundi 5 mai 2008

<http://www.enerzine.com/10/4837+evo-morales-renationalise-4-filiales-petrolieres+.html>

#### **RFI Radio France Internationale**

Bolivie : La Paz nationalise 4 entreprises pétrolières

Vendredi 2 mai 2008

[http://www.rfi.fr/actufr/articles/101/article\\_65709.asp](http://www.rfi.fr/actufr/articles/101/article_65709.asp)

#### **Romandie News**

Bolivie: BP et Shell ne commentent pas les nouvelles mesures de contrôle

BP (AFP), Vendredi 2 mai 2008

<http://www.romandie.com/infos/news2/080502183146.qxbiyldb.asp>

#### **LeFigaro.fr**

La Bolivie nationalise à son tour, par Perrine Créquy,

Vendredi 2 mai 2008

<http://www.lefigaro.fr/societes-etrangees/2008/05/02/04011-20080502ARTFIG00435-la-bolivie-nationalisea-son-tour.php>

#### **Radio-Canada.ca**

Bolivie : Référendum sous haute tension, Radio-Canada.ca

avec Agence France Presse, Samedi 3 mai 2008

<http://www.radio-canada.ca/nouvelles/International/2008/05/03/004-bolivie-referendum.shtml?ref=rss>

#### **NouvelObs.com**

La Bolivie va nationaliser une filiale de Telecom Italia

Reuters, Jeudi 1<sup>er</sup> mai 2008

[http://tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/depeches/medias/20080501.REU4200/la\\_bolivie\\_va\\_nationaliser\\_une\\_filiale\\_de\\_telecom\\_itali.html](http://tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/depeches/medias/20080501.REU4200/la_bolivie_va_nationaliser_une_filiale_de_telecom_itali.html)

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