

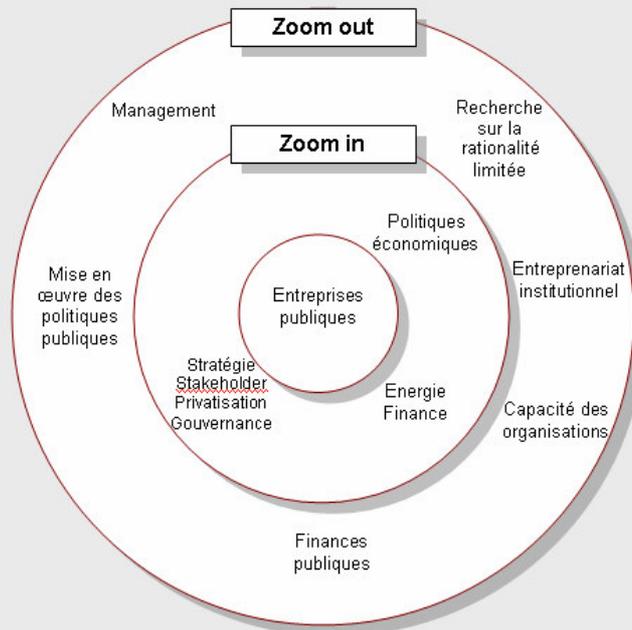
**Centre de recherche sur la gouvernance des entreprises publiques et
l'intérêt général**



BULLETIN DE VEILLE

Volume 2 No 1

22 janvier 2008



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

Le Bulletin de veille du CERGO

Élaboré par le **CERGO**, le **Bulletin de Veille** fait connaître diverses perspectives touchant la gouvernance des entreprises publiques et l'intérêt général.

Dans ce numéro les thèmes abordés sont :

- Les évènements à venir;
- L'administration publique;
- L'économie et l'économie publique,
- L'environnement et l'énergie;
- Les entreprises publiques, la gouvernance et l'intérêt général;
- Le management, le management public et le management stratégique;
- Les politiques publiques
- La privatisation
- Les services publics et le secteur public

- ***Et encore bien d'autres informations!***

ÉVÉNEMENTS A VENIR / SÉMINAIRE ET COLLOQUE

Titre	<p>SÉMINAIRE: “Le Carrefour des sociétés d’État”.</p> <p>Présentation de Luc Bernier, codirecteur du CERGO et professeur à l’Énap, et Louis Côté, directeur de l’Observatoire de l’administration publique et professeur à l’Énap.</p>
Organisateur	CIRIEC Canada
Lieu/Date	<p>Le vendredi 25 janvier 2008 de 10h 30 à 13h 00.</p> <p><u>MONTRÉAL</u> Investissement-Québec Centre du Commerce mondial 393, rue Saint-Jacques ouest Bureau 500</p> <p><u>QUÉBEC</u> Investissement-Québec 1,200, Route de l’église Bureau 500</p> <p><u>NB</u> : La rencontre aura lieu par <u>vidéoconférence</u> dans les locaux d’Investissement-Québec, à Montréal et à Québec.</p>
Informations	<p>Le gouvernement du Québec a procédé l’hiver dernier à une refonte importante du mode de gouvernance des sociétés d’État. Cette réforme est d’autant plus importante que ces entreprises nées de la Révolution tranquille ont, dans certains cas, traversé des crises importantes et dans d’autres, acquis une grande autonomie alors, qu’elles devaient être les instruments d’une politique économique cohérente. Ce séminaire qui fait suite à une recherche par entrevues réalisées autant dans la haute fonction publique que chez les dirigeants des sociétés d’État propose une discussion sur ce que sont devenues ces entreprises publiques, sur la nécessité d’améliorer leur gouvernance, les changements provoqués par la loi et sur le développement éventuel d’un forum de discussion régulier sur le sujet.</p>

Titre	COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL : CIRIEC-Canada, dans le cadre du 76e Congrès de l'ACFAS Les défis de gestion des entreprises de l'économie publique, sociale et coopérative : marchés, parties prenantes et environnement
Organisateur	Comité scientifique Luc Bernier, professeur à l'École nationale d'administration publique (ÉNAP) et codirecteur du Centre de recherche sur la gouvernance des entreprises publiques et l'intérêt général (CERGO); Louis Côté, professeur à l'École nationale d'administration publique (ÉNAP) et directeur de L'Observatoire de l'administration publique; Jean-Marc Fontan, professeur au département de sociologie de l'UQAM et codirecteur de L'Alliance de recherche universités-communautés en économie sociale (ARUC-ÉS) et du Réseau québécois de recherche partenariale en économie sociale (RQRP-ÉS).
Lieu/Date	Centre des congrès de Québec, Québec, 5,6 et 7 mai 2008 (à confirmer)
Lien	http://www.ciriec.uqam.ca/pdf/appel_comm_76econgres.pdf
Informations	Le colloque annuel du CIRIEC propose de faire le point sur les interactions qui prennent place entre les entreprises (qu'elles soient privées, publiques ou sociales), les marchés qu'elles occupent, ainsi que les parties prenantes qui participent à leur gouverne. <u>Les thématiques principales du colloque sont :</u> 1) La redéfinition des entreprises par l'espace public; 2) La redéfinition des marchés par les entreprises; 3) Les espaces de pouvoir et d'action dans l'entreprise. <u>Dates importantes :</u> Retour des avis du Comité scientifique suite au dépôt des propositions de communications le 21 décembre 2007: 18 février 2008 Confirmation des horaires individuels des présentations : 14 mars 2008 Date limite d'inscription à l'ACFAS pour le tarif préférentiel : 31 mars 2008 Date des communications libres : 6 mai en après-midi. <u>Source : Site Internet CIRIEC Canada</u>

ARTICLES ET MONOGRAPHIES

ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE

Titre	Public Administration and Public Management: the principal Agent Perspective
Auteur	Peter Jones
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 3, September 2007, pp. 871-873
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00673.7.x Compte rendu disponible en version PDF
Résumé	<p>Compte rendu de Peter Jones:</p> <p>Public Administration and Public Management: The principal Agent Perspective, by Jan-Erik Lane, Routledge, 2005, ISBN: 0415370159</p> <p>Jan-Erik Lane has produced a series of broadly-scoped books on public administration and public management, as well as a host of other volumes on a wide range of big topics in the social sciences, such as institutions, culture and religion, just to name a few. His books are often characterized by theoretical exposition backed up by examples and evidence. The attraction is that these books can be used both as textbooks on public management courses, where there is dearth of reading with theoretical import, and for academic experts interested in the argument. The other advantage is that he treats formal approaches to public administration seriously, but without going down the road of supporting neo-liberal reforms.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

ECONOMIE

Titre	Noah and Joseph Effects in Government Budgets: Analyzing Long-Term Memory
Auteur	Bryan D. Jones and Christian Breunig
Provenance	Policy Studies Journal, Volume 35, Issue 3, August 2007, pp. 329-348.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1541-0072.2007.00227.x Article disponible en version PDF.
Résumé	<p>This article examines the combined effects of what mathematician Benoit Mandelbrot has termed "Noah" and "Joseph" effects in U.S. national government budgeting. Noah effects, which reference the biblical great flood, are large changes or punctuations, far larger than could be expected given the Gaussian or Normal models that social scientists typically employ. Joseph effects refer to the seven fat and seven lean years that Joseph predicted to the Pharaoh. They are "near cycles" or "runs" in time series that look cyclical, but are not, because they do not occur on a regular, predictable basis.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Policy Studies Journal</p>

ECONOMIE PUBLIQUE

Titre	Un siècle d'histoire des Annales de l'économie publique, sociale et coopérative A Century of History of Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics
Auteur	Geerrkens, Eric
Provenance	Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, Special issue for Journal's Centenary, Vol. 79, Issue 3, September 2008
Lien	http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=1370-4788
Résumé	Article à paraître. Aucun résumé disponible pour l'instant.

Titre	Evolution and Development of Public Economics in Germany
Auteur	Helmult Cox
Provenance	Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, Special issue for Journal's Centenary, Vol. 79, Issue 3, September 2008
Lien	http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=1370-4788
Résumé	Article à paraître. Aucun résumé disponible pour l'instant.

Titre	Champ de réflexion pour l'économie publique, sociale et coopérative Avenues for Reflexion about the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy
Auteur	Benoît Lévesque et Fabienne Fecher
Provenance	Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, Special issue for Journal's Centenary, Vol. 79, Issue 3, September 2008
Lien	http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=1370-4788
Résumé	Article à paraître. Aucun résumé disponible pour l'instant.

Titre	Statistiques des recettes publiques 1965-2006
Auteur	OCDE
Provenance	Site Internet de l'OCDE, Édition 2007
Lien	http://www.oecd.org/document/14/0,3343,fr_2649_201185_39495310_1_1_1_1,00.html
Résumé	<p>Les données sur les recettes des administrations publiques, et sur le produit de la fiscalité en particulier, constituent la base de la plupart des travaux de description des structures économiques et d'analyse économique, et sont de plus en plus utilisées pour les comparaisons internationales. Cette publication annuelle présente un cadre conceptuel dont le but est de définir les recettes publiques devant être assimilées à des impôts et de classer les différentes catégories d'impôts. Elle constitue également un ensemble unique de statistiques fiscales détaillées et comparables au niveau international, utilisant une présentation identique pour tous les pays de l'OCDE depuis 1965.</p> <p>Site Internet de l'OCDE</p>

ÉNERGIE

Titre	Incentive Regulation and the Role of Convexity in Benchmarking Electricity Distribution: Economist versus Engineers
Auteur	Griffel Tatjé E. and K. Kerstens
Provenance	Annals Public and Cooperative Economics, Volume 79, No. 2, June 2008
Lien	Aucun lien
Résumé	Article à paraître

Titre	Un monde de ressources rares
Auteur	Érik Orsenna et le Cercle des économistes
Provenance	Collection Tempus, Janvier 2008
Lien	http://www.enviscope.com/10581-ressources-rarete-croissance-monde.html
Résumé	<p>Le Cercle des Economistes et Erik Orsenna présentent une synthèse des grandes questions économiques et environnementales planétaires. Estimant que l'énergie est la plus menaçante des pénuries, rappelant les effets négatifs des énergies fossiles, ils avancent qu'avec les énergies renouvelables, avec une affectation des énergies fossiles aux usages pour lesquels elles sont les plus pertinentes (transport), il faudra recourir à l'énergie nucléaire pour réaliser le mix énergétique de demain. Il abordent également la question de la question de la nouvelle gouvernance mondiale, avec une réforme du système de l'ONU.</p> <p>Source : Site Internet EnviScope, Le quotidien de l'environnement</p>

Titre	Do Oligopolist Pollute Less ? Evidence from a Restructured Electricity Market
Auteur	Erin T. Mansur
Provenance	The Journal of Industrial Economics, Vol. 55, Iss. 4, Dec. 2007, pg. 661.
Lien	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&did=1397259961&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=2&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1198127491&clientId=41360
Résumé	<p>Electricity restructuring has created the opportunity for producers to exercise market power. Oligopolists increase price by distorting output decisions, causing cross-firm production inefficiencies. This study estimates the environmental implications of production inefficiencies attributed to market power in the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland electricity market. Air pollution fell substantially during 1999, the year in which both electricity restructuring and new environmental regulation took effect. I find that strategic firms reduced their emissions by approximately 20% relative to other firms and their own historic emissions. Next, I compare observed behavior with estimates of production, and therefore emissions, in a competitive market. According to a model of competitive behavior, changing costs explain approximately two-thirds of the observed pollution reductions.</p> <p>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</p>

ENTREPRISES PUBLIQUES – PROPRIÉTÉ PUBLIQUE

Titre	Symposium on Changing Modes of Governance in Public Sector Organizations: Action and Rhetoric
Auteur	Mike Dent, Nicolette Van Gestel and Christine Teelken
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 1, March 2007, pp. 1-8
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00630.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>This symposium grew out of the sub-theme, 'New Modes of Governance in Public Sector Organizations', of the European Group for Organizational Studies (EGOS) Conference held in Ljubljana in July 2004. Our aim was to provide a forum to discuss the policy and practice and the space between in public sector management and governance within Europe.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	Knowledge Sharing in Public Sector Organizations: The Effect of Organizational Characteristics on Interdepartmental Knowledge Sharing
Auteur	Annick Willem and Marc Buelens
Provenance	Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory Advance Access published online on January 4, 2007
Lien	http://jpart.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/mul021v1 Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>Public sector organizations are mainly knowledge-intensive organizations, and to exploit their knowledge, effective knowledge sharing among the different departments is required. This article focus on specific characteristics of public sector organizations that increase or limit interdepartmental knowledge sharing. Three types of organization-specific coordination mechanisms directly influence knowledge sharing between departments. Organizations are also characterized by members' social identification and trust, which in the absence of power games are assumed to create a knowledge-sharing context. Data are collected by a questionnaire survey in the public sector. The sample consists of 358 cooperative episodes between departments in more than 90 different public sector organizations. Structural equation modeling reveals the importance of lateral coordination and trust. The combination of power games and informal coordination seems to be remarkably beneficial for knowledge sharing. Furthermore, compared with other public sector organizations, government institutions have organizational characteristics that are less beneficial for knowledge sharing.</p> <p>Source : Site Internet Oxford Journals</p>

ENVIRONNEMENT

Titre	Motivations for Voluntary Environmental Management
Auteur	Madhu Khanna, Patricia Koss and Cody Jones
Provenance	Policy Studies Journal, Volume 35, Issue 4, November 2007, pp. 751-772.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1541-0072.2007.00246.x Article disponible en version PDF.
Résumé	<p>This article examines the motivations for firms to participate in voluntary environmental programs and to adopt environmental management practices using data gathered from a survey conducted in 2005 of facilities located in Oregon operating in six industrial sectors. It is one of the first studies of voluntary environmental management to include small-, medium-, and large-sized facilities as well as to include both privately and publicly owned facilities. In particular, we examine the effects of both external factors such as regulatory, consumer, and investor pressures, and internal factors such as technical and resource capacity, in influencing voluntary environmental behavior.</p> <p>Source : Site Internet Policy Studies Journal</p>

GOVERNANCE

Titre	Performing Governance: A Partnership Board Dramaturgy
Auteur	Tim Freeman and Edward Peck
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 4, December 2007, pp. 907-929.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00683.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>This paper explores the governance of complex public sector partnerships through a detailed case study of a Joint Commissioning Partnership Board (JCPB) in the South East of England. It argues that a theoretical and empirical focus on the instrumental roles of boards has resulted in an under-appreciation of their symbolic purposes, especially in the context of the governance of inter-organizational relationships. The paper considers the performative dimension of partnership governance, highlighting the role of the symbolic in institutional enactment. Following a brief overview of governance in public sector partnerships, the case study site for the empirical research is introduced. The instrumental and symbolic roles of management boards are considered from a new institutionalist perspective and a dramaturgical analysis of institutional enactment undertaken to explore interplays of the symbolic and instrumental in strategy formation. Some implications for our understanding of the symbolic in partnership governance are discussed.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	Democracy and Governance networks: Compatible or not?
Auteur	Erik-Hans Klin and chris Skelcher
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 3, September 2007, pp. 587-608
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00662.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>This paper investigates the relationship between representative democracy and governance networks at a theoretical level. It does so by offering four conjectures and their implications for theory and practice. The incompatibility conjectures rests on the primacy of politics and sees governance networks as a threat. The complementarity conjecture presents governance networks as a means of enabling greater participation in the policy process and sensitivity in programme implementation. The transitional conjecture posits a wider evolution of governance forms towards network relationships. The instrumental conjecture views governance networks as a powerful means through which dominant interests can achieve their goals. Illustrative implications for theory and practice are identified, in relation to power in the policy process, the public interest, and the role of public managers. The heuristic potential of the conjectures is demonstrated through the identification of an outline research agenda.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	How Policy Networks can Damage democratic Health: A case Study in the Government of Governance
Auteur	John Greenaway, Brian Salter and Stella Hart
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 3, September 2007, pp. 717-738
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00661.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>This article examines a detailed case study of implementation networks in England using the example of the relocation of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, which became a flagship PFI project for the Labour government after 1997. The case study illustrates the workings of the new order of multi-layered governance with both local and national networks from different policy areas interacting. However, it also sheds light on the governance debate and illustrates how in the world of new public management, powerful actors, or policy entrepreneurs, with their own agenda, still have the facility, by exercising power and authority, to shape and determine the policy outputs through implementation networks. It is argued that, whereas policy networks are normally portrayed as enriching and promoting pluralist democratic processes, implementation networks in multi-layered government can also undermine democratic accountability. Four aspects here are pertinent: (1) the degree of central government power; (2) local elite domination; (3) the fragmentation of responsibility; and (4) the dynamics of decision making which facilitates the work of policy entrepreneurs. All these factors illustrate the importance of 'the government of governance' in the British state.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	Street-level Bureaucracy and Public Accountability
Auteur	Peter Hupe and Michael Hill
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 2, June 2007, pp. 279-299.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00650.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>The concept of 'street-level bureaucracy' was coined by Michael Lipsky (1980) as the common denominator for what would become a scholarly theme. Since then his stress on the relative autonomy of professionals has been complemented by the insight that they are working in a micro-network of relations, in varying contexts. The conception of 'governance' adds a particular aspect to this: the multi-dimensional character of a policy system as a nested sequence of decisions. Combining these views casts a different perspective on the ways street-level bureaucrats are held accountable.</p> <p>In this article some axiomatic assumptions are drawn from the existing literature on the theme of street-level bureaucracy and on the conception of governance. Acknowledging variety, and arguing for contextualized research, this results in a rethinking of the issue of accountability at the street level.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	Habermas' Models of Decisionism, Technocracy and Pragmatism in Times of Governance : The Relationship of Public Administration, Politics and Science in the Alcohol Prevention Policies of the Swiss Member States
Auteur	Fritz Sager
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 2, June 2007, pp. 429-447.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00646.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>This article assesses the effects different constellations of science, administration and the political sphere display on the policy process in the field of alcohol prevention policy in the Swiss member states. First, it is argued that Habermas' models of Decisionism, Technocracy, and Pragmatism can be interpreted as distinct modes of governance that take place in today's policy-making and implementation. Second, as for the effects of these different constellations of science, administration and politics, the findings from a written survey of the Swiss cantons reported here imply that a broad and adequate policy design is found in cantons with an alcohol prevention policy that is dominated by administrative actors. Output performance proves to be comparatively higher in cantons with a high influence either of scientific actors or of political actors. In an overall comparison, a combined model of administrative dominance with strong affiliation to the scientific community is shown to prevail against the other models considered.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	Suprational Governance or National Business-As-usuel? The National Administration of Eu Structural Funds in the Netherlands and denmark .
Auteur	K. Yesilkagit and J. Blom-Hansen
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 2, June 2007, pp. 503-524.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00655.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>This article examine how the member states have reacted to this call for a new way of making public policy and argue that the multi-level governance literature and the critics of the multi-level governance framework have not examined implementation structures properly, but have focused on regional influence. This article conduct a comparative analysis of the Dutch and Danish implementations of the European Social Fund and the European Regional Development Fund. They show that Denmark and The Netherlands have been able to absorb EU cohesion policy within already existing national implementation structures of labour market policies and regional development. One central theoretical implication of this article is that the focus of studies of any fundamental re-allocation of power resources in cohesion studies should comprise the entire network of implementation rather than the strategies of its individual component actors.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quaterly</p>

Titre	New Modes of Governance in Italy and the Netherlands: the Case of Activation Policies
Auteur	Vando Borghi and Rik Van Berkel
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 1, March 2007, pp. 83-101
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00635.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>This article discusses the growing importance of operational reforms in the context of welfare state transformation processes, and the role that principles of new governance play in shaping these reforms. It focuses specifically on one social policy area considered crucial in reforming welfare states: the provision of activation services that aim at increasing the employability and labour-market participation of people dependent on benefits or social assistance. The article argues that besides the reforms of the programmatic aspects of social policies and social services (formal policy reforms), reforms of the way in which policies and services are organized, administered and delivered (operational policy reforms) have received increasing attention as a 'second strand' of welfare state reforms. It illustrates this by analysing and comparing reforms of the provision of activation services in two European countries: Italy and The Netherlands. The article not only reveals the growing emphasis in both countries on operational policy reforms which are to an important degree inspired by principles of new governance, but also shows significant similarities and differences in their concrete manifestations, which could be interpreted as pointing out processes of 'path-dependent convergence'.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quaterly</p>

Titre	Governing as Governance
Auteur	Henrik Paul Bang
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 1, March 2007, pp. 227-231.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00642.1.x <u>Compte rendu disponible en format PDF</u>
Résumé	<p>Compte rendu d'Henrik Paul Bang Governing as Governance, Edited by Jan Kooiman, 249 pages. In Part I, the book sets out to discuss the concept of interaction in relation to the increasing complexity, dynamics and diversity of modern society. These things, as the author makes clear, contribute to the growing interplay between state, market and civil society. Kooiman introduces a structuration model incorporating both intentional action and its unintended and unacknowledged conditions (structure). Part II is about the key elements of governance, in the shape of governing images, governing instrumentation and the act of governing. Governing instrumentation is discussed by connecting the intentional level of governing interactions, which consists of the selection and use of instruments, with their structural component, which comprise the resources they can be drawn from.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL / BIEN COMMUN

Titre	Evaluating Gains from Mergers in a Non-Parametric Public Good Model of Police services
Auteur	Richard Simper and Thomas Weyman-Jones
Provenance	Annals Public and Cooperative Economics, Volume 79, No 1, March 2008.
Lien	Aucun lien
Résumé	Article à paraître

Titre	Self-Regulation within the Regulatory State Towards a new regulatory Paradigm?
Auteur	Ian Bartle and Peter Vass
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 4, December 2007, pp. 885-905
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00684.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>This paper examines the relationship between the state and self-regulation in the context of the challenge of meeting public interest objectives. It draws on research on the policy and practice of self-regulation in recent years in Britain. The paper argues that the institutions, processes and mechanisms of the modern regulatory state and the 'better regulation' agenda in Britain, notably those that aim to foster transparency and accountability, can assist in the achievement of public interest objectives in self-regulatory schemes. We conclude that a 'new regulatory paradigm' can be put forward which involves a form of regulatory 'subsidiarity', whereby the achievement of regulatory outcomes can be delegated downwards to the regulated organizations and self-regulatory bodies while being offset by increasing public regulatory oversight based on systems of accountability and transparency.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	The Limits of Competition Law: Markets and Public Services
Auteur	Colin Scott
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 1, March 2007, pp. 237-239.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00642_5.x <u>Compte rendu disponible en format PDF</u>
Résumé	<p>Compte rendu de Colin Scott The Limits of Competition Law: Market and Public Services, Edited by Tony Prosser, 2005, 262 pages.</p> <p>The book offers an immensely clear doctrinal exposition of evolving principles and tensions. Prosser underpins this analysis with a deep understanding of competing normative theories and the relative emphasis given to markets and state apparatuses in the distribution of societies' resources. He demonstrates profound scepticism towards a 'faith in markets' position, and uses this to support his view that the complete dependence on the market is undesirable. He offers a doctrinal analysis which suggests that such an approach is inconsistent with the legal position in all three of the states examined. A key difference between the UK and France is that the distributional aims of British policy were, for much of the twentieth century, carried out through bureaucratic and political decision making, rather than through the application of law, whereas in the French case there emerged a doctrine of 'service public', under which public services were conceived of as entitlements rather than matters of political or administrative discretion. Prosser investigates these differences well, and examines the implications in terms of the reception of EC Law.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

MANAGEMENT

Titre	The Multisectoral Trilemma of Network Management
Auteur	Joaquin Herranz, Jr.
Provenance	Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory Advance Access originally published online on March 3, 2007 Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory 2008 18(1):1-31
Lien	http://jpart.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/18/1/1 Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	This article presents an analysis of different network coordination strategies. The article extends network management scholarship by integrating sector-based differences within a theoretical framework encompassing extant conceptions of network management. Even as the emergent field of network management scholarship advances, current research tends to generalize network management approaches based on assumptions that organizations behave similarly within a network regardless of whether the organizations are governmental, nonprofit, or commercial. Consequently, existing research does not fully account for whether sector-based differences have implications for network management. This article provides evidence that sector-based differences within a network matter because the differences provide strategic opportunities and constraints for managers involved in coordinating mixedsector networks. that managers may consider in coordinating multisectoral networks. Source : Site Internet Oxford Journals

Titre	Managerial Turnover and Strategic Change
Auteur	Dirk Sliwka
Provenance	Management Science, Vol. 53, Iss. 11, Nov. 2007, pg. 1675.
Lien	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=3&did=1393441481&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=2&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1198127536&clientId=41360
Résumé	The connection between strategic change and managerial turnover is studied within a model where managers decide on a firm's strategy. Managers as well as firm owners care for the long-term success of a company, but managers are also interested in their own reputation. Due to reputational concerns, managers are reluctant to alter strategic decisions they themselves made in the past even when internal accounting information indicates that they should do so. It is shown that it may well be optimal in some cases to dismiss managers of higher ability while someone less talented may be kept in office when strategic change has to be enforced. Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP

MANAGEMENT PUBLIC

Titre	Public Management: Old and new
Auteur	Chris Painter
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 4, December 2007, pp. 1175-1177
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00689_11.x Compte rendu disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>Compte rendu de Chris Painter :</p> <p>Public management Old and New, de Laurence E. Lynn Jr., Routledge, 2006, 210 pp, ISBN: 0415287308</p> <p>This book provides a further addition to the considerable body of comparative academic literature now sceptical of the contention that the contemporary managerialist/reinventing government/modernisation movements constitute a globally convergent paradigm. The pivotal intellectual stance of the book is 'institutionalist', with its emphasis on the durability of national traditions, notwithstanding occasional discontinuities in change processes: "punctuations"...cannot obscure the fundamental path dependence of national administrative development..." (p. 16). The added dimension is the broad historical scope of this work, signified by an opening table on milestones in the history of public management from antiquity to the modern day. This underlines the unifying thesis that the old and the new are intimately interrelated, justifying a detailed exposition of the paths of national institutional development: 'To imagine that such institutions can be overturned in a generation is an unwarranted conceit' (p.3). Lynn therefore examines institutional evolution in France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, a selection of countries deemed appropriate to a demonstration of the reality of reforming differentiation rather than convergence.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	Public Management Reform in The UK and Its Consequences for Professional Organization: A Comparative Analysis
Auteur	Stephen Ackroyd, Ian Kirkpatrick and Richard M. Walker
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 1, March 2007, pp. 9-26
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00631.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>It is often assumed in the literature on public management reforms that radical changes in values, work and organization have occurred or are under way. In this paper our aim is to raise questions about this account. Focusing on three services in the UK, each dominated by organized professions – health care, housing, and social services – significant variations in the effectiveness of reforms are noted. The available research also suggests that these outcomes have been inversely proportional to the efforts expended on introducing new management practices. The most radical changes have been in housing, where, paradoxically, successive UK governments focused least attention. By</p>

	<p>contrast, in health and social services, management restructuring has been less effective, despite the greater resources devoted to it. This variation is attributed to professional values and institutions, against which reforms were directed, and the extent to which different groups became locked either into strategies of resistance or accommodation.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>
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Titre	Public Management and Politics: Senior Bureaucrats in France
Auteur	Luc Rouban
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 2, June 2007, pp. 473-501
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00644.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>Why is new public management reform so difficult to implement in France? In order to answer this question, this article examines the changes that have affected the higher civil service since the late 1970s. Decision-making networks have been considerably politicized, and public policies are now largely devised by ministerial cabinets staffs. Simultaneously, the tasks of career senior civil servants are increasingly technical and specialized. The management reforms undertaken since 2002 by an economically liberal government might have offered senior bureaucrats the opportunity to regain a more active professional role, but the reforms run counter to their political culture, since the large majority of them still share a leftwing political ideology. Reformers seem to have no other choice than to change the institutional system in order to resolve this contradiction.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	Staff Participation and Public Management Reform: Some international Comparisons
Auteur	Hamish Mathieson
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 2, June 2007, pp. 545-547.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00656_2.x Compte rendu disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>Compte rendu d' Hamish Mathieson</p> <p>Staff participation and Public Management Reform: Some international Comparisons, David Farnham, Annie Hondeghem and Sylvia Horton, Palgrave Macmillan, 2005, 339 pages.</p> <p>Over the past 20 years there has been a substantial growth in the academic literature in the field of public management reform and in the area of employee participation and involvement. Yet, there has been relatively little 'cross-over' between the two domains. This is not to say that scholars investigating the effects of public service restructuring have neglected the people-management dimension. In the preface to this book, the authors point to studies of recruitment, reward, appraisal, training, disciplinary and redundancy practice, as it has affected public officials in the context of reform. But the relative</p>

shortage of studies of staff participation, defined in terms of 'indirect' power-based arrangements focused on involvement in policy decisions and 'direct' management-driven initiatives geared to securing individual employee commitment to organizational goals, provides the rationale for this book. Its objectives are, by means of an examination of structures and processes of indirect and direct staff participation in the civil services of 12 liberal democracies with market economies in North America, Europe and New Zealand, to discover how public management reforms have been influenced by staff participation and in turn how reforms affect staff participation.

Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quaterly

MANAGEMENT STRATÉGIQUE

Titre	Strategic management: a tool for public management?
Auteur	Anne Drumaux and Christophe Goethals
Provenance	The International Journal of Public Sector management, Vol. 20, Iss. 7, 2007, pg. 638.
Lien	http://proquest.umi.com/pgdweb?index=0&did=1373512581&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=2&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1198127534&clientId=41360
Résumé	<p>The aim of this contribution is to propose a first overview of the strategic plans in the Belgian Federal Administration and to analyse the process of strategic planning itself. In the first part, the strategic plans are analysed in order to understand the intentions regarding various public policies. A content analysis will be provided in order to propose a typology or at least a comprehensive framework of the intentions. In the second part, the strategic process itself is investigated more into details on the basis of interviews of the presidents of the Federal Public Services. Three models characterize the management plans in Belgian federal administration: external polarization, internal polarization and balanced polarisation. Furthermore, the survey carried out confirms the existence of some effective behaviours of public top managers related to the nature of the public sector and to specific constraints. This result is fully coherent with behavioural assumptions formulated by a contextual model of strategic management. All these elements assess the possible divergence between the intentional strategy and the emergent strategies that would result from a more flexible behaviour. The result of this research implies that "ideal" competences of public managers might differ from those requested for a private manager, especially regarding decision making (more incremental) and authority (more influential).</p> <p>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</p>

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Titre	When Does Cooperation Improve Public Policy Implementation?
Auteur	Martin Lundin
Provenance	Policy Studies Journal, Volume 35, Issue 4, November 2007, pp. 629-652.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1541-0072.2007.00240.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>Interorganizational cooperation is often considered valuable in the public sector. However, in this article it is suggested that the impact of cooperation on public policy implementation is dependent on the type of policy being carried out. It is argued that complex policies are more effectively put into practice if agencies cooperate a lot, whereas less difficult tasks are handled just as well without interorganizational cooperation. Thus, two policies within the Swedish active labor market policy are examined. The empirical test focuses on the cooperation between Public Employment Service offices and municipal labor market administrations. In agreement with the hypothesis, the findings suggest that policy matters. The implementation of one of the policies—the complex policy—is enhanced if cooperation between agencies increase. On the other hand, cooperation does not improve implementation of the less complex task. The study is based on quantitative data.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Policy Studies Journal</p>

Titre	Stability and Change in Public Policy: A Longitudinal Study of Comparative Subsystem Dynamics
Auteur	Peter B. Mortensen
Provenance	Policy Studies Journal, Volume 35, Issue 3, August 2007, pp. 373-394.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1541-0072.2007.00229.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	<p>This article shows how particular subsystem characteristics affect the magnitude and frequency of policy punctuations. Despite very similar starting points, the two subsystems have experienced radically different policy evolutions since they were created back in 1948 and 1949. The explanation, it is argued, is to be found in a combination of Baumgartner and Jones' model of issue definitions and conflict expansion on the one hand, and some particular institutional differences in the foundation of the two subsystems on the other. Hence, the aim of the article is to demonstrate that in a long-term perspective, certain institutional choices not only enhance stability but also increase the likelihood of future conflict expansions and policy punctuations, given the dynamic model of the policymaking process provided by Baumgartner and Jones.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Policies Studies Journal</p>

Titre	Voluntary Approaches to Environmental Problems: Exploring the Rise of Nontraditional Public Policy
Auteur	Dorothy M. Daley
Provenance	Policy Studies Journal, Volume 35, Issue 2, May 2007, pp. 165-180
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1541-0072.2007.00214.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	Government reliance on voluntary programs represents a significant shift in public policy: moving from command and control regulations to market based mechanisms. This article explores the determinants of Voluntary Remediation Programs (VRPs) in the American States. During the 1980s and 1990s, 44 states adopted VRPs to facilitate remediation of existing hazardous waste sites. Relying on diffusion of innovation theory, I develop a model of state policy adoption that explores the influence of internal state political and economic factors, as well as testing the influence of regional and top-down diffusion forces. I utilize a discrete-time event history approach to test this model. The results indicate that state policymaking is responsive to interest group pressure and the pace of cleanup at hazardous waste sites. Source: Site Internet Policies Studies Journal

PRIVATISATION

Titre	Privatisation and Liberalisation ; Cost and Benefits in the Presence of Wage-bargaining
Auteur	S. Grönblom and J. Willner
Provenance	Annals Public and Cooperative Economics, Volume 79, No. 2, June 2008.
Lien	Aucun lien
Résumé	Article à paraître

Titre	Privatisation or re - nationalisation in Russia? - Strengthening strategic government policies within the economy
Auteur	Peeter Vahtra, Kari Ljuhto and Harri Lorentz
Provenance	Journal for East European Management, Vol 12, Iss. 4, 2007, pg, 273.
Lien	http://proquest.umi.com/pgdweb?index=0&did=1390895921&SrcMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=4&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1198127498&clientId=41360
Résumé	This article provide three company cases with subsequent discussion on ownership, control, and corporate governance in Russia, given the increasing state leverage in the country's industrial sector. Aimed at facilitating discussion among policy makers, investors, and academics alike, we finally offer an insight into strategic dimensions of the Russian enterprise sector by developing a matrix of strategic government policies within the Russian industry. Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP

SERVICES PUBLICS / SECTEUR PUBLIC

Titre	An alternative to the market The social, political and economic role of public services in Europe. Brief report
Auteur	ETUI-REHS, EPSU, SALTSA, Brussels, November 19-20, 2007
Provenance	Site Internet ETUI-REHS Research, Education, Health & Safety
Lien	http://www.etui-rehs.org/research/Events/Current-events/Workshop-and-conference-An-alternative-to-the-market-Brussels-19-20-Novembre-2007 Rapport disponible en format PDF
Résumé	Rapport abrégé des principaux débats dans le cadre des plénières consacrées à diverses thématiques touchant les services publics, la privatisation, les relations industrielles et l'économie européenne.

Titre	Truth in Government and the Politicization of Public Service Advice
Auteur	Richard Mulgan
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, issue 3, September 2007, pp. 569-586
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00663.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	Recent controversies over intelligence in Iraq, to give one example, have raised problems about the politicization of official advice from government, particularly what we are led to believe is factual or 'objective' advice. Objectivity is a contested value and the lines are often hard to draw between fact, spin and misrepresentation. Public servants are held to higher standards of objectivity than politicians, a fact on which politicians trade when they seek to attribute assessments of evidence to their officials. The growing openness of government documentation is placing pressure on departmental officials who wish to be both loyal to their political masters and honest in their factual assessments. These issues are discussed with reference to recent Australian experience (and also with reference to the UK Hutton Inquiry into the death of Dr David Kelly. Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly

Titre	The Shining Lights? Public Service Awards as an Approach to Service Improvement
Auteur	Jean Hartley and James Downe
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 2, June 2007, pp. 329-353.
Lien	http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00652.x Article disponible en format PDF
Résumé	This paper theorizes the development, establishing a research agenda to examine the functioning, attractiveness and effectiveness of award schemes, which may be classified as being threshold or competitive schemes. The paper

	<p>examines a major English competitive award, the Beacon Scheme, and focuses initially on its attractiveness to applicants. The research constructed a database of applications and awards of all English local authorities over six years as well as using interviews and observation. The analysis examined trends over a changing policy context, along with differences in application rates across eligible authorities and perceptions of the scheme. The analysis is used inductively to construct criteria by which the attractiveness of award schemes and their effectiveness in service improvement can be conceptualized.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>
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Titre	Improving UK public Services : A Review of the Evidence
Auteur	Lesly Hodgson, Catherine M. Farrell and Michael Connolly
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 2, June 2007, pp. 355-382.
Lien	<p>http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00647.x</p> <p>Article disponible en format PDF</p>
Résumé	<p>Over a number of years in the UK, public service improvement has been at the centre of both Conservative and Labour policy. Keen to make improvements in public services, the current Labour government is pursuing this issue more strongly than any other. This paper examines the concept of improvement and reviews the academic literature which has empirically assessed improvements in a range of public services. Drawn from over 50 studies of improvement, the evidence highlights seven determinants or improvement 'triggers' which have been put in place and which have had a positive effect on a public service. These include quality frameworks and public participation forums. The paper reviews the evidence and evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of the studies themselves. The findings of the paper indicate that, despite a political drive to improve public services, there is insufficient evidence available on 'what works' in bringing about improvement. The need for sustained research in this area is emphasized and conclusions are drawn on a way forward.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	Grounding Governance in Dialogue? Discourse, Practice and the Potential for a New Public Sector Organizational form in Britain
Auteur	Cecilia Davies
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 1, March 2007, pp. 47-66.
Lien	<p>http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00633.x</p> <p>Article disponible en format PDF</p>
Résumé	<p>Drawing on debates about the nature and significance of quasi-autonomous government organizations, this article asks what happens when trends towards agency creation by government and trends towards stakeholder participation in policy processes come together. Issues are considered through an examination of the National Institute for Clinical Excellence, one of a series of new regulatory bodies set up in Britain after 1997 and given the task of providing national guidance on treatments and care for people using the health</p>

	<p>service. The analysis points to the emergence of a new form – the dialogic intermediary organization. Such an organization, while maintaining close and informal links with government, attempts to build legitimacy for its activities through multiple and potentially competing engagements with diversely constituted publics. The potential theoretical and political importance of dialogic intermediary organizations, and some implications for their fuller empirical study are briefly explored.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>
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Titre	Public service Improvement: Policies, Progress and Prospects
Auteur	Josie Kelly
Provenance	Public Administration, Volume 85, Issue 1, March 2007, pp. 241-244
Lien	<p>http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2007.00642.7.x</p> <p><u>Compte rendu disponible en format PDF</u></p>
Résumé	<p>Compte rendu de Josie Kelly: Public service Improvement: Policies, Progress and Prospects, Edited by Steve Martin, Routledge, 2006, 180 pages.</p> <p>The editor of this volume has brought together papers from a number of leading academic specialists and practitioners working to improve public services, specifically those provided by English local authorities. The volume focuses on the steps taken by central and local government to improve and enhance the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of local authority service provision. Broadly three aspects of the reform programme are discussed: (1) the implementation and evaluation of centrally imposed service improvement strategies, such as Best Value and the Comprehensive Performance Assessment; (2) the development of improvement strategies external and internal to the local government community; and (3) the experience of how the notion of improvement is understood and managed within local authorities.</p> <p>Source: Site Internet Public Administration. An International Quarterly</p>

Titre	Strategy as Order Emerging from Chaos: A Public Sector Experience
Auteur	Elizabeth McMillan and Ysanne Carlisle
Provenance	Long Range Planning, Vol. 40, Iss. 6, Dec. 2007, pg. 574
Lien	<p>http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&did=1396517971&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=2&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1198127536&clientId=41360</p>
Résumé	<p>In 1993 Ralph Stacey contributed to an emerging debate on the usefulness of new complexity science concepts to organisations. Since then interest in the organisational applications of complexity has grown amongst both academics and practitioners. Stacey's work provided a source of ideas for a successful major strategic change intervention in a public sector organisation. This article presents a case study of that intervention. It describes how concepts from complexity science were used and how the programme was implemented, as well as the 'transitions model' and the principles which emerged from the change programme to assist managers wanting to know how to undertake</p>

	complexity inspired change.
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Source: ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP

STAKEHOLDERS

Titre	Accountability in the Privatized State
Auteur	Graeme A. Hodge and Ken Coghill
Provenance	Gobvernance, Vol. 20, Iss. 4, Oct. 2007, pg.675
Lien	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=2&did=1396619371&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=2&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1197436270&clientId=41360
Résumé	<p>As well as better efficiency and improved services, privatization has also often promised improved accountability. But how does the empirical evidence on this look and what are the lessons here? This article looks at the notion of accountability and the degree to which privatizing public sector activities might improve or worsen such mechanisms. It then looks specifically at the different systems of accountability existing following three privatization activities in Victoria and compares these against that existing previously under public operation. The sale of electricity sector enterprises, the operation of urban rail service franchises, and the implementation of a public-private partnership project to supply transport infrastructure are adopted as case studies. For each case study, accountability systems are articulated and the operation of these systems is discussed. Overall, the article analyses the effectiveness of accountability systems now operating in the privatized state from the perspective of stakeholders. Importantly, the degree to which trade-offs may have been made under new accountability arrangements is also discussed. Finally, the article draws together some general lessons on accountability for future privatization activities and proposes a conceptual model for a pyramid of accountability.</p> <p>Source : ProQuest / Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</p>

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