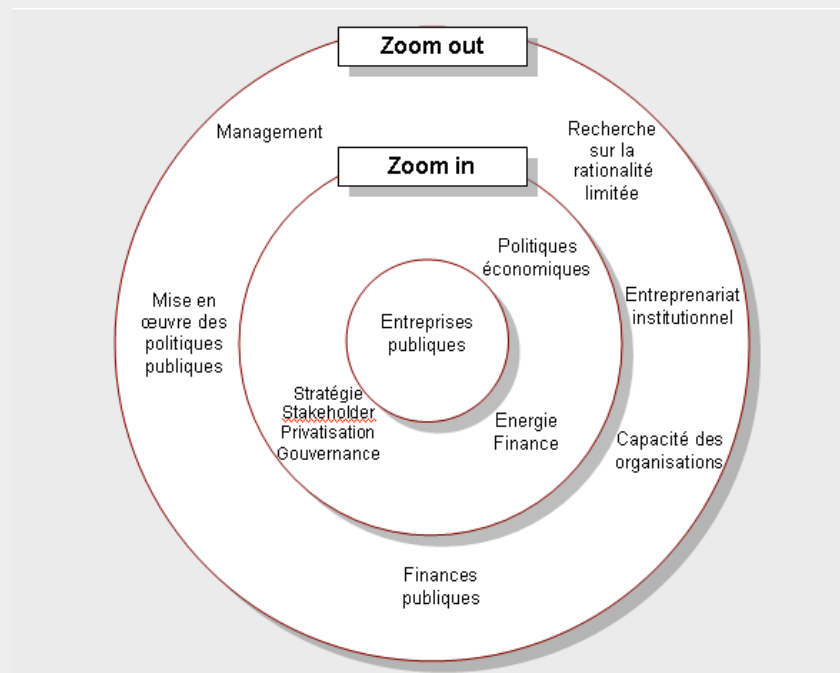




**BULLETIN DE VEILLE**  
Volume 3, No 3  
MARS 2009



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

Dans ce numéro, nous vous présentons

- Les événements à venir en 2009;
- Un appel tout particulier aux jeunes chercheurs de moins de 31 ans;
- Notre INFO FLASH sur les expressions « Stakeholders et parties intéressées »;
- Des articles scientifiques sur les intérêts de recherche du CERGO.

Bonne lecture!

## EVENEMENTS A VENIR EN 2009

Titre	<b>COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL : 77<sup>E</sup> Congrès – Organisation et communication au sein des systèmes de santé</b>
Organisateur	<b>ACFAS</b>
Dates et lieu	<b>Du 11 et 12 mai 2009, Université d'Ottawa, Ontario.</b>
Lien	<a href="http://www.acfas.ca/congres/a_propos.html">http://www.acfas.ca/congres/a_propos.html</a>
Résumé	<p><b><u>À noter en particulier la conférence de chercheurs du CERGO : Alain Dupuis et de Luc Farinas. « La coordination des services socio-sanitaires aux sans-abri : entre la main visible, la main invisible et la poignée de mains? ».</u></b></p> <p>La coordination des services socio-sanitaires est importante pour les personnes en situation d'itinérance. Elle est rendue nécessaire par la nature souvent complexe et multiorganisationnelle de l'intervention. Contrairement aux prémisses plutôt mécaniques et managériales orientant la réforme actuelle du système de santé québécois, une recherche effectuée en 2003-2004 montre qu'une coordination plus organique existe déjà à Montréal centre au sein d'un réseau de 73 organisations. Elle est surtout le fait des intervenants des secteurs public et communautaire qui interagissent alors qu'ils accomplissent leur travail courant (tout en étant soutenus par leurs gestionnaires). Certaines activités et conditions caractérisent ce système multiorganisationnel. Elles sont exposées et discutées en adoptant une perspective ancrée en théorie des organisations.</p> <p><b>Source : Site Internet de l'ACFAS</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>FORUM INTERNATIONAL : 10<sup>e</sup> Forum de l'OCDE</b>
<b>Organisateur</b>	<b>OCDE</b>
<b>Dates et lieu</b>	<b>23-24 juin 2009, Paris, France.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/site/0,3407,fr_21571361_41723666_1_1_1_1_1_00.html">http://www.oecd.org/site/0,3407,fr_21571361_41723666_1_1_1_1_1_00.html</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Le Forum est un sommet qui rassemble de multiples parties prenantes telles que des dirigeants d'entreprises et de syndicats, des personnalités de la société civile, des ministres et des responsables d'organisations internationales, pour débattre des grands enjeux du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Le Forum aura lieu en conjonction avec le sommet annuel des ministres de l'OCDE qui sera présidé par le Premier ministre coréen HAN Seung-soo.</p> <p><b>Thèmes du Forum :</b></p> <p>Comment renforcer l'économie mondiale à long terme ?</p> <p>Comment rétablir la stabilité et la confiance dans le système financier?</p> <p>Comment atténuer l'impact de la récession ?</p> <p>Comment renouveler les normes de gouvernement d'entreprise ?</p> <p>Comment surmonter la crise de l'emploi ?</p> <p>Comment garder les marchés ouverts aux échanges et à l'investissement ?</p> <p>Qu'en est-il d'une croissance verte et du changement climatique ?</p> <p><b><u>Source : Site Internet de l'organisation de coopération et de développement économiques</u></b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL : 4<sup>e</sup> Congrès du RIODD. La responsabilité sociale et environnementale des entreprises (RSE) : une nouvelle régulation du capitalisme?</b>
<b>Organisateur</b>	<b>RIODD</b>
<b>Dates et lieu</b>	<b>Lille, France, 25, 26 et 27 juin 2009.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://clerse.univ-lille1.fr/site_clerse/pages/accueil.htm">http://clerse.univ-lille1.fr/site_clerse/pages/accueil.htm</a> Cliquez sous l'onglet Actualités et colloques pour voir celui de 2009.
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Ce colloque s'intéresse aux proches pluridisciplinaires des pratiques et enjeux des démarches organisationnelles socialement et environnementalement responsables. Il peut intéresser un grand nombre de chercheurs en sciences sociales étant donné son ouverture pluridisciplinaire et théorique.</p> <p>À noter que l'appel à communications est terminé.</p> <p><b>Source : Site Internet La Revue des Sciences de Gestion.</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL : Environnement et développement durable : l'apport des sciences sociales</b>
<b>Organisateur</b>	<b>Groupe d'Études pour le Développement et l'Environnement Social (GEDES), Université de Sfax.</b>
<b>Dates et lieu</b>	<b>11 et 12 février 2010, Sfax, Tunisie.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://calenda.revues.org/nouvelle12420.html">http://calenda.revues.org/nouvelle12420.html</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>L'objectif de ce colloque est de mettre l'accent sur l'apport des sciences sociales de l'environnement. En jouant sur les différents registres (traditionnel/moderne, local/global, régional/planétaire, urbain/rural, naturel/social, Nord/Sud...), elles contribuent à présenter une vision tout aussi complexe que pertinente. Dès lors, elles constituent un outil de connaissance qui interpelle, déclenche des prises de conscience et suscite de nouvelles conduites de contestation et d'appropriation de l'environnement. Tout en renforçant son champ scientifique, la sociologie marque son empreinte, son implication et son apport aux questions cruciales que traversent les sociétés d'aujourd'hui.</p> <p>L'objectif de ce colloque est de mettre l'accent sur l'apport des sciences sociales de l'environnement. En jouant sur les différents registres (traditionnel/moderne, local/global, régional/planétaire, urbain/rural, naturel/social, Nord/Sud...), elles contribuent à présenter une vision tout aussi complexe que pertinente. Dès lors, elles constituent un outil de connaissance qui interpelle, déclenche des prises de conscience et suscite de nouvelles conduites de contestation et d'appropriation de l'environnement.</p> <p>Les thématiques seront réparties selon cinq axes : 1) L'éthique</p>

écologique; 2) Sciences sociales, environnement et développement durable; 3) Sociétés, cultures et environnement; 4) Acteurs, institutions et stratégies politiques et 5) La société civile : apports, handicaps et défis.

### **APPEL À COMMUNICATIONS EN COURS**

#### **DATES IMPORTANTES :**

**15 mai 2009** : Date finale pour la remise des propositions de communication d'une page maximum.

L'envoi devra être adressé à :

[gedes.colloque2010@yahoo.fr](mailto:gedes.colloque2010@yahoo.fr)

**Juin 2009** : avis sur les propositions retenues

**Septembre 2009** : envoi des propositions finales

**Novembre 2009** : décision finale du Comité scientifique.

**Source : Site Internet Calenda, Calendrier des sciences sociales**

## UN APPEL TOUT PARTICULIER AUX JEUNES CHERCHEURS

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Revue Sociologie du travail, Prix du jeune auteur 2009</b>
<b>Organisateur</b>	<b>Revue Sociologie du travail</b>
<b>Dates et lieu</b>	<b>D'ici au 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 2009, France.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://calenda.revues.org/nouvelle12376.html">http://calenda.revues.org/nouvelle12376.html</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>La revue Sociologie du travail organise, jusqu'au 1er octobre 2009, le Prix du jeune auteur. Les étudiants avancés et les jeunes chercheurs, âgés de moins de 31 ans à la date limite de dépôt des textes et quelle que soit leur nationalité, sont invités à proposer des travaux qui entrent dans le champ de la revue. Le jury primera trois auteurs dont les articles seront publiés dans la revue. Le premier recevra une somme de 800 euros et les deux autres 400 euros chacun.</p> <p>Les articles :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• doivent répondre aux normes éditoriales de la revue (longueur et présentation),</li><li>• ils peuvent être rédigés en français ou en anglais,</li><li>• ils doivent comprendre une page de couverture sur laquelle figurent le titre de l'article, le nom, les coordonnées et la date de naissance de l'auteur. Seul le titre sera rappelé en début d'article. Dans les pages qui suivent ne doivent figurer aucune information ou référence permettant d'identifier l'auteur.</li></ul> <p><b><u>DATE IMPORTANTE :</u></b></p> <p><b><u>1<sup>er</sup> octobre 2009</u></b> : Date finale pour la remise des articles qui doivent être adressés en cinq exemplaires le cachet de la poste faisant foi, à :</p> <p>Revue Sociologie du travail Prix du jeune auteur Laboratoire PRINTEMPS Université de Versailles–Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, CNRS 47, boulevard Vauban 78047 Guyancourt cedex, France Les candidats seront informés des résultats fin février 2010</p> <p><b><u>Source : Calenda, Calendrier des sciences sociales</u></b></p>

## INFO FLASH

### De quoi s'agit-il?

<b>Les expressions</b>	<b>Stakeholders / Parties intéressées</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	John R. Schermerhorn, Jr., James G. Hunt, Richard N. Osborn et Claire de Billy
<b>Publication</b>	Comportement humain et organisation. Canada: Éditions du renouveau pédagogique Inc., 593 pages + Annexes.
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.vernimmen.net/cgi-bin/iframe.pl?q=Stakeholders&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Fcustom&amp;titre=Rechercher+sur+le+site&amp;sa=Google+Search&amp;cof=LW%3A170%3BLH%3A40%3BAH%3Acenter%3BGL%3A0%3BAWFID%3Af2e4cc65efa19fa5%3B&amp;domains=www.vernimmen.net&amp;sitesearch=www.vernimmen.net&amp;image.x=2&amp;image.y=6">http://www.vernimmen.net/cgi-bin/iframe.pl?q=Stakeholders&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Fcustom&amp;titre=Rechercher+sur+le+site&amp;sa=Google+Search&amp;cof=LW%3A170%3BLH%3A40%3BAH%3Acenter%3BGL%3A0%3BAWFID%3Af2e4cc65efa19fa5%3B&amp;domains=www.vernimmen.net&amp;sitesearch=www.vernimmen.net&amp;image.x=2&amp;image.y=6</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Stakeholders : Au-delà des actionnaires, ensemble des partenaires de l'entreprise qui regroupe notamment les salariés, les créanciers, les dirigeants et les clients.</p> <p><b>Source : Site Internet Vernimmen.net</b></p> <p>Parties intéressées : En comportement organisationnel, l'expression renvoie aux individus, groupes ou autres organisations ayant des intérêts en jeu dans l'évolution du rendement d'une organisation.</p> <p><b>Source : Idem, Comportement humain et organisation.</b></p>

## ARTICLES, LIVRES ET MONOGRAPHIES

### ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE / PARAPUBLIQUE / L'ETAT

<b>Titre</b>	<b>New Jobs under a New Administration</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Hutson Brittany</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Black Enterprise, Volume 39, Number 6, January, 2009, pp. 54-55.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp2-56004-ft4upw83-ie6rjr:entitypagenum=4:0:recno=15:resultset=1:format=Fl:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=15:entitycurrecno=15:numrecs=1">http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp2-56004-ft4upw83-ie6rjr:entitypagenum=4:0:recno=15:resultset=1:format=Fl:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=15:entitycurrecno=15:numrecs=1</a> <u>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</u>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>President-elect Barack Obama's leadership could set the stage for a variety of new opportunities. Obama's economic development plan focused on several industries -- manufacturing, construction, telecommunications, education, and alternative energy -- that could favourably impact employment. Obama has promised to invest \$150 billion over a decade for a clean energy economy and to create 5 million new environmental jobs. Obama wants to create National Infrastructure Reinvestment Bank to expand and enhance existing federal transportation investments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that more than 780,000 construction jobs will be added by 2016. Obama plans to quadruple the number of eligible children for Early Head Start and increase Head Start funding, creating a market for more teachers who specialize in early childhood education. The increased demand for high-capacity transmission is the primary driver of telecommunication industry and wireless telecommunications carriers are deploying several new technologies to allow faster data transmission and better Internet access.</p> <p><b><u>Source : ABI / Inform Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</u></b></p>



<b>Titre</b>	<b>EU Agencies: what is common and what is Distinctive Compared with National-Level Public Agencies</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Dario Barbieri and Edoardo Ongaro</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>International Review of Administrative Sciences, Volume. 74, Number. 3, 2008, pp. 395-420</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://ras.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/74/3/395?rss=1">http://ras.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/74/3/395?rss=1</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>The number and relevance of EU agencies have rapidly increased over the years: EU agencies nowadays constitute an important part of the EU institutional landscape. The article investigates the EU agencies through categories of analysis well established in studies of public management focused on the phenomenon of agencies at the country level: structural disaggregation, autonomy, and contractualization. It emerges that EU agencies are relatively homogeneous, an aspect that differentiates European agencies from the highly heterogeneous world of national-level agencies. The main features of the EU agencies are examined, the 'European type' of agency is identified and defined, and the way the EU agency model differs from country-level agencies is analysed. Research agendas on the reform of the European Union might benefit from systematic investigation of EU agencies: theoretical frameworks drawn from the public management field can provide a significant contribution in this respect. Points for practitioners EU agencies are no longer 'residual' organizations: they are a significant component of the functioning of the EU system and policy networks. By investigating the features of such agencies through the conceptual lenses of public management, and through comparison with the (much more investigated) national-level agencies, the article provides an outline of EU agencies in terms of structural relations with the other EU institutions, autonomy, and modalities of steering and control. Reforms of the EU through the establishment or revamping of agencies could benefit from the systematic consideration of such features.</p> <p><b>Source: Site Internet Sage Journals Online</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Autonomy and Regulation of State Agencies: Reinforcement, Indifference or Compensation?</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Paul G. Roness, Koen Verhoest, Kristin Rubecksen and Muiris MacCarthaigh</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Public Organization Review, Volume 8, Number 2, June 2008, pp. 1566-7098.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.springerlink.com/content/q87004513807754m/">http://www.springerlink.com/content/q87004513807754m/</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This paper analyses the relationships between the autonomy and regulation of state agencies in Norway, Ireland and Flanders (Belgium). The empirical basis is provided by broad surveys of public sector organizations carried out in 2002–2004. Three hypotheses on these relationships are formulated and examined, indicating different patterns.</p>

	<p>The reinforcement hypothesis, stating a negative relationship does not get any support. On the other hand, the compensation hypothesis, stating a positive relationship gets some support. In general, however, the indifference hypothesis, stating low or no correlations seems to be the most adequate. The hypotheses are also linked to prevalent administrative doctrines, and the empirical findings indicate how relevant they are.</p> <p><b>Source: Site Internet Springer Link</b></p>
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<b>Titre</b>	<b>Wheat from chaff: Third-party monitoring and FEC enforcement actions</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Todd Lochner, Dorie Apollonio and Rhett Tatum</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Regulation &amp; Governance, Volume 2, Issue 2, May 2008, pp. 216-213.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119423174/abstract?CREFTRY=1&amp;SREFTRY=0">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119423174/abstract?CREFTRY=1&amp;SREFTRY=0</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Regulatory theory suggests that providing agencies with multiple sanctioning options allows them to dispose promptly of less serious matters and thereby conserve resources to pursue serious offenders. However, agencies dependent on third-party monitoring may have their enforcement agendas skewed toward more trivial violations. This article consider these competing expectations by analyzing enforcement actions at the US Federal Election Commission (FEC) from 1999 to 2004. The FEC – an agency heavily dependent on third-party monitoring – expanded its enforcement options in 2000 by creating two new programs to pursue low-level offenders, while leaving its monitoring strategy unchanged. The hypothesized that more sanctioning options would allow the FEC to allocate its resources more efficiently, and thus deal more effectively with the skew created by third-party monitoring. We found instead that although the FEC disposed more promptly of low-level infractions, it was no more effective at focusing on serious violations. They results suggest that for many agencies, expanding enforcement options without addressing monitoring has limited ability to resolve enforcement problems.</p> <p><b>Source : Site Internet Wiley InterScience</b></p>

## ECONOMIE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Réponse stratégique de l'OCDE à la crise financière et économique. Contributions à l'effort mondial.</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>OCDE</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques, Paris, 2009, 30 pages.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/3/22/42081203.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/3/22/42081203.pdf</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Ce document expose les contributions que l'OCDE entend apporter à la lutte contre la crise financière et économique. Il s'appuie sur les travaux existants qui se rapportent directement au contexte actuel et également sur les activités recadrées ou nouvelles lancées à la demande des comités pour faire face à la crise.</p> <p><b><u>Source : Site Internet de l'organisation de coopération et de développement économiques</u></b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Perspectives économiques de l'OCDE. Rapport intermédiaire</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>OCDE</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques, Paris, 2009, 30 pages.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/18/3/42443204.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/18/3/42443204.pdf</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Le rapport des Perspectives intermédiaires de l'OCDE traite de la récession la plus profonde et la plus généralisée depuis plus de 50 ans pour les économies de l'OCDE et du monde entier. Il étudie les tendances les plus récentes et se concentre sur les réponses de politiques publiques qui sont nécessaires pour encourager une reprise soutenue.</p> <p><b><u>Source : Site Internet de l'organisation de coopération et de développement économiques</u></b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Classical Libertarianism : The economic Perspectives of Milton Friedman including his Likely Views on the « proper » role of Government in the Subprime Mortgage Debacle</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>James L. Bicksler</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>International Journal of Disclosure and Governance, Volume 6, issue 1, February 2009, pg. 21.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=3&amp;did=1636816931&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1235106867&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=3&amp;did=1636816931&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1235106867&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This study presents the libertarian ideas of Milton Friedman, the Nobel Prize in Economics awardee in 1976 and the most influential libertarian</p>

of the twentieth century. Specifically, the foundations of Milton Friedman's libertarianism, which are private property rights, competitive markets, economic, political and civic freedoms and the limited role of Federal government, are articulated. Further, public policy issues where Milton Friedman's suggested reforms have been successfully implemented in varying degrees are also detailed. They include (1) floating the dollar, (2) ending the military draft, (3) repealing interest rate ceilings, (4) treasury innovations such as auctions and inflation indexed bonds, (5) ending rent control, (6) deregulation in industries such as banking and telecommunications and (7) promoting market completion and individual choice in primary and secondary schools. Also, presented are Milton Friedman's likely economic assessments of the Federal government's, including both the Federal Reserve System and the Department of Treasury, economic stimulus programmes to resuscitate the economy from the subprime mortgage debacle. These inferences about Milton Friedman's likely economic assessments are based upon his published economic writings and a recent interview with his long-time collaborator, Anna Schwartz. Mr Friedman's likely economic assessments, as a short list, include (1) the grade for the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System in the subprime mortgage debacle was below average because it did not address the fundamental problem of the financial markets being unable to accurately price the risky securitised subprime mortgage products and the mistaken belief that credit default swaps (CDSs) would adequately hedge their future asset risks, (2) that the Paulson II economic stimulus plan lacked any rigorous and systematic economic justification because it rewards financial institutions that have performed poorly and because it results in partial nationalisation of the financial services system, (3) the Paulson plans result in a large increase in government size via a large increase in government expenditures and (4) there will be multiple challenges to capitalism as the primary resource allocator. Also discussed are the determinants of the subprime mortgage debacle including (1) the increased demand for securitised mortgage products resulting in significantly lower mortgage lending standards for home loan borrowers and (2) the belief that CDSs could/would reduce the risk associated with the ownership of subprime mortgage tranches. These two phenomena have led to a number of sinister economic results such as (1) the absence of market clearing transactions and hence (2) market prices for securitised subprime mortgages, (3) meaningful assessments of the probabilities of default/bankruptcies of many firms in the financial services industry.

**Source : Pro Quest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP**

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Silver Lining</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Don Raymond</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Benefits Canada, Volume 33, Issue 1, January 2009, pg. 35.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&amp;did=1639766171&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1235106835&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&amp;did=1639766171&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1235106835&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>The unprecedented turmoil in financial markets and economies around the world has drastically changed the mindset of both financial and political policy-makers. In the fall of 2008, the Conference Board of Canada unveiled the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Report 2008: Canada, which details Canadian responses to the CDP's annual survey of global corporations. The CDP represents 385 institutional investors from around the world with a combined asset base of US\$57 trillion. As such, it is an important catalyst for encouraging companies to assess and disclose the potential impact of climate change-related risks and opportunities on their operations. Through the work of the CDP and others, investors will be both forewarned and forearmed about climate change-related risks and opportunities.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Institutions, resources, and entry strategies in emerging economies</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Klaus E. Meyer, Saul Estrin, Sumon Kumar, Bhaumik, and Mike W. Peng</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Strategic Management Journal, Volume 30, Number 1, January 2009, pp. 61-80.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121412764/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121412764/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This article investigates the impact of market-supporting institutions on business strategies by analyzing the entry strategies of foreign investors entering emerging economies. We apply and advance the institution-based view of strategy by integrating it with resource-based considerations. In particular, This article show how resource-seeking strategies are pursued using different entry modes in different institutional contexts. Alternative modes of entry - greenfield, acquisition, and joint venture (JV) - allow firms to overcome different kinds of market inefficiencies related to both characteristics of the resources and to the institutional context. In a weaker institutional framework, JVs are used to access many resources, but in a stronger institutional framework, JVs become less important while acquisitions can play a more important role in accessing</p>

	resources that are intangible and organizationally embedded. Combining survey and archival data from four emerging economies, India, Vietnam, South Africa, and Egypt, this article provides empirical support for our hypotheses. <b>Source : Wiley InterScience Banque de données – <a href="mailto:bibliotech@distance.TÉLUQ-UQÀM">bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</a></b>
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<b>Titre</b>	<b>The World Credit Crisis: Understanding It, and What to Do</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>W. Max Corden</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>World Economy, Volume 32, Issue 3, March 2009, pp. 385-400.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/122264209/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/122264209/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	The origin of the world credit crisis has four stages: (1) too much credit – an international perspective; (2) too much risk – reaction to low real interest rate; (3) the fatal flaw – the new complex financial instruments; and (4) the panic – bank lending dries up. The paper also discusses how the crisis spread around the world from the US, whether the high credit expansion was the fault of Alan Greenspan, whether China is to blame, and how this crisis related to the often expected crisis of global imbalances. Some implications for long-term reform are discussed.  <b>Source : Wiley InterScience Banque de données – <a href="mailto:bibliotech@distance.TÉLUQ-UQÀM">bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</a></b>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>If you Can't Budget, How Can You Govern? – A Study of China's State capacity</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Jun Ma</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Public Administration and development, Volume 29, Issue 1, February 2009, pp. 9-20.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121643223/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121643223/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	State capacity matters. Using China as a case study, this essay contends that the capacity to budget is a general underpinning of state capacity regardless of how it is defined. For a state like China to enhance its capacity to budget, it must first concentrate on the issue of institutionalizing the basic controlling systems. Until this has been achieved, a move towards a more advanced budgetary system is unlikely to be successful. <b>Source : Wiley InterScience Banque de données – <a href="mailto:bibliotech@distance.TÉLUQ-UQÀM">bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</a></b>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Internationalization of Chinese and Korean firms</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Xiaohua Yang, Yong-taek Lim, Yuka Sakurai and Su-yea Seo</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Thunderbird International Business Review, Volume 51, Issue 1, February 2009, pp. 37-51.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121562260/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121562260/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This article compares and contrasts the growth of Chinese and Korean multinational enterprises (MNEs). The article identifies the similarities and differences between Chinese and Korean MNEs in terms of motivations for internationalization, expansion strategies, and paths. The goal of this article is to contribute to the literature by shifting focus on host-country conditions to home-country conditions in explaining the drivers for firms' internationalization. This article concludes that firms are motivated to expand abroad when faced with domestic competitive disadvantages resulting from absence or deficiency of one or more of Porter's Diamond attributes in their domestic market. Implications for further studies are also explored.</p> <p><b>Source : Wiley InterScience Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQAM</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>How Do Investment Banks Value Initial Public Offerings (IPOs)?</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Marc Deloof, Wouter De Maeseneire and Koen Inghelbrecht</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Journal of Business Finance &amp; Accounting, Volume 36, Issue 1-2, January/March 2009, pp. 130-160.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121532061/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121532061/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This article investigates the valuation and the pricing of initial public offerings (IPOs) by investment banks for a unique dataset of 49 IPOs on Euronext Brussels in the 1993–2001 period. This article finds that for each IPO several valuation methods are used, of which Discounted Free Cash Flow (DFCF) is the most popular. The offer price is mainly based on DFCF valuation, to which a discount is applied. Our results suggest that DDM tends to underestimate value, while DFCF produces unbiased value estimates. When using multiples, investment banks rely mostly on future earnings and cash flows. Multiples based on post-IPO forecasted earnings and cash flows result in more accurate valuations.</p> <p><b>Source : Wiley InterScience Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQAM</b></p>



<b>Titre</b>	<b>Exchange Rate Changes and Inflation in Post-Crisis Asian Economies: Vector Autoregression Analysis of the Exchange Rate Pass-Through</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Takatoshi Ito Kiyotaka Sato</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Journal of Money, Credit and Banking, Volume 40, Issue 7, October 2008, pp. 1407-1438.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121414647/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121414647/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Macro-economic consequences of large currency depreciations among the crisis-hit Asian economies varied from one country to another. Inflation did not soar after the Asian currency crisis of 1997–98 in most crisis-hit countries except Indonesia where high inflation followed a very large nominal depreciation of the rupiah. The high inflation meant a loss of price competitive advantage, a key for economic recovery from a crisis. This paper examines the pass-through effects of exchange rate changes on the domestic prices in the East Asian economies using a vector autoregression analysis. The main results are as follows: (i) the degree of exchange rate pass-through to import prices was quite high in the crisis-hit economies; (ii) the pass-through to Consumer Price Index (CPI) was generally low, with a notable exception of Indonesia; and (iii) in Indonesia, both the impulse response of monetary policy variables to exchange rate shocks and that of CPI to monetary policy shocks were positive, large, and statistically significant. Thus, Indonesia's accommodative monetary policy, coupled with the high degree of CPI responsiveness to exchange rate changes was an important factor in the inflation-depreciation spiral in the wake of the currency crisis.</p> <p><b>Source : Wiley InterScience Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQAM</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Fiscal Competitiveness and Total Competitiveness : A Note / Reply / Response : Fiscal Competitiveness and Total Competitiveness : A Note</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Evan Morris and Jack Mintz</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Canadian Public Policy, Volume 34, Issue 4, December 2008, pg. 511.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&amp;did=1655851701&amp;SrchMode=3&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1236395210&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&amp;did=1655851701&amp;SrchMode=3&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1236395210&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	Multinational trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) have made it easier for corporations to export to and invest in other countries. As a result, many economists believe that fiscal policy has become more important in influencing corporate investment decisions.



	<p>Many governments have tried to increase investments in their jurisdictions by reducing corporate taxes, offering investment subsidies or both. The methods that are used to study the effect of geographic variations in fiscal competitiveness are based on the assumption of all else being equal. While this is a useful methodological tool to explore the possible links between economic variables. The purpose of measuring the marginal fiscal burden is to provide a new way to aggregate up different effective tax rates across industries and jurisdictions. It is not meant to suggest that businesses will not be able to compete if their fiscal burdens are higher unless all else being equal.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>
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<b>Titre</b>	<b>La crise financière et le retour des États</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>André Delion</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Revue française d'administration publique, Numéro 128, 2008, pp. 799-816.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<p><a href="http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/revue-francaise-d-administration-publique-2008-4-p-799.htm?WhatU=(annee%20contains%202009~~2009)&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N_POPE_803_0415.htm&amp;ID_ARTICLE=RFAP_128_0799">http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/revue-francaise-d-administration-publique-2008-4-p-799.htm?WhatU=(annee%20contains%202009~~2009)&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N_POPE_803_0415.htm&amp;ID_ARTICLE=RFAP_128_0799</a></p> <p>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</p>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>La crise financière qui a débuté en 2007 a été marquée par de très graves dérives de l'économie de marché. Du fait de leur forte adhésion à ses principes, les États, et d'abord les États-Unis, en ont ignoré les indices pourtant évidents et n'ont pas réagi quand il était temps. Ensuite ils ont pris des mesures indispensables, mais d'une façon contrainte et chacun de leur côté. À partir du paroxysme de la crise seulement on peut parler d'un « retour progressivement organisé des États », qui va jusqu'à des prises de participations ou même des nationalisations, y compris dans les États les plus attachés au libéralisme économique, et par des coopérations interétatiques.</p> <p><b>Source: Source: CAIRN - Inform Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Les gouvernements sociaux démocrates et la variété de capitalisme en République tchèque</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Martin Myant</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Critique Internationale, Numéro 39, 2008, pp. 111-128.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<p><a href="http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/revue-critique-internationale-2008-2-p-111.htm?WhatU=privatisation&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N_CRII_039_0139.htm&amp;ID_ARTICLE=CRII_039_0111">http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/revue-critique-internationale-2008-2-p-111.htm?WhatU=privatisation&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N_CRII_039_0139.htm&amp;ID_ARTICLE=CRII_039_0111</a></p> <p>ARTICLE EN FORMAT PDF</p>

<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Social Democrats dominated the Czech government from 1998 to 2006. Their impact on the type of capitalism in that country is analysed with an adaptation of established approaches to varieties of capitalism. Vaguely defined neo-liberal and social-democratic trends reached an implicit compromise after 1989, but economic difficulties led to a reopening of basic questions after 1998. The Social Democrats drew inspiration primarily from western European allies. The most open conflicts affecting the type of capitalism centred on the state budget. Without a parliamentary majority, the Social Democrats had to seek compromises and choose priorities such that the budget was central to developments in other spheres. The dominant trend in the business sphere was towards foreign ownership, leading to a weakening of trade union influence in the employment relations sphere and in political life in general. Weaker unions meant weaker opposition to neo-liberal pressures in the welfare sphere, but the Social Democrats resisted pressures for dismantling the 'social state', but other possible priorities suffered, such as a more progressive tax system or state support to industry and innovation.</p> <p><b>Source : Source: CAIRN - Inform Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</b></p>
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<b>Titre</b>	<b>La finance mondiale discréditée</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>OFCE</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Revue de l'OFCE, Dossier perspective 2008-2009, Numéro 105, 2008, pp. 301-301</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<p><a href="http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/revue-de-l-ofce-2008-2-p-311.htm?WhatU=crise%20financière&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N REDP 182 0255.htm&amp;ID ARTICLE=REOF 105 0311">http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/revue-de-l-ofce-2008-2-p-311.htm?WhatU=crise%20financière&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N REDP 182 0255.htm&amp;ID ARTICLE=REOF 105 0311</a></p> <p><u>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</u></p>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>La crise de liquidité qui a éclaté durant l'été 2007, à la suite du retournement du marché immobilier aux États-Unis, a fortement pesé sur l'activité des banques internationales au second semestre 2007 et influencera encore leurs résultats en 2008. La confiance n'est effectivement pas rétablie et sera perturbée tant que toutes les mauvaises nouvelles n'auront pas été mises à jour et que les doutes sur la solvabilité de certaines banques n'auront pas été levés. En s'inscrivant dans la durée, la crise fait peser des menaces sur les conditions de financement des entreprises et des ménages. Pour les entreprises, malgré une volatilité accrue des marchés boursiers et une augmentation du spread de taux d'intérêt, on n'observe aucun ralentissement de la demande et de la distribution de crédits. La situation des ménages est un peu différente dans la mesure où un ralentissement était déjà observé, en lien avec une moindre demande de crédits immobiliers. De même, les conditions s'étaient déjà progressivement durcies à la suite des hausses de taux décidées par les autorités monétaires. L'ajustement devrait se poursuivre sur le marché immobilier mais il ne serait pas significativement amplifié par</p>

	<p>des effets d'offre modifiant la distribution de crédit. Dans ces conditions, on pourrait observer une baisse de la consommation des ménages en France, en Espagne, au Royaume-Uni et aux États-Unis, liée aux effets de richesse immobilière et financière.</p> <p><b><u>Source : Source: CAIRN - Inform Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQAM</u></b></p>
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<b>Titre</b>	<b>Rapport sur la crise financière.</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>René Ricol</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Mission confiée par le Président de la République dans le contexte de la Présidence française de l'Union européenne 2008. France, Septembre 2008, 162 pages.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<p><a href="http://www.minefe.gouv.fr/directions_services/sircom/rap_ricol080905.pdf">http://www.minefe.gouv.fr/directions_services/sircom/rap_ricol080905.pdf</a>  <b>RAPPORT DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</b></p>
<b>Descripteurs</b>	<p><b>EXTRAIT</b></p> <p>« En réponse à la lettre de mission du Président de la République, ce rapport propose 30 recommandations, en ligne avec le plan d'action du Conseil ECOFIN et les propositions du Forum de Stabilité Financière (FSF), avec pour objectif de favoriser le retour de la confiance sur les marchés financiers. Ces recommandations visent l'Europe en tant qu'acteur politique sans ignorer les responsabilités fondamentales des autorités nationales et des organisations internationales. Il doit être reconnu que le degré avancé d'intégration financière de l'Europe, son influence internationale, justifient que la prise en compte de la dimension européenne constitue une condition indispensable à l'efficacité et au succès des politiques aussi bien nationales que globales. Les recommandations formulées répondent à un double objectif : proposer des solutions concrètes et immédiates pour faire face à la crise et engager les réformes nécessaires qui permettront à l'Europe d'être plus résistante, dans un contexte mondial où les crises financières sont susceptibles de se multiplier à l'avenir. Ces recommandations sont par nature techniques, aussi bien que conceptuelles et politiques », p. 4.</p> <p><b><u>Source : Site Internet La finance pour tous. Institut pour l'éducation financière du public.</u></b></p>

## ÉNERGIE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Adaptability of Competitive Electricity Reforms: a Modular Analysis</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Ute Dubois</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Energy Policy, Volume 37, Issue 4, April 2009, pg. 1213.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1659144941&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1237522463&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1659144941&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1237522463&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Among the competitive electricity reforms that have been implemented in Europe and the US for the last 18 years, none has "survived" over several years without major changes. Their changing nature raises the question of their adaptability. Two characteristics of reforms play a key role on their adaptation properties. Firstly, they are "modular" objects in the sense of [Baldwin, C., 2008. Where do transactions come from? Modularity, transactions, and the boundaries of firms. <i>Industrial and Corporate Change</i> 17 (1), 155-195]. Secondly, they are produced in an institutional process which leads to "incomplete" rules and designs [Pistor, K., Xu, C., 2003. Incomplete law. <i>International Law and Politics</i> 35, 931-1013]. This article proposes a typology of adaptations based on the framework proposed by [Williamson, O.E., 1991. Comparative economic organization: the analysis of discrete structural alternatives. <i>Administrative Science Quarterly</i> 36 (2), 269-296] for contracts: (1) in case of small disturbances, adaptations are realized quasi-automatically, by autonomous decisions of the institutions governing the implementation of reforms; (2) in case of middle-range disturbances, adaption is made by Coasian bargaining; (3) finally, in case of strong disturbances, or when bargaining is not feasible, the adaptation of reforms is in the hands of legislative and executive.</p> <p><b>Source: ProQuest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Learning Contested Lessons: Participation Equity and Electric Utility Regulation</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Frank N. Laird</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Review of Policy Research, Volume 25, Issue 5, September 2008, pp. 429-448.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121394153/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121394153/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Electric utilities have typically enjoyed a close and cooperative relationship with the state regulatory bodies that oversee them. In 2001, the Colorado Public Utilities Commission mandated that the largest Colorado utility build a wind power plant as part of its conventional generating capacity, despite the utility's vigorous objections. Local environmental groups, intervening in a form of rule making called Integrated Resource Planning, succeeded in overturning regulatory capture. This paper explains this anomalous case and highlights the role of knowledge and learning in the outcome. The case shows the opportunities and limitations of using contested technical knowledge to push for institutional learning. The case also suggests the importance of repeated policy processes. Wind energy advocates perceived that they had acquired participation equity, ownership in the process akin to Kingdon's "softening up," which led policy makers to take their arguments more seriously, opening up the possibility of institutional learning.</p> <p><b><u>Source: Wiley InterScience Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQAM</u></b></p>

## ENVIRONNEMENT

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Beyond eco-efficiency: a resilience perspective</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Jouni Korhonen and Thomas P. Seager</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Business Strategy and the Environment, Volume 17, Issue 7, November 2008, pp. 411-419.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/journal/121470376/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/journal/121470376/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Business strategy with regard to sustainability is currently dominated by an eco-efficiency approach that seeks to simultaneously reduce costs and environmental impacts using tactics such as waste minimization or reuse, pollution prevention or technological improvement. However, in practice, eco-efficiency optimization rarely results in improved diversity or adaptability and consequently may have perverse consequences to sustainability by eroding the resilience of production systems. This editorial article contrasts a resilience approach with an eco-efficiency approach as they relate to strategic sustainable development. In some cases, the system attributes that are critically important to resilience - such as spare capacity, reserve resource stocks and redundancy - are in opposition to eco-efficiency. Our most important insight is the realization that investments in what may seem counter to eco-efficiency can nonetheless be important for sustainability.</p> <p><b><u>Source: Wiley InterScience Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</u></b></p>

## GOUVERNANCE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Generalised and Particularistic Thinking in Policy Analysis and Practice: The Case of Governance Reform in South Africa</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Olle Frödin</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Development Policy Review, Volume 27, Issue 3, May 2009, pp. 287-306.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/122296562/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/122296562/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This article is concerned with the relationship between generalised and particularistic knowledge in the context of policy-making and policy analysis. It argues that it is problematic to assume that a reform model will generate similar outcomes across a wide variety of contexts. It presents a conceptual framework, including the concepts of transaction domain and domain consensus that enables context-sensitive analyses. The argument is exemplified by South Africa's introduction in the 1990s of an Integrated Development Planning model, based on British reform experience and various international public-management models. With a case study of such planning in Lukhanji Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province, it illustrates how the conceptual framework may be used in policy research and analysis.</p> <p><b>Source: Wiley InterScience Banque de données – <a href="mailto:bibliotech@distance.TELUQ-UQAM">bibliotech@distance TELUQ-UQAM</a></b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Alternatives for Traditional Regulation</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>OCDE</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Paris : Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques, February 2009, 65 pages.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/5/42245468.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/5/42245468.pdf</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This report updates and extends the earlier work of the OECD on alternatives to traditional regulation, drawing on the experiences of individual countries in using alternative approaches. It also provides a framework to assist policy makers in selecting those instruments that are particularly applicable in different circumstances, facilitating the desire of many countries to reduce red tape and the burdens imposed on agents by unnecessary or overly prescriptive regulation.</p> <p><b>Source : Site Internet de l'Organisation et de coopération de développement économiques</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Government and governance: The value of project management in the public sector</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Lynh H. Crawford and Jane Helm</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Project Management Journal, Volume 40, Issue 1, March 2009, pp. 73-87.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/journal/122217120/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/journal/122217120/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Governance is an emerging theme that has been associated in the public sector with a real political need to satisfy stakeholders by demonstrating accountability and transparency while effectively implementing policy. Many initiatives relating to governance are generated by a need for improvement of organizational performance and ability to implement and adapt to change. These generally take the form of projects and programs encouraging a variety of project management implementations in the public sector. This article reports on examination of the expectations and realization of value from investment in project management in four Australian public-sector organizations with particular reference to the government context, the perspective of public value management (PVM), and the support that project management provides in meeting the demands of public-sector governance.</p> <p><b>Source : Wiley InterScience Banque de données – <a href="mailto:bibliotech@distance.TÉLUQ-UQÀM">bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</a></b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>La pertinence des “indicateurs mondiaux de la gouvernance”: un débat scientifique en cours</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Carmen Apaza</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Revue française d’administration publique, Numéro 127, 2008, pp. 591-597.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/revue-francaise-d-administration-publique-2008-3-p-591.htm?WhatU=gouvernance&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N_RES_152_0205.htm&amp;ID_ARTICLE=RFAP_127_0591">http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/revue-francaise-d-administration-publique-2008-3-p-591.htm?WhatU=gouvernance&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N_RES_152_0205.htm&amp;ID_ARTICLE=RFAP_127_0591</a> ARTICLE DISPONIBLE3 EN FORMAT PDF
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Depuis 1996, la Banque mondiale et son département de recherche ont développé six indicateurs dénommés « Indicateurs mondiaux de la gouvernance » (IMG) pour mesurer la qualité des pays. S’appuyant sur une analyse de la littérature scientifique existante ainsi que sur la collecte de données brutes, cet article montre que les enjeux conceptuels et empiriques liés à la construction d’indicateurs sur la gouvernance posent des questions. En effet, procéder avec exactitude à une comparaison de la gouvernance entre des différents pays au moyen d’indicateurs agrégés semble être une méthode peu fiable. Ce manque de fiabilité s’explique principalement par le fait que les « Indicateurs mondiaux de la gouvernance » sont construits à partir de données liées à la perception d’un certain nombre de phénomènes. Tel est notamment le cas de l’indicateur mesurant la « maîtrise de la</p>



	<p>corruption », qui dépend, en réalité largement de la perception de ce qu'est la corruption. Par ailleurs, chaque indicateur étant issu de sources de données élaborées selon des perspectives ou des concepts différents, le modèle agrégé semble ne pas être en mesure de rendre compte de chaque situation particulière.</p> <p><b>Source: CAIRN - Inform Banque de données – <a href="mailto:bibliotech@distance.TÉLUQ-UQÀM">bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</a></b></p>
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<b>Titre</b>	<b>Réformes administratives, structures sociales et représentations collectives au Québec</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Joseph Facal et Luc Bernier</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Revue française d'administration publique, Volume 127, 2008, pp. 493-510.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/revue-francaise-d-administration-publique-2008-3-p-493.htm?WhatU=gouvernance&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N RFAP 127 0591.htm&amp;ID_ARTICLE=RFAP 127 0493">http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/revue-francaise-d-administration-publique-2008-3-p-493.htm?WhatU=gouvernance&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N RFAP 127 0591.htm&amp;ID_ARTICLE=RFAP 127 0493</a> <b>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</b>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Les réformes administratives sont des phénomènes sociaux. Élu en 2003, le Parti libéral du Québec avait promis la plus ambitieuse réingénierie de l'État du Québec depuis les années 1960. La montagne accoucha d'une souris. Une explication de cet échec doit aller au-delà de la nomenclature des maladresses politiques commises et faire une large place à l'étude des réseaux sociaux et à divers facteurs sociologiques et culturels issus de l'histoire du Québec. Les auteurs présentent aussi des éléments de comparaison entre l'expérience québécoise et des réformes administratives survenues ailleurs au Canada.</p> <p><b>Source: Source: CAIRN - Inform Banque de données – <a href="mailto:bibliotech@distance.TÉLUQ-UQÀM">bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</a></b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Governance and the Decision to Issue a Profit Warning</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Claude Francoeur, Réal Labelle and Isabelle Martinez</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Canadian Journal of Administrative sciences, Volume 25, Issue 4, December 2008, pg. 317.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=6&amp;did=1623783021&amp;SrchMode=3&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=3&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1231646899&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=6&amp;did=1623783021&amp;SrchMode=3&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=3&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1231646899&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>The theoretical concept of agency costs developed by Jensen and Meckling (1976) and Jensen (2005) are used to study the relationship between the quality of a firm's governance and its decision to issue a profit warning (PW) when it is overvalued. Based on a sample of Canadian companies between 2000 and 2004, results were only partially supportive of the hypotheses. The characteristics of the board seem to play only a secondary role in the decision to issue a profit warning when the firm is overvalued. On the other hand, as expected, governance mechanisms that factor in market values to align the interests of managers and directors with those of shareholders are negatively related to the profit warning decision.</p> <p><b>Source: ProQuest – Banque de donn.ées de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Toward An Integrative Perspective On Alliance Governance: Connecting Contract Design, Trust Dynamics, And Contract Application</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Dries Faems, Maddy Janssens, Anoop Madhok and Bart Van Looy</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>The Academy of Management Journal (AMJ), Volume 51, Number 6, December 2008, pp. 1053-1058.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://aom.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?referrer=parent&amp;backto=issue,1,9;journal,2,13;linkingpublicationresults,1:109448,1">http://aom.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?referrer=parent&amp;backto=issue,1,9;journal,2,13;linkingpublicationresults,1:109448,1</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>On the basis of a case study of two sequential alliances between the same firms, we develop a more integrative perspective on alliance governance, providing insights into the interactions between structural and relational aspects, both within and between transactions. In particular, we disentangle (1) how contracts with a similar degree but different nature of formalization (narrow versus broad) trigger different kinds of trust dynamics (negative versus positive) at both operational and managerial levels, (2) how trust dynamics and contract application (rigid versus flexible) coevolve over time, and (3) how relational dynamics in previous transactions influence the design of contracts in subsequent transactions.</p> <p><b>Source : Sit Internet Academy of Management Online Journals</b></p>

## GOVERNANCE ENVIRONNEMENTALE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Transition and sustainability: empirical analysis of environmental Kuznets curve for water pollution in 25 countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Sandra O. Archibald, Zbigniew Bochniarz, Masahiko Gemma and Tanja Srebotnjak</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Environmental Policy and Governance, Volume 19, Issue 2, March/April 2009, pp. 73-98.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/journal/122222074/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/journal/122222074/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This paper examines the effects of political, structural and economic changes on environmental quality in 25 Central and East European countries (CEECs) and the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) using selected water pollution indicators and by testing the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC). Despite substantial research on the transition effects from centrally planned economies and totalitarian political systems to democracy and free market economies, the literature is limited with respect to the short- and long-term environmental impacts. Considering the institutional and structural changes in these economies, rising per capita income and increased trade and investment openness, these countries can be characterized as early, late and non-liberalizers with respect to the start and continuation of liberalization processes - a critical element of the systemic transformation in the CEECs. While trends in selected economic and social indicators (based on the OECD pressure-state-response framework) show that early liberalizers enjoyed positive gains relative to late liberalizers, the selected environmental indicators do not indicate consistent trends with regard to surface water quality. Among early and late liberalizers, nitrate, orthophosphate and ammonium concentrations decline and converge over time. Phosphorus concentrations initially dropped but then increased again for both groups of countries. Using the indicator of biological oxygen demand (BOD) as the dependent variable and a set of structural and economic measures as the independent variables, our econometric regression model provides some evidence for the EKC hypothesis and estimates the per capita income turning point for industrial BOD effluents to be approximately 3800-5000 USD.</p> <p><b><u>Source: Wiley InterScience Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQAM</u></b></p>

## GOUVERNANCE / NEW GOVERNANCE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Leadership, Accountability and Value: Resolving a Problem in "New Governance"?</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Joe Wallis and Robert Gregory</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>International Journal of Public Administration, Volume 32, Number 4, February 2009, p. 250.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp1-33048-ft1p2zga-bodck5:entitypagenum=9:0:recno=6:resultset=4:format=Fl:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=6:entitycurrecno=6:numrecs=1">http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp1-33048-ft1p2zga-bodck5:entitypagenum=9:0:recno=6:resultset=4:format=Fl:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=6:entitycurrecno=6:numrecs=1</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Governance has been made more complex by New Public Management-type reforms that have changed the balance between political and managerial accountability. Leadership that takes responsibility for mobilizing networks in pursuit of initiatives that create public value can be seen as a response to accountability deficits. Institutional and policy changes may be needed which will create an environment in which public value-seeking leadership can be encouraged.</p> <p><b>Source: <u>ABI/Inform Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</u></b></p>

## INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL/ THÉORIE CULTURELLE –

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Relationship between Cultural Values and Political Ideology, and the Role of Political Knowledge</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Kristy E. H. Michaud, Juliet E. Carlisle and Eric R. A. N. Smith</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Political Psychology, Volume 30, Issue 1, February 2009, pp. 27-42.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121639337/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/journal/121639337/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Cultural theory maintains that four worldviews—egalitarianism, individualism, hierarchicalism, and fatalism—can be used to describe people and societies. This article examines survey measures of two of those worldviews—egalitarianism and individualism—to understand their relationship with belief systems. Contrary to what one might expect based on the cultural theory literature; this article finds that people with low levels of political knowledge seem not to have coherent worldviews regarding these issues. In contrast, people with high levels of political knowledge respond to egalitarianism and individualism questions as if they were opposite ends of a single, liberal-conservative continuum, rather than two of four distinct worldviews. This article concludes that cultural theory researchers should take account of the influence of political knowledge whenever they investigate worldviews.</p> <p><b><u>Source : Wiley InterScience Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</u></b></p>

## MANAGEMENT

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Lynking Board Types to Key Board Roles</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Marie-Josée Roy</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>International Journal of Business Governance and Ethics, Volume 4, Issue 3, 2009, pg, 298.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1650530531&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1237522437&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1650530531&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1237522437&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Based on the results of a survey of 161 Canadian companies, this study focuses on board characteristics and their relationship to two essential board roles: strategy involvement and management monitoring. To examine these issues, a typology highlighting four possible board types is presented based on the level of independence and expertise of boards (authoritative, executive, institutional and convenient). This study's findings are consistent with basic agency arguments regarding the importance of creating independent boards. However, it highlights the importance of board expertise as an essential criterion for board performance.</p> <p><b>Source: ProQuest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Management Accounting: Emerging Interdependance</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Alnoor Bhimani</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Management Accounting Research, Volume 20, Issue 1, March 2009, pg. 2.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&amp;did=1646338541&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1235106867&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&amp;did=1646338541&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1235106867&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Risk management and corporate governance issues are today significantly influencing public policy debates on enterprise controls. Organisational and management practices including management accounting activities are also being extensively affected. This editorial provides an introduction to the special issue of the journal on "Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Management Accounting". It argues that, like management accounting, the potential of risk and governance concepts to be made managerially actionable rests on their capacity to be interpreted in technical, analytical and calculable terms. It is these dimensions also which lend risk and governance concerns prescriptive appeal that is continually being reassessed in the light of economic changes. The argument is further made that enterprises seek not only to adopt risk controls but also to make the deployment of such controls transparent and visible to engender greater organisational legitimacy. This makes management accounting, risk management and</p>

	<p>corporate governance increasingly and inextricably interdependent.</p> <p><b>Source: ProQuest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>
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<b>Titre</b>	<b>Strategic Ambidexterity and Performance in International New Ventures</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Mary Han and Nikhil Celly</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences, Volume 25, Issue 4, December 2008, pg. 335.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=8&amp;did=1623783031&amp;SrchMode=3&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=3&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1231646899&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=8&amp;did=1623783031&amp;SrchMode=3&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=3&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1231646899&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This article draws on the literature on ambidextrous organizations to propose that international new ventures (INVs) that concurrently pursue paradoxical pairs of strategies-known as the capability of strategic ambidexterity-can achieve superior performance. These paradoxical strategies are: (a) few investments and many countries, and (b) standardization and innovation. The hypotheses were tested using data from 70 Canadian INVs. This is the first study that attempts to theoretically and empirically link ambidexterity and INV performance. Our findings suggest that INVs that are capable of pursuing and implementing paradoxical strategies achieve superior performance over those lacking such capability.</p> <p><b>Source: ProQuest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

## POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Pre-seed Government Venture Capital Funds</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Douglas Cumming and Sofia Johan</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Journal of International Entrepreneurship, Volume 7, Issue 1, March 2009, pg. 26, 31.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1645387101&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1235106867&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1645387101&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1235106867&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This paper analyses a Pre-seed Fund (PSF) government venture capital (VC) program for the purpose of improving our understanding about effective public policy towards entrepreneurial finance. The PSF program is a public-private partnership started in 2002 for the purpose of fostering more investment in nascent high-tech entrepreneurial firms in Australia. Data from Venture Economics indicate PSFs are the primary provider of seed stage VC in Australia, but PSFs are not more likely to invest in high-tech firms than other types of VC funds. PSFs have smaller portfolios (number of investees) per manager than other types of VC funds, and are more likely to invest in firms resident in the same state, but do not stage and syndicate more frequently than other types of VC funds. Overall, therefore, the structure of the program has given rise to mixed performance in terms of finance and governance provided to nascent high-tech entrepreneurial firms. As well, there is also suggestive evidence that the PSF program diminishes the incentives for Innovation Investment Funds (a previously existing Australian government VC fund program) to invest in seed stage ventures, and hence competing government initiatives appear to be crowding out one another. Further evidence suggests that among the four PSFs in existence, one PSF has outperformed the other PSFs in regards to the investee firm patents and financial statement performance, even though this fund has invested less money and charged lower management fees than its counterparts. Hence, a further implication is that the impact of government-sponsored VC funds depends not only on the design of the program but also on the selection of the VC managers carrying out the investments.</p> <p><b>Source: ProQuest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>



<b>Titre</b>	<b>Comparative Theory and Political Practice: Do We Need a 'State-Nation' Model as Well as a 'Nation-State' Model?</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Alfred Stephan</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Government and Opposition, Volume 43, Number 1, 2008, pp. 1-25.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119390481/abstract?CARTY=1&amp;SRETRY=0">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119390481/abstract?CARTY=1&amp;SRETRY=0</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>In this article the polities are defined as 'politically robustly multinational'. If the goal is peace and democracy in one state in such a polity, this article advances theoretical and empirical arguments to show that ideal typical 'nation-state' making policies are less appropriate than policies associated with new ideal type I construct called 'state-nation'. Countries discussed are Spain, Belgium, and Canada and the 'matched pair' of successful Tamil political integration via state nation policies in India, and failed Tamil political integration due to nation-state policies in Sri Lanka.</p> <p><b>Source: Site Internet Wiley InterScience</b></p>

## PRIVATISATION

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Impact of Privatisation of the Restructuring of Large Companies: Evidence from Romania</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Aurora Trif</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Management, Volume 8, Issue 5, 2008, pg. 565.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&amp;did=1659164301&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1237522442&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&amp;did=1659164301&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1237522442&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Privatisation was expected to play a key role in facilitating the restructuring of the former state-owned sector in Eastern Europe after 1989. However, empirical studies show mixed results. This study investigates whether privatised companies are more advanced than State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in the restructuring process. It compares the experiences of four large companies in the chemical sector in Romania, two of which have been privatised and two SOEs. It focuses on ownership changes, the modifications of the decision making processes, the mechanisms of resource allocation and the market success of these companies. The findings suggest that privatisation does not necessarily lead to a deeper restructuring and a separation of profitable and non-profitable businesses.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Quasi-Privatisation and Corporate governance: a Process Perspective</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Martha Mador, Kent Springdal and Sarah Dixon</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Corporate Governance, Volume 8, Issue 5, 2008, pg. 595.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1600852141&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1229749339&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1600852141&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1229749339&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>This paper evaluates the usefulness and relevance of a four stage model of privatisation, based in institutional theory, to quasi-privatised organisations. The paper studies a UK organisation with changing ownership, governance, and boundaries. Historic Royal Palaces is intrinsically interesting, and resembles many quasi-privatised organisations placed within charitable frameworks. Application of the process model reveals the governance challenges HRP faces. The study suggests that the model is holistic and dynamic, and useful as an analytic template. It is inclusive of competitor, behavioural, and resource-based views of the firm, and recognises that firms and their governance change over time. The model provides a helpful template for interpreting and explaining the changes enacted by organisations and their members through privatisation. Further, although largely descriptive, the model also has some predictive power. It can help policy makers and managers predict some of the key limitations of the privatisation process of a particular organisation based on the specific nature of its context and settings. The detailed discussion of a quasi-privatised organisation - an increasingly common, but little researched organisational type is significant. The development of a holistic approach for understanding organisational changes is also significant.</p> <p><b>Source : ProQuest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Privatisation: The Next Phase</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>OECD</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>OECD Economic Surveys, Volume 2008, Issue 20, December 2008, pg. 125.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1624561451&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1232427964&amp;clientId=41360">http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&amp;did=1624561451&amp;SrchMode=1&amp;sid=1&amp;Fmt=2&amp;VInst=PROD&amp;VType=PQD&amp;RQT=309&amp;VName=PQD&amp;TS=1232427964&amp;clientId=41360</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>For many years, public ownership has been relatively widespread in Sweden - even in sectors where, typically, private companies operate on market conditions. Recently, privatisation has become a policy priority. Empirical evidence suggests that privatisation leads to improved firm performance and higher productivity growth. However, the benefits are contingent on enhancing the degree of competition - privatisation in itself is not enough. This chapter reviews these links and considers what steps to take next. Recent financial market turmoil may require some deals to be postponed, but that aside, privatisation should</p>

	<p>continue. After completing the current first wave of sales, the way to proceed would be a combination of further privatisation and market liberalisation together with consideration of other methods for providing government support where a market failure or social objective remains.</p> <p><b>Source : Proquest – Banque de données de l'ÉNAP</b></p>
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## RESPONSABILITÉ SOCIALE

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Lobbyists, Governments and Public Trust: Building a Legislative Framework for Enhancing Transparency and Accountability in Lobbying</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>OCDE</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Paris: Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques, July 2008, 158 pages.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/5/41/41074615.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/5/41/41074615.pdf</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Lobbying is a worldwide practice that can provide policy makers with invaluable insight and data for more informed decision making. However, lobbying is often perceived negatively, as giving special advantages to vocal vested interests. Concerns that negotiations carried out behind closed doors could override the interests of the whole community push lobbying to the political agenda in many societies. This report reviews existing legislation and regulations on lobbying in OECD countries, shedding light on the 'mystery' of lobbying and mapping out current approaches, models, trends and 'state of the art' solutions. The OECD's findings will support informed policy debate in countries where lobbying reaches the political agenda, and will contribute to a deeper understanding of the potential and limitations of existing legislation and regulations. In addition, the report identifies "building blocks", based on acknowledged good practices, for developing a legal framework for lobbying that meets public expectations for transparency, accountability and integrity. Experience shows that legislation and regulations on lobbying have developed incrementally as part of political learning process. It is thus vital that governments seeking to develop a legal framework take into account the socio-political and administrative context. Consequently, the report also highlights the evolution of legislations on lobbying and provides insight on its' implementation and impact.</p> <p><b>Source : Site Internet de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques</b></p>

## SECTEUR PUBLIC

<b>Titre</b>	<b>The Blair Governments, Public Sector Reform and State Strategic Capacity</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Ian Marsh</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Political Quarterly, Volume 80, Issue 1, January/March 2009, pp. 33-41.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/journal/122246717/abstract">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/journal/122246717/abstract</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Two books at the end of the Blair era—by Michael Barber and Julian Le Grand—offer to redeem the 'third way'. Both authors explore the political case for public sector reform and the means by which it can be accomplished. They explore a similar range of reform models: command and control; quasi-markets; and devolution and transparency. But the circle between efficiency, client service and continuous improvement must be squared. Neither author considers the 'learning by doing' alternative. No less fundamentally, neither author addresses the political and technical challenges in developing strategy. How are issues to be aired in advance so as to expose evidence and perspectives? How are interests to be engaged and supporting coalitions formed? How are these processes to occur without executive commitment? How are unconventional ideas to be aired without being over-ruled by populist or media sensationalism? These are the practical dilemmas that confounded Blair's efforts. These books invite a strategic conversation that is badly needed. But where in the political system can it be pursued?</p> <p><b>Source : Wiley InterScience Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</b></p>

## SERVICES PUBLICS

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Quelle identité d'agent public aujourd'hui? Représentations et valeurs au sein du service public suisse</b>
<b>Auteurs</b>	<b>Yves Emery et Naomi Martin</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Revue française d'administration publique, Numéro 127, 2008, pp. 559-578.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<p><a href="http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/revue-francaise-d-administration-publique-2008-3-p-559.htm?WhatU=valeur%20publique&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N_RFAP_127_0601.htm&amp;ID_ARTICLE=RFAP_127_0559">http://www.cairn.info.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/revue-francaise-d-administration-publique-2008-3-p-559.htm?WhatU=valeur%20publique&amp;Auteur=&amp;doc=N_RFAP_127_0601.htm&amp;ID_ARTICLE=RFAP_127_0559</a></p> <p><u>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</u></p>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Cet article propose de s'intéresser au cadre de référence sur lequel se fonde l'identité des employés publics suisses dans le contexte actuel des réformes de l'administration publique. À travers l'analyse des principales représentations et valeurs auxquelles se réfèrent les employés publics aujourd'hui, il s'interroge sur les différents modes d'identification propres à l'organisation du service public et à la profession d'agent public. Les résultats mettent en évidence, au premier abord, une identité d'agent public renvoyant, d'une part, aux caractéristiques traditionnelles du fonctionnaire et, d'autre part, à des traits plus proches du privé, concordant avec les conclusions de nombreux travaux sur la question. Dans un deuxième temps, l'analyse tente de dépasser cette vision dichotomique et d'enrichir la réflexion par l'élaboration d'une typologie exploratoire des logiques sous-tendant et distinguant les différentes dimensions composant l'identité des agents publics aujourd'hui.</p> <p><b><u>Source: CAIRN - Inform Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</u></b></p>

## STAKEHOLDERS

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Explaining Institutional Change in Tough Cases of Collaboration: "Ideas" in the Blackfoot Watershed</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Edward Weber</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Public Administration Review, Volume 69, Number 2, March/April 2009, pp. 314-327.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<p><a href="http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp2-56004-ft4upw83-ie6rjr:enttypagenum=14:0:recno=1:resultset=4:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=1:entitycurrecno=1:numrecs=1">http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.telug.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp2-56004-ft4upw83-ie6rjr:enttypagenum=14:0:recno=1:resultset=4:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=1:entitycurrecno=1:numrecs=1</a></p> <p>ARTICLE DISPONIBLE EN FORMAT PDF</p>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Current theories of community-based collaborative governance arrangements rely on the presence (or absence) of certain antecedent community conditions as well as incentives for institutional change deriving from the sociopolitical and economic environment. The combination of antecedent conditions and incentives is helpful in understanding why collaboratives emerge and succeed in "easy" cases (strong incentives, conducive antecedent conditions). Yet the combination is of little help in understanding the institutional change puzzle for collaboratives in "tough" cases (strong incentives, poor antecedent conditions). Examination of a "tough" case in the Blackfoot watershed (Montana), which eventually blossomed into successful collaborative, shows the importance of a particular set of new ideas, or shared norms, around which participants coalesced. These new ideas for understanding public problems, the community itself, and the relationships among stakeholders, became a broad conceptual framework for guiding stakeholder interaction as they attempted to manage the many public problems facing the watershed.</p> <p><b><u>Source: ABI/Inform Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</u></b></p>

<b>Titre</b>	<b>Examining Perceived Honest Performance Reporting by Public Organizations: Bureaucratic Politics and Organizational Practice</b>
<b>Auteur</b>	<b>Kaifeng Yang</b>
<b>Publication</b>	<b>Journal of Public Administration Research &amp; Theory, Volume 19, Number 1, January 2009, pp. 81-105.</b>
<b>Lien</b>	<a href="http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp2-56004-ft4upw83-ie6rjr:entitypagenum=17:0:recno=2:resultset=5:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=2:entitycu:recno=2:numrecs=1">http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org.tlqprox.teluq.quebec.ca/WebZ/FSF/ETCH?fetchtype=fullrecord:sessionid=fsapp2-56004-ft4upw83-ie6rjr:entitypagenum=17:0:recno=2:resultset=5:format=FI:next=html/record.html:bad=error/badfetch.html:entitytoprecno=2:entitycu:recno=2:numrecs=1</a>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>The credibility of performance information provided by government agencies to their stakeholders is critical to performance-based accountability and policy learning. However, the public administration literature has rarely paid attention to the determinants of honest performance reporting. This study draws on the multi-actor principal-agent model and examines how bureaucratic politics (external and internal) and organizational practice (participation and culture) affect an organization's performance reporting. Based on survey data from Taiwan, the results show that supportive external environments and harmonious internal environments are likely to enhance stakeholder participation and innovation culture, which, in turn, encourage honest performance reporting.</p> <p><b>Source: ABI/Inform Banque de données – bibliotech@distance TÉLUQ-UQÀM</b></p>

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