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GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Governance of Production Co-operatives in Russian Agriculture

Jerker Nilsson, Svetlana Golovina, Sebastian Hess Axel Wolz. Annals of Public and Cooperative economics, volume 87, issue 4, pages 541-562, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12123/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Many Soviet kolkhozy and sovkhozy were transformed into agricultural production co-operatives, because the farm workers would have had large transaction costs in any other type of organization. These co-operatives still hold a strong market position. This study explores the hypothesis that this market strength could be due to low governance costs, obtained through strong manager power. As managers want the co-operative to survive, they make limited investments in the co-operative and pay low wages. The members, however, do not consider this to be problematic. They appreciate the community within the village, their private plots of land and the co-operative's services. Hence the existence of the co-operatives is not threatened."

Executive Succession Planning: Barriers and Substitutes in Nonprofit Organizations

Gregory Mckee and Karen Froelich. *Annals of Public and Cooperative economics*, volume 87, issue 4, pages 587 - 601, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12129/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Predicted shortages of chief executives combined with growing economic and social significance of the nonprofit sector in an increasingly complex operating environment highlight the need for executive succession planning. Accordingly, our research explores factors that may influence executive succession planning in nonprofit and cooperative forms of organizations. Survey data (N = 242) were analyzed using multiple regression analysis. Results suggest both barriers to and substitutes for executive succession planning that help explain the apparent dearth of succession planning efforts in these organizations. A penchant for continuity was found to be a barrier to such planning, while elements of governance quality and internal development were found to substitute for executive succession planning.”

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

Modes of development and financing / Modos de desarrollo y de financiamiento

Instrumentos alternativos de financiación para las cooperativas españolas

Luis Ángel Sanchez Pachón. *REVESCO. Revista de Estudios Cooperativos*, volume 122, July 2016.

<http://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/REVE/article/view/52023>

Resumen proveniente del artículo: “La búsqueda de financiación constituye un quehacer permanente de la empresa, que se agudiza, particularmente, en los momentos de crisis económica y afecta, también, a las cooperativas. La legislación cooperativa pone a disposición de estas entidades diversos instrumentos de financiación externa a través de la emisión de valores (obligaciones; títulos participativos; participaciones especiales), a ellos se añaden las cuentas en participación, aunque sin mucho detalle en los textos legales. En el trabajo indagamos sus posibilidades, fijándonos, especialmente, en esas últimas; buscamos clarificar su régimen jurídico y contrastar sus potencialidades como un instrumento técnico, alternativo, para la financiación en el ámbito de las sociedades cooperativas. En fin, vemos también la incidencia de la reciente Ley 5/2015, de fomento de la financiación empresarial, en el sector del cooperativo y terminamos proponiendo algunas adaptaciones normativas.”

Securities Lending Activities in Mutual Funds and ETFs: Ethical Considerations

Lee M. Dunham, Randy Jorgensen and Ken Washer. *Journal of Business Ethics*, volume 139, issue 1, pages 21-28, November 2016.

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-015-2609-1?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Securities lending has been a lucrative business for mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) over the past decade. Unfortunately for investors, the sponsors of these funds have not been very transparent with the details of their securities lending programs, and consequently most investors in these funds are unaware of their exposure to the risks inherent in securities lending. Interestingly, most funds do not return the full profits from securities lending activities to their investors. In this paper, we examine and discuss the ethical considerations related to the securities lending activities of mutual funds and ETFs and offer a series of best practices that we believe will provide better transparency of these activities to fund investors.”

Credit Cooperatives in the Aftermath of the Crisis – The Discussion about the Structure of Cooperative Banks after the Banking and Financial Crisis of 1931

Harald Wixforth, *Bankhistorisches Archiv*, volume 40, issue 1-2, pages 52-74, October 2016.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/fsv/bha/2016/00000040/F0020001/art00004>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Like other sectors of the German banking system, the credit cooperatives were severely affected by the German financial crisis of summer 1931. As a result, a lively discussion started on the future structure and business of the cooperatives. One of the most prominent representatives of this sector, Hans Helferich from the management board of the Preußische Central-Genossenschaftskasse, tried to (promote his plans for the future structure of the credit cooperatives among economists and politicians. Other cooperatives also put forward their own plans. All of these were discussed at the ‘Bankenenquete’, which started its work in spring 1933. The discussions surprisingly failed to provide any substantial results and the plans to reorganize the structure of credit cooperatives failed completely.”

Repenser la monnaie. Transformer les territoires, faire société

Marie FARE. *Édition Charles Léopold Mayer, 114 pages, Octobre 2016.*

<http://www.eclm.fr/ouvrage-380.html>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: « Monnaies locales citoyennes en France, LETS au Canada et en Grande-Bretagne, banques de temps en Italie et en Grande-Bretagne, Accorderie au Québec, Ithaca Hour aux États-Unis, Chiemgauer en Allemagne, banques communautaires de développement au Brésil, il existe aujourd'hui pas moins de 5 000 monnaies sociales et complémentaires dans plus de 50 pays de par le monde. Si ces monnaies émergent dans des contextes de vulnérabilité, voire de crise économique, sociale ou environnementale, elles parviennent parfois à durer et à se faire reconnaître par les autorités politiques locales qui voient dans leur usage un moyen de soutenir une certaine dynamique de développement territorial. L'auteure explore dans cet ouvrage les possibilités offertes par ces monnaies, qui permettent de doter les territoires d'une richesse, et qui sont aussi le symbole de la réappropriation d'un droit kidnappé par les autorités économiques. La monnaie est et doit rester un commun, mis au service d'un développement territorial durable. »

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

A Study on Financial Performance in Primary Agriculture Co-operative Bank Ltd in Dharmapuri

R. Venkatesh, N. Gnanammal. *Journal for Studies on Management and Planning, volume 2, issue 7, July 2016.*

<https://edupediapublications.org/journals/index.php/JSMaP/article/view/4789>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The Economic, social and cultural development of any country mostly depends upon the human resource it has. Banks are basically human organizations. The efficiency of the banks can be achieved when the personal growth and well being of the agricultural co-operative banking for the structure of the bank."

S'inspirer du succès des coopératives

Jean-François Draperi et Cécile Le Corroller (Dir.) *Éditions Dunod, 202 pages, Novembre 2016.*

<http://www.dunod.com/entreprise-economie/autres-ouvrages-deconomie-gestion-et-management/sinspirer-du-succes-des-cooperatives>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: « Ce livre présente des entreprises qui visent à travers la réussite économique, le bien-être d'un territoire, d'une région, d'un pays, d'une vallée ou d'un quartier. Ces coopératives ne sont pas des sociétés de capitaux, mais des groupements de personnes. Le pouvoir n'y est pas détenu par des actionnaires mais par les sociétaires, selon le principe démocratique « une personne, une voix ». Elles ne visent pas la rémunération d'un capital placé, mais la satisfaction des besoins et attentes de leurs membres. Pour autant, elles se situent sur des marchés concurrentiels et doivent faire la preuve de leur équilibre économique. Comment réussissent-elles à conjuguer leur but avec cet impératif ? Finalité sociale et finalité économiques sont-elles en tension ou au contraire se soutiennent-elles réciproquement ? »

Out of the Shadows: Using Value Pluralism to Make Explicit Economic Values in Not-for-Profit Business Strategies

Jenny Green and Bronwen Dalton. *Journal of Business Ethics, volume 139, issue 2, pages 299 - 312, November 2016.*

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-015-2618-0?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In the last decade, Australian federal and state governments' commitment to the economic rationalist imperatives of performance measures, accountability for outcomes, and value-for-money has driven significant change in the Australian not-for-profit community services sector. In an environment shaped by neoliberal-inspired government policies and a renewed government commitment to austerity, Australian not-for-profit community service organizations are now, more than ever, actively engaged in a variety of income-generating strategies to achieve and/or maintain economic sustainability. Central to this process is meeting the dual challenge of succeeding financially in a competitive environment and simultaneously serving mission. In this context, it is time to more closely examine the impact of these challenges, in particular the implications for the organizational values of not-for-profit community service providers themselves. This paper reports on a qualitative study of fourteen not-for-profit community service organizations, their core purposes, and their strategies for economic sustainability. In addition to the new data presented here, this paper contributes to the broader theoretical framework—the lens of value pluralism, which, we argue, provides a sharper focus on the relationship between mission and margin."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Strategic Choices at Entry and Relative Survival Advantage of Cooperatives versus Corporations in the US Bio-Ethanol Industry, 1978-2015

Christophe Boone and Serden Özcan. *Journal of Management Studies*, volume 53, issue 7, pages 1113–1140, November 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joms.12168/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The sustainability of cooperatives versus corporations is hotly contested. We propose that strategic choices at entry can help to explain the endurance of these two governance modes. We hypothesize that cooperatives have a survival advantage if their major drawback – high coordination costs – is curbed by high levels of member engagement at founding. Our analysis of survival rates in the US bio-ethanol industry shows that cooperatives outlive corporations (1) if investment size at founding is large (strong financial engagement), (2) if they enter *de novo* instead of *de alio* (strong product-market engagement) and (3) if the cooperative venture has been carefully planned from the start (greenfield entry) instead of built upon the acquisition of an existing plant (strong venture-building engagement). These findings caution against the view that a particular mode of governance is superior or inferior to another in all circumstances.”

La gestion des associations

Julien Bernet, Philippe Eynaud, Olivier Maurel, Corinne Vercher-Chaptal. *Édition ÉRÈS*, novembre 2016.

<http://www.editions-eres.com/ouvrage/3787/la-gestion-des-associations>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: « Dans le prolongement de la gouvernance des associations (érès), cet ouvrage ouvre un espace de réflexion et de débat plus que nécessaire étant donné l'ampleur des mutations que connaissent les associations. A partir d'études de cas approfondies menées dans différents milieux, il révèle les limites d'une gestion formelle héritée de la gestion d'entreprise. En effet, le rôle des associations dans la société invite à s'interroger sur la production de sens et donc autant sur le pourquoi que sur le comment. Les auteurs plaident pour une gestion plurielle des associations dont les caractéristiques ne sont ni celles du service public, ni celles du secteur marchand. Ils proposent trois clés d'entrée pour l'orienter : le projet, l'organisation et l'action. Cette grille de lecture de la vie associative ouvre des voies possibles pour comprendre, agir et mettre en cohérence son fonctionnement avec les valeurs du projet associatif. Au-delà des associations, les questions posées par les auteurs renvoient au périmètre plus large de l'économie sociale et solidaire. »

Cause-related Events: Fulfilling the Objectives of Social Partnerships

Amy Lyes, Nitha Palakshappa and Sandy Bulmer. *International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing*, volume 21, issue 4, pages 286-301, November 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nvsm.1561/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Cause-related events are growing in frequency and popularity. These events enable corporates and not-for-profit organisations to collaborate for mutual benefit, within the strategic framework of a social partnership. However, while anecdotal evidence indicates that millions of dollars are invested in events, less is known about how the strategic objectives of social partnerships are achieved via cause-related events. We present the findings of an ethnographic study of two social partnerships and contribute insights into how and why events help them achieve their strategic objectives. Case analysis data reveals that the fit between events and partnerships; the people, teams, and relationships; and collaboration of resources all contribute to generating competitive advantage and value. We discuss the managerial implications for those collaborating to organise a cause-related event.”

Horizontal Mergers with Capital Adjustment: Workers' Cooperatives and the Merger Paradox

Flavio Delbono and Luca Lambertini. *Annals of Public and Cooperative economics*, volume 87, issue 4, pages 529-539, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12125/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "We study the incentives towards horizontal merger among firms when the amount of capital is the strategic variable. We focus on workers' cooperatives, but our conclusions apply also to employment-constrained profit maximizers. Within a simple oligopoly model, we prove that the horizontal merger, for any merger size, is: (i) privately efficient for insiders as well as for outsiders; (ii) socially efficient if market size is large enough, even in the case of merger to monopoly."

Employment Stabilization inside Firms: An Empirical Investigation of Worker Cooperatives

Cecilia Navarra. *Annals of Public and Cooperative economics*, volume 87, issue 4, December 2016, pages 563 - 585, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12124/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "There is evidence that worker cooperatives provide a greater stabilization of employment compared to capital-managed firms. While the reasons of this behaviour can be ascribed to their property and governance structure, less is known of the tools to put it into practice. I discuss two possible ways to guarantee employment insurance: by letting wages fluctuate or by accumulating reinvested profits into an income stabilizing fund that copes with downturns without firing and without reducing wages. In this second case, I find out that asset locks play a wage smoothing role. This may explain the large share of profits that are reinvested in this indivisible and not appropriable fund. I provide evidence for this mechanism by means of original data at the firm level and of first-hand collected survey data at the individual level on risk perception in a sample of Italian cooperatives."

Changing Organizational Form: Demutualization and the Privatization of Communal Wealth-Australian Credit Union Experience

Kevin Davis. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, volume 87, issue 4, pages 603-621, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12128/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Recent decades have seen substantial demutualization of financial institutions around the world, involving the conversion of accumulated communally owned wealth into private wealth. Whether driven by a quest for a more efficient organizational structure or by wealth expropriation incentives, different methods of demutualization have different implications for wealth allocation among current members and transfers of wealth to outsiders. While credit union sectors internationally have, to date, experienced few demutualizations, there are increasing incentives for such organizational change. Three alternative demutualization strategies (share issue to members plus an external capital raising, liquidation and cash distribution to members (a quasi-demutualization), and merger with a listed company) recently used by Australian credit unions are analysed to highlight wealth implications, survival risks for the mutual form and potential problems arising in the demutualization process."

Competitive Advantage in a Credit Cooperative: The Role of Resources

Simone Sehnem, Darlan Roman, Alyne Sehnem and Nelson Santos Machado, *International Business Management*, volume 10 issue 15, pages 2768-2779, 2016.

<http://www.medwelljournals.com/abstract/?doi=ibm.2016.2768.2779>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The study aims to reveal insights into the contribution of the resource-based view to the analysis of competitive advantage. The study employs a VRIO (valuable, rare, inimitable and organizational) model for the theoretical conception of constructs related to the resource-based view and competitive advantage. A case study was undertaken in a credit union, incorporating interviews at two levels of organizational management strategic and tactical as well as a questionnaire administered with two managers to identify relevant resources and a review of secondary data consisting of company documents. The study found that only one resource may be considered a generator of sustainable competitive advantage: human capital training. This was considered by the three sources to be valuable, rare, costly to imitate and exploited by the company. Two types of physical capital resources were considered to be generators of temporary competitive advantage: financial capacity and location. These appear in at least two sources, defined as rare and valuable and expensive to copy. Therefore, the organization gains a competitive edge guided by limited resources, namely human and physical capital. These findings provide important insights for the development of further studies, systematizing the resource-based view in a research agenda. This research has implications for academics,

practitioners and policy makers. Explains the strategic assets that generate competitive advantage and which are essential for the survival of the company. The realization of the value of human resources for the company studied, emphasizes the importance and necessity of ensuring the satisfaction of the people and investing in training for obtaining sustainable competitive advantage. The study seeks to build and extend the existing state of research on the resource-based view and provides insights useful for its development.”

Corporate Rebranding: An Employee-Focused Nonprofit Case Study

Paul Chad. *Journal of Nonprofit and Public Sector Marketing*, volume 28, issue 4, December 2016.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10495142.2016.1237923>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper was to examine the process by which a nonprofit organization conducted corporate rebranding and to assess the relevance of the principles of corporate rebranding originally developed by Merrilees and Miller (2008) in relation to for-profit organizations. A community-owned nonprofit organization that recently introduced corporate rebranding was examined. Semi structured in-depth interviews with employees from all organizational levels explored the rebranding process and employee feelings toward the process. Findings revealed that, while ultimately successful, rebranding did not progress smoothly. Problems related to initial management attempts to utilize minimal external expertise and to low levels of employee involvement and buy in. Findings suggest that all six principles of corporate rebranding proposed by Merrilees and Miller (2008) should be used by management as a guide to increase efficiency of the rebranding process and extends these principles to a nonprofit context. The paper also pioneers examination of corporate rebranding from a change management perspective.”

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Les coopératives: nouvelles pratiques, nouvelles analyses

Sandrine Ansart, Amélie Artis, Virginie Monvoisin (Dir). *Éditions Campus Ouvert*, 124 pages, novembre 2016.

<http://riodd.net/parution-les-cooperatives-nouvelles-pratiques-nouvelles-analyses-sandrine-ansart-amelie-artis-virginie-monvoisin-dir-editions-campus-ouvert/>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: « L'origine de cet ouvrage est une rencontre entre des universitaires et des représentants des coopératives qui a eu lieu à Grenoble en avril 2016 et dont l'objet était de confronter les points de vue des professionnels et des universitaires à la fois sur les nouvelles pratiques des coopératives, et les nouvelles analyses en cours. Le contexte dans lequel s'inscrit la vie des coopératives est en effet modifié par de nombreux éléments : la loi de juillet 2014 sur l'Économie Sociale et Solidaire (ESS), l'apparition des Coopératives d'Activité et d'Emploi (CAE), des Sociétés Coopératives d'Intérêt Collectif (SCIC), l'ubérisation de la société, ... Du côté universitaire, les auteurs qui s'intéressent aux coopératives sont peut-être moins isolés, parce qu'ils ont fait l'effort de s'inscrire dans le cadre de certains paradigmes de l'économie industrielle, de la gestion et/ou de la sociologie des organisations, que ce soit en France ou dans le monde anglo-saxon. Les analyses des universitaires et celles des professionnels ne sont pas juxtaposées, mais plutôt en échos, comme le montre la réflexion sur la spécificité des banques coopératives ou leur banalisation. Les contributions réunies dans ce livre s'appuient aussi bien sur l'histoire que sur l'actualité la plus récente. Ce livre est à la fois un outil pédagogique pour les enseignants et un ouvrage de référence pour les praticiens impliqués dans les grands débats sur les coopératives. »

Social Innovations in Companies and in Social Economy Enterprises

Furmańska-Maruszak Agnieszka and Sudolska Agata. *Comparative Economic Research*, volume 19, issue 3, pages 169-191, September 2016.

<https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84990041887&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=0FB9FFC6EAEB487C702F8A37FB21FCED.wsnAw8kcdt71P YLOOV48gA%3a1>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper compares the way of perceiving and implementing social innovations in companies and social enterprises in Poland with those in Europe. Special attention is paid to internal social innovations, so-called workplace innovations (WPI), and the reasons and outcomes of their introduction in companies, both in Poland and in other European countries. Moreover, the paper investigates the relationship between the need for internal social innovations and positive employment relations in analyzed entities. The research findings prove that introducing innovations, including social innovations, is mainly driven

by the need to improve a company's performance. Among social innovations which both companies and social enterprises value is investment into improving employees' work conditions. Moreover, for more than half of Polish companies and social enterprises the need for innovations is related to creating development opportunities, higher work flexibility, better social and life conditions of employees, as well as supporting employee's reconciliation between work and family life. These reasons for introducing social innovations were also noted by both managers and employees in other European companies. The paper also shows the links between issues of internal social innovations and positive employment relationships. The presented research findings prove that positive relationships among employees are significantly and positively correlated with a broad approach to the need for introducing social innovations. Moreover, the paper points out that positive employment relations are perceived as an important outcome of workplace innovation practices in European companies."

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Publicas

Can Nonprofit Enterprises Lead to Better Revenue Conditions in Local Government?

Soyoung Park and Sungchan Kim. The American Review of Public Administration, volume 46, issue 6, November 2016.

<http://arp.sagepub.com/content/46/6/700?etoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Nonprofit enterprises may play an important role in revenue diversification from a government perspective, especially when local governments suffer from revenue shortages. This study attempts to examine whether an increasing number of nonprofit enterprises influence revenue diversification, as measured by the Herfindahl–Hirschman Index (HHI), as well as volatility using a panel data set from 2007 to 2012. The results indicate that local governments can secure more diversified and increased income sources as more nonprofit enterprises are created throughout the county. Moreover, nonprofit enterprises with stable business categories contribute more and therefore actively improve revenue conditions of local governments."

Embedded Government Control and Nonprofit Revenue Growth

Na Ni and Xueyong Zhan. SRPN NGO & Non-Profit Organizations eJournal, volume 5, issue 23, October 2016.

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2851334

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This research combines insights from resource dependence and institutional theories to examine the growth of Chinese nonprofit revenues. We propose the concept of "embedded government control" (EGC) to capture the complexity of government-nonprofit relationship: government regulation of nonprofits' public fundraising qualification and the political embeddedness of nonprofits with the government. Using a dataset of 2,159 Chinese philanthropic foundations for the period of 2005-2012, we tested hypotheses about the implications of EGC for nonprofit revenues in China following two major external shocks, the Wenchuan earthquake in 2008 and the Guo Meimei scandal in 2011. Our empirical analysis shows that EGC can help philanthropic foundations get more government subsidies, donations, and market revenue. Yet, external shocks may either strengthen or weaken the enabling role of EGC in helping foundations acquire relatively more donations."

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Modelling Social Enterprises

Aleksandra Szymanska and Marc Jegers. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 87, issue 4, pages 501-527, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12127/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The majority of research concentrates exclusively on the objectives of governments, profit entities or non-profit organizations, while a significant number of organizations are hybrids. One form of these hybrids is the social enterprise. This paper theoretically describes social enterprises taking into consideration their main aims. Based on the 'earned income' school of thought, the principal-agent theory and considering the nature of social enterprises' activities we propose the objective functions of their owners (principals) and managers (agents). The maximization problem of the social enterprise is defined as the weighted

average of the utilities of two groups of stakeholders who have an influence on the degree of the realization of the social mission and business orientations. We point out the direction which social enterprises should follow in order to obtain the highest value of their objective functions. The desired state for social enterprises should be one in which they reinvest all surpluses in the process of their mission realization and their profit is slightly higher than the required level by the principal's contract.”

L'économie sociale et solidaire en coopérations

Laurent Gardin et Florence Jany-Catrice (dir.). Édition Presses universitaires de Rennes (PUR), 224 pages, octobre 2016.

<http://www.pur-editions.fr/detail.php?idOuv=4216>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: « Cet ouvrage est un « livre ouvert de l'ESS en coopérations », c'est-à-dire qu'y est proposée une grammaire des coopérations, dans toutes les facettes que ces coopérations en marche peuvent suggérer ou susciter. Les acteurs conjuguent ces coopérations comme autant de « co-construction », de « co-production », de « partenariat », de « collaboration », voire de « dialogue social ». C'est cette présence multiforme, multiniveaux et multiacteurs qui est ici décrite, explorée et analysée. Si cette grammaire fait sens, alors la coopération exige un supplément de réflexivité sur les finalités des actions communes. »

Theoretical and Empirical Studies on Cooperatives. Lessons for Cooperatives in South Africa

Andrew Emmanuel Okem (Ed.) Springer International Publishing, 108 pages, Juillet 2016.

http://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319342153?wt_mc=ThirdParty.SpringerLink.3.EPR653.About_eBook#aboutBook

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The book outlines how cooperatives can be used as a tool for development and reconciliation in post-conflict contexts. This book also examines the successes and challenges for emerging and existing cooperatives in Africa, while delivering both practical lessons and insights into the theory. It presents completely new materials on the cooperative movement, against a backdrop of increasing global recognition of the roles of cooperatives and collective action in socio-economic development. Readers are invited to consider how, as an economic model that seeks to advance member collective interests, cooperatives are invaluable tools for human, economic and social development. Social and human geographers find this a remarkably impactful contribution to the literature surrounding cooperatives in Africa and cooperative theory in general. Policy experts and students also find the research informative and insightful.”

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Then we Offer them a New Project’—the Production of Projects in Social Work Conducted by Civil Society in Sweden

Marcus Herz. Journal of Civil Society, volume 12, issue 4, December 2016

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17448689.2016.1232782>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In some areas in Europe and Sweden, it is possible to find institutional deficits, that is, areas wherein the welfare state has more or less withdrawn its institutions. In parallel with this development, greater interest has shifted towards social work already being conducted by volunteers and non-profit organizations. How this social work could take on more responsibility for the social well-being of society is a key question. By applying the theory of ‘production of projects’, this article examines 13 projects conducted by civil society organizations in Sweden and how they could relate to the civil sector becoming a complement or even an alternative to the state welfare sector. In terms of competition for funding, the projects need to be able to package their ideas well and manage relationships with the beneficiaries. The lack of long-term alternatives and the demand for innovative ideas influence the civil sector’s ability to take more responsibility for the social well-being of society and make political influence more difficult.”

Celebrity Endorsement and Involvement with the Social Cause in Nonprofit Organizations

M^{ra} del Mar García de los Salmones and Rafael Domínguez. *Journal of Nonprofit and Public Sector Marketing*, volume 28, issue 4, October-December 2016.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10495142.2016.1237922>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Celebrity endorsement has become a very popular communication strategy in the nonprofit sector, although there are still doubts about its effectiveness. Specifically, one interesting question is whether the involvement of individuals with a social cause can explain differences in the valuation and effects of the celebrity endorsement strategy in consumer behavior. Taking into account this fact, the current research presents a causal model that analyzes the determinants of the attitude toward ads involving celebrities and the explanatory variables of the behavioral intentions in this sector. We worked with two subsamples of individuals with high and low involvement, who rated a fictitious ad with a well-known social entity and a celebrity. As a result, we observed that the strategy can influence the group of low involved people and have no significant effects on the segment with high involvement.”

VARIA

Guide sur les conditions d’amélioration continue des bonnes pratiques des entreprises de l’ESS

Produit par le conseil supérieur de l’ESS, septembre 2016

<http://www.esspace.fr/gouvernance.html>

Résumé issu du l’URL ci-haut : « Ce guide est une opportunité de montrer, en quoi l’ESS est un mode d’entreprendre différent, basé sur la solidarité, l’intérêt collectif, la gouvernance démocratique, l’emploi de qualité, la politique salariale, la lutte contre les discriminations et pour l’égalité réelle entre hommes et femmes. »

Les coopératives en Europe

Pauline Boivin et Denis Stokkink (dir.) *Pour la Solidarité, Notes d’analyse, Série « Économie sociale », mai 2016.*

http://www.pourlasolidarite.eu/sites/default/files/publications/files/na-2016-cooperatives-eu_0.pdf

Résumé issu du l’URL ci-haut : « Entre résilience et ancrage territorial, la coopérative est la solution locale et durable aux dysfonctionnements du capitalisme. Elle inspire la promesse d’un monde où le concept de « démocratie économique » deviendrait une réalité sociopolitique colportant en son sein le dépassement de ce paradigme individualiste usé, stagnant et débridé. Le mouvement coopératif, en réconciliant travailleurs et employeurs, propose une alternative émancipatrice pour tout un chacun. Le sixième principe de l’Alliance coopérative internationale (ACI) inscrit la coopération dans l’ADN des coopératives. L’Europe offre un cadre adapté à la poursuite de cette cause commune. Pourtant, depuis son origine, les politiques des institutions européennes n’ont cessé de se focaliser sur l’entrepreneuriat individuel, aux dépens de l’entrepreneuriat collectif, rendu possible par la coopération, fondement du vivre ensemble dans nos sociétés. Le think & do tank POUR LA SOLIDARITÉ – PLS a souhaité faire la revue des opportunités et des défis auxquels les coopératives doivent faire face en Europe au 21^{ème} siècle. »

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

- ***El Trabajo Social como gobierno de lo social en contextos de desigualdad.*** un número monográfico Desde la revista de la Universidad Complutense Cuadernos de Trabajo Social. La fecha límite para el envío: **noviembre 30th, 2016.** (RECALL)
- ***The Organizations of Civil Society.*** Special issue of the International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations (Voluntas). Deadline for submission: **November 30th, 2016.**
- ***International Symposium on Social Entrepreneurship 2017.*** Organised by The Asia Centre for Social Entrepreneurship and Philanthropy (ACSEP) at the National University of Singapore Business School ACSEP. April 21th, 2017, Singapore. Deadline for submission: **November 30th, 2016.**

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- **Enterprise Before and Beyond Benefit: A Transdisciplinary Research Agenda for Prosocial Organizing.** *Special issue of the Journal of Business Venturing.* Deadline for submission: **December 1st, 2016.** (RECALL)
 - **2nd International Symposium on Accounting and Reporting: Co-operative Socio-economic Transformation.** *Organized by the Centre of Excellence in Accounting and Reporting for Co-operatives and the Co-operative Management Education.* May 11th - 13th, 2017. Saint Marys University, Halifax, Nouvelle-Écosse, Canada. Deadline for submission: **December 15th, 2016.**
 - **Comment former à l'économie sociale et solidaire? Engagement, citoyenneté, développement.** *Forum International de l'ESS du Réseau Inter-Universitaire de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire (RIUESS), le Réseau Développement durable et Lien social (2DLiS) et le Réseau Marocain de l'Economie sociale et solidaire (REMESS).* Ce Forum est co-organisé par l'Université Cadi Ayyad de Marrakech (Maroc) et l'Université de Haute-Alsace. 22 au 24 mai 2017. Marrakech, Maroc. Date limite de soumission: **20 décembre 2016.**
 - **Business Models, Ecosystems, and Society in the Sharing Economy.** *Special issue of Academy of Management Discoveries.* Deadline for submission: **December 31st, 2016.**
 - **Social enterprise for sustainable societies.** 6th EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise organized in partnership with the Interdisciplinary Research Center on Work, State and Society (CIRTES, Université catholique de Louvain) and the Social Enterprise Belgian Interuniversity Attraction Pole (IAP). July 3rd - 6th, 2017. Université catholique de Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve), Belgium. Deadline for submission: **January 9th, 2017.** (RECALL)
 - **The Political Organization of Markets: Social Movements, Stakeholders and Non-market Strategy.** *Conference convening as part of the 33rd annual colloquium of the European Group of Organization Studies' (EGOS) - Sub-theme 25.* 7th - 8th July, 2017. Copenhagen, Denmark. Deadline for submission: **January 9th, 2017.**
 - **Nonprofits and the Social Economy: From Far and Wide.** ANSER (Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research/ARES (l'Association de recherche sur les organismes sans but lucratif et de l'économie sociale) 2017 Conference . May 31st - June 2nd, 2017. Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. **Deadline for submission: January 11th, 2017.**
 - **Histoire de la coopération : expériences et pratiques.** Trois journées d'études organisées par Le centre Georges Chevrier de l'université de Bourgogne organise trois journées d'études autour des pratiques et des expériences des entreprises coopératives. Entre juin 2017 et février 2018, Dijon, Paris. **Date limite de soumission : 28 janvier.**
 - **Organizing for social innovation: tensions and paradoxes of managing social and collective enterprises.** *Special issue of Management Decision.* Deadline for submission: **January 31st, 2017.** (RECALL)
 - **The changing face of philanthropy? Philanthropy in an era of hybridity and alternative forms of organizing.** 8th International Conference organized by the European Research Network On Philanthropy. 13-14 July 2017, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark. Deadline for submission: **February 17th, 2017.**

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **Gestion des entreprises sociales et solidaires (GESS).** 4emes Journées Internationales de Recherche organisées par la Chaire ESS, Laboratoire Gains-Argumans (Université du Maine) en partenariat avec le Projet ICSEM International Comparative Social Enterprise Model. **5 décembre 2016. Le Mans, France.** (RECALL) <http://www.gdr3720.fr/>
- **Mesures d'impact (social) et impacts des mesures.** Workshop internationale financée par le GDR « Policy Analytics » en lien avec la ChairESS de la région Hauts-de-France et avec le PEPS-INSHS AGLOS et l'ANR Clean. **6 et 7 décembre 2016. Lille, France.** (RAPPEL)
- **Des émergences à la reconnaissance. Trajectoires d'innovation.** 5^e édition du Colloque international du CRISES. **6 et 7 avril 2017. Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Montréal, Québec, Canada.** (Rappel)
- **Leadership for Public and Social Value.** The 2nd PUPOL conference organized by the Open University. **April 6th-7th, 2017, Open University. Milton Keynes, Royaume-Uni.**
- **IV Conferencia Internacional de Monedas Sociales y Complementarias: Dinero, Conciencia y Valores para el Cambio Social.** La UOC coorganizará el evento con la Research Association on Monetary Innovation and Community and Complementary Currency Systems (RAMICS), el International Journal of Community Currency Research (IJCCR), el Instituto de la Moneda Social (IMS), la Xarxa d'Economia Solidària (XES) y la Sustainability School. **Del 10 al 14 de Mayo, 2017, Barcelona, España.**
- **Économie sociale et économie politique : regards croisés sur l'histoire et sur les enjeux contemporains.** Les XXXVII^{èmes} journées de l'AÉS (Association d'Économie Sociale) organisés par le Laboratoire d'économie dionysien. **Université Paris 8. 7 et 8 septembre 2017. St-Denis, France.**
- **Hybrid organizations: walking at the edge between economic performance and social & environmental impact.** The 1st IESE-LUISS Conference on Responsibility, Sustainability and Social Entrepreneurship. **April 18-19, 2017. Rome, Italy.**

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