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GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

La démocratie sociétariale « vue d'en bas » : Observations sur des assemblées générales locales de banques coopératives

Gilles Caire et Sophie Nivoix. Revue Française de Gestion, volume 38, issue 220, pages 17-33, Janvier 2012.

<http://search.proquest.com/docview/940366866/fulltextPDF?accountid=14719>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: « Les banques coopératives occupent une place particulière en raison de leurs références aux valeurs démocratiques de l'économie sociale. L'étude de la mise en oeuvre de ces valeurs dans le fonctionnement des structures par la place occupée par les sociétaires dans les assemblées générales locales nous montre que la réalité diverge nettement de ce qui pourrait être légitimement attendu. »

Do Powerful CEOs Determine Microfinance Performance?

Rients Galema, Robert Lensink and Roy Mersland. Journal of Management Studies, volume 49, issue 4, pages 718-742, June 2012.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-6486.2012.01046.x/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Recently, microfinance has been coming under public and media attacks. The microcredit crisis following from microfinance-induced suicides in 2010 in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh indicates that weak corporate governance and imprudent risk taking have far-reaching consequences. Yet, analyses of corporate governance mechanisms among microfinance institutions (MFIs) remain underdeveloped. As a response, this study examines the impact of CEO power on MFI risk taking by deriving explicit predictions of this effect from a characterization of the microfinance industry. Based on a sample of 280 microfinance institutions, our results suggest that powerful CEOs of microfinance non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have more decision-making freedom than powerful CEOs of other types of MFIs. This induces them to make more extreme decisions that increase risk. Furthermore, the decision-making freedom powerful CEOs have in NGOs appears to lead to worse decisions, because the presence of powerful CEOs in microfinance NGOs is associated with lower performance."

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Breaking out of Co-operation's Iron Cage: From Movement Degeneration to building a Developmental Movement.

Mitch Diamantopoulos. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 83, issue 2, pages 199–214, June 2012.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8292.2012.00461.x/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article focuses on co-operative movements' role in developing new firms and sectors. In contrast to 'developmental movements' which secure legislative, policy, program, and promotional, financial, and technical assistance supports for co-operative development campaigns, this paper investigates the problem of co-operative 'movement degeneration' – why some movements' developmental commitments gradually erode. The paper next investigates the project of 'movement regeneration' – how mature movements become reoriented toward movement goals, including fostering successful co-operative formations. This discussion includes the role of institutional intermediaries, educational and cultural interventions, and mobilizing networks in regenerative movement action."

Linking Local Food Systems and the Social Economy? Future Roles for Farmers' Markets in Alberta and British Columbia

Hannah Wittman, Mary Beckie and Chris Hergesheimers. Rural Sociology, article in press, March, 2012.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1549-0831.2011.00068.x/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Often organized as grassroots, nonprofit organizations, many farmers' markets serve as strategic venues linking producers and consumers of local food while fulfilling multiple social, economic, and environmental objectives. This article examines the potential of farmers' markets to play a catalyst role in linking local food systems to the social economy in western Canada. We used the Delphi method of inquiry to solicit and synthesize perspectives on the future role of farmers' markets within local food systems and the social economy from farmers' market vendors, market managers, and policy and government representatives in each province. We found that negotiations over the definition of local food systems, the dynamics of supply and demand relationships, and perceptions of "authenticity" affect the positionality of farmers' markets in relation to other marketing channels within regional food systems. Stakeholders engaged in this Delphi inquiry strategized ways to scale up local food systems beyond current limits while also maintaining the "authentic experience" offered by farmers' markets that has helped to fuel increased consumer interest, demand, and growth. Results confirm the need for further investigation of the relationship between the social economy, infrastructure, and authenticity in the development of local food systems."

Agricultural Cooperatives and Rural Livelihoods: Evidence from Ethiopia.

Kindie Getnet and Tsegaye Anullo. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 83, issue 2, pages 181–198, June 2012.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8292.2012.00460.x/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Agricultural cooperatives are important rural organizations supporting livelihood development and poverty reduction. In recognition of such roles of cooperatives, Ethiopia showed a renewed interest in recent years in promoting cooperative sector development. However, there is lack of a wider and systematic analysis to produce sufficient empirical evidence on the livelihood development and poverty reduction impacts of cooperatives in the country. Using a matching technique on rural household income, saving, agricultural input expenditure and asset accumulation as indicator variables, this paper evaluates the livelihood impact of agricultural cooperatives in Sidama zone, Ethiopia. The finding shows that cooperatives improved the livelihoods of service user farmers through impacting better income, more savings and reduced input costs. In view of such evidence, further promotion, deepening and supporting of agricultural cooperatives is recommended."

Le financement solidaire à l'épreuve de la crise financière, exemple pratique en milieu immigré africain

Rovier Djeudja. *Revue internationale de l'économie sociale (RECMA)*, numéro 324, Mai 2012.

<http://recma.org/node/1907>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: « En France, comme partout dans le monde, les populations dans leur ensemble ont vécu avec difficulté la crise financière, qui est loin d'être terminée. Cette crise financière commencée en 2008 a eu, associée à la crise économique et sociale, un impact considérable chez les immigrés africains. Cette étude, menée auprès des associations dites tontinières basées à Strasbourg, interroge les transformations de ce mode d'organisation solidaire face à cette situation de crise. »

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Efficiency and Hybridization in Cooperative Banking: The French Case.

Jean-Noël Ory and Yasmina Lemzeri. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, volume 83, issue 2, pages 215–250, June 2012.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8292.2012.00462.x/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper analyzes how French cooperative banking groups adapted their organization, status and model to develop and grow, until the current financial crisis. It explores how they benefitted from evolutions in cooperative law that lowered financing constraints and increased the scope of their activities, becoming large banking groups, and identifies how these groups tried to develop a model of governance, characterized by internal control, which was partly dedicated to the members, but biased more and more towards the top of the organizational pyramid and to stockholders (the new stakeholders coming from the existence of listed vehicles). While the developing business model for cooperative banks appeared to confer a comparative advantage and was synonymous with efficiency before the financial crisis, it seems that the hybridization of the cooperative model has also been a source of conflict of interest, weakness in strategy and an incentive to increase risk. The third part of the article examines how French cooperative banking groups have been hurt by the recent crisis and whether different organizational and strategic features or choices may explain different levels of resilience to financial turmoil."

Co-operatives and social economy in Croatia: Trends, indicators and prospects in the European context.

Zdenko Babić and Domagoj Račić. *Sociologija i Prostor*, Volume 49, issue 3, pages 287-311, April 2012.

[http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84860003108&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=CBtIrdJanVltikcOWgx8V2j%3a2)

[84860003108&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=CBtIrdJanVltikcOWgx8V2j%3a2](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84860003108&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=CBtIrdJanVltikcOWgx8V2j%3a2)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Although co-operatives and social economy in Croatia have a long tradition, the periods of socialism and transition have had negative effects on their development. Based on an analysis of key indicators of business performance of co-operatives in Croatia, this paper provides an assessment of current state of affairs in this sector of the Croatian economy. Moreover, the paper provides insights into the state of affairs and current trends in this area in European countries. On the basis of the comparison of the state of affairs of co-operatives and social economy in Croatia and European countries, potentials and recommendations are outlined. The recommendations, which are addressed to economic and social policy makers, are made in order to optimise the future development of this sector in Croatia."

Histoire et actualité des coopératives de consommateurs au Japon: un modèle unique?

Akira Kurimoto, *Revue Internationale de l'économie sociale (RECMA)*, numéro 324, Mai 2012.

<http://recma.org/node/1900>

Résumé issu du l'URL cité ci-haut: « La réussite des coopératives de consommation au Japon se mesure moins à leur chiffre d'affaires qu'à leur impact positif sur la société. Ce dynamisme actuel, sans équivalent dans le monde, résulte des caractéristiques propres développées par le mouvement après la Seconde Guerre mondiale: la forte implication dans les groupes Han des femmes, soucieuses de la qualité de l'alimentation dans un environnement industriel dégradé ; les choix stratégiques des dirigeants, visant à répondre aux besoins sociaux. Ces dernières années, les coopératives ont ainsi étendu leur activité à l'assistance aux personnes âgées et handicapées. Retraçant leur évolution historique, l'auteur souligne que ces organisations se sont fréquemment heurtées à l'hostilité des commerçants et que la législation ne leur pas été favorable. Il s'agit donc bien d'un mouvement social, qui doit sa vitalité remarquable à la capacité de mobilisation de ses membres et non à un soutien institutionnel. »

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Information, community, and action: How nonprofit organizations use social media

Kristen Lovejoy and Gregory D. Saxton. Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, volume 17, issue 3, Pages 337-353, April 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/jcmc/2012/00000017/00000003/art00007>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The rapid diffusion of “microblogging” services such as Twitter is ushering in a new era of possibilities for organizations to communicate with and engage their core stakeholders and the general public. To enhance understanding of the communicative functions microblogging serves for organizations, this study examines the Twitter utilization practices of the 100 largest nonprofit organizations in the United States. The analysis reveals there are three key functions of microblogging updates—“information,” “community,” and “action.” Though the informational use of microblogging is extensive, nonprofit organizations are better at using Twitter to strategically engage their stakeholders via dialogic and community-building practices than they have been with traditional websites. The adoption of social media appears to have engendered new paradigms of public engagement.”

Collective action, self-management, and the social economy. The recovered companies of Argentina

Pizzi, Alejandro and Brunet, Ignasi. Revista de Estudios Sociales, volume 42, pages 57-70, Avril 2012.

[http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84859042453&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=J8jpMltDkqa8KOwoZ6ettob%3a7)

[84859042453&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=J8jpMltDkqa8KOwoZ6ettob%3a7](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84859042453&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=J8jpMltDkqa8KOwoZ6ettob%3a7)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Since Argentina’s socio-economic crisis (2001-2002), the phenomenon of workers taking over, or recovering, bankrupt companies has spread across the country. In this article, we present findings related to strategies of collective action that favor self-management. To do so, first we develop a typology of the incentives to recover companies through collective action. Next we describe how the social movement’s organization has evolved. Third, we discuss the initial strategies of economic articulation between these companies. Our hypothesis is that, so long as the social movement is politically and socially weak, the predominant strategies will be market insertion by companies on an individual basis. By contrast, a greater degree of mobilization would create more favorable conditions for strategies of productive integration and of strengthening the social economy.”

Implementation of the Lean Six Sigma framework in non-profit organisations: A case study

Cheng, Chen-Yang and Chang, Pu-Yuan. Total Quality Management and Business Excellence, volume 23, issues 3-4, pages 431-44, April 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/tqmb/2012/00000023/F0020003/art00012>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The majority of Lean Six Sigma applications have focused on private industry, manufacturing and healthcare. It has not yet been applied to non-profit organisations (NPOs). The objective of most NPOs is to support public interest projects. To achieve this mission, most NPOs rely on charitable donations, which can be a scarce commodity. Ways to efficiently utilise scarce resources are usually overlooked. In the case study presented here, Lean Six Sigma tools and principles were used to increase the efficiency of resource management in physical disabilities services. A small machining shop that repairs, produces and customises devices for the physically disabled was the target; the goal was to make its production process more efficient. Use of DMAIC methodology decreased the non-value-added process by 70%. Finally, benefits of, experiences with, and extensions of Lean Six Sigma as applied to NPOs are discussed.”

Organisational factors influencing sustainability of local non-governmental organisations: Lessons from a Ghanaian context

Ernest L. Okorley and Edmund E. Nkrumah. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 39, issue 5, pages 330 – 341, April 2012.

[http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=0306-](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=0306-8293&volume=39&issue=5&articleid=17024511&show=abstract)

[8293&volume=39&issue=5&articleid=17024511&show=abstract](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=0306-8293&volume=39&issue=5&articleid=17024511&show=abstract)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Despite the role of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) as actors in development, the issue of local NGOs’ sustainability remains a major concern in many developing countries such as Ghana. This study seeks to determine key factors that can influence local NGOs based on a Ghanaian case study. The study identifies that the availability of funds, quality material resources, supportive leadership, development of needs-based and demand-driven programmes, and effective management can have a

significant influence on the sustainability of local NGOs. Significantly, leadership emerged as the most important factor to organisational sustainability of local NGOs. Equally, the availability and quality of material resources for work were least critical to local NGO sustainability, although they were all very important. The case study suggests that local NGOs can adopt several measures to ensure their sustainability. These include the writing of good needs-based and demand-driven project proposals, ensuring transparency and accountability, leadership training and lobbying for resources including funds, especially, from local sources. Although the findings are based on Ghanaian local NGO sustainability scenario, the lessons can be useful to NGOs within similar contexts.”

Relación circular entre ética, responsabilidad social y reputación de las cooperativas

Isabel Olmedo Cifuentes, Inocencia María Martínez León, Narciso Arcas Lario y Joaquín Longinos Marín Rives. Revesco, Revista de Estudios Cooperativos, número 107, páginas 7-34, primer cuatrimestre 2012.

<http://www.javeriana.edu.co/Facultades/fear/ier/index.php?idcategoria=10469>

Resumen proveniente del artículo: “De forma progresiva, las empresas implantan programas y actividades sobre la base de la ética empresarial, la responsabilidad social y el buen gobierno, una estrategia justificada tanto por las actuales presiones procedentes de la sociedad como por los beneficios que obtienen en términos de reputación y de gestión de las relaciones con los stakeholders o grupos de interés. La propuesta de esta investigación es aplicar la dinámica en las relaciones de estas variables al caso de las cooperativas. Concretamente, se estudian las consecuencias de la ética empresarial y la responsabilidad social sobre la propensión a implantar códigos de conducta, y sus repercusiones sobre la consecución de un buen gobierno cooperativo y de una mayor reputación. Además, se razona que las cooperativas con mayor nivel de reputación tengan mayor tendencia a adoptar principios basados en la ética y la responsabilidad social. En definitiva, la principal aportación de este artículo se encuentra en la justificación de la relación circular existente entre estas variables para el caso de las cooperativas, en la medida en que son organizaciones con una singularidad propia en términos jurídicos, económicos y sociales.”

The Effect of Ownership in NGOS’ Commercial Ventures

Pierre Ly. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 83, issue 2, pages 159–179, June 2012.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8292.2012.00459.x/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Amidst pressure to become self-financing, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have become increasingly involved in profit-generating business ventures. Because NGOs are traditionally financed by donations with the expectation that they focus on their social mission, the commercialization of NGOs has generated criticism. This paper examines the effect of ownership on investment incentives in NGOs’ commercial ventures, using an incomplete contracts framework. NGO-ownership helps minimize the tension between primary social mission and managerial decisions. However, external ownership provides better incentives to invest in mission-enhancing innovations. Finally, because relationships with firms are repeated, NGOs may use relational contracts to align their ventures’ incentives. However, such contracts need to be credible to work.”

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Social Innovation: Blurring Boundaries to Reconfigure Markets (book)

Alex Nicholls and Alex Murdock. Edited by Palgrave Macmillan, 320 pages, January 2012.

<http://www.amazon.com/Social-Innovation-Blurring-Boundaries-Reconfigure/dp/023028017X>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Focusing on social innovation broadly conceived in the context of social entrepreneurship and social enterprise in their global context this books organised to address three of the most important themes in social innovation: strategies and logics, performance measurement and governance and finally sustainability and the environment.”

Fair Trade Organizations and Social Enterprise – Social Innovation through Hybrid Organization Models (book)

Benjamin Huybrechts. Routledge edition, 260 pages, March 2012.

<http://www.amazon.com/Fair-Trade-Organizations-Social-Enterprise/dp/0415517451>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “For several decades, social enterprises have been pioneers in the conception and implementation of a pathbreaking social innovation: Fair Trade (FT). Fair Trade Social

Enterprises have created a movement which has challenged mainstream trading practices and offered development opportunities for disadvantaged producer groups in the South. Starting from a niche market aimed at convinced customers, FT has expanded and entered mainstream retailing outlets, growing in visibility and market share, while simultaneously experiencing diversification of its organization models. While pioneer Fair Trade Social Enterprises in the early years were largely nonprofit organizations relying on voluntary work, they have become increasingly diversified in terms of legal forms, governance models and organizational practices. These diversified models seem to reflect the hybrid nature of FT itself, through different ways of combining a commercial activity (trading of FT products), a social mission (support to producers), and an explicit or implicit political message (often expressed through education and advocacy)."

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Social Entrepreneurship - Social Enterprises: European Experience and the Greek Case
 Athanasia Triantafyllopoulou. *Review of European Studies, volume 4, issue 1, pages 115-124, March 2012.*

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&did=2653176321&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=3&VInst=PROD&VTy pe=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1336482145&clientId=13816>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In periods of recession, private sector of economy does not develop entrepreneurial action, due to limited demand which implies limited profits. This results in reduction in employment and increase in unemployment. Public sector of economy should proceed to public investments and enhance development. However, in the present economic crisis, public sector does not develop initiatives, due to budget deficit; to the contrary public sector is confined and contributes to the maintenance of recession. Social sector of economy does not aim at profit making but at job creation, mainly for the vulnerable groups of population. It intervenes by taking actions of mild economic growth and contributes to economic recovery. For this reason, national legislations in Europe provide the establishment of social economy enterprises. Local government, which, in a sense, belongs to the social sector of economy, has the possibilities to reinforce both social economy enterprises and actions of social entrepreneurship aiming for the enhancement of local economy."

Contexte et genèse de la création des sociétés coopératives d'intérêt collectif (Scic)

Hugues Sibille. *Revue International de l'Économie sociale (RECMA), numéro 324, Mai 2012.*

<http://recma.org/node/1906>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: « Le statut de société coopérative d'intérêt collectif (Scic), établi par une loi du 17 juillet 2001, a fêté ses dix ans. Après une décennie d'existence, il intrigue et intéresse en raison de sa modernité, qui lui permet d'organiser un entrepreneuriat collectif de parties prenantes diverses ou de proposer un outil original de partenariat avec les collectivités territoriales. S'il a eu du mal à trouver sa place dans la panoplie des statuts juridiques français, il semble connaître (enfin !) le décollage que l'on attendait de lui, dans un contexte porteur pour l'économie sociale et solidaire, où les territoires inventent une nouvelle économie locale face à la mondialisation. Deux cents Scic sont agréées en mars 2012. La bonne compréhension de ce statut juridique d'entreprise coopérative implique une relecture des conditions dans lesquelles il a été élaboré et voté en juillet 2001, un siècle exactement après la loi associative de juillet 1901. La loi du 17 juillet 2001 n'est pas une loi coopérative spécifique, mais une loi ordinaire comportant un certain nombre d'articles modifiant la « loi fondamentale » des coopératives, celle de 1947. »

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Fair Trade-Organic Coffee Cooperatives, Migration, and Secondary Schooling in Southern Mexico

Seth R. Gitter, Jeremy G. Weber, Bradford Barham, Mercedes Callenes and Jessa Lewis Valentine. *Journal of Development Studies, volume 48, issue 3, pages 445-463, March 2012.*

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/jds/2012/00000048/00000003/art00011>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "We explore three trends in rural southern Mexico (Fair Trade coffee, migration, and conditional cash transfers) that could explain the rapid rise in education from 1995-2005 using survey data from 845 coffee farming households in Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico. Results from a household fixed-effects model show that household participation in a Fair Trade-organic cooperative contributed to about a 0.7 year increase in schooling for girls. US migration opportunities appear to have even stronger

positive impacts on schooling for females. Although participation in Fair Trade-organic cooperatives appears also to have increased male schooling, increased migration opportunities have had an indeterminate effect for males.”

La economía social ibérica: el caso de las santas casas de la misericordia de Portugal como instituciones particulares de solidaridad social

Antonio Juan Briones Peñalver, Maria Paula Lopes Castelao y Fernando Cardoso De Sousa. Revesco, Revista de Estudios Cooperativos, numero 107, páginas 35-57, primer cuatrimestre 2012.

<http://www.ucm.es/info/revesco/txt/REVESCO%20N%20107.2%20Antonio%20Juan%20BRIONES,%20Maria%20Paula%20LOPES%20y%20Fernando%20CARDOSO.pdf>

Resumen proveniente del artículo: “Las organizaciones que conforman la Economía Social favorecen el desarrollo económico y colectivo, lo cual les facilita un gran reconocimiento institucional, tanto por la función que desempeñan como por su valorización por la actividad económica realizada, a favor del servicio de las necesidades sociales, la distribución equitativa de la renta, la creación de empleo y la corrección de los desequilibrios sociales. Esta economía todavía no ha sido concretizada por aquellas instituciones que son representativas del poder gubernativo y del rigor académico. No obstante, previo al establecimiento en común de un marco jurídico y económico, estas entidades de participación comunitarias, por su cercanía, inclusive regional, tienen tanto operaciones comerciales como otras actividades del ámbito público y privado. Por este motivo, es necesario establecer un cauce de comunicación y discusión de cuáles son las entidades que favorecen el desarrollo colectivo entre España y Portugal. En este trabajo, hacemos una exposición del marco conceptual de las entidades de la economía social ibérica (principalmente en España y Portugal), para centrarnos en conocer con más detalle la economía social portuguesa, a través del estudio de las Santas Casas de la Misericordia como Instituciones Particulares de Solidaridad Social. Mostramos su evolución histórica, el papel de las Santas Casas de la Misericordias, así como ciertas perspectivas y capacidades de respuesta en el futuro inmediato de estas entidades de la economía social portuguesa.”

Las spin-offs académicas y su posible configuración como empresas de economía social

Carlos Vargas Vasserot. Revesco, Revista de Estudios Cooperativos, numero 107, páginas 186-205, primer cuatrimestre 2012.

<http://www.ucm.es/info/revesco/txt/REVESCO%20N%20107.7%20Carlos%20VARGAS%20VASSEROT.pdf>

Resumen proveniente del artículo: “El estudio trata de las posibilidades y limitaciones que tienen las empresas de economía social (cooperativas y sociedades laborales fundamentalmente) para ser utilizadas para la creación de Empresas de Base Tecnológica en el ámbito académico. Primero se realiza una aproximación básica al concepto de la economía social, para posteriormente diferenciar las empresas simplemente innovadoras (start-up en terminología anglosajona) de las empresas que explotan una tecnología o conocimiento transferido por una Universidad y en la que parte de los socios son investigadores de dicha institución (spin-offs académicas). Aunque ambas se engloban en un término amplio de Empresas de Base Tecnológica no son lo mismo. Mientras que para desarrollar empresas de alto y rápido desarrollo tecnológico por egresados y estudiantes universitarios no existe problema alguno para constituirse como empresas de economía social, para hacer una Empresa de Base Tecnológica académica existen determinadas barreras legales. Los investigadores y socios de la empresa suelen ser profesores que trabajan a tiempo completo y en exclusiva en la Universidad, lo que impide, en principio, estar realizando de manera continuada una actividad laboral o de prestación de servicios en una entidad privada, que es el núcleo de la actividad mutualista típica de las sociedades cooperativas y sociedades laborales. Además, si la Universidad participa en el capital social de la spin-off constituida, que es la tendencia, las ventajas de las empresas de economía social no son tan claras para el organismo público que suele preferir ser socio de una sociedad de capital.”

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

Monnaies sociales et complémentaires

Dossier spécial Introduit par Jérôme Blanc. Revue Internationale de l'économie sociale (RECMA), numéro 324, Mai 2012.

<http://recma.org/node/1909>

ACTIVITÉS DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION

Research and formation activities / Actividades de investigación y formación

- *École internationale d'été dédiée aux jeunes créateurs de coopératives. 2 au 14 juillet 2012, à Poitiers, France. Date limite de réception des candidatures: 31 mai 2012.*

APPELS À COMMUNICATIONS

Calls for papers/ Convocatorias de artículos

- *Monnaie, monnaies: pluralités et articulations des sphères d'échanges dans les sociétés contemporaines. Revue Française de Socio-économie. Date limite de réception des articles: 31 mai 2012. (RAPPEL)*
- *Les enjeux de communication dans le mouvement coopératif. Forum international organisé par la Chaire de relations publiques et communication marketing de l'UQAM. Québec (Canada). 8 octobre 2012. Date limite pour soumissions: 15 juin 2012.*
- *Public Relations and Nonprofit Organizations. Special issues of the Journal of Public Relations Research on nonprofit public relations. Deadline for submission: July 15th, 2012. (RAPPEL)*
- *9th Annual NYU-STERN Conference on Social Entrepreneurship. In collaboration with the Foundation for Social Change and the United Nations. New York, USA. November 7th- 8th, 2012. Deadline for submission: August 24th, 2012.*
- *Accounting, non-governmental organizations and civil society. A Workshop sponsored by Accounting, Organizations and Society and Department of Accounting, London School of Economics and Political Science. December, 2012, London, UK. Deadline for submission: October 30th, 2012. (RECALL)*
- *Les approches socio-économiques de l'économie sociale et solidaire. Revue Française de Socio-économie. Date limite de réception des articles: 2 Janvier 2013. (RAPPEL)*
- *Worker cooperatives as an organizational alternative: Challenges, achievements and promise in organizational governance and ownership. Special issue of Organization. Deadline for submission: February, 28th, 2012.*
- *OTRA ECONOMÍA (Revista Latinoamericana de Economía Social y Solidaria). Recepción de artículos permanente, en cualquier momento del año. (RECORDATORIO)*

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- *The Changing Role of Nonprofits and the Social Economy in an Uncertain World. Fifth Annual Conference, Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research (ANSER). May 30th to June 1st, 2012, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. (RECALL)*
- *L'Économie sociale et solidaire face aux défis de l'innovation sociale et du changement de société. XIe Rencontres du RIUESS (Réseau inter-universitaire de l'économie sociale et solidaire), 6 au 8 juin 2012, Nancy, France. (RAPPEL)*
- *Social Innovation for competitiveness, organisational performance and human excellence. The 12th EURAM 2012 conference. Organised by The European Academy of Management (EURAM). June 6th - 8th, 2012, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. (RECALL)*

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- **Alternative Business Models for Sustainable Development.** Colloquium Euram. **June 6th - 8th, 2012**, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. (RECALL)
 - **Third Euricse Conference on Cooperative Finance and Sustainable Development.** Organized by Euricse in collaboration with Federcasse (Italian federation of Cooperative Credit Banks) and with the support of EACB (European Association of Co-operative Banks). **June 14th - 15th, 2012**, Trento, Italy. (RECALL)
 - **El Año Internacional de las Cooperativas: desafíos y propuestas de la economía social en un mundo en transformación.** XIV Jornadas Nacionales de Investigadores en Economía Social. **20, 21 y 22 de junio de 2012**, País Vasco, España. (RECORDATORIO)
 - **Vers une économie humaine. Pensées critiques d'hier pour aujourd'hui : Desroche, Leuret, Lefebvre, Mounier, Perroux.** Organisé par l'ISMÉA, appuyé par le CIAPHS (universités Rennes 2, Rennes 1 et IEP de Rennes). **21 et 22 juin 2012**, Caen, France. (RAPPEL)
 - **New Zealand conference research on cooperatives. Building a better world the role of cooperatives and mutuals in economy and society.** Organized by the New Zealand Association for the Study of Cooperatives and Mutuals in conjunction with Victoria University of Wellington and the New Zealand Cooperatives Association. **June 21st - 23rd, 2012**, Wellington, New Zealand. (RECALL)
 - **Cooperating for Change in the International Year of Cooperatives.** Organized by the Canadian Association for Studies in Cooperation (CASC) and al. **June 24th - 27th, 2012**, Montréal, Québec, Canada. (RECALL)
 - **The Rationalization and Professionalization of the Nonprofit Sector.** The 28th EGOS Colloquium. **July 2nd - 7th, 2012**, Helsinki, Finland. (RECALL)
 - **Collective Processes of Social Innovation.** The 28th EGOS Colloquium. **July 2nd - 7th, 2012**, Helsinki, Finland. (RECALL)
 - **Mainstreaming Co-operation: An Alternative for the 21st Century?** Organised by the Co-operative College, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool University, Manchester Metropolitan University, Edge Hill University and the University of Central Lancashire. **July 3rd - 5th, 2012**, Manchester and Rochdale, UK. (RECALL)
 - **The three SE pillars: Social Entrepreneurship, Social Economy and Solidarity Economy.** Third EMES International PhD Summer School organized by EMES European Research Network (EMES), European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises (Euricse), Italian Association on Culture, Cooperatives and Non-Profit (AICCON). **July 4th - 8th, 2012**, Trento, Italy. (RECALL)
 - **The first ISTR PhD Seminar preceding the 10th International Conference in Sienna, Italy, in July 2012.** Organised by IST. **July 8th - 10th, 2012**. Siena, Italy. (RECALL)
 - **Democratization, Marketization, and the Third Sector.** The Tenth International Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR). **July 10th - 13th, 2012**, Siena, Italy. (RECALL)
 - **The fifth Colloquium on Social Entrepreneurship.** Organised jointly by the Skoll Centre for Social Entrepreneurship, University of Oxford, and CASE, Duke University. **July 16th - 19th, 2012**, Oxford, UK. (RECALL)
 - **Response Strategies of Social Economy and the Contribution of Social Organizations to the Rural World.** Section Number 39 ([details](#)) of the XIII World Congress of Rural Sociology. **July 29 to August 4, 2012**, Lisbon, Portugal. (RECALL)
 - **L'économie sociale : identité, défis et stratégies.** VII congrès du Réseau euro-latino américain des études en économie sociale et coopératives (RULESCOOP). **5, 6 et 7 septembre 2012**, Valence y Castellón de la Plana, Espagne. (RAPPEL)

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- **8th NCVO/ VSSN Researching the Voluntary Sector Conference. September 10th - 11th, 2012**, University of Birmingham, UK. (RECALL)
 - **4th International social innovation research conference (ISIRC). Organized by the Third Sector Research Centre, University of Birmingham. September 12th - 14th, 2012**, Birmingham, UK. (RECALL)
 - **L'économie publique, sociale et coopérative au service de l'intérêt général. 29^{ème} Congrès International du CIRIEC International. 12 au 14 septembre 2012**, Vienne, Autriche. (RAPPEL)
 - **Travail, Organisations et Politiques Publiques : Quelle « Soutenabilité » à l'Heure de la Mondialisation? Thème des 23e Journées de l'Association d'économie sociale, organisé par le LEST CNRS (UMR 6123). 13 et 14 septembre 2012**, Aix en Provence, France. (RAPPEL)
 - **Cooperatives in the Focus of a New Economic Policy. XVII. International Conference on Cooperative Studies of the Association of Cooperative Research Institutes (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Genossenschaftswissenschaftlicher Institute, AGI). September 18th - 20th, 2012**, Vienna, Austria. (RECALL).
 - **L'étonnant pouvoir des coopératives. Sommet international des coopératives. 8 au 11 octobre 2012**, Québec, Canada. (RAPPEL)
 - **Diversité et durabilité des modèles agricoles coopératifs dans un contexte de crises de la mondialisation. Colloque organisée par la Sfer, Coop de France et l'Inra. 6 et 7 novembre 2012**, Paris, France. (RAPPEL)
 - **Quand marchand et non marchand se rencontrent. Colloque organisé par le laboratoire VALLOREM sous l'égide de la Fédération Gaston Berger et parrainé par l'AIRMAP (Association Internationale de Recherche en Management Public). 22 et 23 novembre 2012**, Orléans, France. (RAPPEL)
 - **Innovation, Décision et Dynamiques Sociétales : Quel modèle de développement humain à l'ère de la complexité? Colloque international organisé par le groupe de recherche "Innovation, Responsabilités et Développement Durable - INREDD" de la Faculté du droit de Marrakech. 28 au 30 novembre 2012 à Marrakech, Maroc. (RAPPEL)**
 - **The Evolving Social Nature of Exchange. Allied Social Science Association Annual Meeting. January 4th - 6th, 2013**, San Diego, California, USA. (RECALL)
 - **4th EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise. Organized by EMES European Research Network, in partnership with the Centre for Social Economy at HEC - University of Liege. July 1st - 4th, 2013**, Liege, Belgium. (RECALL)
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