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GOUVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL
GOVERNANCE AND GENERAL INTEREST / GOBERNANZA Y INTERÉS GENERAL
Coopératives et Gouvernance: Modernité ou Archaïsme?
Nonprofit-State Relations in Ireland: Contexts, Issues and Alternatives

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT
MODES OF DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING / MODOS DE DESARROLLO Y DE FINANCIAMIENTO
Market structure and competitiveness of Credit Associations and Credit Cooperatives in Japan

ÉVALUATION
EVALUATION METHODS / MÉTODOS DE EVALUACIÓN
Key Performance Indicators in Co-operatives: Directions and Principles
Impact of Management and Innovation Capabilities on Performance: Are Cooperatives Different?

GESTION
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An Analysis of Dairy Farmer Participation in Co-operatives in the Northeast United States
The impact of leadership on workgroup climate and performance in a non-profit organization
Análisis interno de las cooperativas agroalimentarias catalanas desde una perspectiva comparada: los sectores del aceite y la fruta dulce
Do Non-profit Organizations Manage Earnings toward Zero Profit and Does Governmental Financing Play a Role?

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SOCIAL INNOVATION / INNOVACIÓN SOCIAL
Quand l’innovation sociale est portée par l’entrepreneuriat du travail. La bienveillance au cœur du business model ou le social business en action

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Making Policy Without Parameters: Obtaining Data on the Nonprofit Sector in a Local Community

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS / CONCEPTOS Y DEFINICIONES
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GOUVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL
Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Coopératives et Gouvernance: Modernité ou Archaïsme?
Résumé issu du l’URL ci-haut : « Dans quelles conditions l’exercice de la citoyenneté au sein de l’entreprise peut-elle s’exercer? Est-ce que les coopératives, et plus précisément les SCOP (sociétés coopératives et participatives), seraient des formes d’organisations dépassées, expression de la survivance des corporations et de formes datées d’associations de producteurs devant réagir à la défaillance de leur entreprise ou au contraire porteraient elles une réponse opérationnelle efficiente aux problèmes de gouvernance et d’exercice non «cosmétique» de la responsabilité sociale des entreprises? Les études sur le sujet ou les décisions prises en France par nombre d’acteurs pour accéder aux marchés financiers montrent que beaucoup d’interrogations existent sur la nature de la « modernité » des formes juridiques adaptées aux défis de la mondialisation. »

Nonprofit-State Relations in Ireland: Contexts, Issues and Alternatives
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to present and discuss the major nonprofit policy issues in Ireland from the perspectives of government, nonprofits themselves and society generally. We have identified the key areas for examination as: economic, legislative, political and cultural contexts of nonprofit-state interaction. We have taken these dimensions as the template for the paper. We commence each section with a context setting overview of the factors relevant to a discussion of the policy issues. We then detail the major policy issues and available options. To conclude, we review the alternatives facing nonprofits.”
MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The strategies cooperative banks use to address local socio-economic challenges through the financing and promotion of cooperatives, socially oriented enterprises and local development initiatives are investigated. Two paradigmatic regions with strong cooperative bank sectors are compared, illustrating strategic differences in their approach to cooperative and social enterprise promotion and local development. The cooperative bank sector in the first region, Almería, Spain, has followed an aggressive growth strategy, both in terms of size and territory, resulting in a large and nationally present cooperative bank. In contrast, the cooperative bank sector in the province of Trentino, the most important region for cooperative banks in Italy, is comprised of many small scale cooperative banks, organized by consortium and tightly tied to territory. Related lines of inquiry include the trend of focusing on corporate social responsibility as opposed to local development and the relationship among different types of complementary actors in order to understand the process of promoting sustainable community development. As well, we comment on the relevance of other types of ‘alternative finance’ in supporting such goals. These issues are particularly relevant given limited government resources to deal with pressing social and economic issues.”

Market structure and competitiveness of Credit Associations and Credit Cooperatives in Japan

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ind/ijmef/2012/00000005/00000003/art00001

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper investigates how the consolidation process has affected the market structure and the degree of competition within Credit Associations (CA) and Credit Cooperatives (CC) in Japan. From the estimated results, I tentatively find they operate in an environment without collusive behaviour. The magnitudes of competitiveness by H-statistics suggest mutual financial institutions do not necessarily make decisions only for their own benefit but also consider the social welfare in their community. These results represent the geographical restriction to mutual financial institutions affects to the competitiveness, but the other factors such as good corporate governance relate to the market structure.”

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Key Performance Indicators in Co-operatives: Directions and Principles

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ukscos/jcs/2012/00000045/00000002/art00002

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper examines the performance benchmarks adopted by co-operatives in the insurance sector. The research is conducted through a case study comprised of a documentary review and semi-structured interviews with two large North American insurance co-operatives. The research found that the insurance co-operatives use benchmarks that are developed for investor-owned companies to evaluate their performance. Furthermore, the measures used by insurance co-operatives reflect relatively little consideration of the co-operative principles and values and there is no comparison to other insurance co-operatives. Given the recent challenges in the financial services sector, coupled with increasing stakeholder expectations for performance reporting, it is timely to conduct this study.”
Impact of Management and Innovation Capabilities on Performance: Are Cooperatives Different?
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The principal purpose of this study is to evaluate if management and innovation capabilities differ between cooperatives and investor-owned firms (IOF). We do also want to analyze if those differences, in case they exist, cause different business performance levels. The fieldwork is based on a sample representative of the population of Basque industrial firms comprising 861 firms, 44 of them cooperatives. The results of our analysis are contrary to Social Economy literature statements. Basque industrial cooperatives are in a situation of competitive parity to investor-owned firms and do not differ in management and innovation capabilities. The large size of Basque industrial cooperatives, environmental factors, networking and the help of the supra-structure of Mondragon Corporation are explored as possible causes of those results.”

GESTION
Management / Gestión

Measuring market orientation in nonprofit organizations
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/rjsm/2012/00000020/00000005/art00006
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Past studies have shown that market orientation improves performance in nonprofit organizations. As a result, nonprofit practitioners’ and researchers’ interest in the theory of market orientation has been growing over the years. However, much less attention has been paid to developing a proprietary scale of market orientation in the nonprofit context. Previous studies have relied on the MARKOR scale with minor changes in its wording to suit the nonprofit context. Synthesizing B. Shapiro's (1973. Marketing for nonprofit organizations. Harvard Business Review, 51(5), 223-232) dual target-customer perspective with J. Narver and S. Slater’s (1990. The effect of a market orientation on business profitability. Journal of Marketing, 54(2), 20-35) view of market orientation, P. Modi and D. Mishra (2010. Conceptualising market orientation in non-profit organisations: Definition, performance, and preliminary construction of a scale. Journal of Marketing Management, 26, 548-569) offered a conceptualization of market orientation in nonprofit organizations (MONPO), and constructed a preliminary scale to measure it. This paper refines the preliminary MONPO scale and constructs a parsimonious, valid, and psychometrically versatile confirmatory scale using data from 579 nonprofit organizations engaged in delivering community services. Social desirability and method biases do not seem to adversely affect the finalized MONPO scale.”

An Analysis of Dairy Farmer Participation in Co-operatives in the Northeast United States
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ukscos/jcs/2012/00000045/00000002/art00004
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Agricultural co-operatives play an important role in the economy of the United States. Some of the most well-known consumer brands are owned by farmer co-operatives, eg, Ocean Spray, Welch’s. Dairy production is a major agricultural enterprise in the Northeast US and most dairy farmers in this region rely on dairy co-operatives to market their milk. This study examines why some dairy farmers decide to sell their milk through co-operatives (this group is defined as ‘participants’) while some do not do so (this group is defined as ‘non-participants’). We also examine these groups to understand their key differences in terms of various characteristics, such as farm operation and management as well as farmers’ education and age. Finally, we identify and analyse the factors that impact dairy farm profitability for all dairy farmers and co-operative participants in the region. The study objectives were fulfilled by conducting various statistical and econometric analyses using the farm financial and operations data obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The results of this study are expected to benefit dairy producers, agricultural extension agents, co-operative management, educators and practitioners.”
The impact of leadership on workgroup climate and performance in a non-profit organization

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/022/2012/00000033/00000006/art00001

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this exploratory study is to examine the impact of leadership on workgroup climate and performance in a religious/church-based non-profit organization. The impact of leadership is investigated using a questionnaire comprised of established scales such as the transformational leadership scales (TLS), team climate inventory questionnaire (TCI), team effectiveness, workgroup cohesion, and interdependence scales. This is a context based study that considers the unique culture comprised of social, political, economic, technologic, personnel, and personal concerns. Descriptive, correlation, hierarchical regression, and SPSS macro developed by Preacher and Hayes were used as statistical techniques to assess the indirect effects (Sobel Tests) of variables. Transformational leadership was identified as a key variable for the functioning of workgroup performance whilst transactional leadership was identified as a key influencing factor of workgroup climate. In addition, the study found a significant and positive large effect of workgroup climate on workgroup performance whilst both transformational and transactional leadership did not influence workgroup performance through workgroup climate. This finding provides areas in need of further research. There is likely to be posing risks of method variance or response biases as all data were drawn from employee surveys. There is also likely to be selection bias as the authors could not directly compare respondents with non-respondents. The fact that there may be operational differences in other as well as smaller organizations, based on the limited size and the ability to allocate job functions, could limit the generalization of this result to other organizations. This study makes a significant contribution to both scholarly theory and workplace practice in the non-profit sector as the findings indicated that the influence of workgroup climate on workgroup performance provided an enabling context for the delivery of leadership in a religious/church-based non-profit organization.”

Análisis interno de las cooperativas agroalimentarias catalanas desde una perspectiva comparada: los sectores del aceite y la fruta dulce

http://www.ucm.es/info/revesco/txt/REVESCO%20N%20108.5%20Yolanda%20MONTEGUT%20y%20Eduard%20CRISTOBAL.pdf

Resumen proveniente del artículo: “Para poder formular estrategias y llevar a cabo actuaciones que permitan mejorar la posición competitiva de las cooperativas, es necesario realizar un análisis de las mismas. Las cooperativas agrarias, al igual que el resto de empresas, también están sometidas a cambios y por ello es necesario conocer sus puntos fuertes y débiles con la finalidad de detectar tanto oportunidades como amenazas. Hasta ahora el objetivo principal de las cooperativas ha estado el de la comercialización de los productos. Sin embargo, la nueva situación socioeconómica plantea la necesidad de que dichas entidades asuman nuevos objetivos, tales como la mejora de la calidad y la conservación del medio ambiente, nuevas estrategias de ventas, diversificación de la producción, etc. En el presente artículo se analizan las características generales del sector cooperativo en Cataluña para ver en que grado dicho sector tiene protagonismo en las fases posteriores a la producción. Para ello, se ha realizado un estudio comparativo basándose en diferentes aspectos de la estructura interna tanto de las cooperativas de fruta dulce como de las cooperativas de aceite.”

Do Non-profit Organizations Manage Earnings toward Zero Profit and Does Governmental Financing Play a Role?


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Prior research has documented earnings management in for-profit settings. Non-profit organizations are thought to pay less attention to the bottom line and earnings management research has therefore focused on the manipulation of expenses in order to improve efficiency ratios or taxable income, not reported earnings per se. Considering an institutional setting characterized by the absence of such ratios and the presence of important subsidies, management of the actual bottom line is analyzed in light of these subsidies. The results suggest that organizations drive their results toward zero profit, which is intensified by increased governmental funding when unmanaged results are positive. The relation between downward earnings management and the presence of subsidies is particularly evident for organizations whose accumulated reserves are high.”
**INNOVATION SOCIALE**

*Social innovation / Innovación social*

Quand l’innovation sociale est portée par l’entrepreneuriat du travail. La bienveillance au cœur du business model ou le social business en action


http://www.cairn.info/resume.php?ID_ARTICLE=RIPS_045_0161

Résumé issu du l’URL ci-haut: « Dans le cadre de cette recherche, nous nous intéressons à l’ innovation sociale et plus spécifiquement aux nouveaux modes de gestion de la question sociale au-delà des contours de l’entreprise. Si un certain nombre de dispositifs existent au sein des organisations pour gérer et anticiper les flux de personnel et l’évolution des compétences, quid de la gestion sociale au sein d’un territoire. La notion d’ innovation sociale étudiée est en développement actuellement et prend diverses formes. Ici, la question sociale transcende le cadre de l’entreprise et va au-delà de la gestion des ressources humaines plus classique. La problématique sociale se trouve au cœur des moteurs de la création d’entreprise des entrepreneurs sociaux qui conçoivent leur projet en prenant en considération l’impact social et sociétal de leur entreprise. Nous posons alors la question suivante : dans quelle mesure l’entrepreneuriat social propose une nouvelle conception de l’ innovation sociale ? Nous nous interrogeons sur les modèles d’ innovation sociale et sur les exemples concrets d’entrepreneuriat social qui bousculent les modes traditionnels de gestion. Pour cela, comme cette recherche est de nature exploratoire et en est à ses débuts, nous nous fondons sur des exemples de social business rencontrés lors de réunions et conférences sur le sujet et auxquelles nous avons pu participer. »

**POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES**

*Public Policies / Políticas Publicas*

Démocratiser les loisirs et faciliter l’accès aux activités sportives: évaluation d’une initiative d’économie sociale visant les populations handicapées ou démunies au Québec, Canada


http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14927713.2012.701958

Résumé issu de l’URL ci-haut: « Ce texte porte un regard évaluatif sur la genèse, la conception, l’implantation et les effets d’un programme gouvernemental favorisant l’accessibilité des populations défavorisées et handicapées aux camps de loisirs et de sport pendant les périodes de vacances. Géré par l’entrepreneuriat communautaire, ce programme est représentatif des initiatives d’économie sociale financées par le gouvernement et mises en œuvre par des organismes communautaires. Cette étude valorise des données de sondage réalisé en 2009 auprès de 92 camps de vacances situés au Québec. Les résultats montrent que généralement, le programme stimule considérablement la demande des populations ciblées par les camps de vacances. Cependant, nous constatons que, relativement aux jeunes et aux familles défavorisées, les personnes handicapées paient encore plus cher les services de loisirs et de sport offerts. Notre analyse examine aussi les enjeux liés à une approche gouvernementale centrée sur la subvention des organismes communautaires derrière les services (offre), plutôt que sur une subvention directement octroyée aux bénéficiaires concernés (demande). Les forces et les limites d’une telle approche sont mises en exergue de façon à éclairer la prise de décision et à renforcer l’action collective visant à démocratiser les loisirs et à faciliter l’accès des populations vulnérables aux activités sportives. »

**Changing government policy and its implications for nonprofit management education**


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Nonprofit management education and training programs have grown tremendously in the past twenty years, especially in graduate schools of public administration and policy. This growth reflects in part the sharp increase in the number of nonprofit organizations as well as important changes in public policy, such as greater emphasis on performance and accountability, shifts in government funding, and increased competition for public resources. These changes in public policy have also prompted an increase in hybrid organizations, including new partnerships, collaborations, and coalitions involving nonprofit organizations. This transformation of public policy and its effect on nonprofit organizations needs an
integrated approach to nonprofit management education that entails the inclusion of nonprofit management content in the required curriculum of graduate public management programs. Given the changes in public policy and their impact on nonprofit organizations, new governance models are also needed to inform research, practice, and curricular development for nonprofit managers.

Making Policy Without Parameters: Obtaining Data on the Nonprofit Sector in a Local Community
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study began with an effort to obtain data on the economic contribution of the nonprofit sector in a large, metropolitan community to inform policy-makers. Despite the growing interest of policy-makers in the nonprofit sector, and the importance of accurate, reliable, and timely data to make sound public policy decisions and to evaluate their effects, we encountered considerable difficulty and gaps in assembling the necessary information. Based on our experience and the scholarly literature, we detail the problems and how scholars might address them in preparing reports on the local nonprofit sector. We conclude with recommendations to improve the collection, availability, and reliability of data on the nonprofit sector to guide public policy-making.”

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS
Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Social Work and Social Control in the Third Sector: Re-Educating Parents in the Voluntary Sector
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/cpra/2012/00000024/00000004/art00005
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper considers the continued social policy emphasis on parenting and the measures in place to remedy ‘poor’ parenting. Drawing on primary research with parenting workers, the paper looks at the re-education of those subject to parenting interventions by examining philanthropic and state social control over families. This paper concentrates on how parenting workers negotiate delivering ‘social work’ via the concepts of welfare and empowerment, but which in reality are built on punitive and coercive means which focus on individual failings, not structural inequalities. The increasingly managerialised and punitive manner in which social interventions are delivered is considered and how this may be problematic particularly for voluntary organisations.”

AUTRES
Other / Otros

Seeding Community: Collaborative Housing as a Strategy for Social and Neighbourhood Repair
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/alex/benv/2012/00000038/00000003/art00005
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The article investigates whether collaborative housing can be a strategy in small-scale neighbourhood renewal. It asks whether this housing type affects the surrounding neighbourhood, whether the foundation for interaction is laid during the development process and what pre-requisites are required. Five international projects, each located within a neighbourhood undergoing transition - shaken by earthquakes, economic woes, and/or demographic changes - are described along with their nonprofit developers and the alliances formed to assist in their realization. Here, the term collaborative housing is used and defined as broader than co-housing. Two urban settings are examined: revitalization of existing inner-city structures and urban infill. Aside from the built dimension, collaborative housing has a residential dimension that the examples also portray: intergenerational, senior-friendly, senior and ethnic minority developments. Although the social dimension, development timeline and ongoing requirements of living in collaborative housing appeal to a limited segment of the population, it is an important housing model that can achieve two goals: encourage residents to socialize, care and interact with each other as well as caring, interacting, and modelling community within the neighbourhood.”

The Supply-Side Modernisation of Social Housing in England: Analysing Mechanics, Trends and Consequences

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/chos/2012/00000027/00000006/art00003

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The past 30 years have seen England’s housing associations (HAs) transformed from marginal players in the wider housing market to a point where, in 2008, they overtook local authorities as majority social housing providers. This paper reviews theoretical perspectives on the evolution of the UK social housing and the rise of HAs since the 1970s, with a particular focus on the ‘modernisation’ thesis advanced by Malpass & Victory (2010). Against this backdrop, we analyse the sector’s recent reconfiguration, integrating the impacts of housing stock transfers and HA mergers. Our analysis focuses on the consequences of sector restructuring in terms of organisational homogenisation and, at least as perceived, the growing dominance of giant landlords. Finally, within the context of the Coalition Government’s localism rhetoric, we discuss the accountability implications of restructuring activity and the light our analysis sheds on theoretical understandings of social housing change processes.”

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

Special Issue: Recent Trends in Social Economy Research

Special Issue: The Co-operative Green Economy
Journal of Co-operative Studies, volume 45, issue 1, summer 2012.
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ukscos/jcs/2012/00000045/00000001;jsessionid=25wbfpb2j3wv.al exandra

Special Issue: BenchMark 3.5 Conference on Nonprofit and Philanthropic Studies

ACTES DE COLLOQUES

Conference papers / Publicaciones de eventos científicos

L’Économie sociale et solidaire face aux défis de l’innovation sociale et du changement de société.
Xile Rencontres du RIEESS (Réseau inter-universitaire de l’économie sociale et solidaire), 6 au 8 juin 2012, Nancy, France. Voir les textes de communications publiés par RIEESS au :
http://www.riuess.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=10&Itemid=29
APPELS À COMMUNICATIONS
Calls for papers/ Convocatorias de artículos


→ Revisiter l’ESS à la lumière des notions solidaristes. Colloque organisé conjointement par l’ESDES et la Faculté de philosophie de l’Université catholique de Lyon. 16-17 janvier 2013, Lyon, France. Date limite pour soumission : 30 septembre 2012. (RECALL)


→ Entrepreneuriat social : les mots et les choses (Expériences, limites, perspectives). Dossier spécial de la revue Entreprendre et Innover. Date limite de réception des articles : 14 novembre 2012.


→ Social economy on the move ... at the crossroads of structural change and regulation. 4th CIRIEC international research conference on the social economy organised by CIRIEC-Belgium with the collaboration of the University of Antwerp. October, 24th-26th, 2013, Belgium. Deadline for submission: February, 15th, 2013. (RECALL)

→ Worker cooperatives as an organizational alternative: Challenges, achievements and promise in organizational governance and ownership. Special issue of Organization. Deadline for submission: February, 28th, 2013. (RECALL)


-> **9th Workshop on the Challenges of Managing the Third Sector.** Organized by the European Institute for advanced studies in management. June 13th -14th, 2013, Lund (Sweden). Deadline for submission: March, 5th, 2013. ([RECALL](#))

-> **Internationalization of Social Entrepreneurship.** Special issue of the European Journal of International Management. Deadline for submission: **May 1st, 2013.** ([RECALL](#))

-> **Nonprofit Services: Challenges and Opportunities.** Special Issue of the Service Industries Journal, published by Taylor and Francis. Deadline for submission: **September 30th, 2013.**

-> **OTRA ECONOMÍA (Revista Latinoamericana de Economía Social y Solidaria).** Recepción de artículos permamente, en cualquier momento del año. ([RECALL](#))

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**ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR**

*Events / Eventos*

-> **L’étonnant pouvoir des coopératives.** Sommet international des coopératives. **8 au 11 octobre 2012,** Québec, Canada. ([RAPPEL](#))

-> **Les enjeux de communication dans le mouvement coopératif.** Forum international organisé par la Chaire de relations publiques et communication marketing de l’UQAM. **8 octobre 2012,** Québec (Canada) ([RAPPEL](#))


-> **Le rôle visible et invisible des coopératives.** Séminaire européen de recherche organisé par L’Institut d’Études Politique de Grenoble (L’IEP)/ESEAC (Equipe de Socio-Economie Associative et Coopérative), avec le soutien de la Fondation du Crédit Coopératif et de la Casden BP. **2-3 novembre 2012,** Grenoble, France. ([RECALL](#))

-> **Diversité et durabilité des modèles agricoles coopératifs dans un contexte de crises de la mondialisation.** Colloque organisé par la Sfer, Coop de France et l’Inra. **06 et 07 novembre 2012,** Paris, France, ([RAPPEL](#))

-> **9th Annual NYU-STERN Conference on Social Entrepreneurship.** In collaboration with the Foundation for Social Change and the United Nations. **November 7th- 8th, 2012,** New York, USA. ([RECALL](#))

-> **ARNOVA Doctoral Fellowship and Seminar for 2012.** The Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action announces a fellowship opportunity for doctoral students writing a dissertation on a topic in nonprofit or philanthropic studies. **November, 14th, 2012,** Indianapolis, Indiana. ([RECALL](#))

-> **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 4-6, 2013,** San Diego, California, USA. ([RECALL](#))

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