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PERIODIC ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS / ARTÍCULOS Y PUBLICACIONES

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Beyond Box-Ticking: a Study of Stakeholder Involvement in Social Enterprise Governance

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Raiffeisenism Abroad: Why Did German Cooperative Banking Fail in Ireland But Prosper in The Netherlands?
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Research Handbook on Sustainable Co-Operative Enterprise. Case Studies of Organisational Resilience in the Co-operative Business Model (Book)

INNOVATION SOCIALE
SOCIAL INNOVATION / INNOVACIÓN SOCIAL
Social Innovation and Impact in Nonprofit Leadership (book)
Beyond Box-Ticking: a Study of Stakeholder Involvement in Social Enterprise Governance

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17109740&WT.mc_id=journaltocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper aims to present the findings from a small study of social enterprise governance in the UK, taking a case study approach to uncover the experiences of internal actors who are involved in their board-level management. The study took a qualitative constructionist approach, focusing on stakeholder involvement in social enterprise governance. Initial theme analysis of 14 semi-structured interviews with board or senior management representatives revealed key issues in the governance of social enterprise, which were then explored through a comparative case study of two organisations. The study found that social enterprises surveyed employed a number of mechanisms to ensure appropriate stakeholder involvement in their governance, including adopting a participatory democratic structure which involves one or more groups of stakeholders, creation of a non-executive advisory group to inform strategic direction and adopting social accounting with external auditing. The research also highlighted the potential of the community interest company legal form for UK social enterprise, particularly in developing the role of the asset-locked body in terms of providing CIC governance oversight. This survey was limited to the North West of England; however its findings can potentially support innovation in conceptual developments internationally. This research contributes to the under-researched field of social enterprise governance, potentially enabling these organisations to adopt more effective governance mechanisms that appropriately manage the involvement of beneficiaries and other stakeholders.”
Comment se financent les associations belges francophones
http://recma.org/node/4060
Résumé issu de l’URL ci-haut : « En raison de la nature de leurs activités et de leur finalité non lucratif, les associations rencontrent des problèmes spécifiques de financement. Cet article en présente une première étude empirique sur la Belgique francophone (Wallonie et Bruxelles). La proximité juridique des associations belges et de leurs homologues françaises ainsi que les similitudes entre les réalités associatives des deux pays permettent de donner aux résultats obtenus une portée assez générale. L’enquête montre notamment que si les associations se tournent effectivement peu vers les banques, que ce soit pour faire face à des problèmes de trésorerie ou pour financer leurs investissements, ce n’est pas en raison de difficultés d’accès au crédit, mais plutôt pour des raisons de principe (ne pas s’endetter auprès des institutions bancaires). »

How Can Social Enterprises Develop Successful Crowdfunding Campaigns? An Empirical Analysis on Italian Context
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Crowdfunding has been recognized by media narrations as a disruptive approach to funding social entrepreneurship while there is a lack of evidence in academic literature about those factors that are able to support social entrepreneurs in developing successful Crowdfunding (CF) campaigns. This paper is aimed to improve academic knowledge on those elements that can effectively support social entrepreneurs in managing their campaigns. An empirical analysis on 250 CF campaigns launched by Italian social enterprises was carried out. We focus on the effect on the overall funding level achieved of three main type of issues: the social enterprise’s network, the choice of CF platform, and the CF campaign’s design. Our results show how the social enterprise’s presence on Twitter, the choice of a specific reward-based platform, and an active management of the CF campaign have a significant impact on the achievement of the funding goal.”

Raiffeisenism Abroad: Why Did German Cooperative Banking Fail in Ireland But Prosper in The Netherlands?
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/ehr/2014/00000067/00000002/art00007
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Why did imitations of Raiffeisen’s rural cooperative savings and loans associations work well in some European countries, but fail in others? This article considers the example of Raiffeisenism in Ireland and in the Netherlands. Raiffeisen banks arrived in both places at the same time, but had drastically different fates. In Ireland they were almost wiped out by the early 1920s, while in the Netherlands they proved to be a long-lasting institutional transplant. Raiffeisen banks were successful in the Netherlands because they operated in niche markets with few competitors, while rural financial markets in Ireland were unsegmented and populated by long-established incumbents, leaving little room for new players. Dutch Raiffeisen banks were largely self-financing, closely integrated into the wider rural economy, and able to take advantage of economic and religious divisions in rural society. Their Irish counterparts were not.”

Farmer Cooperatives in China: Diverse Pathways to Sustainable Rural Development
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tandf/jias/2014/00000012/00000002/art00001#aff_1
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In the midst of China’s agricultural reform, new forms of farmer organization have emerged, some initiated by farmers themselves, but most through government intervention. Based on national survey data complemented by two in-depth case studies of rural cooperatives, an analysis is made of the roles and significance of these new farmer organizations. Chinese rural cooperatives predominantly facilitate economic cooperation and market integration. This is supported by agricultural policies and the Cooperative Law of 2007 oriented towards the commoditization of smallholder farming. There are some cooperatives not primarily motivated by commodity imperatives, but by the fulfilment of agro-ecological and socio-cultural functions. If China is to become a ‘green society’ as proclaimed by the government, more attention and support to this type of cooperatives seems warranted.”

ÉVALUATION
Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Measuring Efficiency in Nonprofit Organizations: An Empirical Study for Care Foundations
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Measuring the performance of any unit decision is certainly desirable in order to discover whether the application of economic resources (inputs) is appropriate at all times to achieve its central objective. In this sense, non-profit organizations are not immune to this need for management, having additional difficulties in their performance, since because of their «non-profit» character their ultimate goal is not to maximize profit, but the achievement of social aims, sometimes difficult to quantify. In this context, this paper evaluates, within the sector of non-profit organizations, the performance of care foundations in Spain by applying the non-parametric technique of data envelopment analysis (DEA), which is able to determine the border of «best practices» of the evaluated units from a mathematical optimization model, while allow us to study the productivity change by means to calculate the total factor productivity Malmquist index based on the DEA methodology. The study is complemented by a 2-stage DEA analysis using a logit regression model to evaluate the possible association of relevant covariates in the foundations sector, such as the size, liquidity, debt and antiquity, with the previously calculated performance of these organizations.”

The Role of Corporate Culture, Market Orientation and Organisational Commitment in Organisational Performance: The Case of Non-Profit Organisations
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/026/2014/00000033/00000004/art00006
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to propose a conceptual framework that explores the relationships among the following constructs: corporate/organisational culture, market orientation, organisational commitment and organisational performance in non-profit organisations. In line with previous studies in the field, a quantitative research design was adopted. The data collection was performed through a mail survey of a sample of Portuguese non-profit organisations operating in the area of health. Structural equation modelling was used as a means to analyse the hypothesised relationships. Results have shown that organisational culture impacts on organisational performance. Concerning the market orientation consequences, the study results suggest that higher levels of market orientation result in both high levels of organisational commitment and organisational performance. Results also suggest that organisational commitment does not affect performance in a very significant way. The study was restricted to non-profit organisations, particularly those operating in the area of health and used cross-sectional data to test the research model and hypotheses. Whilst these findings remain valid, they cannot be used for universal generalisations. This study has significant theoretical and practical implications. Practitioners and researchers agree that organisational culture may lead to different performance results, although little attention has been given to this issue. The study is useful for understanding organisational culture, market orientation, organisational commitment and organisational performance in non-profit organisations. This paper offers original findings through simultaneously examining the relationships between organisational culture, market orientation, organisational commitment and organisational performance in the context of non-profit organisations. The findings add weight to the recent emphasis on business-oriented approaches as a lever for improving performance in non-profit organisations.”
Cooperative Innovation: The case of Team Marketing Alliance, LLC
http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84895101822&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=5876E5390817308E37CBCCE7F3A9D3B6.ZmAySxCHI8xTXbnsoe5w%3a1

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “With rising volatility in agriculture, farmers increasingly need to manage volatility and elevated risk. This case illustrates the experience of four Kansas cooperatives that combined their efforts to develop risk management services for their members through a jointly owned LLC, Team Marketing Alliance (TMA). TMA’s unique approach to risk management helps producers mitigate output price risk, lock in input purchases and ensure revenue coverage through crop insurance. This case can be successfully used in undergraduate and graduate courses, and in extension seminars focused on agribusiness strategy, risk management, and farmer cooperatives.”

An empirical study on the determinants of information disclosure of Malaysian non-profit organizations
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/ara/2014/00000022/00000001/art00003

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to examine the determinants of the extent of disclosure by non-profit organizations (NPOs) in Malaysia due to the growing interest in the disclosure practice studies of NPOs and given the importance of disclosure to ensure accountability and transparency. This study involves three phases. First, the paper identifies information items NPOs need to disclose. Second, the paper conducts an online survey to determine the ratings of importance for the disclosure items. Third, the paper measures the extent of disclosure from the annual returns of 101 Malaysian NPOs for the year 2009. The paper uses hierarchical regression analysis to determine the significant determinants of information disclosure. The key determinants are establishment of an external audit, financial performance and government support in terms of grants. The results show that the presence of external auditors promotes better reporting practice. Malaysian NPOs that receive funding and those with better financial standing disclose more information. The sample only covers NPOs with tax-exempt status in the state of Selangor and Wilayah Persekutuan in Malaysia. The sample size of 101 registered NPOs limits the generalization of the results. Inclusion and analyses of additional NPOs may offer generalizable results. This study provides empirical evidence concerning the establishment of external audit for better information disclosure. It also provides 88 items that are important and required by stakeholders. The study is based on 88 items of information according to the needs of stakeholders for information. The NPOs reporting index can assist the preparers of charity reporting in fulfilling the stakeholders’ requirements. The reporting index can also be used to assess the information disclosure of NPOs in Malaysia.”

Between Solidarism and Business Management: Assessing Management Factors for Social Enterprise: A Survey in Italy
http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17109403&show=abstract

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The aim of this paper is to investigate the management dimensions and factors of social enterprise, in order to identify valuable management innovation challenges. Given the deep social changes occurring, and strong public spending reviews, social enterprises are called to a shift from a traditional management model based on solidarity to a business oriented one. The research is based on a survey administered to 344 enterprises, based in five regions of south Italy, with a response of 67 social enterprises. After a first round of six open interviews administered to social entrepreneurs, a closed questionnaire was designed and administered through web survey tools to the 344. The paper investigates social enterprises, with particular regard to the social cooperatives, identifying and assessing the management dimensions and factors constituting their management model. The analysis reveals and addresses management challenges helpful in driving a competitive growth of social enterprises. The paper explores a sector slightly investigated by management literature, and usually focused by the social literature. Collective interest, social value, mutualism,
solidarity appear to be gaps in today's management models, contributing to financial crisis, employment crisis, social emergencies. Social enterprise may represent a new management model, revealing dimensions and factors of interest for a new business management, until it is supported with a more business management oriented model."

La participation des adhérents dans leurs coopératives agricoles: une étude exploratoire du secteur céréalier français
Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: « En adhérant à une coopérative agricole, les agriculteurs s’engagent à participer économiquement à celle-ci en tant que coopérateurs et également à participer à son gouvernement, en tant qu’associés. Or aujourd’hui, les chercheurs et directeurs de coopératives constatent une baisse de ces deux niveaux de participation. Ce papier a pour objectif de construire une typologie des adhérents de coopératives agricoles du secteur céréalier français au regard de leurs comportements de participation puis d’identifier les déterminants qui expliquent l’appartenance des adhérents à une des classes de la typologie à partir d’un modèle probit multinomial. Nous faisons l’hypothèse que les attitudes de confiance et d’implication organisationnelles manifestées par l’adhérent envers sa coopérative peuvent expliquer ces différences de comportements aux côtés de variables individuelles liées à l’adhérent et son exploitation agricole et de variables liées à la coopérative à laquelle il adhère. L’analyse des comportements de participation permet de regrouper les 290 adhérents de l’échantillon en trois classes distinctes: « les individualistes », « les bons soldats » et « les engagés ». Les résultats du probit multinomial sur ces 3 classes montrent notamment un effet significatif de l’attitude d’implication organisationnelle, de la présence de stockage à la ferme et de la taille de la coopérative sur la probabilité d’être individualiste par rapport aux deux autres classes. »

A Survey of Social Entrepreneurial Community-Based Hospitality and Tourism Initiatives in Developing Economies: A New Business Approach for Industry
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/whatt/2014/00000006/00000001/art00005
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The aim of this paper is to report on preliminary research conducted in seven sustainable hospitality and tourism operations set in developing economies which use the principles of social entrepreneurship. The applicability of community-based social entrepreneurial management systems as a means of fostering socio-economic development is analysed. Online contacts were first made with the selected destinations, who were asked to supply written reports on selected criteria. Purposive sampling was employed, whereby the criteria chosen for analysis were based on characteristics believed to be representative. Analysis of the reports was based on the meaning of words, in particular, in finding commonalities and differences in themes approached by each respondent. Preliminary conclusions show that the positive effects of employing local indigenous people in these projects far outweigh some negative aspects. Employment possibilities leading to improved living standards have resulted in each case. Local cultural traditions have been maintained and only in a few cases were examples of the negative effects of tourism reported. The findings of this research are limited to a small selection of community-based social entrepreneurial hospitality and tourism projects in developing economies, thus, cannot be applied to similar projects in developed economies, where social and economic factors are considerably different. In developing economies, social entrepreneurs can draw on the success of the projects analysed in this paper for the creation of new, similar ventures. In developed economies, hospitality and tourism businesses wishing to pursue a more socially caring form of development can gain inspiration."

Research Handbook on Sustainable Co-Operative Enterprise. Case Studies of Organisational Resilience in the Co-operative Business Model (Book)
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Co-operatives are found in all industry sectors and almost all countries around the world. However, despite their significant economic and social contributions, the academic literature has largely ignored these important businesses. This book is a detailed examination of the co-operative enterprise business model and the factors that help to enhance its sustainability and resilience, as well as those forces that lead to its destruction."
INNOVATION SOCIALE
Social Innovation / Innovación social

Social Innovation and Impact in Nonprofit Leadership (book)
http://www.springerpub.com/product/9780826121783#.UzGX7q4h5O4

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This timely textbook, reflecting the trends and developments in the nonprofit sector over the past decade, encompasses the core competencies required to lead nonprofit organizations through social innovation and impact during the 21st century. It fills a knowledge gap for leaders, managers, practitioners, students, faculty members, and providers in this rapidly growing field by providing a comprehensive framework for how to run and manage nonprofits. This includes all of the tools needed to affect social change through ethical business practices, management and leadership business strategies, social marketing, and policy analysis across government, nonprofits, and philanthropy. The growth of this field is evidenced by recent national efforts including the establishment of a White House Office of Social Innovation and Civic Participation, a National Alliance for Social Investments, and the Stanford Social Innovation Review. The book addresses solutions to key problem for professionals in the nonprofit sector: creating a return on investment defined by concrete outcomes and ability to demonstrate their organization’s impact. Organizational case studies are presented by practitioners who have used innovative principles to organize, create, and manage ventures to influence social change locally, regionally, and beyond.”

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES
Public Policies / Políticas Publicas

Reciprocal Relationships: The Role of Government and the Social Economy in the Co-Construction of Social Policy in Atlantic Canada
Jan Hurley Myers and Martha MacDonald. Canadian Public Policy, volume 40, issue suppl. 1, pages S17-S25, March 2014.
http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84898030124&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=74F522BF71F8308AE37AFBFDDDA98E9C.aXczbxyuHHiXgaiW6Ho7g%3a15

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper reports on research exploring the contribution to social policy of social economy organizations (SEOs) in Atlantic Canada. Of particular interest is whether SEOs and government are engaged in what we have termed "reciprocal relationships," through inclusive, cross-sector alliances linked to improved policy planning and decision-making. Initial findings suggest that reciprocity of relationships between government and SEOs to enhance policy solutions and service provision is not yet fully realized and that SEOs remain structurally marginalized in the design and implementation of policy. The paper points to investment in appropriate support mechanisms to make government-SEO alliances meaningful and more durable.”

Social Entrepreneurship and the Negotiation of Emerging Social Enterprise Markets: Re-Considerations in Swedish Policy and Practice
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/042/2014/00000027/00000003/art00007

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Sweden, and many other countries, has, during the twentieth century, developed a rather large public sector providing social welfare services to citizens. Only to a small extent were private for- or nonprofit organizations providing these services. During the last decade we have seen a shift towards more services being provided by private for- and nonprofit actors. This shift means that roles are reconsidered, renegotiated and reconstructed. In this debate social entrepreneurship, social enterprises and innovation are emphasized. The aim of this paper is to problematize and analyze how social entrepreneurship and social enterprises relate to public sector management and governance. In the paper theories on (social) entrepreneurship and innovation is combined with theories focusing on welfare structures. Empirically, the analysis is based on the current policy development in Sweden and five social entrepreneurship initiatives. The analysis discloses the relationship between the public sector and social entrepreneurship as negotiation of
emerging social enterprise markets in which aspects as the creation of value, dependencies and innovation are emphasized. Even if the study has a geographical focus both theoretical contributions and implications for policy and practice can be of use also in other contexts. Through combining social entrepreneurship with welfare services and public management this empirically based study contributes both to problematize and align the emerging field of social innovation."

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS
Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

L’économie sociale en Roumanie à l’épreuve des représentations et des faits
http://recma.org/node/4057
Résumé issu du l’URL ci-haut : « Le concept d’économie sociale (« economia socială ») a depuis peu fait son apparition en Roumanie. Il a d’abord été promu par l’analyse scientifique. Il est aujourd’hui proposé dans des textes législatifs. Cette promotion récente s’inscrit dans une double logique : économique, de mise en conformité des entreprises d’économie sociale et solidaire avec les directives européennes concernant les statuts et les convergences comptables (quatrième directive), et politique, de représentation du secteur dans la vie publique. Au travers de ce concept émergent, le présent article cherche à saisir l’évolution récente des notions associées à l’ES et à comprendre quelles sont les spécificités d’une économie sociale « à la roumaine ». Pour cela, la mobilisation de points de vue d’acteurs quant à l’utilité de la terminologie « economia socială », au sens qu’ils lui donnent et à son impact potentiel renseigne sur le possible devenir du développement du secteur en Roumanie. »

Dynamique de l’économie sociale en Corée du Sud
http://recma.org/node/4056
Résumé issu du l’URL ci-haut : « La Corée du Sud est un cas particulièrement intéressant pour qui s’intéresse à l’économie sociale : on y assiste, depuis une quinzaine d’années, à l’émergence d’un ensemble de concepts et de dispositifs juridiques successifs qui traduisent un intérêt pour l’entreprise sociale, les coopératives et, plus récemment, l’idée d’économie sociale dans une société faisant face à de nouveaux défis socioéconomiques et à un environnement politique renouvelé par l’entrée dans la démocratie à la fin des années 80. Le présent article revient en détail sur ce processus, montrant notamment qu’en même temps qu’ils gagnent en reconnaissance et en visibilité, ces différents concepts n’échappent pas au risque de récupération et de déformation. »

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX
Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

Innovative Nonprofit Relationship Marketing Approaches
Special issue of International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing, volume 19, issue 2, May 2014.
The Governance of Large Co-operative Businesses
http://www.uk.coop/sites/storage/public/downloads/the_governance_of_large_cooperatives_0.pdf

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Experience tells us that governance in member-owned co-operatives is distinct from that in investor-owned businesses, yet we do not understand fully how this operates in practice. This research study of governance in large co-operatives helps to fill the gaps in our knowledge. The report recommends that co-operatives adhere to a quality code of governance and report on their compliance in an open way to members. The advantage of such a code is that, alongside statutory legislation, it offers a way of articulating good practice. The secret of good governance in co-operatives is to take it seriously, to invest in it, learn how to do it, and over time to test, prove and improve governance and business performance.”

Marchés publics et économie sociale. Un tandem au service des collectivités
Chantier de l’économie sociale, ACLDQ et CQCM. May 2014.

Résumé issu de l’URL ci-haut : « Vous entrez dans le monde d’un grand réseau regroupant des représentants de promoteurs d’entreprises d’économie sociale (coopératives et organismes sans but lucratif) présents dans 20 secteurs d’activités économiques, des acteurs de développement locaux et régionaux ainsi que des mouvements sociaux. Ce vaste réseau, c’est celui du Chantier de l’économie sociale œuvrant à la promotion et à l’essor de l’économie sociale au Québec. En naviguant à travers nos pages vous trouverez une foule de renseignements sur notre organisation et l’économie sociale d’ici et d’ailleurs. »

**ACTIVITÉS DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION**
Research and formation activities / Actividades de investigación y formación

- **Co-operative enterprise law.** Summer course organized by the Ruralia Institute of the University of Helsinki through its Coop Network Studies Program. August 5th - 21st 2014, in Helsinki, Sweden. Deadline for submission: July 31st, 2014. (RECALL)

**APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS**
Calls for contributions/ Convocatorias de artículos

- **L’économie sociale en Amérique Latine.** Appel à communications pour un numéro spécial de la Revue internationale de l’économie sociale (RECMA), Date limite pour soumission : 01 juin 2014. (RAPPEL)

- **IIème journées de recherche GESS (Gestion des Entreprises Sociales et Solides).** Organisées par le Centre de Recherche Clermontois en Gestion et Management (CRCGM). 15 et 16 décembre 2014, Clermont-Ferrand, France. Date limite pour soumissions : 30 juin 2014. (RAPPEL)


- **Knowledge Management in the Not-for-Profit Sector.** Special issue call for papers from the Journal of Knowledge Management. Deadline for submission: December 1st, 2014. (RECALL)

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR
Events / Eventos


→ Innovations sociales, innovations économiques. 34e Journées de l’Association d’économie sociale (l’AES). 11 et 12 septembre 2014, Grenoble, France. (RECALL)

→ Las cooperativas y la economía social en un entorno de recuperación económica. XV Congreso de Investigadores en Economía Social. 25 y 26 de septiembre de 2014. Santander, España.

→ Rouen et sa région: un berceau de l’ESS? Colloque international d’histoire. 2 et 3 octobre 2014. Rouen, France. (RECALL)

→ 2e édition du Sommet international des coopératives. Organisé par le Mouvement Desjardins et l’Alliance coopérative internationale (ACI). 6 - 9 octobre 2014. Ville de Québec (QC), Canada. (RECALL)


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