



ERNOP Newsletter March 2019

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1. About the ERNOP Conference 2019



After the successful conference at Copenhagen Business School last summer, ERNOP is pleased to announce that the Center for Philanthropy Studies (CEPS) at the University of Basel (Switzerland) will host the next conference. The conference will be organized on July 4-5 2019 around the theme of 'Philanthropy in the spotlights? - Resources, reputation and achievements'. [Register now, as the extended early bird conference rate ends March 24!](#)

Keynote speakers

Rob Reich

Rob Reich is professor of political science and, by courtesy, professor of philosophy and at the Graduate School of Education, at Stanford University. He is the director of the Center for Ethics in Society and faculty co-director of the Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society (publisher of the Stanford Social Innovation Review), both at Stanford University. He is the author of the book, *Just Giving: Why Philanthropy is Failing Democracy and How It Can Do Better* and the recent *Philanthropy in Democratic Societies* (edited with Chiara Cordelli and Lucy Bernholz). His current work focuses on ethics and technology, and he is editing a new volume called *Digital Technology and Democratic Theory* (with Lucy Bernholz and Helene Landemore). He is also a board member of GiveWell.org and the magazine Boston Review.

Rob Reich on the role of philanthropy in democratic societies

My book, [Just Giving: Why Philanthropy is Failing Democracy and How It Can Do Better](#) was released a few weeks ago. My aim is to examine the troubling ethical and political dimensions of philanthropy by considering the broader political economy in which the individual act of giving is located. Philanthropy — especially big philanthropy — is a form or exercise of power. In the case of wealthy



donors or private foundations it can be a plutocratic exercise of power, the deployment of vast private assets toward a public purpose, frequently with the goal of changing public policy. Are foundations, I ask, a misplaced element in a democratic setting where political equality is one of the highest values?

More generally, I try to develop a political theory of philanthropy. How should a liberal democratic government regard the individual desire to donate his or her property for some other-regarding or altruistic purpose? The human desire to give may be time immemorial, but the array of social norms and public policies in any given society impart a distinctive structure and shape to the patterns of philanthropy. Philanthropy is not an invention of the state but ought to be viewed as an artifact of the state; we can be certain that philanthropy would not have the form it takes in the absence of the various norms, laws, and policies that help to define and structure it. What norms and policies should a liberal democratic society adopt? Are the contemporary norms and policies we see in Europe justifiable? I hope you will join the discussion in Basel!

Pamala Wiepking

Pamala Wiepking is the Visiting Stead Family Chair in International Philanthropy and Visiting Associate Professor of Philanthropy at the Lilly Family School of Philanthropy at IUPUI in Indianapolis. In January 2019 she was appointed as Professor of 'Societal Significance of Charity Lotteries' at VU Amsterdam. In 2017 she was recipient of the UMD SPP Do Good Institute-ARNOVA Award for Global Philanthropy and Nonprofit Leadership. With Femida Handy she co-edited the new standard reference work on global philanthropy, the *Palgrave Handbook of Global Philanthropy*, which won ARNOVA's 2016 Virginia Hodgkinson Research Book Prize. Dr. Wiepking is also one of the founding members of the European Research Network on Philanthropy (ERNOP). Dr. Wiepking's research focuses on cross-national and interdisciplinary explanations of philanthropy. She is a member of the editorial board for *NVSQ* and the *International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing*.

Pamala Wiepking about her keynote: How can philanthropy do the most good?

How can we create more generous societies? Generous societies are societies where people care for each other and want to contribute to the public good, rather than take from it. Philanthropy can be a powerful instrument through which individuals –both wealthy and those of lesser fortunes–,



organizations (including nonprofits and corporations) and governments improve the world we live in. However, there are many issues which limit the role philanthropy plays in the creation of more generous societies, and as Rob Reich shows in his seminal work, philanthropy can easily have adverse effects and lead to the creation of more unequal rather than more generous societies.

One issue I focus on in my current research as the Visiting Stead Family Chair in International Philanthropy is that philanthropy is a contested concept, with different meanings, definitions and connotations around the world. As philanthropy researchers we understand very little about how people across the world define, understand and practice behaviors related to 'philanthropy' or what motivates people to display these behaviors. We know even less about how we should study this. Most research on philanthropy has been conducted in Western countries, studying Western populations. In my keynote I will argue that in order to understand how philanthropy can contribute most to the creation of generous –rather than unequal- societies, we need to start taking a comparative, interdisciplinary, mixed method and inclusive approach in our research. Only then we will be able to better understand how philanthropy can have positive and sustainable impact on societies across the world.

Best conference paper award

To acknowledge the work that is being done by researchers across Europe and beyond, the ERNOP board is pleased to announce that during the 9th international conference that will take place on July 4-5 at the University of Basel, Switzerland, ERNOP will continue to award the best conference paper with the ERNOP Best Conference Paper Award.

The award, which is made possible by the Transnational Giving Europe network, will comprise out of an Award Certificate and € 1000,-. All submitted full articles will be reviewed on their originality of contribution to knowledge, quality of argument (analysis of concepts, theories and finding, consistency and coherency of debate), positioning of the paper in existing literature and the quality of writing in terms of accuracy, clarity and readability. At the 2017 ERNOP conference in Copenhagen, ERNOP awarded the award to Beth Breeze from Kent University and Pamala Wiepking from RSM Erasmus University for their paper entitled 'Different Drivers. Exploring Employee Engagement in Corporate Philanthropy'.



Special ERNOP Conference Issue of Voluntas

We are pleased to announce that a special issue of *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations* will be dedicated to the theme of the 9th international ERNOP conference 2019. Scholars who will present their papers at this years' ERNOP conference in Basel are invited to submit their full papers for the special issue, in which we will focus on achievements but also limitations of philanthropy. Furthermore, the opportunities and risks for philanthropy to address new societal issues or to tackle them in innovative ways will be explored. More information can be found [here](#).

In recent years the public profile of philanthropy has increased. Across Europe (and beyond) philanthropic actors take the lead in addressing societal issues and the contribution of philanthropy is being (re)discovered by public actors. Nevertheless, at the same time, expectations about the resources and achievements of philanthropy may pale in the face of public welfare. The advancement of knowledge about the theory and practice of philanthropy has evidenced its achievements as much as it has unveiled its limitations. While philanthropy is not a new phenomenon, its heightened visibility has raised questions about the background and motives of philanthropic organizations and donors, the place of philanthropy within (European) welfare states, the relationship of philanthropy to other actors that aim to solve societal issues and/or put issues on the societal agenda, and the impact of philanthropy in society. New methods or models such as impact investing or political agenda setting push the boundaries of philanthropy further and fuel discussions of legitimacy. Digital transformation is impacting all actors involved in philanthropy and their relationships, from donors to volunteers. Philanthropy may not only tackle new digital threats, such as those to privacy or democracy, but also take advantage of the opportunities of becoming digital. An increase in visibility seems to call for more transparency and a better understanding of the achievements, limitations, opportunities and risks of philanthropy: we should look the philanthropic gift horse in the mouth.

We invite scholars from various disciplines sharing a motivation to discuss the achievements of philanthropy in the present day, and to generate new questions about how philanthropy might develop in the future. Scholars are especially encouraged to submit papers addressing questions related to the reputation of philanthropic organizations, including issues such as transparency and legitimation, papers addressing questions related to democratic aspects of philanthropy, such as



power exerted due to philanthropic activities, papers addressing limitations of philanthropic achievements in regard of solving societal (social) issues, and papers exploring opportunities and risks for the future (new problems and new methods). In doing so, the special issue aims to also discuss the less bright side of philanthropy.

Guest editors to this special issue of Voluntas:

- Marta Rey-García, School of Economics and Business, University of A Coruña (UDC), Spain
- Georg von Schnurbein, Center for Philanthropy Studies (CEPS), University of Basel, Switzerland
- Michaela Neumayr, Institute for Nonprofit Management, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria

Pre-conference event: Legal barriers to cross-border giving in Europe

European nonprofits and funders interested in cross-border philanthropy face several legal barriers to such activities. These challenges include the lack of nonprofit oriented European regulatory measures, particularly European legal vehicles, and the existence of Member State tax sovereignty that can make it difficult for nonprofits and funders engaged in cross-border activities to obtain tax benefits. At the same time, developments such as the next round of European Commission strategic plans may provide new opportunities for addressing these legal barriers, while other developments such as proposals to restrict foreign funding of domestic nonprofits may create additional barriers. Given the impact of legal barriers to cross-border philanthropy on nonprofits and society more generally, the time is ripe for researchers and practitioners to collectively consider these barriers and options for responding to them.

In this event participants will have an opportunity to learn how the lack of nonprofit oriented European regulatory measures and the existence of tax sovereignty of European countries inhibit cross-border philanthropy. Participants will also have an opportunity to discuss emerging issues affecting legal barriers to cross-border philanthropy in Europe. The event will take place in the afternoon of July 3, 2019 at the University of Basel.



After an informal lunch, participants will be invited to three consecutive afternoon sessions. The sessions will focus on (1) prospects for European regulatory measures addressing cross-border philanthropy and nonprofits, with a focus on European company law and the failed attempt by the European Commission to develop European Statutes relating to nonprofits, (2) the effects of country variations with respect to the tax benefits provided to nonprofits and their funders when they operate across borders and options for addressing such variations, including application of the non-discrimination principle established by the European Court of Justice and the related concept of comparability, and (3) emerging issues arising from developments that may either present new opportunities for addressing legal barriers to cross-border philanthropy or risk the creation of new such barriers, including both European and country-specific measures. For each session a moderator and one or more presenters with appropriate expertise will be invited from among researchers and practitioners working in this area to lead a discussion of these issues.

This pre-conference event is organized by Prof. Oonagh Breen from the University College Dublin, Prof. Lloyd Mayer from the University of Notre Dame (US), and Hanna Surmatz from the European Foundation Centre. The pre-conference event is financially made possible through the University of Notre Dame.

Participation will be free of charge, but **registration is required**. More information about the event can be found [here](#).



2. AGAPE Conference Report



A Gathering of Academic research centers on Philanthropy in Europe (AGAPE) 2018 was facilitated by ERNOP and organized by the Philanthropy Chair at ESSEC Business School in Cergy (Paris Area) on October 18-19 last year. AGAPE brings together leaders from academic centers of philanthropy and their practitioner partners for a series of candid and collaborative discussions regarding the challenges and opportunities in philanthropy teaching and research. This year 27 organizations from 13 countries attended. AGAPE 2020 will be hosted

by the Center for Social Investments at Heidelberg University. More information will be available closer to the event date. Half of this year's gathering focused on philanthropy education and included sessions assigned to different levels of students – from elementary to executive. The second day we paid attention to bridging the gap between academia and practitioners. You can find a brief summary of each session below.

Mapping Research on Philanthropy – Present State and Future Directions

This session attempted to create a “mind-map” of the key topics in philanthropy research, and identify the seminal publications that were published for each. The Philanthropy Map aims to serve as an overview of who is studying what related to philanthropy in Europe. The map is structured around 6 first-order questions related to philanthropy: what, who, where, why, how, and what effects?. Examples of second-order questions include: ‘How do foundations engage in philanthropy?’, ‘What is being given?’, ‘What is the definition of philanthropy?’, ‘What role does philanthropy play in organizing societies’?

Finding and Nurturing Philanthropy PhD Students

This session, moderated by Georg von Schnurbein from the Center for Philanthropy Studies in Switzerland., started by looking at the challenges of supporting PhD students, including funding issues, recognition of philanthropy as a formal field of study, and the recruiting process. It then discussed new opportunities that schools and ERNOP may be able to provide for PhD students, including exchange visits, PhD workshops, and research opportunities.

What Works in Teaching [Undergrad] Philanthropy

In this session, Judith Symonds, from Science Po Paris shared her experiences in teaching philanthropy. Afterwards, the participants discussed their courses and challenges in teaching. Discussions varied from the need of a standardized syllabus of philanthropy to ways to engage students in reading their articles. Currently there are no standard readings that are part of every course on philanthropy in Europe. It might be an idea to stimulate the usage of a minimum set of standard readings to make sure we all have a shared understanding of the subject we are teaching. The session also showed that philanthropy courses are part of different curricula, and draws students from multiple backgrounds. This makes it sometimes difficult to position philanthropy as a study in itself.



Developing a Philanthropy Exec-Ed/Custom Training Program

Chaired by Georg Mildenberger from CSI Heidelberg, this session focused on sharing experiences in developing executive education. While all participants were providing executive training programs or are considering to develop programs, only few institutions are able to run the program (financially) successful. On the other hand, financial reasons are only one motivation to set up an executive education program, as it also gives a better understanding of the needs of the professionals working in the field and ways to share your research. Also the need for formal 'accreditation' was part of the session, as lack of formal requirements might lead to certificate 'inflation'. A final note was on the need for a European executive education program.

Philanthropy, Digital Education, and E-Learning

This session was chaired by Arthur Gautier from ESSEC Business School. In 2017, the ESSEC Philanthropy Chair launched a [Massive Open Online Course \(MOOC\) on Coursera](#) about philanthropy in French. The MOOC serves as an example of what the future of teaching philanthropy could look like, but also shows that investments are considerable. Feedback from participants was very positive and the recorded videos can also be used in other courses. Some of the key observations were that in an online world, content is available anywhere and the professor's role is no longer is no longer a content provider but is to help students make sense of the immense amount of information available. The professor/s value comes from their ability to select, prioritize, and make sense of data. Also, the students still need professors to act as a "clearing house" for theories, data, and ideas.

Case Study: L'École de Philanthropie – How to foster youth's interest for philanthropy

In this session, Carole Reminny from [L'école de philanthropie](#) presented the idea of a school (program) where you can learn philanthropy. Philanthropy is, as a concept, sometimes difficult to grasp by primary school teachers and their classes. L'École de Philanthropie is a program aimed at primary school children that stimulates these children to think about their philanthropic attitudes. By means of discussions, role play and fundraising for a real cause, L'école de philanthropie provides a way of engaging children and making philanthropy a little easier to understand.

In addition to education, the AGAPE 2018 gathering discussed key topics in philanthropy: the relationships between academic centres and practitioner organizations, key questions in philanthropy, understanding our collective research, and how to better diffuse academic research to the public. These issues were explored on the second day.

Practitioner Panel: What Do Practitioners Need from Academic Centers?

One of the aims of AGAPE is to facilitate an exchange between practitioners and academics in order to better serve the needs of the professionals working in the field. Laurence de Nervaux (Fondation de France), Maria Orejas (European Foundation Centre), Alessia Gianoncelli (EVPA) and Nelson Amaya (OECD) took on the challenge to address the question 'what do practitioners need from academic centres? What became clear in this session is that there is absolutely a need among representatives of the sector to work together with academia, but there will also remain a tension because of different interests. Concluding remarks, we can only strengthen each other if we know each other and meet – more. At the next AGAPE the organization will therefore put emphasis on facilitating and communicating the added value for practitioners to join the discussion.



Philanthropy Tango

After its success at the first AGAPE in 2017, the second edition of the Philanthropy Tango again lived up to the expectations. The idea is to have all participants talk to all other participants about twelve key questions of studying philanthropy, without starting endless discussions that keeps only few talking about few questions. Therefore all participants were given a card that provides a route that took everyone on a tailored 'tango-dance' along important questions about philanthropy, which were written down on (digital) flip overs. At each flip over, one would meet another participant, and would be able to discuss one of the twelve questions. The outcomes of the discussion could then be written on the flip over, which then provided the input for the next dancing couple. Examples of questions that were discussed varied from 'what is the dark side of philanthropy?' to 'what piece of advice would you give to a new PhD student studying philanthropy?' and from 'In an ideal world, what would philanthropy look like?' to 'What do many philanthropists do that they should stop doing?'.

Disseminating Research to the Greater Public

This session featured a discussion with Didier Pourquery, Editor-in-Chief of [The Conversation France](#). The articles from The Conversation are not only published at their own website, but are frequently picked up as content for larger national and international media outlets as well. Thus, Mr. Pourquery discussed how The Conversation can be an excellent platform for Academics to interface with the public and potentially get stories in prominent media outlets. He then went through the process for submitting articles.



3. Science with and for society: Working together with European umbrella organizations

The total amount of philanthropic contributions in Europe is estimated at EUR 87.5 billion annually. This is a lower bound estimate from 20 European countries that contributed to *Giving in Europe*, the first study measuring philanthropy in Europe. On March 14, European umbrella organizations representing the philanthropy sector (ARIADNE, DAFNE, EFC, EVPA, EFA, ACLEU, TGE and ERNOP) gathered in Brussels to discuss the need for better data. Together with the umbrella organizations ERNOP will aim to improve what we already have.

Our common goal is to have a better validated picture of philanthropy in Europe because this enables European and national organizations representing philanthropy to have a better and more legitimate story to tell to politicians, policy makers, journalists and the public at large. Without losing our independent role as critical outsiders to the sector, academic philanthropy researchers can show that philanthropy in Europe is not necessarily about big philanthropists with a hidden agenda trying to undermine democracy but that is a prosocial force strengthening societies on a national and international level, a crucial source of financial and human resources for many organizations and giving purpose to many European citizens. That foundations are providing seed money for initiatives that contribute to our society that would not see daylight if it was not for their support. Indeed, philanthropy can be complementary to public funding and the market (besides other roles). The question is what data do we need to make this story told better? In any circumstance the (financial) numbers will only serve as a tool to make the individual testimonials stronger.

Besides working together with all relevant umbrella organizations ERNOP is establishing closer relationship with the organizations separately. From AGAPE we learn that science has to have a better story regarding its relevance for the philanthropy sector, but also that philanthropic organizations should be more aware the research work that is already highly relevant. Therefore, ERNOP is working towards a Memorandum of Understanding with the European Foundation Centre that involves joint activities and to develop a structural formal relationship with Transnational Giving Europe.



4. Philanthropy Manifesto: DAFNE and EFC call for a better environment for philanthropy

On March 20th EFC and DAFNE launched the “European Philanthropy Manifesto”. The “European Philanthropy Manifesto” is a call to policy makers in Europe to work towards a Single Market for Philanthropy which includes a better recognition of philanthropy in EU legislation as well as at national level; supports cross-border philanthropy across the EU; and decreases today’s barriers for philanthropy in order to leverage the impact of donors’ and foundations’ spending of private resources for public good. The ERNOP board will discuss the manifesto and decide if ERNOP will co-sign the document.

According to EFC and DAFNE, philanthropy and philanthropic organisations are a critical part of our democratic and pluralistic societies. More and more citizens want to do good: They want to help address societal issues, express themselves, and connect and collaborate with others who share their ideals – ideals that often stem from indignation about injustice, from care for the most vulnerable, from passion to stimulate new trends and ideas, and from a sense of responsibility for preserving valuable nature and culture.



Motivated by these ideals, many individuals and philanthropic organisations support endeavours from which we all benefit, such as education, health, science, international development, environment, culture and fighting poverty. Philanthropy’s contribution to society is therefore unique. This must be cherished, stimulated and rewarded persistently. Recognition by politicians and by governments is crucial. Especially now, when citizenship, participation and caring for each other are more important than ever in light of the serious challenges to these democratic ideals in some parts of Europe. Philanthropy, alongside the wider civil society, plays a key role in defending and promoting the values enshrined in Article 2 of the EU Treaty, which include respect for human dignity, human rights and the rule of law.

Philanthropy needs a policy and regulatory environment that allows it to unleash its full potential. Of concern however is evidence indicating that regulation as well as the wider political climate are increasingly challenging civil society and philanthropic actors’ activity. More guidance is needed to ensure that policy developments at national and EU level do not conflict with European Union law and European core values. Moreover, it appears that philanthropic actors generally do not yet enjoy the full freedom of the European Union internal market when it comes to recognition of legal personality, transfer of seat, cross-border mergers, free flow of funds for charitable purposes across borders, non-discriminatory tax questions or the lack of tailor made/dedicated and reasonable policies regarding anti-money laundering regulations within the European Union. The January 2018 joint DAFNE-EFC study on enlarging the space for philanthropy, has identified new opportunities to help shape and protect philanthropy’s operating space. More information can be found [here](#).



5. Call for papers: The Management and Organisation of Philanthropy: New Directions and Contested Undercurrents

The steadily maturing academic scholarship on philanthropy and philanthropic institutions is the focus of a special issue of the International Journal of Management Reviews. Submission deadline 25 August 2019. Publication aim on-line and in-print July 2021. More information can be found [here](#).

As philanthropic endeavours take on global problems or fill social spaces of public provision, many vacated or unattended by governments, philanthropy's organisational and managerial dimensions become increasingly important. Normative, prescriptive and instrumental definitions of philanthropy thread throughout the literature. They project perspectives that range from hypercritical rejection to world-saving welcome. Contestation of philanthropy's meanings and rationales also illustrate the variety of historical and cultural trends in societies which differing philanthropic choices and actions exemplify. Scholars are thereby challenged to explore whether or how the balance of advantage and disadvantage presented by philanthropic action can be theorised and empirically assessed.

Meanwhile growing attention to managerial and organisational considerations in philanthropy is found in other disciplinary discourses, including anthropology, biology, demography, economics, geography, history, political and policy sciences, and sociology. We consider that the applied disciplinary perspective of Management and Organisation studies provides valuable insights into philanthropy's engagement in societies, its levels and forms of delivery, its ambitions and its results. This is especially so if philanthropy from organisational perspectives is considered a coalition concept, comprising the components of gift, promise and task, all of which have organisational and managerial questions at their heart. For example, the tasks of philanthropy (seemingly less heroic than promising or giving), requires scrutiny through managerial and organisational study lenses. Those tasks include philanthropy's collaboration choices, organisation life planning, mergers, leadership and people management models, asset planning from investment to disbursement, and risk and reputation management. Although inter-disciplinarity seems valued as a philanthropy studies characteristic it seems sparse in execution; while Drezner (2017) sees it as both a benefit and a hindrance to philanthropy scholars and practitioners.

This Special Issue aims to:

- provide an informed understanding of the importance of the study of management and organisation in philanthropic institutions;
- articulate and critique the directions in which management and organisational research perspectives on philanthropy in its institutional settings are heading and
- explore the implications of organisation and management literatures for philanthropy's developing and future roles and conceptualisations in societies and communities, whether as resources benefactor, bridge or barrier.

6. Member News

Germany

University of Hamburg

Peter Schubert and Silke Boenigk from institutional member the University of Hamburg publish article on the relationship between underinvesting in organizational capacity building in order to respond to external pressure to have low overhead cost.

The nonprofit starvation cycle describes a phenomenon in which nonprofit organizations continuously underinvest in their organizational infrastructure in response to external expectations for low overhead expenditure. In this study, we draw on nonprofit financial data from 2006 to 2015 to investigate whether the German nonprofit sector is affected by this phenomenon, specifically in the form of falling overhead ratios over time. We find reported overhead ratios to have significantly decreased among organizations without government funding and that the decrease originates from cuts in fundraising expenses—two results that are in contrast to previous findings from the U.S. nonprofit sector. With this study, we contribute to nonprofit literature by engaging in a discussion around the starvation cycle's generalizability across contexts.

Switzerland

University of Geneva

The Geneva Center for Philanthropy (GCP) at the University of Geneva is moving forward. The Leenaards Foundation and the Pictet Group Charitable Foundation have joined the GCP's circle of strategic partners. Also the Center is now home to the The Edmond de Rothschild Foundations Chair in Behavioral Philanthropy.



**UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE**

GENEVA CENTRE
FOR PHILANTHROPY

The Centre was founded 18 months ago by the University of Geneva (UNIGE) in collaboration with the Edmond de Rothschild Foundations, the Lombard Odier Foundation and a Geneva-based private foundation. The Swiss Life Perspectives Foundation has also become a partner since the summer of 2018. The active participation of these grassroots actors, with their acknowledged excellence in a fast-expanding sector, will strengthen the Centre's local identity and reflects the genuine needs which it addresses.

The Edmond de Rothschild Foundations Chair in Behavioral Philanthropy is a new chair and is unique in Europe. Its main mission is to study the cognitive and neurobiological processes that underlie a person's philanthropic motivations. Assistant Professor Giuseppe Ugazio has been appointed to that effect. Giuseppe is a graduate from the University of Zurich and a Harvard University post-doctoral



researcher, he holds two PhDs, one in philosophy and one in neuro-economics. He has been selected for his skills as an interdisciplinary researcher and for his innovative methodology in behavioural science.

University of Basel

Next to hosting the ERNOP conference 2019, the Center for Philanthropy Studies (CEPS) at the University of Basel is organizing a free 'Massive Open Online Course' (MOOC) on Entrepreneurship in nonprofits, starting on April 1st 2019. What are nonprofit organizations and what does social entrepreneurship mean? How can I achieve social innovation in a sustainable way? And how do I achieve long-lasting impact with my social project?

Find the answer to these and many more questions in the FutureLearn online course [Entrepreneurship in Nonprofits](#). Over the course of five weeks, Prof. Dr. Georg von Schnurbein – director at the [Center for Philanthropy Studies of the University of Basel](#) – and various academic and field experts will take you on a journey through the fascinating world of social innovation.

The course is directed at anyone interested in the topics of social entrepreneurship as well as at dedicated people who want to work in the nonprofit sector – or are already active in this area. It provides you with the economic tools and knowledge that you need to become a social entrepreneur. And it asks you to take a thorough look at your own practice by critically reflecting the learnings with respect to your existing or envisioned social enterprise.

France

ESSEC Business School was again host of A Gathering of Academic centers of Philanthropy in Europe (AGAPE) last year. But there is more news from our institutional member in France, as Arthur Gautier, Executive Director of the [ESSEC Philanthropy Chair](#), is joining the [ESSEC Business School](#) Faculty as Assistant Professor in the department of [Public & Private Policy](#). Arthur has been a driving force behind bringing philanthropy on the French research agenda and ERNOP congratulates Arthur in achieving his new position. He will remain Executive Director of the Philanthropy Chair, while ERNOP Board member Anne-Claire Pache remains chaired Professor in philanthropy.



ESSEC's Philanthropy Chair is a research team whose members aim to strengthen the social impact of individual donors, corporate donors, foundations and impact investors. They do this by producing and sharing research about philanthropy, primarily in France and Europe. Since the Chair's inception



in 2011, they have proven their capacity to publish quality academic and applied research on philanthropy; played an active part in developing our European research network, and established their role in transmitting knowledge to practitioners, ESSEC alumni and fundraising professionals.

Recently, Arthur Gautier has published Historically contested concepts: [A conceptual history of philanthropy in France, 1712-1914](#) in the journal of Theory and Society.

Since W. B. Gallie introduced the notion of essentially contested concepts (ECCs) in 1956, social science scholars have increasingly used his framework to analyze key concepts drawing “endless disputes” from contestant users. Despite its merits, the ECC framework has been limited by a neglect of social, cultural, and political contexts, the invisibility of actors, and its ahistorical character. To understand how ECCs evolve and change over time, Arthur used a conceptual history approach to study the concept of philanthropy, recently labeled as an ECC. Using France during classical modernity as a case study, he analyzed key events and actors from the concept’s inception in 1712 as a virtue of the Enlightenment to its triumph after 1789 as a secular alternative to Catholic charity, until its decline at the end of the nineteenth century as a new consensus emerged around the concept of solidarity. By introducing the notion of historically contested concepts, he makes several contributions to research on ECCs, conceptual contestation, and conceptual change.

Another interesting read from the ESSEC Chair in Philanthropy and co-authored by Anne-Claire Pache is “[the Dual-Purpose Playbook](#): What it really takes to do good and do well, at the same time”, which was published in the Harvard Business Review.

Corporations are being pushed to dial down their single-minded pursuit of financial gain and pay closer attention to their impact on employees, customers, communities, and the environment. But changing an organization’s DNA may require upending the existing business model and lowering profitability, at least in the short term.

The authors’ research suggests that successful dual-purpose companies build a commitment to creating both economic and social value into their core activities. This approach, which they call *hybrid organizing*, includes setting and monitoring social goals alongside financial ones; structuring the organization to support both; hiring and mobilizing employees to embrace them; and practicing dual-minded leadership.



United Kingdom

University of Kent

The Centre for Philanthropy at the University of Kent, one of ERNOP's founding members, celebrated its 10th Anniversary at the end of 2018. A lively reception was attended by many academic colleagues, philanthropy practitioners and students past and present. Congrats to Beth Breeze and her team at Kent!



Two keynote speakers shared insights from their research and brought greetings from the wider world of philanthropic studies: Professor Rob Reich from Stanford University's Centre on Philanthropy and Civil Society and Dr. Bheki Moyo, director of the African Centre on Philanthropy at Wits Business School in Johannesburg.

To celebrate this milestone, [a new report called '10 Years of Impact'](#) has been published. This interactive document contains links to free full text copies of a dozen publications, and a summary of key findings from ten editions of their annual 'Million Pound Donor Report'.

The director of Kent's Centre for Philanthropy, Dr Beth Breeze, launched the report by saying: *"These publications are helping to build our academic field, to facilitate knowledge exchange with practitioners, and to populate the reading lists on the courses taught at Kent and much further afield. We look forward to the next eventful and energetic decade, in which we will continue building on these achievements, growing our team, extending our outputs and impact, and remaining at the forefront of this new disciplinary field."*

The Netherlands

Pamala Wiepking has been appointed a full professor to conduct research into the social significance of charity lotteries at the Center for Philanthropic Studies (VU Amsterdam). Pamala, one of the founding members of ERNOP, is back at the institution where she once obtained her PhD – the Center for Philanthropic Studies at VU Amsterdam.

VU Amsterdam appointed Dr Pamala Wiepking to fill this position as of 1 January 2019. Her chair is being financed by the Dutch National Postcode Lottery with the intention of increasing scientifically based insight into the social significance of charity lotteries. Prof. Wiepking was appointed on the basis of an international open recruitment procedure.



Since the 1990s, the social significance of Dutch charity lotteries has increased substantially. The growth in their revenue has meant a similar increase in the financial contributions being made to non-profit organizations. The most

familiar Dutch charity lotteries are the Dutch National Postcode Lottery, BankGiro Lottery and VriendenLoterij, collectively known as the *Goede Doelen Loterijen*. Yet other initiatives such as the *Grote*



Clubactie also engage in fundraising by means of lotteries. Due to their millions of participants, these lotteries contribute more than 500 million euros to charitable organizations every year. This chair will be responsible for conducting research into the impact of these lotteries as well as how charity lotteries and charitable organizations cooperate with each other and with government agencies. To fund this research, VU Amsterdam will receive an annual amount of 60,000 euros from the Dutch National Postcode Lottery.

After receiving her doctorate from VU Amsterdam in 2008, Pamala Wiepking was employed at Erasmus University Rotterdam where she had received a Veni grant from the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) to conduct a research project into national differences in philanthropy. Her research has resulted in her receiving international awards that include the Virginia A. Hodgkinson Research Book Prize for *The Palgrave Handbook of Global Philanthropy* which she produced together with Femida Handy. Last year, Wiepking was appointed visiting professor at the Lilly Family School of Philanthropy at the University of Indiana in the United States. Along with her appointment at VU Amsterdam, she will continue her work as Stead Family Chair in International Philanthropy at the Lilly Family School.

Pamala Wiepking about her chair at VU Amsterdam: 'It is an honour to be appointed to this important chair. I am pleased to be back at my alma mater, and I am very grateful for the financing of this chair which is provided by the Dutch National Postcode Lottery. I am looking forward to my research intended to help increase the social significance of charity lotteries that I will be conducting in cooperation with the charity lotteries, their beneficiaries, government agencies, and other interested parties.'

Pamala Wiepking will give a key note speech at the next conference of our network in Basel on July 4-5.

7. New members

Patricia Fernandez Lorenzo



ERNOP welcomes Patricia Fernandez Lorenzo, BA in Law and Economics by Universidad de Deusto and Phd in History by Universidad Complutense de Madrid, cooperates with different Spanish Foundations and is preparing a Program in Philanthropy Studies in Spain.

Patricia has also published a book about Philanthropy and Hispanic culture. Through the biography of Archer M. Huntington (New York, 1870-1955), the author explores the relationship between the *Maecenas* and Spain during the last decade of 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. During Huntington's travels in Iberian Peninsula he became a friend of outstanding aristocrats, artists and intellectuals, including the King Alfonso XIII, and participated in the international networks of Spanish culture. Huntington embodied a model of American philanthropist which influenced the Spanish elites and collaborated with them in philanthropic cultural projects such as

the Greco Museum in Toledo or the Cervantes Museum in Valladolid. In parallel, Huntington promoted the institutionalization of Hispanic studies in American universities and created the Hispanic Society of



America as a public Museum and Library in New York. This fruitful moment came to an end during the Spanish Civil War but the Cold War political agreements between the two countries offered new opportunities to the Franco Regime authorities to attempt the revival of this cultural relationship with the American philanthropist in the university sphere.

The Centre for Research on Health and Social Care Management (CERGAS) at Bocconi University Milan

CERGAS was founded in 1978 to promote scientific research on healthcare management at national and international level. Over the last 40 years CERGAS has been one of the leading influences on Italian National Health System helping shape the way society thinks about health and health care. Nowadays, while keeping its focus on management of healthcare organizations, it is a multidisciplinary research centre that investigates a vast array of issues and topics concerning healthcare management, health policy, health economics, social and not-for-profit organizations.

The Nonprofit Management and Philanthropy area at CERGAS develops research at the national and international level with the objective of contributing to the improvement of the overall performance of welfare systems. In particular, it focuses on Philanthropy and Giving; Social Impact and Social Innovation; Change Management in the Nonprofit Sector.

Elisa Ricciuti, leading coordinator of the area, is involved in teaching at the Undergraduate School of Bocconi University, with the "International NPOs and Strategic Philanthropy" course and the "Public and Nonprofit Management" course. At the executive level, they have managed to create a broad portfolio of Nonprofit Management courses (7 to date) and have launched the first international course on philanthropy in 2019 ([1-3 July, "Philanthropy and Impact"](#)) and the first Italian course on philanthropy ("Philanthropy Round").