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GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Meritocracy, Efficiency, Incentives and Voting in Cooperative Production: A Survey

Carmen Bevia and Luis C. Corchon. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 89, issue 1, page 87-107, March 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/apce.12190?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper surveys selectively several contributions to the understanding of how cooperatives may cope with the interplay between meritocracy and efficiency when public decisions are taking by voting and the supply of labor is freely decided by each member. This outlines the main trade-off faced by cooperatives. In particular, the degree of meritocracy is limited by three factors: (1) efficiency, because too much meritocracy encourages too much work from the socially optimal point of view; (2) meritocracy encourages sabotage; and (3) voting, because workers may prefer inefficient reward schemes as long as they are individually profitable."

Providing Public Goods and Commons. Towards Coproduction and new Forms of Governance for a Revival of Public Action

Philippe Bance (dir.). CIRIEC Studies Series, issue 1, 318 pages, March 2018.

<http://www.ciriec.uliege.be/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CIRIEC-STUDIES-SERIES-presentation.pdf>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The book inaugurates, for CIRIEC, a new form of publication, in open access, on its website. 2018 sees indeed a new online collection of CIRIEC: the CIRIEC Studies Series. It is in accordance with CIRIEC's vocation to develop scientific analysis on the potentialities and action of public economy and social economy organizations in the implementation of general and collective interest. The book combines analyses of academics and researchers from seven countries on three continents, specialists of social and solidarity economy organizations and public policies. Their scientific expertise and their territorial knowledge bring a varied and detailed light to showcase profound transformations on a planetary scale which are part of a new paradigm of public action resulting from a process of creative destruction."

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Is the Credit Worth it? For-profit Lenders in Microfinance with Rational and Behavioral Borrowers

Jonathan Quidt and Maitreesh Ghatak. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, pages 175-199, March 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/apce.12189?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The bulk of the literature on microcredit has focused on either not-for-profit lenders or assumes a perfectly competitive, zero-profit market equilibrium. Yet the market has experienced a significant shift toward for-profit lending and the assumptions of perfect competition are likely to be too strong in many locations. We review the state of the literature on for-profit lending in microcredit; consider its implications for both conventionally 'rational' borrowers and for borrowers with behavioral biases, and point out directions for future research."

Microfinance Institutions Fostering Sustainable Development

Icíar García-Pérez, María Jesús Muñoz-Torres and María Ángeles Fernández-Izquierdo. Sustainable Development, Article in press, April 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/sd.1731?campaign=wolearlyview>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The microfinance sector is considered an important contributor to the expansion of formal financial systems. It plays a significant role in sustainable development. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) as key actors in the microfinance sector require an organizational management framework that facilitates sustainable growth. The objective of this study is to define a balanced MFI sustainability approach that considers financial, environmental, social and governance dimensions as equally important. Through a clustering process, this research establishes the relationship between the various sustainability indicators provided by MixMarket, and it determines different MFI sustainability profiles. This research uses the Kruskal–Wallis method to characterize each group based on outreach, financial and risk indicators. The results show that there is no balance between the different sustainability areas, and lead to the conclusion that it is necessary to promote an integrative approach to foster sustainability management practices in the microfinance industry.”

Do Operating Reserves Stabilize Spending by Nonprofit Organizations?

Thad D. Calabrese. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 28, issue 3, pages 295-311, spring 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21282?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The public budgeting literature has a long and rich tradition that examines the role of budget stabilization funds as fiscal stabilizers for state and local governments during periods of declining revenues and deteriorating economic conditions. Similarly, nonprofit organizations may accumulate operating reserves that allow them to smooth out annual imbalances between revenues and expenses, especially when facing a fiscal shock. Agency theory, on the other hand, indicates that managers might use these reserves to enrich themselves at the expense of the organization. This article is a step toward addressing a gap in our knowledge by analyzing the implications of reserves on nonprofit spending in general and also on particular functions (program versus overhead spending). Using a long panel of data from 1995 to 2011 and controlling for sample selection bias, the empirical results suggest that operating reserves held by nonprofit organizations do reduce expense gaps during downturns, but the effect is small. The results also suggest that nonprofit managers value current spending more than reserving funds for the future. Further, operating reserves are not associated with agency problems as predicted by theory. The empirical results suggest that the current rule of thumb—that nonprofits ought to hold up to 6 months of operating reserves—is inadequate if these pools of savings are intended to maintain all spending at trend during poor fiscal times. If, however, reserves are intended to only offset trend deviations partially while alternative strategies are sought, then the current rule of thumb may be sufficient.

Determinants of the Recovery of Financially Distressed Nonprofits

Elizabeth A.M. Searing. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 28, issue 3, pages 313-328, spring 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21296?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Financial ratios are traditionally used to predict and diagnose financial vulnerability; this is helpful, but leaves unanswered how the vulnerable nonprofit should prioritize this information in order to survive. Using panel data, this empirical study observes the financial behaviors of distressed nonprofits for 4-year periods where the first 2 years are financially vulnerable. Two definitions of vulnerability are tested: when liabilities exceed assets (insolvency) and when net assets shrink by more than 25% annually (financial disruption). In determining which nonprofits recover during the final 2 years, we find that the type of vulnerability impacts which financial indicators a nonprofit should target, and that common tactics such as improving profitability may be counterproductive. Finally, we do not find evidence for liabilities of newness or smallness in the statistical analysis.”

Analysis of the Implementation of a Social Protection Initiative to Admit the Poorest of the Poor to Mutual Health Funds in Burkina Faso

Kadio Kadidiatou, Kafando Yamba, Ouédraogo Aboubacar and Valéry Ridde. International Social Security Review, volume 7, issue 1, pages 71-91, January/March 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/issr.12161?af=R>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "To enable mutual health funds to extend coverage to poor people, the Mutual Health Support Network (Réseau d'appui aux mutuelles de santé – RAMS) in 2012 launched an initiative in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Action and Solidarity (ministère de l'Action sociale et de la Solidarité nationale – MASSN) in Burkina Faso. This article reveals difficulties in the initiative's implementation, which resulted in the continued exclusion of poor people from health services. Poor people were required not only to make co-payments, but also to accept a limitation of coverage to three episodes of illness per year. Additional challenges to service takeup were the geographical distance of the homes of some beneficiaries covered by a mutual fund agreement from a health centre and the failure by some health workers and managers of pharmacies to recognize the mutual membership card. A formal framework was lacking that brought together all the actors involved in planning and implementing the initiative. Those involved did not all have the same information. Each structure performed the tasks within its scope, according to its own interests, but without consulting the other parties, and there was no platform for discussing implementation difficulties."

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

What do Social Entrepreneurs Need to Walk their Talk? Understanding the Attitude–Behavior Gap in Social Impact Assessment Practice

Cecilia Grieco. Nonprofit Management and Leadership. Article in press, published online 23 March 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21310>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The topic of social impact assessment (SIA) is growing in importance, and this is especially true for social enterprises. The mission of solving social problems is the main feature of these organizations; thus, the need to assess the extent to which this mission is fulfilled becomes essential. The purpose of this paper is to propose a conceptual model that could explain the attitude–behavior gap in SIA practice through the development of a coherence/displacement matrix, to gauge if social entrepreneurs are coherent in "walking their talks." The study is based on a mixed-methods approach focused on the Italian context. An empirical quantitative analysis has been performed to identify the misalignment between attitude and behavior. The gaps that emerged are then analyzed through in-depth interviews with social entrepreneurs, to provide a pilot case study that could test the model and gain further insights into how those gaps could be filled."

Social Enterprise Accountability: Directions, Dominance and Developments

Astrid Bradford, Belinda Luke and Craig Furneaux. Social Enterprise Journal, article in press, Online March 2018.

<https://emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-03-2017-0018>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper aims to explore social enterprise accountability with respect to their dual social and financial objectives. Drawing on theories of accountability, stakeholders and institutional logics, this paper examines to whom and how social enterprises are accountable, focusing on the potential differences in accountability where social enterprises have a dominant versus a diversified commercial customer base. Case studies on four work integrated social enterprises are analysed. Primary data include interviews with general managers of each social enterprise. Secondary data include social media, websites and internal and external reports. Findings reveal accountability is largely influenced by dominant stakeholders (dominant commercial customers and parent organisations). Further, a connection between to whom and how social enterprises are accountable was noted, with formal accountability directed to the main stakeholders of the social enterprises, while less formal types of accountability were directed to less powerful stakeholders. The integrated nature of the social enterprises facilitated complementarity rather than conflict among their commercial and social logics. While formal accountability was directed to those with power, expectations of these stakeholders ensured social and commercial logics were balanced, highlighting the importance of powerful stakeholders supporting both logics for social enterprises to effectively manage their hybridity. Conclusions consider the importance of social enterprises' reporting practices. »

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Nonprofit in the Field: An Economic Analysis of Peer Monitoring and Sabotage

Emmanuelle Auriol and Stefanie Brilon . Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 89, issue 1, pages 157-174, March 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/apce.12197?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Two types of intrinsically motivated workers are considered: good workers care about the mission of an organization, whereas bad workers derive pleasure from destructive behavior. Compared to the case with only good workers, the mission-oriented sector has to resort to higher monitoring to deal with the threat of sabotage. When standard monitoring is not possible, peer monitoring might deter bad workers from entering the nonprofit sector but reduces output due to free riding and because workers require higher compensation to work in teams. Nonprofits implement peer monitoring only if the expected damage that bad workers can inflict is larger than the loss of productivity due to teamwork. For senior staff with high reservation utility, they turn a blind eye on serious sabotage if the likelihood of hiring a bad worker is perceived as small. But they almost systematically implement peer monitoring for junior staff."

Cooperation Strategies between Public and Social Economy Organisations: How to Cooperate without Losing your "soul"

Monique Combes-Joret, Laëticia Lethielleux and Anne Reimat. Chapter in Philippe Bance (2018). "Providing public goods and commons. Towards coproduction and new forms of governance for a revival of public action, CIRIEC Studies Series, issue 1, 318 pages, March 2018.

<http://www.ciriec.uliege.be/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CSS1CHAP9.pdf>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This chapter questions the conditions required for sustainable cooperation between public and social economy organisations. First, it reviews the literature to identify the ideal type of sustainable cooperation, i.e. preserving the identity of social economy organisations and allowing a consensus regarding objectives, decisions, and the implementation of public policies. Secondly, we apply this framework to three case studies, the relationships between the French Red Cross and the State; between a social employers' organisation and the local authorities; and finally, between the local authorities and non-profit organisations to which they addressed a call for expression of interest. In the first case, the cooperation, based on a partnership, enables the co-construction of public policy. In the second case, the cooperation also appears founded on a partnership, but is oriented toward complementarity rather than co-construction. In the third case, the cooperation based on contracting, leaves less room for the preservation of the non-profit organisations' identity. The case studies reveal both the difficulties of cooperation, and some conditions for sustainable cooperation. These conditions include the strength of the social economy organisations' identity, and its ability to influence the relationship towards exchange and co-construction."

Pathway to Sector Selection: A Conceptual Framework for Social Enterprises

Angela E. Addae. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 28, issue3, pages 349-365, spring 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21297?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "As hybrid organizations with financial and social objectives, social enterprises must balance competing logics for governance, stakeholders, and outcomes when considering organizational design and structure. The existing legal landscape for organizations exacerbates this dilemma by forcing social enterprises to incorporate as either a nonprofit or for-profit organization. This research examines the entity formation process for social enterprises by presenting sector choice as an interaction among four factors: equity financing, organizational lineage, human capital, and funding environment. Using a qualitative comparative case analysis, this research demonstrates that contingent factors drive sector choice when legal incentives and institutional pressures are unclear. For those choosing nonprofit forms, the status of the parent organization—the organizational lineage—is determinative. For those operating in the for-profit context, human capital is predictive. The resulting conceptual framework contributes to existing organizational theory on hybrid organizations by presenting the sector selection process as independent of the motives or legal incentives typically associated with sector choice. This research concludes with a discussion on the advantages of delaying the formal sector declaration process."

Understanding Nonprofit Missions as Dynamic and Interpretative Conceptions

David Berlan. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 28, issue 3, pages 413-322, spring 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21295?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Missions are central to all nonprofit organizations, and establish their purposes. However, formal mission statements can fail to provide a true picture of a nonprofit’s mission. This article draws on prior scholarship on missions, including the role of interpretation and change, to propose two new concepts: personal and dominant mission conceptions that introduce a dynamic, socially-constructed understanding of nonprofit mission. Personal mission conceptions are the interpretations that individuals within a nonprofit hold of the mission, while the dominant mission conception is the collective interpretation guiding a nonprofit during a specific time. Examples from two specific nonprofits are provided to demonstrate the conceptions, along with some guidance for how mission conceptions can inform future research and practice.”

From Balancing Missions to Mission Drift: The Role of the Institutional Context, Spaces, and Compartmentalization in the Scaling of Social Enterprises

M. Paola Ometto, Thomas Gegenhuber, Johanna Winter, Royston Greenwood. *Business and Society*, article in press, published online 20 March 2018.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0007650318758329>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In this article, we explain the mechanisms that allow social enterprises to balance their missions, and the risk of mission drift as organizations grow. We empirically explore Incubator-BUS (I-BUS), a student organization within a private Brazilian university, which sought to incubate cooperatives for vulnerable groups. Although initially successful in balancing its missions, I-BUS then failed. We show how scaling-up can complicate the balancing of different missions within the same organization. We propose that, to balance their missions, social enterprises—especially recently formed and democratically managed enterprises—need not only “spaces of negotiation,” as suggested in the literature, but also “herding spaces” that connect an organization to its institutional context. We indicate why herding spaces are critical, but then show how scaling-up can result in organizational “compartmentalization” that undermines them.”

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Innovativeness of Social Economy Entities in Poland. An Empirical Study from the Perspective of Positive Organizational Scholarship

Aldona Glińska-Noweś and Arkadiusz Karwacki. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 28, issue 3, pages 367-382, spring 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21292?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The Polish system of tackling social exclusion is based on social economy entities, such as social integration centers and social cooperatives. The aim of the article is to define the essence and conditions of their innovativeness while answering the question to what extent the organizations can make use of management theories created for business entities. The empirical basis for the article are 3 focus group interviews with representatives of social integration centers and social cooperatives operating in Poland. The results suggest that low innovativeness of the entities is, among others, the effect of an authoritarian management style and a lack of care about positive relationships among employees.”

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

L'économie sociale au Québec. Une perspective politique

Gabriel Arsenault. *Presses de l'Université du Québec, Politeia Collection, 280 pages, avril 2018.*

<http://www.puq.ca/catalogue/livres/economie-sociale-quebec-3284.html>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Le Québec est aujourd'hui un leader mondial en matière d'économie sociale et les politiques visant à soutenir ses coopératives et organismes à but non lucratif contribuent à faire de lui la société la plus égalitaire d'Amérique du Nord. Or, avant la Marche du pain et des roses de 1995, le concept d'économie sociale était presque totalement inconnu chez nous. Comment, en deux décennies, le Québec est-il parvenu à développer un véritable écosystème pour son économie sociale ? Et comment, au cours de cette période, en est-il venu à développer et à bonifier des programmes uniques pour les centres de la petite enfance, les entreprises d'aide à domicile, le logement communautaire, les entreprises adaptées et les entreprises d'insertion ? S'appuyant sur un impressionnant corpus de données statistiques et documentaires ainsi que sur plus de 70 entretiens effectués auprès d'élus, de fonctionnaires et de leaders de la société civile, le présent ouvrage démontre que la trajectoire distincte du Québec dans ce domaine s'explique par deux facteurs clés : la grande mobilisation de sa gauche et sa tradition de concertation. C'est grâce aux groupes communautaires, aux centrales syndicales et aux affinités sociales-démocrates du Parti Québécois que l'économie sociale a pu, pour un moment, se hisser au sommet des priorités du gouvernement ; et c'est grâce à des compromis entre la gauche et la droite établis lors du Sommet sur l'économie et l'emploi de 1996 que des politiques structurantes ont pu être mises en place pour appuyer l'économie sociale. »

Reflections on the Future Evolution of Social, Nonprofit and Cooperative Enterprise

Avner Ben-Ner. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 89, issue 1, pages 109-124, March 2018.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/apce.12196?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The paper explores the circumstances and conditions that give rise to demand for and supply of social, nonprofit and cooperative enterprises. It examines likely future changes in the economic, social and technological environments and reflects on how these changes may affect demand for and supply of these enterprises. The paper concludes that changes in the environment are like to generate conflicting trends, although a dominant trend may emerge: an increase in the number of social, nonprofit and cooperative enterprises that are oriented towards the satisfaction of needs of specific ethno-cultural groups. This trend may be amplified by the widespread adoption of additive manufacturing (3D printing), which will facilitate local production where consumers are located."

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Poverty's Monument: Social Problems and Organizational Field Emergence in Historical Perspective

R. Daniel Wadhvani. *Journal of Management Studies, volume 55, issue 3, pages 545-577, April 2018.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/joms.12329?campaign=woletoc>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article draws on historical institutionalism as an approach to studying the relationship between business institutions and major social problems. Using the historical case of the emergence of savings banking as an organizational response to poverty in the nineteenth-century United States, I develop three conceptual claims about how social problems shape the processes of institutional and organizational change. First, I show how the 'historical framing' of social problems shapes the processes of problematization, design, and legitimation related to institutional change. Second, I demonstrate how the dynamics of cooperation, competition, and alignment *between* an emerging organizational field and other fields shape the evolution of institutional responses to social problems. And finally, I illustrate how historical revisionism as a methodological approach can help management scholars re-consider settled empirical and theoretical claims in a way that takes social problems into account."*

Low-Income Islamist Women and Social Economy in Iran

Roksana Bahramitash, Atena Sadegh and Negin Sattari. Palgrave Macmillan edition, 76 pages, March 2018.

<https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9781137525383>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This book presents an innovative analysis of the solidarity/social economy among low-income religious women in Iran. For years, the role of low-income women in community care and poverty reduction has been underestimated and under-researched in the broader academic community, due to the "invisible" nature of these informal and predominantly religious networks. As economic hardship in Iran increases, women in the community have mobilized to bring assistance to those struggling to make ends meet. The culmination of years of fieldwork in different parts of the country, this book sheds light on how religious women form the backbone of Iran's social safety net as the welfare state fails and social protection policies dwindle."

The Impact of Social Trends: Teenagers' Attitudes for Organic Food Market in Thailand

Waripas Jiumpanyarach. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 45, issue 4, pages 682-699, March 2018.

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/IJSE-01-2017-0004>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to investigate teenagers' preferences, attitudes, and purchasing power towards organic foods in markets and to explain influences of teenagers' choices and purchasing intentions on organic foods. A paper-based and a web-based survey were conducted among 557 teenagers in Thailand. A choice experiment logit model was used to identify factors influencing decision in purchasing. The study found that teen consumers were likely to buy ready-to-cook organic food items instead of conventional food items because of health and food safety concerned under their budget constraints. The willingness to pay found organic food items (eggs, pork, chicken) had negative impact but organic opinion had positive impact. The attitudes on high price of organic food items were positive impact because of production process, quality, and quantity of products. Teenagers' consumption impacted on food demands in supermarkets and convenient stores because of their attitudes and behaviours in purchasing. The desired food characteristics should be good quality, safety for consumers, and available in the market nationwide. The supported policies for expanding organic markets were benefits for organic farmers to be sustainable farming. This study examined the impacts of economic conditions and the premium quality healthy food products on teenagers' food motivation."

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special issues/ números especiales

Coopératives et renouvellement des générations

Dossier spécial des Cahiers du développement coopératif, numéro 3, février 2018.

<https://www.lacooperationagricole.coop/les-cahiers-du-developpement>

An Enduring Platform for Public and Cooperative Economics Research: a Centennial Perspective

Special issue of the Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 89, issue 1, March 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/apce.12203?campaign=woletoc>

Social and Economic Inequality: Origins, Consequences, and Implications for Business and Society

Special issue of the Journal of Management Studies, volume 55, issue 3, April 2018

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/14676486/55/3>

VARIA

La mobilisation des programmes et financements européens en faveur de l'ESS en France

Rapport publié par Avises (Portail du développement de l'économie sociale et solidaire) avec le RTES, 44 pages, janvier 2018.

https://www.avise.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/20180213/etude-financementseuropeens_avise-rtes_201801.pdf.pdf

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Réalisée par le RTES et l'Avises, cette publication vise à apporter aux collectivités locales des informations sur les dispositifs et les financements européens au service de l'Économie sociale et solidaire (ESS), et plus largement à sensibiliser les collectivités et les acteurs aux enjeux européens. Divisée en deux grandes parties, cette étude propose un état des lieux sur la mobilisation des programmes et financements européens en faveur de l'ESS en France et donne quelques clés pour la mise en œuvre de projets. La première partie présente des dispositifs et des fonds européens mobilisables pour le soutien aux politiques et projets ESS des collectivités et de leurs partenaires : FSE, FEDER, FEADER, mais aussi programmes Urbact, Erasmus +, EaSI, etc. La deuxième partie analyse la mobilisation des programmes opérationnels FEDER/ FSE par sept régions françaises. Pour chacune d'entre elles, sont identifiés les axes et ressources allouées, la place de l'ESS dans les objectifs spécifiques, illustrés par des exemples de projets soutenus. »

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

- **Des montagnes en crise: quelles réponses par l'innovation sociale ?** Appel contribution, numéro spécial de la *Revue de la géographie alpine*. Délai pour soumission: **30 avril 2018**. (RECALL)
- **Entrepreneurship in the Public and Nonprofit Sectors.** Call for Papers for a Symposium of **Public Administration Review**. Deadline for submission: **May 1st, 2018**. (RECALL).
- **Économie sociale et solidaire au Maghreb.** Numéro spécial de la *Revue Internationale de l'économie Sociale (RECMA)*. Délai pour soumission: **30 juin 2018**.
- **"Innovation sociale". Quel renouveau entrepreneurial dans les territoires?** Appel à contribution pour un numéro spéciale de la revue *Entreprendre et Innover*. Délai pour soumission: **31 juillet, 2018**. (RECALL)

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **Face aux défis écologiques et aux inégalités sociales : quels nouveaux modèles d'action pour influencer la transition sociétale ?** Colloque conjoint du Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales (CRISES), le Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche et d'information sur les entreprises collectives (CIRIEC-Canada), la Chaire de recherche UQAM sur la transition écologique et le TIESS (Territoires innovants en économie sociale et solidaire, au Congrès ACFAS 2018. **7 et 9 mai à l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi**. (Rappel).
- **Cinq décennies de politique territoriale au Québec. Quel bilan, Quelles leçons ? Quelles perspectives ? Quel avenir ?** Colloque du Centre de recherche sur le développement territorial de l'UQAC au Congrès ACFAS 2018. **8 et 9 mai à l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi**. (Rappel)

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- **Résistance dans les espaces publics pluriels et Économie Sociale et Solidaire : Approches internationales.** Colloque organisé par le laboratoire Communication et Sociétés. **Du 8 au 10 mai 2018. Universidad Nacional de San Agustín, Arequipa, Pérou.** (RECALL)
 - **ENTRE-prendre et Partage: Quel potentiel de transformation sociale ?** 7èmes Journées Georges Doriot - Entrepreneuriat et Société organisées par HEC Paris, EM Normandie et ESG UQAM. **Montréal, 15-17 mai 2018. Québec, Canada.** (Rappel)
 - **Modernité des idées et pratiques fondatrices de l'économie sociale et solidaire.** La dix-huitième rencontre annuelle du Réseau Inter Universitaire de l'ESS organisée par les Universités de Rennes 1 et Rennes 2. **Du 16 au 18 mai, 2018. Rennes, France.** (RECALL)
 - **L'économie publique, sociale et coopérative dans la révolution numérique.** 32^{ème} congrès du CIRIEC International. **Du 30 mai au 1 juin 2018. Liège, Belgique.** (RECALL)
 - **Forum International pour le bien vivre.** Forum International organisé par des collectivités locales (Grenoble-Alpes Métropole et la Ville de Grenoble), la communauté universitaire de Grenoble (COMUE et Université Grenoble-Alpes) et la société civile à travers le CCFD-Terre Solidaire et le collectif FAIR. **Du 6 au 8 juin 2018. Grenoble, France.** (RECALL)
 - **Collaborative Societal Governance: Orchestrating Cross-Sector Social Partnerships for Social Welfare.** 6th International Symposium on Cross-Sector Social Interactions. **June 11th-12th, 2018. Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen.** (RECALL)
 - **Innovation Sociale, Territoire et Collectivités Locales.** Session dans le cadre du 30e congrès annuel de la SASE (Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics). **23 au 25 juin 2018, Kyoto (Japon).**
 - **Evolving Government-Third Sector Relations in Asia.** The 2018 ARNOVA-Asia Conference. **June 27th - 28th, Hong Kong.** (RECALL)
 - **Les acteurs économiques et la régionalisation.** 55e colloque de L'Association de science régionale et langue française [ASRDLF]. **Du 4 au 6 juillet 2018. Normandie, France.** (RECALL)
 - **Democracy and Legitimacy: The Role of the Third Sector in a Globalizing World.** Thirteenth International Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR). **10th-13th July, 2018. Amsterdam, the Netherlands.** (RECALL)
 - **2nd Doctoral Seminar in Social Entrepreneurship and Philanthropy (SEPHI).** Seminar organised by HEC Liège, EM Lyon and ESSEC Business School. **July 16th and 17th, 2018. Comptoir Général, Paris, France.** (RECALL)
 - **Las cooperativas como constructoras de inclusión.** X Encuentro de Investigadores Latinoamericanos en Cooperativismo. **2 y 3 de agosto de 2018. Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina.** (RECALL)
 - **Bridging Social and Business Innovation.** 10th International Social Innovation Research Conference. **September 3rd - 5th 2018. Ruprecht-Karls-University Heidelberg, Germany.** (RECALL)
 - **Marchés, justice et la coopérative comme institution politique.** Colloque international organisé par la Chaire de Coopération Guy Bernier de l'ESG (UQAM). **27 et 28 septembre 2018. Montréal, Québec, Canada.** (RECALL)

- ***La démocratie au cœur de la gouvernance dans l'économie sociale et solidaire : Pourquoi ? Comment ?*** 28^{ème} colloque de l'Association pour le Développement des Données sur l'Économie Sociale (ADDES). **9 octobre 2018, Paris, France.** (RECALL)
- ***Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization.*** Conference organised by UNRISD. 8th and 9th November 2018, United Nations, Geneva. **Deadline for submission: April 20th 2018.** (RECALL)
- ***From Relief to Resilience: How Philanthropy, Nonprofits and Volunteers Bridge the Gap between Crisis and Sustainability.*** ARNOVA's 47th Annual Conference. **November 15th -17th, 2018, Texas, USA.**

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