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Conflic Handling in Renewable Energy Cooperatives (RECs): Organizational Effects and Member Well-Being
Las relaciones entre los valores y principios cooperativos y los principios de la normativa cooperativa

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT
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**ARTICLES ET MONOGRAPHIES**  
Periodic articles and publications / Artículos y publicaciones

**GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL**  
Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

**Conflict Handling in Renewable Energy Cooperatives (RECs): Organizational Effects and Member Well-Being**  

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:  
“*We investigate conflict handling in Renewable Energy Cooperatives (RECs) in Germany. Conflict handling in this context show to be unique due to RECs’ business model and the relationship between members and their organization. Unlike in other cooperative firms, most REC members in Germany neither work for their cooperative nor do they receive goods or services from it. We document frequent controversial topics of discussion in annual meetings and how the organizational frame conditions influence modes of conflict handling by the involved parties. Using data gathered by participant observation of the annual meetings of 15 different RECs in southern Germany, we show by a qualitative approach that conflict handling by members of the Executive Board, the Supervisory Board and the rank-and-file during the process of decision-making ranges from highly cooperative to fully competitive, but these styles tend to converge to collaborative outcomes, reflecting the members' shared commitment to the cooperative principles of the enterprise.*”

**Las relaciones entre los valores y principios cooperativos y los principios de la normativa cooperativa**  

Resumen proveniente del artículo:  
“*Este trabajo propone un marco conceptual para entender las relaciones entre valores y principios cooperativos, por un lado, y también entre estos y los principios jurídicos de la normativa cooperativa. La Declaración Sobre la Identidad Cooperativa permite vislumbrar la postura de la Alianza Cooperativa Internacional sobre los valores. Los valores que proclama son valores éticos concebidos desde una postura utilitarista en la que los principios cooperativos son guías de conducta para la consecución de tales valores. Estos valores y principios éticos se relacionan con la normativa cooperativa a través de los principios jurídicos. Cuando son reconocidos en normas, los principios cooperativos generan principios jurídicos explícitos. Cuando son reconocidos por jueces, se reconocen como principios jurídicos implícitos. Sin embargo, ambas categorías presentan ciertos problemas de interpretación y alcance de sus mandatos que los diferencian de los principios cooperativos contemplados desde el plano ético.*”

**MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT**  
Modes of development and financing / Modos de desarrollo y de financiamiento

**Understanding Cooperative Finance as a new Common**  

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:  
“The emerging field of common good socio-economics is promising not only for the preservation of common natural resources but also for common goods created by people through collective action, the importance of which has been emphasized by the recent financial and economic crisis. Based on the case of cooperative finance, this paper’s outcomes are twofold. First, it shows that while the boundaries between the nature and property regime of goods may be relatively clear for natural common goods, they appear much more interlinked for human-made goods, where commons are embedded in intergenerational reciprocity. Second, it demonstrates that financial cooperatives can be understood as human-made commons and proposes a new way of thinking about public policies to design adequate legislation to protect these commons from isomorphism, privatization and destruction.”
Co-operative Societies and Poverty Reduction among Members for Community Development in Rivers State, Nigeria
http://www.eujournal.org/index.php/esj/article/view/8999

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The paper examined how cooperative societies operating in Rivers State have been carrying out poverty reduction activities among their members so as to help them contribute to community development. The study answered three research questions. The population of this study comprised 2,355 members of twenty one (21) registered cooperative societies whose activities cover thrift and loan, and thrift and credit facilities. Stratified random sampling technique was used to sample 1,103 representing 50% of the members of the twenty one (21) thrift loan and credit cooperative societies which were used for the study. Through the study, authors established that cooperative societies in the area of study have been empowering their members through their poverty reduction activities. However, factors such as Lack of capital and corruption among the heads of cooperative societies in the State have been militating against the effectiveness of the cooperative poverty reduction activities. Therefore, in order to sustain the cooperative poverty reduction activities, cooperators need cooperative education.”

Towards Just and Sustainable Economies. The Social and Solidarity Economy North and South
Peter North and Molly Scott Cato (Eds), Policy Press, University of Bristol, 336 pages, April 2017.
https://policypress.co.uk/towards-just-and-sustainable-economies

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “With capitalism in crisis - rising inequality, unsustainable resource depletion and climate change all demanding a new economic model - the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) has been suggested as an alternative. What can contribute in terms of generating livelihoods that provide a dignified life, meeting of social needs and building of sustainable futures? What can activists in both the global North and South learn from each other? In this volume academics from a range of disciplines and from a number of European and Latin American countries come together to question what it means to have a ‘sustainable society’ and to ask what role these alternative economies can play in developing convivial, humane and resilient societies, raising some challenging questions for policy-makers and citizens alike.”

ÉVALUATION
Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

The Impact of Agricultural Cooperatives Membership on the Wellbeing of Smallholder Farmers: Empirical Evidence from Eastern Ethiopia
http://download.springer.com/static/pdf/848/art%253A10.1186%252Fs40100-017-0075-z.pdf?originUrl=http%3A%2F%2Flink.springer.com%2FArticle%2F10.1186%2Fs40100-017-0075-z&token2=exp=1494941882~acl=%2Fstatic%2Fpdf%2F848%2Farticle%2F10.1186%2Fs40100-017-0075-z.pdf%3ForiginUrl%3Dhttp%253A%252F%252Flink.springer.com%252Farticle%252F10.1186%252Fs40100-017-0075-z*~hmac=b6a6670561e86a56323883040d91ad5143e24837d2d91932e31defb33a47890a

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study evaluated the impact of agricultural cooperative membership on the wellbeing of smallholder farmers using cross-sectional data collected from the eastern part of Ethiopia. Using consumption per adult equivalent as a wellbeing indicator, we measured the impact of agricultural cooperative membership by implementing propensity score matching and endogenous switching regression estimation techniques. Both estimation methods indicate that joining agricultural cooperatives has a positive impact on the wellbeing of smallholder farmers. Furthermore, the analysis also indicates that agricultural cooperative membership has a heterogeneous impact on wellbeing among its members.”
**Handbook of Research on Emerging Business Models and Managerial Strategies in the Nonprofit Sector**

**Lindy Lou West and Andrew Worthington.** Édited by IGI Global, 509 pages, March 2017.

http://www.igi-global.com/book/handbook-research-emerging-business-models/176485

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Modern businesses exist in a dynamic and increasingly competitive realm. To remain viable, organizations must constantly adopt new methods and processes to optimize productivity and workflow. The Handbook of Research on Emerging Business Models and Managerial Strategies in the Nonprofit Sector is a comprehensive reference source for the latest scholarly information on management tools, analytics, and infrastructures for contemporary nonprofit organizations. Highlighting a range of multidisciplinary topics such as crowdfunding, shared value creation, and human resource development, this publication is ideally designed for managers, professionals, students, researchers, and academics interested in enhancing process management in nonprofit businesses.”

**Factors Impacting the Adoption of E-Commerce in Cooperatives**


https://www.ijariit.com/manuscript/factors-impacting-adoption-e-commerce-cooperatives/

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In the present study of factors impacting the adoption of e-commerce in cooperatives has been of great importance in social and economic changes causing a lot of investment for development. Adoption of e-commerce technology can have major benefits for organizations. Regarding this fact that using e-commerce technology improves the contestability of small and medium agricultural companies with large companies even in international level, adoption of it could have an important role in country development. The purpose of this study was to discuss the factors impacting on adoption including quality of systems, satisfaction of systems, self-belief, and self-efficacy, attitude toward using technology, perceived risk, socio-economic status and trust using review of library documents.”

**Where Have All the Radicals Gone?: How Normative Pressures Can Blunt the Radical Edge of a Social Enterprise**


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper aims to track the operations of a radical social enterprise, “New Horizon”, which attempted to provide a different approach to improve the independent living and employment opportunities for disabled people. The longitudinal study covers a period from the new labour project in the late 1990s to current austerity measures. The project applied an emancipatory disability research agenda which places both the social and material relations of knowledge in the hands of the disabled participants. Under the neo-liberal marketisation of public services, the radical nature of the organisation needed to be tempered, as different stakeholder groupings required different and not always complementary approaches to be undertaken to maintain legitimacy. Neo-institutional pressures tended to drive the organisation towards conformity with similar more mainstream rivals meaning the radical approach which assisted the formation of the organisation became less observable. This research provides a unique insight into the systemic challenges faced by a social enterprise attempting to improve the independent living/employment prospects of disabled people. The longitudinal nature of the study illustrates how similar radical social enterprises, policymakers and researchers can understand how normative forces act in opposition to radical agendas. This longitudinal study of a radical disability organisation which is undertaken through an emancipatory disability research agenda provides a unique insight into a marginalised and largely disenfranchised group in society. The paper provides a voice for the disabled stakeholders of New Horizon and hence differs from the majority of social research in that interpretations and analyses arise from the knowing subjects of research as opposed to the more traditional non-disabled academic research community.”
INNOVATION SOCIALE
Social innovation / Innovación social

Mature Social Economy Enterprises and Social Innovation: The Case of the Desjardins Environmental Fund

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study seeks to understand the nature and process of social innovation driven by mature social economy enterprises, and the innovative capability that supports it. The research examines enterprise capabilities by means of the institutional approach to social innovation and the Resource-Based View theory (RBV). Based on grounded theory, this research focuses on a single case, the creation of the Desjardins Environment Fund (DEF). Launched 25 years ago, DEF is the first mutual fund in North America to include extra-financial criteria in its evaluation of business environmental management practices (fund securities) for the information of individual investors. The findings of this empirical research show how a major cooperative bank can generate social innovation and how this entails organizational innovations. The findings also reveal how these innovations benefit from the strategic and process resources that the Desjardins Movement managed to develop while taking into account both its core business (as a bank) and its purpose (as a cooperative). This study shows that the innovative potential of the mature social economy enterprise should not be underestimated.”

http://www.ijimt.org/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=83&id=1053

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In this paper, I examined the technological environment change in the 21st century and the strategies of building a new innovation ecosystem. Future disruptive technology innovation is expected to change the new external environment and the environment of hyper-competitive environment will continue. Under such circumstances, large corporations need to be transformed and innovated, and promising start-up ventures are expected to grow rapidly with new innovations. In addition to this hyper-competitive environment sector, social enterprises in the social economy sector will be expanded. In this paper, I studied new strategy of innovation ecosystem construction in the situation where such rapid change is expected. The strategies of creating a virtuous cycle structure in hyper-competitive environment sector and a social economy sector can be largely considered in the following three dimensions. First, it examines the virtuous cycle structure between the hyper-competitive environment sector and the social economic sector through future studies, so called, foresight. The second is to establish a cooperative ecosystem within the innovation cluster between large enterprises and SMEs in the area of hyper-competitive environment sector. Third, the social economic ecosystem connected with this hyper-competitive environment sector is to be built around social enterprises.”

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES
Public Policies / Politicas Publicas

Embedded Government Control and Nonprofit Revenue Growth

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This research combines insights from resource dependence and institutional theories to examine the growth of Chinese nonprofit revenues. The authors propose the concept of embedded government control (EGC) to capture the complexity of the government–nonprofit relationship along two dimensions: government regulation of nonprofits’ public fund-raising qualifications and the political embeddedness of nonprofits with the government. Using a data set of 2,159 Chinese philanthropic foundations for the period 2005–12, the authors test hypotheses about the implications of EGC for nonprofit revenues in China following two major external shocks: the Wenchuan earthquake in 2008 and the Guo Meimei scandal in 2011. The empirical analysis shows that EGC can help philanthropic foundations obtain more government subsidies, donations, and market revenues. However, external shocks may either strengthen or weaken the enabling role of EGC in helping foundations acquire relatively more donations.”
CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS
Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Economie sociale et solidaire. Socioéconomie du 3e secteur

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: « Rédigé par une équipe internationale de scientifiques reconnus dans leur domaine, cet ouvrage développe des grilles d'analyse qui permettent de décoder les réalités de l'économie sociale et solidaire dans une perspective socioéconomique. Économie sociale, économie solidaire, entreprise sociale : autant de concepts et d'approches qui permettent d'appréhender une partie de plus en plus importante, et pourtant méconnue, de nos économies. Représentant jusqu'à 15 % de l'emploi salarié et des millions de volontaires, ce « troisième secteur » se distingue tant du secteur privé de type capitaliste que du secteur public et apparaît comme une réponse, partielle mais pertinente, à de nombreux défis d'aujourd'hui. Par ses dynamiques entrepreneuriales, l'ESS défrique de nouvelles activités ancrées dans les territoires. Par ses valeurs, elle inspire confiance et prouve combien nos sociétés ont besoin d'une économie plurielle. Confiés aux meilleurs spécialistes du monde francophone, les chapitres de cet ouvrage se présentent tous comme des synthèses des connaissances actuelles. Combinant des éclairages théoriques multiples, ils forment un véritable traité qui s'adresse en premier lieu aux enseignants, aux étudiants et aux chercheurs, mais aussi aux professionnels qui ont besoin de se ressourcer ou d'affiner leurs grilles d'analyse. »

Social Cooperatives, Social Welfare Associations and Social Networks
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00346764.2016.1226510

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “We use an original data-set to study how participation in two types of non-profit organizations – i.e. social welfare associations and social cooperatives – affects individual social capital, understood as a network of cooperative relationships. Participation in both the types of organization allows members to start new social relations. However, social welfare associations seem to play a significantly greater role in the development of volunteers’ social capital, favouring the creation of weak ties that are used to exchange information and advice, and offering the opportunity to establish stronger ties entailing concrete mutual support. Within social cooperatives, workers appear to develop their individual social capital to a greater extent than volunteers. Our results suggest that the composition of the workforce, the depth of members’ involvement in the organization’s activities and the human resources strategies adopted by the management influence the creation of cooperative relations through on-the-job interactions.”

Polanyi’s ‘Substantive Approach’ to the Economy in Action? Conceptualising Social Enterprise as a Public Health ‘Intervention’

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “For several decades now, critical public health researchers have highlighted the deleterious effects that pursuing neoliberal policies can have on the ‘causes of the causes’ of poor health and upon growing health inequalities. This paper argues that the conceptual tools of Karl Polanyi can help lend particular insight into this issue. The specific example that this paper focuses upon is the ‘social enterprise’: a form of organisation that combines both social and business objectives. The paper explores, conceptually, whether social enterprises may have the potential to act as one component of a neo-Polanyian countermovement: helping to re-embed the economy back into society, and offering greater recognition for a more comprehensive and socially imbued concept of health. Importantly, this potential is critically examined in the context of neoliberal hegemony, where challenges to the status quo have regularly been met with assimilation, co-option and/or repression.”
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “As a critical and intimate form of inquiry, ethnography remains close to lived realities and equips scholars with a unique methodological angle on social phenomena. This paper aims to explore the potential gains from an increased use of ethnography in social enterprise studies. The authors develop the argument through a set of dualistic themes, namely, the socio-economic dichotomy and the discourse/practice divide as predominant critical lenses through which social enterprise is currently examined, and suggest shifts from visible leaders to invisible collectives and from case study-based monologues to dialogic ethnography. Ethnography sheds new light on at least four neglected aspects. Studying social enterprises ethnographically complicates simple reductions to socio-economic tensions, by enriching the set of differences through which practitioners make sense of their work-world. Ethnography provides a tool for unravelling how practitioners engage with discourse(s) of power, thus marking the concrete results of intervention (to some degree at least) as unplannable, and yet effective. Ethnographic examples signal the merits of moving beyond leaders towards more collective representations and in-depth accounts of (self-) development. Reflexive ethnographies demonstrate the heuristic value of accepting the self as an inevitable part of research and exemplify insights won through a thoroughly bodily and emotional commitment to sharing the life world of others.”

AUTRES
Other / Otros

From Cooperative Practice to Research and Back: Learning from the Emotional Experience of Ethnography with Two Social Enterprises

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper aims to explore how experiences and emotions arising from the performance of ethnography shape the construction of knowledge about democratic practice in two social enterprises. It argues that ethnographers can develop a more nuanced understanding of organisational practices by moving beyond the self-reflexive work of being aware of one’s position to embrace the emotional work of engaging reflexively with this position, re-embedding reflexive moments in the process of knowledge construction. Reflections are made on the emotions and experiences arising during a 12-month ethnographic study in two social enterprises. The author found that engaging reflexively with relational and emotional processes of meaning-making opened up three analytical starting points. First it highlighted and helped the researcher to see beyond the limits of their assumptions, opening them to new understandings of democracy. Second, it gave rise to empathetic resonance through which the researcher was able to feel into the practice of democracy and re-frame it as a site of ongoing struggle. Finally, it brought to consciousness tacit ways of knowing and being central to both research and democratic praxis. The paper adds to limited literature on processes of knowledge construction. Specifically, it contributes new insights into how emotional experiences and empathetic resonance arising at the meeting point of research performance and democratic praxis can offer analytical starting points for a more nuanced understanding of democratic organising in social enterprise.”

NUMÉRAUX SPÉCIAUX
Special issues

Social Economy and Sustainable Development

Social Enterprise as Lived and Practiced: The Methodological Potential of Ethnography
http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/sej/13/2
VARIA

Stratégie de développement des entreprises d’ESS
Étude publié par La Chambre Française de l’ESS, 11 pages, mars 2017

Résumé issu de l’URL ci-haut: « L’ESS dans toute sa diversité apporte des solutions aux enjeux de notre société. Certaines de ces solutions existent déjà, se développent et essaient et le grand public commence à les découvrir. D’autres sont en train d’émerger, de naître grâce à la formidable capacité d’innovation sociale que l’ESS a toujours eu. Faire école, changer d’échelle passe inévitablement par le renforcement du poids économique de l’ESS face à l’économie encore dominante et à la sphère publique, sans pour autant servir de substitut aux services publics existants. Cette dynamique de croissance, qui n’empêche pas de s’interroger sur le terme même de croissance et son unique mesure par le PIB, de création de richesse et de conquête économique est un vecteur d’influence du projet global de l’ESS : plus de citoyenneté, plus de démocratie, plus de bien-être collectif. C’est pourquoi définir une stratégie globale, ou du moins des pistes d’orientation, renvoie à des questions fondamentales. »

2e édition du baromètre sur la qualité de vie au travail dans l’ESS : les résultats

Résumé issu de l’URL ci-haut: “En 2013, la Mutuelle CHORUM lançait la première édition de son enquête nationale sur la qualité de vie au travail dans l’économie sociale et solidaire en s’engageant à renouveler cette initiative dans le temps pour mesurer les évolutions de la qualité de vie au travail. Cette première édition fut un réel succès. La seconde édition, lancée en octobre 2016, s’inscrit dans la même lignée. Cette année, 6246 salariés et dirigeants de l’ensemble du secteur de l’économie sociale et solidaire se sont mobilisés et exprimés à travers notre baromètre, réalisé avec l’appui technique de l’institut de sondage CSA, en partenariat avec le Ministère de la Vie associative, le Ministère en charge de l’ESS, et avec le soutien de l’Anact, des principales fédérations d’employeurs et de salariés et des mouvements du secteur, ce qui constitue une très belle mobilisation. Le questionnaire, conçu sur les mêmes bases que le précédent, intègre également de nouvelles questions liées aux enjeux actuels, notamment sur le numérique. Il s’agit ici pour nous de recueillir les tendances du secteur, mais aussi d’identifier les pistes d’action pour agir. Lors de la première édition, nous avons décliné les résultats par région, en partenariat avec plusieurs Chambres Régionales de l’Economie Sociale et Solidaire, mais aussi par branche professionnelle afin de permettre aux acteurs locaux et sectoriels de s’emparer des problématiques qui leur sont spécifiques. »

Le tourisme équitable et communautaire

Résumé issu de l’URL ci-haut: « L’année internationale du tourisme durable pour le développement (AI 2017) offre une occasion unique pour faire du tourisme un moteur de progrès. Comme l’a affirmé l’Assemblée générale des Nations Unies lors de l’annonce de l’adoption de l’Année internationale, le tourisme peut contribuer au développement durable dans ses trois dimensions économique, sociale et environnementale et à la réalisation de chacun des 17 Objectifs de développement durable. Non seulement le secteur du tourisme stimule la croissance, mais il améliore également la qualité de vie des populations. Il peut favoriser la protection de l’environnement, promouvoir la diversité du patrimoine culturel et renforcer la paix dans le monde. Afin d’exploiter le formidable potentiel qu’offre le tourisme pour faire progresser le développement durable, il convient de faire le point sur les progrès réalisés à ce jour. Il est en effet essentiel de comprendre ce qui fonctionne, ce qui ne fonctionne pas et ce qui doit être entrepris pour surmonter les difficultés actuelles et tirer parti des possibilités qui se présentent. »
APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS
Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos


→ Co-operatives and Higher Education in Canada. Call for contribution of Canadian Association for Studies in Co-operation (CASC) which planning a collected edition of articles on the relationship between co-operatives and higher education in Canada. Deadline for submission: July 1st, 2017.


ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR
Events / Eventos

→ Nonprofits and the Social Economy: From Far and Wide. ANSER (Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research/ARES (l’Association de recherche sur les organismes sans but lucratif et de l’économie sociale) 2017 Conference. 31st May - 2nd June, 2017. Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (RECALL)

→ **The Nonprofit Worlds in Asia: Diverse Perspectives from a Fragmented Field of Study.** The first-ever ARNOVA-Asia Conference. Organized by the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA), partnering with the China Institute for Philanthropy and Social Innovation at Renmin University of China’s School of Public Administration and Policy. *June 6th -7th, 2017. Renmin University of Chia, Beijing, China.* (RECALL)


→ **Developing Inclusive, Collaborative and Responsible Businesses: Co-operatives in Theory, Policy and Practice.** The International Co-operative Alliance Committee on Co-operative Research global research conference. *June 20th – 24th, 2017. Stirling, Scotland.* (RECALL)

→ **What’s Next? Disruptive/Collaborative Economy or Business as Usual?** Colloque organisé par la Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics. *29th June - 1st July, 2017. Lyon, France.* (RECALL)

→ **Social enterprise for sustainable societies.** 6th EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise organized in partnership with the Interdisciplinary Research Center on Work, State and Society (CIRTES, Université catholique de Louvain) and the Social Enterprise Belgian Interuniversity Attraction Pole (IAP). *3rd – 6th July 2017. Université catholique de Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve), Belgium.* (RECALL)

→ **The Political Organization of Markets: Social Movements, Stakeholders and Non-market Strategy.** Conference convening as part of the 33rd annual colloquium of the European Group of Organization Studies’ (EGOS) - Sub-theme 25. *7th - 8th July, 2017. Copenhagen, Denmark.* (RECALL)


→ **2016 PNP Division Professional Development Workshops at the 77th Annual Meeting of the Academy of Management.** The Public and Nonprofit Division (PNP) encourages creative PDW proposals that relate to the 2017 Conference theme of *At the Interface.* *4th - 5th August, 2017. Atlanta; Georgia.* (RECALL)

→ **Économie sociale et économique politique : regards croisés sur l’histoire et sur les enjeux contemporains.** Les XXXVIIèmes journées de l’AÉS (Association d’Économie Sociale) organisés par le Laboratoire d’économie dionysien. *7 et 8 septembre 2017. Université Paris 8, St-Denis, France.* (Rappel)


→ **Democracy and Civil Society in Latin America and the Caribbean in a Time of Change.** 11th Latin America and the Caribbean Network Conference. *18th – 20th October, 2017. Quito, Ecuador.* (RECALL)

→ **Social and Solidarity Economy, Sustainability and Innovation: facing former and new social issues.** 6th CIRIEC International Research Conference on Social Economy. *29th November - 2nd December, 2017. Manaus, Brazil.* (RECALL)

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