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EAST ASIA THIRD-SECTOR RESEARCHERS NETWORK NEWSLETTER 東亞第三部門研究人員網絡通信

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INTRODUCTION | 簡介

ISTR - International Society for Third-Sector Research and the Centre for Social Innovation Studies in the Chinese University of Hong Kong are now promoting the establishment of East Asia Third-Sector Researchers Network. We hope to help scholars and students exchange information about publications, conferences and job vacancies in third-sector studies through this newsletter. You are welcome to follow us on Facebook ([ISTR-East Asia](#)) and Weibo ([@东亚第三部門研究网络](#)).

國際第三部門研究學會 ISTR 與香港中文大學社會創新研究中心 CSIS 現正推動成立東亞第三部門研究人員網絡。我們希望透過此通信讓學者和學生就此領域的出版、學術會議、職位空缺等方面交流信息。歡迎您在 Facebook ([ISTR-East Asia](#))和微博 ([@东亚第三部门研究网络](#)) 上關注我們。

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中國非營利評論 第二十一卷 2018 No.1 | China Non-Profit Review, No.1, Vol.21, 2018.

Selected Abstracts | 精選摘要

歷程、話語與行動範式變遷：國際發展援助中的 NGO | History, Discourse and Paradigm Shift: NGOs in International Development Aid

藍煜昕 Lan Yuxin

摘要：“一帶一路”倡議背景下，中國社會組織“走出去”必須要理解 NGO（非政府組織）在國際發展體系中的總體地位、主流話語和行動範式，從而才能融入這一體系，並發展出自身在價值觀、行動準則等方面的特徵。本文結合關鍵學者的觀察和相關史實、數據，在跨國 NGO 大歷史和國際發展援助體系整體變遷的視野下，梳理了發達國家 NGO 參與發展援助在組織、行動方式和話語等方面的變化歷程；歸納出背後三大宏觀關係的變遷，以理解和評價當前主流 NGO 跨國發展活動的行動範式與話語形成，即“跨國 NGO-國家”關係上從私人領域到公共領域、“北-南”關係上從單向援助到平等合作、“NGO-社會”關係上從志願主義到職業主義。本文最後指出中國 NGO “走出去”在組織起源、時機、目標、話語體系方面與發達國家 NGO 的差異，並提出中國 NGO 身份建構需要回答的五大基本問題。

Abstract: While Chinese NGOs are trying to go abroad under the "One Belt One Road" initiative, understanding the existing niche, discourse, and paradigm of mainstream transnational NGOs in current international development aid system is crucial for Chinese NGOs to adapt and develop their own identity on value and norms. Base on key scholars' observation, historical facts and related data, and bearing the macro history of transnational NGOs and evolvement of international development system in mind, this article analyzed the organizational development and historical changes of action strategies and discourses for mainstream NGOs in international development. Three macro aspects behind the change process are introduced to understand and evaluate the current action paradigm and discourses, namely shifting from private domain to public domain, one-way aid to equal cooperation, and voluntarism to professionalism. In the end, the differences between Chinese NGOs and current mainstream transnational NGOs on organizational origins, timing, aims and discourse background were pointed out, and five critical questions were put forward to answer for Chinese NGO's identity building.

國際 NGO 發展與研究述評 | On International Nongovernmental Organizations

[美]約翰·博尼著；楊麗 李帥 李慧傑 游斐譯 John Boli (Author), Yang Li, Li Shuai, Li Huijie, You Fei (Translator)

摘要：國際社會存在一個全球第三部門，它以國際非政府組織（國際 NGO）為主體，在全球經濟與全球政治之外開展活動。儘管近年對國際 NGO 的關注激增，但人們對全球第三部門依然知之甚少。1850 年以來，國際 NGO 的發展經歷了幾個重要時期：19 世紀下半葉為形成期，該時期成立的國際 NGO 有明確的全球化視野；兩次世界大戰雖然打亂了國際 NGO 的發展步伐，但休戰期間，尤其是第二次世界大戰結束後國際 NGO 呈現快速增長趨勢；二戰以後活躍在某一區域而非全球化定位的國際 NGO 增加；截至 21 世紀初，國際 NGO 幾乎橫跨整個人類活動的範圍。國際 NGO 主要從事三種類型的活動：收集、產出及傳播大量資訊；主辦各種會議；影響國際社會中的其他主體。多數廣為人知的國際 NGO 主要關注環境、人權、發展等問題，其實這只是國際 NGO 中很小的一部分。隨著第三部門日漸受到重視，國際 NGO 作為全球公共治理代言人的角色在全球治理中的重要性開始凸顯，甚至在諸多社會領域占主導地位。在全球治理過程中，國際 NGO 與國家、政府間國際組織、跨國公司以及其他組織的關係密切而複雜。

Abstract: In the world society, international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) act as the main body of the global third sector, which carries on activities outside the business and political realms. Despite the recent upsurge of attention to the INGOs, little is known about the global third sector. Since 1850, INGOs has experienced several important periods, the formative period—late 19th century, during which the founded

INGOs had the ideology of one world; the interwar period—a wave of disrupted transnationalization; the postwar period—INGOs expand rapidly. After the World War II, many types of regional INGOs emerged. By the beginning of the 21st century, INGOs cover almost every type of human activities. INGOs carry out three principal types of activities: they gather, produce, and disseminate mountains of information; they sponsor kinds of meetings; they attempt to influence other actors in the world society. Most well-known INGOs focus on the environment, human rights, development issues, etc., but these sectors constitute only a small portion of the INGO population. With the increased attention to civil society, INGOs as the spokespersons play an important role in global governance, even a dominant role in many social issues. In the global governance processes, INGO relationships with states, IGOs and transnational corporations have become dense and complex.

公共治理中的社會組織：發展與展望——基於 Cite Space 的圖譜量化分析 | Review on Social Organizations in Governance: Development and Prospect of Visualized Quantitative Research Based on Cite Space

葉中華 魏玉君 Ye Zhonghua and Wei Yujun

摘要: 在治理理論的研究領域當中，社會組織參與治理是諸多學者關注的一個重要方向。從主觀判斷轉向客觀計量，用“Web of Science”數據庫收錄的期刊論文及其參考文獻資料，借助 Cite Space 工具挖掘社會組織參與治理的知識基礎、發展脈絡以及近期研究熱點，對研究社會組織參與治理問題是一個新的嘗試。研究發現，近二十年研究主題較為集中，最多集中在環境領域，其次是公共管理領域；而對公共管理領域的文獻進行計量分析發現，最早的研究主題是新管理主義的興起，而 2000 年以來是社會組織參與治理進入活躍的關鍵時期，研究主題層出不窮並且互為相關，治理理論的興起是研究整個社會組織參與治理的引爆點。根據時間線聚類發現近年來對於社會組織的研究熱點指向“非政府行為”、“政府對話”以及“責任確定”等主題。

Abstract: In the field of governance theory, the participation of social organizations in governance is an important direction of many scholars' focus. From subjective judgment to objective measurement, we use the Cite Space tool to dig out the knowledge base, development context and recent research hotspots of social organizations participating in governance with the journal articles and relevant data and literature collected from “Web of Science” database, which is a new attempt. The study found that the topics of the past two decades are more concentrated and mostly in the field of environment, followed by the field of public administration. Through the quantitative analysis of the literature in the field of public administration, we found that the earliest research topic was the rise of New Managerialism. There is a key period when social organizations started to actively participate in governance. Research topics are endless and interrelated. The rise of governance theory is tipping point of the study of social organizations' participation in governance. According to the clustering of time lines, we find that in recent years, the research of social organizations is on such topics as “non-state actors”, “conversation” and “responsibility determination”.

社會企業籌資策略之調查分析 | An Investigation and Analysis on Raising Funds Tactics of Social Enterprise

鄭勝分 Zheng Shengfen

摘要: 以社會投資方式支持社會企業發展，已逐漸受到各界重視。本文聚焦四個較受關注的籌資策略，包含公益創投、社會影響力投資、社會效益債券及眾籌。透過問卷調查收集資料，共發出 186 份問卷，有效回收問卷 92 份，回收率約為 49.5%。研究結果發現，對於四種籌資策略，聽過者越多，其清楚度越高，但清楚度越高者，並不代表採納該策略之意願就越高，而以公司登記名稱包含社會企業一詞者與社企登錄兩種形態，其籌資策略並

無統計上的顯著差異，佐證臺灣社會企業仍屬於新創階段，亦符合本文對於籌資策略的觀察，即社會企業籌資策略深受生命週期的影響。基於此，本文認為應該回歸社會企業的生命週期，依據社會企業本身條件發展階段，導入合適的籌資策略，據以建構可持續的商業模式。

Abstract: The feasibility of supporting the development of social enterprise by social investment is paid attention to by various areas gradually. This paper focuses on four fund-raising tactics in the literature, including venture philanthropy, social impact investment, social impact bond and crowdfunding. The research uses the questionnaire survey. A total of 186 questionnaires were sent out and 92 valid questionnaires were collected. The response rate was approximately 49.5%. The statistical analysis obtains the following a conclusion. When more people have heard about the fund-raising tactic, the tactic is clear to a higher degree; but it does not necessarily mean that the adoption will be higher. Meanwhile, there is no statistically significant difference in fund-raising tactics whether the company registration name contains “social enterprise” or organizations register as social enterprises. It also proves that the social enterprises of Taiwan is still in the nascent state. The result of the study also accords with the observation that fund-raising tactics are influenced by the life-cycle of social enterprise. This paper argues that it should return to the life cycle of social enterprises, take appropriate fund-raising strategies according to the social enterprise itself and its development stage, to construct a sustainable business model.

政府購買社會組織服務的責任模式研究——以北京市為例 | A Study on the Responsibility Model of Government in Purchasing Public Service from Social Organization: A Case Study of Beijing

彭婧 Peng Jing

摘要: 為了考察政府向社會組織購買服務的責任履行情況，本論文運用了基於促進市場競爭和保障公眾參與兩個維度的政府責任分析框架。通過對北京市政府購買社會組織服務過程的分析發現，政府較好地履行了促進市場競爭的責任，但保障公眾參與責任的缺失，導致公共服務滿意度不高。研究還得出了中國政府購買社會組織服務已進入競爭性購買時期，但公眾參與的第三方專家評審缺乏、財政資金管理程式僵化，以及社會組織行政特徵濃厚，均導致了公共服務品質未能進一步提高。

Abstract: In order to examine the fulfillment of the responsibility of the government to purchase services from social organizations, the paper uses the framework of government responsibility analysis based on the promotion of market competition and the protection of public participation. Through the analysis of the process of purchasing the social organization service of the Beijing municipal government, it is found that the government has better fulfilled the responsibility of promoting the market competition. However, due to the lack of public participation responsibility, it has led to the result of poor public service satisfaction. The study also found that the Chinese government to buy social organization services has entered the competitive period of purchase, but the lack of public participation of third-party expert review, rigid financial management procedures, and strong administrative characteristics of social organizations have led to the difficulty to further improve the quality of public services.

台灣地區社會企業發展之政策環境檢視：一個跨部門治理的視角 | The Re-Examination of Policy Environments of Social Enterprise in Taiwan: A Cross-Sectoral Governance Perspective

楊子申 江明修 Yang Zishen and Jiang Mingxiu

摘要: 本研究從跨部門治理之觀點, 採取深度訪談法充分檢視臺灣地區社會企業政策的脈絡、現況與發展方向, 進而描繪出社會企業政策環境的具體圖像。研究發現, 臺灣地區社會企業領域具有網路密集的特性, 各部門活躍者, 對於相關政策的影響力比預期大。此外, 各部門均依據其專業扮演影響政策之適當角色, 跨部門合作頻繁且功能分明。然而, 政府過於強調意見的匯流過程, 實際上私人部門或第三部門並沒有完整地參與到社會企業政策制定的過程中, 多為非正式或諮詢的角色, 因而導致產出政策沒有達成共識。社會企業 (以下簡稱社企) 本身是一個多元融合體, 在政策的研擬上容易遇到政策吊詭 (policy paradox) 的難題, 因此應力求政策的形成, 於跨部門間達到充分意見匯流的狀態, 方能營造穩健、具有足夠行動正當性, 而且是對社會企業發展有利之政策環境。

Abstract: In recent years, social enterprises are in a stage of growth and are becoming more diversified in Taiwan. At the same time, the government is paying more attention to foster a policy-friendly environment for the development of social enterprises. Additionally, at least eight laws and regulations governing this industry will be amended in order to create its “ecosystem.” Despite growing interest in social enterprises, policy study of this phenomenon remains limited and needs to be researched comprehensively and in depth. By intensively analyzing related policies of social enterprises in Taiwan from a Cross-Sectoral perspective, this study collected the qualitative data from in-depth interviews with key leaders and founders of several social enterprises. There are three main findings: first, we have obtained significant findings that the development of Taiwan's social enterprise policy is deeply affected by different sectors. Second, the roles of the sectors are distinct and there is frequent cross-sectoral cooperation. Third, there is still a gap between the government sector's and other sectors' views of the social enterprise policy.

TALK | 演講消息

The Social Credit System: A New Mode of Governance in China? | 社會信用系統: 中國治理新模式?

CUHK CCS Visiting Speaker Series | 香港中文大學中國研究中心訪問講者系列

Speaker: Dr. Séverine Arsène, Asia Global Institute, The University of Hong Kong.

Date: Monday 9th April 2018

Time: 4:30 – 6pm

Venue: Room 1118, 11/F, Yasumoto International Academic Park, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

About the speaker:

Dr. Severine Arsene is the managing editor of AsiaGlobal Online, a new digital journal at the Asia Global Institute, The University of Hong Kong.

She was the chief editor of the peer-reviewed, multidisciplinary social sciences journal China Perspectives, from 2013 to 2017. A political scientist and sinologist, Dr. Arsene has published extensively on Chinese cyber policy, notably as an associate researcher at the Centre for Research on Contemporary China (CEFC) in Hong Kong. She previously held teaching and research positions at the University of Lille (France), the CNRS Communication and Politics Laboratory (Paris, France) and Orange Labs in Paris and Beijing, and she was a Yahoo! Fellow at the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, Georgetown University. She holds a PhD in political science from Sciences Po Paris.

About the talk:

The Internet plays a central role in the Chinese government's strategy to acquire a new status as a "great power". Connectivity is an instrument to enhance economic development and quality of life, as well as modernize the administration with more efficient governing techniques, including acquiring new forms of control over the population. Against this background, Dr. Arsene will discuss the significance of the plan to develop a Social Credit System with the publicized goal to enhance trust in society. She will describe the objectives, scope of data collection and provide some examples of implementation. This will lead to a discussion of the type of governance that is promoted through such an instrument. She will finally also highlight the need to differentiate analytically between the government's project and the various social credit instruments developed by corporations like Alibaba and Tencent.

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