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Call for papers – Special Issue

Coworking areas, fab labs, living labs, makerspaces.... the new forms of organisation of creative work: objectives and challenges

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Do digital technologies contribute to the reorganization of work? Does the decentralization of individual, creative and innovative activities herald a new mode or models of production? What are the economic and societal challenges for creative individuals, for the entrepreneur, for the organization, or even for society in terms of improving social well-being?

In the current era of digital technology and artificial intelligence, the forms of work organisation inherited from the industrial revolution have evolved, while new forms have gradually emerged, combining one with the other (Capdevila, 2015, Fagbohoun, 2016; Marinos, 2018). The complexity and competition of markets have favoured the emergence of more agile work organisation methods in companies (Hjorth, 2012; Parker, 2002) by favouring the organisation of work by projects in order to be able to coordinate in a flexible way over time and space a wide diversity of professional fields. Hyperspecialization and division of labour have led to an increase in the outsourcing of independent professionals working in teams in face-to-face or virtual mode (Courpasson, Dany, Marti, 2016). Hierarchical structures are gradually changing or adapting to become more open and inclusive, forming external networks (usually globalized) while being integrated into local entrepreneurial ecosystems, radically challenging the boundaries of organizations, and at the same time the boundaries between paid work and self-employment. A new form of craftsmanship is being reinvented (Sennett, 2010) with the use of 3D printers, laser cutting, etc., for example, to bring together the design and production stages of a product. These new forms of work organization are multiple: coworking spaces, fab labs, living labs, maker space, etc., (Morel, Le Roux, 2016), which combine both the use of new digital technologies, but also sometimes

pre-industrial forms of work organization based for example on the manufacture of unique parts according to a targeted demand. Each of these new forms of work organization is virtually infinite, depending on the tools, technology, level of qualification of the workforce and even the geographical location of these new workspaces. Let us take the example of coworking, which can be coupled to a fab lab, for which there is currently a great diversity of situations, depending on the location, the public or private institutions or individuals who created them, the technologies developed there, the different profiles of coworkers... The economic models are very varied, and if some record positive results (job creation, innovation, etc.), others on the contrary, survive only thanks to public subsidies. The same is true for fab labs, living labs, makers spaces....

The main objective of this decentralization of work organization is to free up imaginations and stimulate innovation in all its forms (product, service, organization, etc.). After the incubation centres, which began in the 1970s, other forms of structure have also emerged since the beginning of the 21st century to support innovative project leaders. In addition, the increasing adoption of digital tools has increased the spatial and temporal flexibility of workers, by facilitating the development of new modes of teleworking, such as teleworking, which allows for both hourly and geographical flexibility. Large companies have also sought to collect new resources and ideas to innovate by fostering the development of partnership relationships with, for example, university laboratories (Chesbrough, 2003). At the same time, the increase in the number of self-employed workers has contributed to the emergence of new workplaces, such as the many coworking, fab labs, living labs... that have opened in recent years (Brown, 2017; Scaillez, Tremblay, 2017). These spaces are part of a new term, "third places" (Oldenburg, 1989), spaces of work, socialization and collaboration among peers, which in their very essence are not new. Thanks to new technologies, new business models derived from the collaborative economy have transformed many sectors of activity, making the relationship between companies and workers more fluid on the one hand, and between companies and consumers on the other. This phenomenon of "ubiquitous" has made access to work more flexible, but has nevertheless increased job insecurity, created conflicts with more traditional organizations (Sundararajan, 2015; Hill, 2015), but has also contributed to stimulating technological innovation in all its forms (particularly in software and digital applications but also in new organizational models for innovation) (Lallement, 2015; Anderson, 2017; Berrebi-Hoffmann, Office, Lallement, 2018; Osorio Bustamante et al., 2015), social innovations are also emerging from these places.

The objective of this issue of "Innovations; Revue d'Economie et de Management de l'Innovation" and the Review of innovation Economics and Management" is to address these topics in relation to the new structures, places and practices of new forms of production organization, as well as to analyze the implications and challenges. The objective is thus to focus on the positive aspects of these transformations in terms of individual and collective creativity and technological innovations, but also on the negative aspects (precariousness of employment, fashion effects, unstable economic model, etc.). The aim is both to study what companies gain from it in terms of innovation and efficiency, (how they benefit from these

intermediate labour structures) and to discuss the conditions for the emergence of new models of production, work and consumption.

Theoretical reflections on the subject and case studies can be proposed.

The topics that can be discussed are as follows:

- Coworking, fab labs, maker space, living lab...innovation (technological, social, organizational...) and creativity,
- Coworking, fab labs, maker space, living lab... "third places" and variety of models for the emergence of creative ideas and innovations,
- Coworking, fab labs, maker space, living lab... and a variety of skills,
- Coworking, fab labs, maker space, living lab... and the emergence of new companies,
- Coworking, fab labs, maker space, living lab... and the precariousness of skilled employment,
- Incentives for the development of coworking: national and local skilled employment policies,
- From coworking to fab labs, maker space and other living labs to business: the questions of improving the employability of creative individuals, experimenting with new ideas and taking on innovative projects.

Timetable for submission and acceptance of papers:

- Submission date: 15 February 2019
- Instructions to authors: <http://innovations.cairn.info/instructions-aux-auteurs/>
- Review Process: February 15 - April 15, 2019
- Final decision: April 30, 2019
- The special issue is scheduled for the first quarter of 2020
- <http://www.editorialmanager.com/innovations/default.aspx>

Guideline for authors: http://www.cairn.info/docs/Instructions_for_authorsGB110816.pdf

- April 30, 2019: Final notification for acceptance

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