



CIRIEC

BUCHAREST | ROMANIA | 2019

**7TH CIRIEC INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL ECONOMY
6 - 9 JUNE 2019**

**BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS**

CIRIEC 2019

Social and Solidarity Economy: Moving Towards a New Economic System

Bucharest, Romania
June 6 – 9, 2019

Book of Abstracts

The ideas expressed in this volume are those of the authors and do not necessary reflect those of the editors of the publication. Wording, contents and translation quality of the paper are entirely in the charge of authors. Extracts from this book may be reprinted on condition that the names of the authors and the title of the book are clearly stated.

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Welcome to the CIRIEC 2019

CIRIEC International together with Laboratorul de solidaritate (member of CIRIEC International) and its partners in Romania have the pleasure to welcome you to the 7th CIRIEC International Research Conference on Social Economy!

CIRIEC International (the International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy) is an international, non-governmental scientific organization which brings together enterprises and entities of the social economy (cooperatives, mutual societies, foundations and cultural and philanthropic associations) and of the public sector, as well as people interested in these fields. The aims of this organization, which was founded in 1947, include promoting international exchanges between the different types of enterprise that are focused on serving the collective or general interest and between managers, practitioners and the scientific world. Its Scientific Commission "Social and Cooperative Economy" integrates experts in this research field from around thirty countries all over the world and develops research working groups, public funded research projects, seminars and, since 2007, biennale International research conferences in Victoria (Canada), Ostersund (Sweden), Valladolid (Spain), Antwerp (Belgium), Lisbon (Portugal) and Manaus (Brazil).

Laboratorul de solidaritate, founded in 2014, is a research and support organisation for social enterprises and social economy development working with and for credit unions and cooperatives, farmers' coops and mountain commons and social enterprises in Romania.

The general theme for this 7th International Research Conference is *Social and Solidarity Economy: Moving towards a New Economic System*. There will be challenging sessions dedicated to topics such as: Workers owned enterprises and the future of decent work, Role of social economy in providing sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and in food sustainability, sovereignty and access, Commons – historic, restored and new, collaborative commons, Social and solidarity economy eco-systems – governance, networks, visibility and policies, Dimensions of social and solidarity economy sector – statistics of the social economy, New technologies, platforms, on-line collaboration leading towards a New Era of social and solidarity economy, Inclusive finance and finance for social and solidarity economy enterprises, Potential of social and solidarity

economy in new European member states and Social innovation and education generating social change and impact.

More than 400 researchers coming from all continents have registered abstracts for this 7th International Conference, held for the first time in Central and Eastern Europe and in a post-communist country. The program hopes to inspire participants from a wide array of themes to initiate collaborations within and across disciplines for the advancement of our field.

We thank the session chairs, keynote and plenary speakers, registered authors and participants and organising staff for helping us to build this very exciting conference program. The Local Organizing and Scientific Committees will make any possible effort to make sure that your participation will be scientifically rewarding and a pleasurable experience of our region!

Alain Arnaud

Christine Dussart

Alexandra Zbucnea

Bernard Thiry

Ancuta Vameşu

Ionuț Sibian

Marie J. Bouchard

Cristina Barna

Irina Opincaru

Barbara Sak

Mihaela Lambru

Organizers

**CIRIEC International – International Centre of Research and Information
on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy**

in collaboration with

Solidarity Lab (member of CIRIEC International)

University of Bucharest – Faculty of Sociology and Social Work

**SNSPA- National University of Political Studies and Public Administration
– Faculty of Management / Centre for the Research of Responsible
Organizations**

CIRIEC International

**International Centre of Research and Information on the Public,
Social and Cooperative Economy**

CIRIEC - International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy - is a non-governmental international scientific organization. Its objectives are to undertake and promote the collection of information, scientific research, and the publication of works on economic sectors and activities oriented towards the service of the general and collective interest:

- action by the State and the local and regional public authorities in economic fields (economic policy, regulation);
- public utilities;
- public and mixed enterprises at the national, regional and municipal levels;
- the so-called “social economy” (not-for-profit economy, cooperatives, mutuals, and non-profit organizations); etc.

One of CIRIEC’s main activities is to organize events, congresses, conferences and seminars for those interested in issues and stakes related to public, social and cooperative economy. Through this activity, CIRIEC achieves its objectives of promoting information and disseminating its works. In its fields of interests, CIRIEC aims at being a locus for discussion and exchange, and the events CIRIEC is organizing allow to present research results or recent publications.

Participants to these events come from the academic and research world or are involved in public agencies, enterprises and organizations related to public, social and cooperative economy. They can also be representatives of institutions which, from a scientific or cultural aspect, have an interest for those economic-related activities.

The Solidarity Lab

Laboratorul de Solidaritate (Solidarity Lab) is an organization specialized in research, training, and hands-on support for social & cooperative enterprise development, social and economic inclusion, including financial inclusion and local economic strategic development. It groups researchers and trainers with extensive experience in these fields which have conducted pioneer research work on the sector such as *the Atlas of Social Economy in Romania* and calculation of national satellite accounts for the sector. Founded in 2013, the Lab provides advice, support and stakeholder facilitation to the credit union movement and other social economy organisations and networks in Romania such as credit or agriculture cooperatives, work integration social enterprises. Among its founders are initiators of the Social Economy Coalition in Romania, the first platform gathering main types of social economy actors in Romania credit unions, social enterprises and cooperatives which was active in the period 2011-2015.

University of Bucharest

Faculty of Sociology and Social Work

The Faculty of Sociology and Social Work is one of the largest within the University of Bucharest and offers the largest and the best ranked programmes in sociology and in social work in Romania due to its wide range of courses. It benefits from a strong scholarly reputation of the programs and of the teaching faculty. The graduates pursue successful careers in research, marketing, social work, advocacy, NGOs, human resource management, journalism and media, public policy, and cultural management.

The faculty's two departments offer two main BA programs, in sociology and in social work. The program in Social Work is highly valued not only for the solid academic training but also for putting students in contact with volunteering, internship, and practical training opportunities in public institutions and NGOs. Students can choose from one of the three undergraduate minors: Sociology, Human Resources, and Anthropology, all three offering core training in sociological theory and methods and specific courses as well as electives.

The faculty also offer a doctoral program in Sociology as well as 15 master's programs: Anthropology and Regional and Community Development; Advanced Research in Sociology; Counselling in Social Work; Social Deviance and Criminology; Risk Groups and Support Social Services; Human Resource Management; Social and Health Services Management; Sociology and Management of Aging; Public Policy and Public Administration Management; Prevention and Control of Illegal Drugs Consumption; Probation; Sociology of Consumption and Marketing; Opinion Polls, Marketing, and Advertising; Studies in Security.

SNSPA

National University of Political Studies and Public Administration CSOR – Faculty of Management

SNSPA – The National University of Political Studies and Public Administration – is a public learning and research institution based in Bucharest, Romania, founded immediately after the events in December 1989 that led to the fall of communism in Romania. Perhaps because of this, it has attracted professors and professionals with initiative, with fresh ideas, and the university has proved to be one of the most dynamic and modern universities in the country. In the past decades it became known as the *Romanian School of Governance*.

SNSPA aims to train graduates according to the requirements of the labour market; train young people capable to think freely, by encouraging critical thinking, the capacity to permanently improve their knowledge; contribute to increasing students' qualifications by promoting life-long learning programmes, particularly in the area required by professional reorientation; develop research and include the young generation in research project circuits; promote cooperation and partnership with similar universities, governmental agencies and organisations, non-governmental organisations, companies and business enterprises as well as any other groups or entities following the same mission.

Faculty of Management is the youngest structure of the SNSPA is probably the most dynamic one. It is characterized by professional team of instructors, nationally and internationally recognized, with backgrounds in academia and industry; an environment for bright and motivated students; collaboration with various public and private institutions, both in Romania and abroad. The institutional vision of the Faculty of Management consists of bridging the gap between the academic process and the national and international business environments.

Since 2017, under the umbrella of the Faculty of Management was established the Centre for the Research of Responsible Organizations. It organizes round tables and aims not only to develop the academic research in the area, but also promote responsible behaviour among all types of organizations, public or private, for-profit or not-for-profit.

Argument

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a renewed global commitment to not only end poverty and hunger but also to achieve universal social protection, reduction of inequalities and environmental sustainability, all requiring fundamental changes in the way our economies function. The Agenda recognizes that business-as-usual is no longer an option noting the key role of the diverse enterprise and civic sector, and of the cooperatives, civil society and philanthropic organizations which are part of what is called 'social and solidarity economy' (SSE). The United Nations dedicated Task Force noted that realizing the SDGs represents a challenge of enormous proportions and that, at this juncture, it is crucial to look at the SSE and see what its role in realizing this 'transformational vision' could be.¹ The 7th CIRIEC's international conference can contribute significantly to this reflection.

Held for the first time in Central and Eastern Europe in a post-communist country, marked by major political, social and economic changes during the last century, Romania, that has recently re-discovered the virtues of the social and solidarity economy, the conference aims to generate a renewed scholarly interest in these topics in the region. By bringing together the global CIRIEC network of senior and early-stage researchers interested by the whole range of the social economy components (cooperatives, mutuals, associations, foundations), it will be a unique opportunity for the West to meet East and to contribute with the results of studies to a transformational vision for a world meeting its sustainable development goals.

In memoriam Jorge de Sá



President of our International Association since 2018 and President of CIRIEC-Portugal, Jorge de Sá died unexpectedly at the age of 68.

A hearty man, a great intellectual and an enthusiastic ambassador for the social economy and the public economy, he carried democratic values around the world with beauty, wisdom and strength, always seeking to forge links between all those who work to develop an economy that serves people.

In addition to his many national and international functions, he has been a driving force and a cornerstone of CIRIEC for its development, particularly in Latin America. Throughout his rich career, he was a very active researcher and professor at ULisboa University, teaching also in Brussels and Brazil. A specialist in the social economy and a mutualist, he actively contributed to the establishment of the Social Economy Law in Portugal, but also to the development of satellite accounts of the social economy in Portugal and Europe.

Jorge de Sá constantly sought to legalize and institutionalize any possible progress to promote the social economy, so that the actions and processes put in place could continue.

It is up to us to continue in his footsteps to pursue his ambitions for societal transformation

Programme

7th CIRIEC International Research Conference on Social Economy *Social and Solidarity Economy: Moving Towards a New Economic System* Bucharest, Romania, 6th – 9th June 2019

Thursday, 6th June 2019		
8h30- 14h00	<i>Parallel meetings of the CIRIEC International Board / International Scientific Commission « Social and Cooperative Economy »</i>	
14h30 - 18h30	Registration - Conference secretariat	
Beginning at 15h00	Opening Session Chair: Alain Arnaud, CIRIEC President	
	Tribute to Jorge de Sá	José Luis Monzón Campos
	Welcome words by University of Bucharest Rector	Mircea Dumitru
	On behalf of the Conference Local Organizing Committee	Ancuta Vamesu
	On behalf of the Conference Scientific Committee President of the CIRIEC International Scientific Commission on Social and Cooperative Economy, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada	Marie J. Bouchard
	Professor, Rector of the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration	Remus Pricopie
	Round Table with representatives of international organizations “Moving Towards a New Economic System” Moderator: Marie J. Bouchard	
	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDESA	Andrew Allimadi
	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Simel Esim
	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) United Nations Task Force Social and Solidarity Economy (UNTFSSSE)	Ilcheong Yi
	Plenary Session 1 Chair: Bernard Thiry, CIRIEC Director	
	Professor, University of Valencia, Spain CIRIEC-España	José Luis Monzón Campos
	Chairman of the Labour & Social Welfare Cttee Chamber of Deputies Romanian Parliament (tbc)	Adrian Solomon
	Director General, Central Cooperatist Bank CREDITCOOP	Adrian Morar

	RISE Romanian Network of Work Integration Social Enterprises	Raluca Ouriaghli
	President, Federation Omenia of Old Age Mutuals / Credit Unions CARP Romania (tbc)	Gheorghe Chioaru
	Executive Director Communication and Fundraising, CONCORDIA Humanitarian Organisation	Diana Certan
18h30	Opening Cocktail	
Friday, 7th June 2019		
8h00 - 18h00	Conference secretariat	
09h00 - 10h40	Parallel thematic workshops A	
A1	SE and the Renewal Debate of Economy and Enterprise Chair: Nadine Richez Battesti	
	<p><i>Théorie de l'agence et démocratie: analyse critique de l'application déontologique de la démocratie au sein des coopératives</i>, Michel Séguin</p> <p><i>SSE at the risk of the renewal of the debate on enterprise?</i>, Nadine Richez-Battesti, Eric Bidet and Maryline Filippi</p> <p><i>The interest in creating a new legal concept: limited lucrativity</i>, Laetitia Driguez</p> <p><i>Rethinking the Economy</i>, Karl Birkhölzer and Günther Lorenz</p> <p><i>Après le paradigme keynésien et le paradigme du libéralisme économique, la place essentielle de l'ESS dans un nouveau paradigme pour le XXI^e siècle</i>, Pierre Bauby</p>	
A2	SE and SGDs Chair: Marietta Bucheli	
	<p><i>La economía social y solidaria y la implementación de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible</i>, José Pitacas</p> <p><i>Cooperative principles and gender equality in Portugal - the relevance of gender quotas</i>, Deolinda Meira and Ana Martinho</p> <p><i>The role of social economy organisations in the European strategy for promoting decent and inclusive employment</i>, Isabel Gemma Fajardo Garcia, Deolinda Meira and Ana Luisa Martinho</p> <p><i>Sustainable development and collaborative economy: a multiple case study in Brazil</i>, Daniel Menezes</p> <p><i>Encíclica Laudato Si y objetivos del desarrollo sostenible –ODS- ¿expresiones complementarias o contrarias a los desafíos de la relación sociedad-naturaleza?: estrategias de respuesta desde organizaciones solidarias en Colombia</i>, Marietta Bucheli and Juan-Fernando Alvarez</p>	

A3	SSE and SDGs
	Chair: Konstantina Zoerher
	<i>Towards a typology of transformative social innovation</i> , Konstantina Zoerher
	<i>The consolidated experiences of Solidarity Economy in Brazil and its potential to promote sustainability: the ESPERANÇA COOESPERANÇA case</i> , Ednalva Felix das Neves, Sibeles Vasconcelos De Oliveira and Rita Inês Paetzhold Pauli
A4	<i>Desarrollo turístico estratégico, sustentable y participativo. La Feria Artesanal y Productiva Upianita</i> , Silvia Rueda, Ofelia Josefina Montenegro de Siquot, Zunilde Barrientos, Edgardo Argibay, Luis Moyano and Gabriela Banegas
	<i>El emprendimiento social como motor de desarrollo sostenible: propuesta de un modelo para fortalecer la gestión del impacto social en los grupos de interés</i> , Lina María Murillo Pérez
	Worker owned enterprises: governance
	Chair: Ignacio Bretos
A5	<i>Le travail coopératif: quelle réalisation de l'idéal autogestionnaire?</i> , Marion Maignan and Hajar El Karmouni
	<i>The sub-systems shaping lean production and their application in Italian work-integration social enterprises</i> , Silvia Sacchetti and Andrea Signoretti
	<i>Failures in governance of large worker cooperatives. Lessons from the demised Fagor Electrodomésticos</i> , Imanol Basterretxea, Iñaki Heras-Saizarbitoria and Chris Cornforth
	<i>Workers BuyOut: why employee-owned enterprises are more resilient than corporate business in time of economic and financial crisis? The case of Emilia-Romagna Region</i> , Andrea Bassi and Alessandro Fabbri
A5	<i>Employee participation practices across organizational and institutional divides: The case of worker-owned multinationals</i> , Ignacio Bretos, Anjel Errasti, Carmen Marcuello and Millan Díaz-Foncea
	Evaluating SSE Innovatively
	Chair: Sonia Bendimerad
A5	<i>Job quality in economy for the common good firms in Austria and Germany</i> , Laia Ollé-Espluga, Johanna Muckenhuber and Markus Hadler
	<i>Aider les porteurs de projet à l'autodiagnostic: vers une approche quantitative de l'innovation sociale et de son impact</i> , Sonia Bendimerad and Valerie Billaudeau
	<i>Moving towards a new economic paradigm: the deliberism</i> , Daniel Goujon and Eric Dacheux

A6	Cooperatives Models facing Current Socio-economic Challenges Chair: Claudia Sanchez Bajo	
	<i>The role of the organization of consumption for production support in food cooperatives: the case study of Temiz Hasat Consumption Cooperative, Damla Ozekan</i>	
	<i>Moving towards a new cooperative system in the agriculture sector in Romania, Florentin Bercu and Ancuta Vamesu</i>	
	<i>Are agricultural cooperatives inclusive? A critical review of the arguments and evidence, Jos Bijman and Gea Wijers</i>	
A7	Cooperatives contribution to positive peacebuilding and sustainable development, Claudia Sanchez Bajo	
	New technologies and SSE Chair: Alexandra Zbucea	
	<i>Designing social inclusion through information technology, Mauro Romanelli and Alexandra Zbucea</i>	
	<i>Creating a new commons for agricultural cooperatives: Big data, ICT and data sharing, Cynthia Giagnocavo and Daniel Hernández-Caceres</i>	
10h40 – 11h00	<i>Propuesta de innovación para la toma de decisiones en las cooperativas de ahorro de Ecuador a través de la gamificación, Bernardo Salgado, Javier Herrán and Angel Torres-Toukoumidis</i>	
	<i>Las TIC como instrumento de desarrollo en el cooperativismo oleícola de segundo grado, Adoración Mozas Moral, Enrique Bernal Jurado, Domingo Fernández Uclés and Miguel Jesús Medina Viruel</i>	
	Coffee break	
11h00-12h00	Plenary Session 2 “SSE and Europe” Chair: Ionut Sibian, Civil Society Development Foundation, EESC Member Romania	
	Minister of Labor and Social Justice/ Minister of European Affairs Romania (tbc)	...
	European Commission, DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (GROW), Unit „Advanced Technologies, Clusters and Social Economy”.Head of the Social Economy Team	Patrick Klein
	European Economic Social Committee	Alain Coheur
	Director Social Economy Europe	Victor Meseguer
12h00-13h00	Plenary Session 3 “SEE and the World” Chair: Mihaela Lambru, University of Bucharest	
	President, International Cooperative Alliance, ICA	Ariel Guarco

	Professor, University of Trento, President of EURICSE, Italy	Carlo Borzaga
	Professor, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada	Marie J.Bouchard
13h00 – 14h30	Lunch	
14h30 – 16h15	Parallel thematic workshops B	
B1	SE and Governance Chair: Carmen Marcuello	
	<i>The role of social economy organizations in the era of aging society – the case of Southeast Asian countries</i> , Katsunori Kaneko	
	<i>The dilemma of civil society in the elderly care service market in Japan</i> , Nobuko Kanaya	
	<i>Saine gouvernance: Quels avantages pour les coopératives d'habitation?</i> , Marie-Claude Beaudin and Hanan Khemakhem	
B2	<i>Organizational trajectories in growing cooperatives: Insights from a longitudinal process study of the Mondragon eco-system</i> , Ignacio Bretos, Anjel Errasti, Carmen Marcuello and Millán Díaz-Foncea	
	Financing SSE Enterprises Chair: Cristina Clamp	
	<i>Investment on scalable business models for promoting social economy</i> , María Jesús Gadea Moya, F. Javier Ribal and Ana Blasco-Ruiz	
	<i>Mobiliser les ressources bancaires et financières comme des communs: le rôle des acteurs bancaires et financiers de l'économie sociale et solidaire</i> , Nicole Alix and Geneviève Fontaine	
B3	<i>Inclusive finance initiatives by worker-owned labour banks</i> , Akira Kurimoto	
	<i>Strategic delegation in nongovernmental organizations</i> , Marco Marini and Michael Kopel	
	Social Innovation in SSE Education Chair: Deborah Ralls	
	<i>"El ecosistema de la ESS". una experiencia de innovación educativa a través del design thinking</i> , Raquel Ortiz-Ledesma	
B3	<i>A holistic approach to interaction between social enterprises and universities – from entrepreneurship education to strategic engagement</i> , Andrew Brady and Magdalena Partac	
	<i>Redefining education for a social solidarity urban economy: becoming relational</i> , Deborah Ralls	

	<i>Semilleros de investigación como estrategia de enseñanza-aprendizaje para el fortalecimiento de cooperativas y emprendimientos solidarios: una experiencia desde del Instituto Federal do Pará-Campus Santarém, Amazonia, Norte de Brasil, Carmem Lúcia Leal de Andrade</i>
B4	Social Innovation and SSE in Social Services Chair: Jose Carlos Suarez Herrera
	<i>Transformational leadership for the development of the medical insurance cooperatives in South Korea: The blue cross medical insurance cooperative and its pioneering leader Jang Gi-Ryo, Kim Eunsik and Han Do-Hyun</i>
	<i>Partnering with Civil Society Organizations. The contribute of volunteers and not for profit organizations in the provision of services of general interests, Federica Vigano' and Andrea Salustri</i>
	<i>Network governance and cross-sector collaboration practices in Quebec (Canada): a vector of social innovation, José Carlos Suarez Herrera, Deena White and Jean-Louis Denis</i>
	<i>Social economy - opportunity and challenge for development of social services, Adina Rebeleanu and Florina Demian</i>
	<i>Educating work integration social enterprises (WISEs) in Croatia, Dražen Simleša</i>
B5	SE Ecosystems Chair: Rafael Chaves
	<i>A comparison of cooperative ecosystems: what institutions can bring transformation?, Gea Wijers</i>
	<i>Social economy entities and its eco-system in different European countries –a comparative analyse based on International research project - RESCuE, Witold Mandrysz and Kazimiera Wódz</i>
	<i>The solidarity economy in Turkey and its ecosystem: a future still uncertain with the emergence of the plurality of models and the hybridization of resources, Olivier Gajac and Selin Pelek</i>
	<i>Building ecosystems for Solidarity Economy: Synergies between politically oriented consumerism and mobilizational citizenship In an alternative marketspace in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Ana Margarida Esteves</i>
B6	Typologies of Social Entities Chair: Alberto Zevi
	<i>Social enterprises typologies in Romania, Lambru Mihaela and Claudia Petrescu</i>
	<i>Cartografía del cuarto sector en Chile: Desarrollando el modelo +i, Paula Miranda and Sybil Caballero</i>

	<p><i>Cybernetic systemic study of the organizational viability of the second degree cooperatives in Chile</i>, Pedro Narvarte and Camila Saldivar</p> <p><i>Italian non-prevalent mutual cooperatives: a first study</i>, Alberto Zevi</p>
B7	<p align="center">Social Enterprise in CEE Region Chair: Dražen Simleša</p>
	<p><i>Is the youth' decision to have their own business, a sensitive approach on gender?</i>, Ionela-Mituko Vlad</p>
	<p><i>The socio-economic impact of the social enterprise CONCORDIA Bakery, Romania</i>, Irina Sinziana Opincaru and Doina Crangasu</p>
	<p><i>The road towards social circular economy in Romania</i>, Monica Alina Danciu, Alina Oana Ciomos, Simina Elena Lakatos, Matthew Greenley and Laura Bacali</p> <p><i>Social entrepreneurship in Romania opportunities and a research agenda</i>, Sorin Blaga, David Cunneen and Philip Rosenberger III</p>
16h15 – 16h45	Coffee break
16h45 – 18h30	Parallel thematic workshops C
C1	<p align="center">SSE Impact Indicators and Strategies Chair: Ilcheong Yi</p>
	<p><i>Sustainable development performance indicators for social and solidarity economy - state of the art</i>, Gabriel Salathé-Beaulieu, Marie J. Bouchard and Marguerite Mendell</p>
	<p><i>Defining "Social Economy Impact" in a Danish EU-context</i>, Gurli Jakobsen and Anker Brink Lund</p>
	<p><i>Introducing Cooperative Capital as Input and Output of Cooperatives</i>, Gerhard Kosinowski</p> <p><i>Social Innovation scaling and replication a Danish Case Study</i>, Roger Spear</p>
C2	<p align="center">SSE and Food Sustainability Chair: Claudia Petrescu</p>
	<p><i>Co-operatives and sustainability: case study of the greener dairy farms programme in Carbery Group, Ireland</i>, Sinead Treanor and Noreen Byrne</p>
	<p><i>Community financing in the German organic food sector: a key for sustainable food systems?</i>, Gerlinde Behrendt, Sarah Peter, Simone Sterly and Anna Maria Häring</p> <p><i>New trends in the social and solidarity economy regarding agriculture and food: a comparison between France and India</i>, Antoine Perrin</p>

	<i>How social enterprises contribute to alternative food systems</i> , Anastasia Costantini, Gianluca Pastorelli and Alessia Sebillio
C3	SE and Public Policies Chair: Rafael Chaves
	<i>La economía popular y solidaria en ecuador: políticas públicas y prácticas económicas no monetarias y sostenibles en los emprendimientos asociativos</i> , Arturo Luque González, Aitor Bengoetxea Alkorta and Jaime Leónidas Ordoñez Salcedo
	<i>La Red Eusumo: instrumento público al servicio los ODS en Galicia</i> , María Bastida Domínguez and Ana Olveira Blanco
	<i>A new generation of public policies fostering social economy in Europe. The case of Spain</i> , Rafael Chaves-Avila
	<i>Impacto social y económico del tercer sector en España. Evaluación del programa de subvenciones</i> , Teresa Savall Morera, Sergio Moises Afcha Chavez, Marta Roig Casanova and Francisco Higón Tamarit
C4	SE Common Goods, Local Economy and Poverty Chair: Dorothea Greiling
	<i>International city network and public public-private cooperation for urban water-environment management: a study of Japanese public water services' overseas expansion</i> , Naoki Fujiwara
	<i>Urban poverty in Europe - poverty reduction policies and measures</i> , Melanie Schinnerl and Dorothea Greiling
	<i>Commodity towards Common good. The users and NGO's involvement in water utilities in European Union (study cases in France, Italy, Romania)</i> , Emmanuelle Hellier
	<i>Shared-services cooperatives: strengthening local economies through collaboration</i> , Christina Clamp, Eklou Amendah and Carol Coren
C5	Institutions, Society Change and Commons Chair: Nicole Alix
	<i>Redistribution des cadres institutionnels de gouvernance des communs. Le modèle économique solidaires de propriété foncière d'un réseau-foncier-citoyen en France</i> , Pascal Lombard
	<i>Mountain rural commons in Italy: a participation dilemma in a changing society</i> , Cristina Dalla Torre, Andrea Membretti and Andrea Omizzolo
	<i>Competition, Information and Cooperation</i> , Gianna Lotito, Matteo Migheli and Guido Ortona
	<i>SEE Organizations and Commons</i> , Philippe Bance

C6	Workers Owned Enterprises: Policies and Laws Chair: Gemma Fajardo
	<i>La empresa de todos: el caso de Ecuador a través de sus políticas y prácticas sociales sostenibles</i> , Arturo Luque González and Jaime Leonidas Ordoñez
	<i>Las Cooperativas de Trabajo Asociado ante una nueva encrucijada: el futuro del empleo y el trabajo decente</i> , Manuel Garcia-Jimenez and Federic Lopez I Mora
	<i>Self-management report in Brazil</i> , Daniel Menezes
	<i>Social economy eco-systems for worker's welfare: visibility, policies and networks</i> , Akira Kurimoto
	<i>Participación institucional en la experiencia cooperativa de Mondragon. Diagnóstico, retos y estrategias</i> , Leire Uriarte Zabala, Mirene Zufiaurre Astigarraga and Oier Imaz Alias
	<i>Falsas cooperativas de trabajadores y medidas adoptadas por los poderes públicos en España para combatirlos</i> , Isabel-Gemma Fajardo-García
C7	Financial Performance and Organizational Issues in SSE Enterprises Chair: Kazuhiko Mikami
	<i>Cooperativas de ahorro y crédito en Ecuador: El desafío de ser cooperativas</i> , Jacqueline Penaherrera Melo and Arturo Luque Gonzalez
	<i>The signaling effect of ambidexterity of social enterprises on acquiring financial resources in South Korea</i> , Chang Gue Lim, Sang-Youn Lee and Gil Soon Yoon
	<i>On the emergence of non-profit orchestras</i> , Kazuhiko Mikami
	<i>Financial diversification and manager's financial preferences in Spanish nonprofit organizations</i> , Francisco J. López-Arceiz, Ana Bellostas and Pilar Rivera
	<i>The capital structure of cooperative firms. An international comparative study</i> , Flavio Bazzana, Ivana Catturani and Chiara Carini

Saturday, 8th June 2018	
8- 18h00	Conference secretariat
09h00 – 10h45	Parallel thematic workshops D
D1	Theory of Commons and Ethics Chair: Andrea Salustri
	<i>Hacia el derecho a una vida digna en los proyectos de vivienda sociales</i> , Marina Esthela Pazmiño
	<i>Le role de la dynamique institutionnelle de l'economie sociale et solidaire dans l'empowerment communautaire: cas des cooperatives feminines de la region Souss Massa-Maroc</i> , Sanae Rhabra
	<i>Reflexiones sobre el trabajo en la filosofía de los commons</i> , Daniel Menezes
D2	SSE and local sustainable development Chair: Jos Bijman
	<i>The contribution to sustainability of the Agricultural Transformation Societies in the Canary Islands</i> , Beatriz Guzmán Pérez, Cándido Román Cervantes, María Victoria Pérez Monteverde and Javier Mendoza Jiménez
	<i>Community agency, needs mapping and solidarity economics in resource depleted communities</i> , Charles Fonchingong Che
	<i>The role of the Social and Solidarity Economy on sustainable development</i> , Manuel Belo Moreira
D3	Evaluating SSE Innovatively Chair: Ana Luisa Martinho
	<i>Horticultural social cooperatives and acknowledgment of mechanical development: patterns and qualities for improving their productivity</i> , Georgios Alexopoulos
	<i>Social economy enterprise type honeycomb network, the motor of economic growth in local Romanians communities</i> , Florina-Valentina Nicolae
	<i>An essay on the economic-financial performance of cooperative societies under the market, members and regional development dimensions</i> , Paola Richter Londero, Anelise Krauspenhar Pinto Figari, Fabiana Cherubim Bortoleto and Luana Zanetti Trindade

	<p><i>Possibilities and limitations of social and solidarity economy in the post-disaster affected areas of Tohoku, Japan, Fumihiko Saito</i></p> <p><i>Gender neutral testing as an important tool for social economy organisations, Ana Luisa Martinho, Ana Cláudia Rodrigues, Ana Isabel Couto and Manuel Salvador</i></p>
D4	<p>Technology, digitalisation and the SEs Chair: Alexandra Zbucea</p>
	<p><i>Las TIC como instrumento de desarrollo en el cooperativismo oleícola de segundo grado, Adoración Mozas Moral, Enrique Bernal Jurado, Domingo Fernández Uclés and Miguel Jesús Medina Viruel</i></p> <p><i>The influence of digital transformation and approach on the social economy and solidarity, Marian-Sorin Ionescu</i></p> <p><i>Technological changes and the importance of strengthening the entrepreneurial ecosystem for the social and solidarity economy (SSE), Leandro Morais and Miguel Bacic</i></p> <p><i>Platform Cooperativism in Italy and in Europe, Francesca Martinelli, Samuele Bozzoni, Simone Caroli, Francesca Tamascelli and Giuseppe Guerini</i></p>
D5	<p>Workers Owned Enterprises: Governance Chair: Angel Errasti</p>
	<p><i>L'expérience de MCE Conseils au service de la conversion d'entreprises privées en coopératives de travail: les facteurs clé de succès, Claude Dorion</i></p> <p><i>The economic preferences of cooperative managers, Guillermo Alves, Pablo Blanchard, Gabriel Burdin, Mariana Chavez and Andres Dean</i></p> <p><i>Clustering and Clusters of worker cooperatives: evidence from France, Mirabel Thibault</i></p> <p><i>Job creation in Cooperatives and social enterprises, Stavroula Demetriades</i></p> <p><i>The challenge of cooperative multinationalisation, Ignacio Bretos, Anjel Errasti, Carmen Marcuello and Jean Phillipe Poulnot</i></p>
D6	<p>Efficiency and Capital Structure of Co-operatives Chair: Carmem Lúcia Leal de Andrade</p>
	<p><i>Semilleros de investigación como estrategia de enseñanza-aprendizaje para el fortalecimiento de cooperativas y emprendimientos solidarios: una experiencia desde del Instituto Federal do Pará-Campus Santarém, Amazonia, Norte de Brasil, Carmem Lúcia Leal de Andrade</i></p> <p><i>A review of the efficiency analysis in the agricultural cooperative sector, Fernando Vidal, Jesús T. Pastor and Juan Aparicio</i></p>

	<p><i>Do solidarity credit unions have the same efficiency as those market-based? An efficiency analysis of Brazilian credit unions, Vilmar Rodrigues Moreira, Rafael Luiz Junges and Tomas Sparano Martins</i></p>
D7	<p align="center">Financing Issues and Perspectives in SSE Enterprises Chair: Paul Jones</p>
	<p><i>The accumulated social contribution of a firm: a financial perspective, Carlos Serrano Cinca, Beatriz Cuellar-Fernández, Yolanda Fuertes-Callén and Begoña Gutierrez-Nieto</i></p>
	<p><i>La economía del trabajo en los pisos de protección social: el crédito de desarrollo humano en el Ecuador, Diego Valencia</i></p>
	<p><i>El círculo virtuoso del acceso al crédito cooperativo y la educación en economía solidaria: El caso de droguistas - minoristas - cooperativistas de Colombia, Clara Milena Osorio Guzman, Marisol Navarrete and Dario Castillo</i></p>
	<p><i>Obligations à impact social: une nouvelle voie pour le financement des entreprises de l'économie sociale et solidaire?, Margaux Morteo</i></p>
	<p><i>Acceso a la financiación de proyectos de emprendimiento social a través de plataformas en red y su relación con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, Paloma Bel Durán, Gustavo Lejarriaga Pérez de Las Vacas, Sonia Martín López and Javier Sánchez Espada</i></p>
10h45 – 11h15	Coffee break
11h15 – 13h00	Parallel thematic workshops E
E1	<p align="center">Social Enterprise in CEE Region Chair: Adina Rebeleanu</p>
	<p><i>Social economy in Croatia: Disruption and diversity after transition, Sonja Novković and Dražen Šimleša</i></p>
	<p><i>Promoting social economy in emergent EU countries: Potential of the social economy in Slovakia, Lenka Pčolinská</i></p>
	<p><i>Social enterprises role in Romanian welfare system, Claudia Petrescu and Mihaela Lambru</i></p>
	<p><i>Social economy enterprises in Eastern and Southern Europe: a wave of innovation, Gianluca Pastorelli and Anastasia Costantini</i></p>
	<p><i>Solidarity economy and the commons: implications for Central and Eastern Europe, Agnes Gagyi</i></p>
E2	<p align="center">Statistics of SSE Chair: Miguel Ángel Alarcón Conde</p>
	<p><i>Social Economy sports organizations in the autonomous region of Valencia, Antonio González-Rojas</i></p>

	<p><i>Factores críticos para la medición del impacto económico y social de las cooperativas en Colombia</i>, Nestor Rodríguez, Martha Godoy and Fredys Simancas</p> <p><i>Dimensions of Social and Solidarity Economy Sector – Statistics of the Social Economy in the Czech Republic</i>, Marie Dohnalova and Katerina Legnerova</p> <p><i>Dimensiones y mapeo de las organizaciones del sector de la Economía Social en el Conurbano Santiago del Estero- Banda. República Argentina</i>, Ofelia Josefina Montenegro de Siquot, Silvia Mercedes Rueda de García, Osvaldo Peiretti, Edgardo Argibay, Luis Moyano, Lidia Acuña, Gabriela Banegas, Jorge Daniel Durando and Graciela Figueroa</p> <p><i>The measurement of the social and economic value of the social economy from a modern institutional economics approach</i>, Miguel Ángel Alarcón Conde</p>
E3	<p style="text-align: center;">Worker Owned Enterprises: Challenges Chair: Elena Melia</p>
	<p><i>Current challenges and future potentials of social economy in Croatia</i>, Zdenko Babić and Danijel Baturina</p> <p><i>CSR in social economy enterprises: valuation of the owner-partners on the actions of their company</i>, Candido Roman-Cervantes and Olga Gonzalez-Morales</p> <p><i>Calidad del empleo creado en las cooperativas y sociedades laborales españolas durante la recuperación económica 2013-2016</i>, Rosa Belén Castro Núñez and Rosa Santero</p> <p><i>Employee-owned enterprises in technological sector: influence of their social and participatory profile on their performance</i>, Elena Meliá-Martí, Jordi Capó-Vicedo and Juan F. Juliá-Igual</p> <p><i>A cooperative theory of the firm applied to marketing consulting cooperative</i>, Tomas Sparano Martins and Vilmar Rodrigues Moreira</p>
E4	<p style="text-align: center;">Enterprises, Corporate Frameworks and Commons Chair: Philippe Bance</p>
	<p><i>Cooperative and commons: a typology of member participation in the renewable energy</i>, Isabelle Dedun, Alexandrine Lapoutte and Mathilde Sihr</p> <p><i>Romanian Mountain Commons Project</i>, Irina Sinziana Opincaru, Monica Vasile, George Iordachescu and Stefan Voicu</p> <p><i>La grande entreprise dans le translocalisme des communs: le cas de la Coopérative agricole Carrefour Vărăști</i>, Herve Defalvard and Gheorghe Teodor Ciascai</p>

	<p><i>Approaches to urban commons: Reflections to conceptualize integrated solid waste management with social inclusion</i>, Luisa Tovar</p> <p><i>Partenariat ESS-Public pour la justice alimentaire: une étude de cas</i>, Alexandrine Lapoutte and Georges Alakpa</p>
E5	<p>Role of SSE Organizations for the Future of Rural Livelihoods Chair: Manuel Belo Moreira</p> <p><i>Perfil del talento emprendedor de Mapuches (Kūzawchefe) en Chile (Wallmapu)</i>, Ismael Romero Mancheño and Paula Miranda Sanchez</p> <p><i>La economía social y solidaria en nuestra región (México, Centroamérica y El Caribe)</i>, Roberto Cañedo and María Del Carmen Barragán</p> <p><i>A case study about the development of social economy at Japanese rural areas under depopulation</i>, Kazuhiko Tabata</p> <p><i>Is the social economy a room for the empowerment of women?</i>, Rosa Montalban</p>
	<p>Social Responsibility in SSE Enterprises Chair: Noreen Byrne</p> <p><i>Are European cooperative banks more responsible?</i>, Ouafa Ouyahia</p> <p><i>Can Co-operative Banking improve South Africans' Societal and Financial Well-Being?</i>, Master Mushonga, Thankom G Arun and Nyankomo Marwa</p> <p><i>Corporate social responsibility in banking industry: What place for extra-financial ratings?</i>, Rayene Djellab and Nicolas Huchet</p> <p><i>Proving the credit union difference</i>, Paul Anthony Jones</p>
	<p>SSE Creating Jobs and Wealth innovatively Chair: Mark Kasman</p> <p><i>Socio-economic contributions of migrants' enterprises in Rome (Secmer). The case of Peruvian and Ecuadorian entrepreneurs</i>, Cristiano Colombi, Flavio Mancini, Olha Kostyuk, Olha Zhyvytsya and Alessia Armini</p> <p><i>Worker cooperative development in the U.S.: top-down vs. bottom-up approaches</i>, Mark Kaswan</p> <p><i>Hosting refugees in mountain areas as a new form of social innovation</i>, Manfred Perlik</p> <p><i>Rôle de l'Innovation sociale dans le développement socioéconomique au Maroc: Premières constatations à partir de la littérature, et étude de cas de 4 associations socialement innovantes</i>, Abdellatif Bouazza and Youssef Nafil</p>
E6	
E7	

13h00 – 14h30	Lunch	
14h30 - 16h.00	Plenary Session 4 “The future of SSE” Chair: L. Beaulieu, CIRIEC Honorary President	
	Principal Adviser for European Social Policy at the European Political Strategy Centre (EPSC)	Patrick Develtere
	Professor, University of Valencia and CIRIEC España	Rafael Chaves
	Professor, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work	Mihaela Lambru
16h00 - 16h.30	Closing Session Co-Chairs: Alain Arnaud, CIRIEC President & Alexandra Zbucea, Vice Dean Faculty of Management, National University of Political Studies and Public Administration Marie J. Bouchard & Cristina Barna (7 th Conference Committee)	
Sunday, 9th June 2019 – Optional conference tours		

Keynote speakers

Mircea Dumitru
Ancuta Vamesu
Marie J. Bouchard
Remus Pricopie
Andrew Allimadi
Simel Esim
Ilcheong Yi
José Luis Monzón Campos
Adrian Solomon
Adrian Morar
Raluca Ouriaghli
Gheorghe Chioaru
Diana Certan
Patrick Klein
Alain Coheur
Victor Meseguer
Ariel Guarco
Carlo Borzaga
Patrick Develtere
Rafael Chaves
Mihaela Lambru
Cristina Barna

Mircea Dumitru



Rector
University of Bucharest

Professor Mircea Dumitru teaches analytic philosophy of language and philosophical logic at the University of Bucharest. He was the Rector of the University of Bucharest between 2011 and 2015. He has been re-elected as the Rector of the University of Bucharest for the period 2015-2019. He has been the Minister of Education and Scientific Research from July 2016 until January 2017. He received a PhD in Philosophy/Logic from Tulane University, New Orleans, USA, and a second PhD in Philosophy from the University of Bucharest, Romania. He was the President of the European Society of Analytic Philosophy (2011-2014). He is a member of the International Institute of Philosophy (Paris). In 2014 he has been elected a corresponding member of the Romanian Academy. He authored several books and many papers.

Ancuta Vamesu



President
Laboratory of Solidarity

Ancuta Vamesu has over 25 years of experience in the civil society sector in Romania for the development of which she has worked in various capacities: designing and leading some of the first programs for civil society development in Romania, doing public policy work, training and research. She has worked for the European Commission Delegation in Romania, for the Romanian Ministry of European Funds, and was a member of GECES European Commission Group of Experts on Social Enterprises, and had short-term missions in Moldova, Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro.

In 2007 Ancuta co-organised the first conference in Romania on Social Enterprises and in 2010 has coordinated a team which published the report *The NGO Sector in Romania 2010 – trends, profile and challenges* which included first data on the economic weight of significant sectors of the social economy. Since 2010 Ancuta is the senior consultant and helped establish the Institute of Social Economy IES in Romania www.ies.org.ro. In cooperation with University of Bucharest and other research partners Ancuta has designed for IES several research projects on the various segments of social economy in Romania: cooperatives, credit unions, farmer associations, commons, social enterprises and work integration, social enterprises in the social services sector. She initiated the Atlas of Social Economy in Romania which IES publishes annually since 2011. Ancuta actively promotes various public policy initiatives in favour of the social enterprise sector based on the conclusions of IES research activities. She has also initiated the School for Social Entrepreneurship, a capacity building programme for social enterprise managers. She facilitates several working groups on social economy legislation, building coalitions and leading successful campaigns for a proper social entrepreneurship ecosystem in Romania.

Marie J. Bouchard



President
CIRIEC International Scientific Commission on
Social and Cooperative Economy

Marie J. Bouchard is a full professor in social economy at the Université du Québec à Montréal and President the International Commission on Social and Cooperative Economy of CIRIEC International. Member of the Centre for Research on Social Innovations (CRISES), where she runs the stream Collectives Enterprises, she also chairs the COPAC and International Labour Organization (ILO) Working Group on Cooperative Statistics. She was chairholder of the Canada Research Chair on Social Economy (2003-2013) and co-director-university of the Community Habitat group of the Community-University Research Alliance (CURA) on Social Economy (1999-2010). She participated to the Co-creation Steering Group for the Canadian Government Strategy on Social Finance and Social innovation (2017-2018). She currently is the scientific leader of a knowledge transfer project on social impacts measurement with Territoires innovants en économie sociale et solidaire (TIESS).

Remus Pricopie



Rector
National University of Political Studies and
Public Administration

Remus Pricopie served as Minister of National Education from December 2012 to December 2014. His activity within the Romanian Ministry of National Education began in 1996, and includes positions such as Spokesperson, Secretary General and Deputy Minister – (Secretary of State) for Higher Education, International Relations and Teacher Training. Professor Pricopie is a communication professor and Rector of the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (SNSPA), Bucharest, since March 2012. He holds a PhD in Political Science at SNSPA and is a Millennium Fulbright alumnus. His educational background includes a rich international experience especially in the United States of America and European Union. Dr. Remus Pricopie has been Chair of the Task Force on Fostering and Building Human Capital (FBHC) of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and President of the Board of Directors of the Romanian-US Fulbright Commission, to name just a few of the significant activities of representation he carried out during his professional career. The activity of Remus Pricopie encompasses trans-disciplinary research in the areas of higher education management, internationalization of higher education, public communication, public participation and collaborative public management. As a result of his research, professor Pricopie has published several books, book chapters and over 40 scientific articles in peer-reviewed journals, in his areas of interest.

Andrew Allimadi



Coordinator for Cooperative Issues
United Nations Department of Economic and
Social Affairs, New York

Andrew Allimadi has held several positions in his 17-year career at the United Nations, including Speechwriter to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, programme officer for the fourth international conference on the Least Developed Countries and communication officer for the African Trade Policy Centre at the Economic Commission for Africa. Prior to joining the UN, Mr Allimadi worked as business news editor at the Financial Times in London; lecturer in economics at the City University in London; and research coordinator for the Danish International Development Agency programme on youth in Uganda. Mr Allimadi holds an MSc in Economics (Lond) and BA Development Studies (UEA).

Simel Esim



Manager
Cooperatives Unit - International Labour
Organization

Simel Esim holds a BA in political science, an MA in International Economics and Middle East Studies and a Ph.D. in economics with a concentration in development economics. Upon completing her studies, Ms Esim worked at the World Bank, Development Alternatives, Inc. and the International Centre for Research on Women in Washington, D.C. on formalizing the informal economy, women's economic empowerment and labour migration among others. Between 2004 and 2012, Ms Esim was a Senior Technical Specialist in the International Labour Organization's Regional Office for Arab States in Beirut. Currently she is the Manager of the Cooperatives Unit at the International Labour Organization in Geneva. The unit, which has been in existence since 1920, serves the International Labour Organization constituents on issues related to cooperatives and other social and solidarity economy enterprises through research, policy advice, training and development cooperation guided by the International Labour Organization Recommendation on the Promotion of Cooperatives, 2002 (R.193).

Ilcheong Yi



Social Policy and Development Programme -
UNRISD

Ilcheong Yi is Senior Research Coordinator in the Social Policy and Development Programme and in the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development Programme at UNRISD. He joined UNRISD in October 2008. Born in the Republic of Korea, he was trained as a political scientist (B.A. and M.A. from the Department of Political Science, Seoul National University, Korea) and as a social policy analyst (D.Phil. from Oxford University, UK). His specialization is in the issues of poverty, social policy, labour policy, social economy, and historical analysis of the economic and social development process. Prior to joining UNRISD, Ilcheong was Associate Professor at Kyushu University, Japan (2004-2008), Korea Foundation Visiting Professor in the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia (2003-2004), and Visiting Research Fellow at the Stein Rokkan Centre, University of Bergen, Norway (2002-2003). He has fulfilled a number of consultant, field researcher and project development roles for international and national organizations including the ILO, UNRISD, JBIC and KOICA.

José Luis Monzón Campos



Executive Director
CIRIEC-España (Spain)
President, Scientific Commission of CIRIEC-
España

José Luis Monzón Campos is Professor of Applied Economics at the University of Valencia. Member of the editorial boards of several Spanish and international journals, he is also a founding member of FUNDIBES and NOVAFEINA, a member of IUDESCOOP and Director of the Spanish and Ibero-American Observatory of the Social Economy. He has been Director of the Valencia School of Business Studies, President of CIRIEC International and its International Scientific Commission „Social and Cooperative Economy” and has directed several Spanish and international research projects on the social and cooperative economy, vocational training and on the labour market. José Luis Monzón Campos has worked as an expert for the European Commission and the EESC. He is the author of numerous articles and books on the social economy, notably in the European Union and the satellite accounts of the social economy.

Adrian Solomon



Chair
Committee for Labour and Social Protection,
Chamber of Deputies, Romanian Parliament

Adrian Solomon graduated from the Faculty of History, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi. Within the same faculty, he attended postgraduate studies where he benefited from a Socrates scholarship at the University of Angers, France. In 2010 he graduated the postgraduate courses „Security and Good Governance”, held within the National Defence College. He was a professor of history at the Gheorghe R. Codreanu National College in Barlad. Between 2004 and 2008 he served as Deputy Mayor of Bârlad, and from 2015 he has been a museographer at the Stefan cel Mare County Museum in Vaslui. From 2002 he became a member of the Social Democratic Party, Barlad Municipal Organization. Since 2007 he has served as President of the PSD Barlad Municipal Organization, and since 2013 as the Executive Chairman of the PSD Vaslui County Organization. Since December 2008, he has been a member of the Romanian Parliament and a member of the Committee for Labour and Social Protection of the Chamber of Deputies where he served as secretary, vice-chair and since February 2015 as chair of the committee. He was part of the Delegation of the Romanian Parliament to the Assembly of the Western European Union. Since 2005 he has been a member of the Academia Bârlădeană, a cultural society founded in 1915.

Adrian Morar



General Manager
Central Cooperative Bank CREDITCOOP

Adrian Morar is one of the leading connoisseurs in the field of cooperative banks, with over 35 years' experience in the field. In 1984 he graduated from the Faculty of Sciences Economic, Financial-Accounting Section within Babeş-Bolyai University, and since 2010 he holds a Ph.D. in Economics – Finance Banks within the same university. In 2013 he graduated the courses of a Masters in Psychopedagogy within the Babeş-Bolyai University. Mr. Adrian Morar is the author of the book: *The Analysis of Financial Activity of the Romanian credit cooperatives* and of numerous articles and interviews in profile publications from Romania and abroad.

In 2004, the Romania Presidency granted him the National Order „For merit” in the Knight's degree, to reward merits and contribution brought to the organization, support and development of the credit cooperative movement in Romania. From 2000 until now Mr. Adrian Morar is the General Manager of the Central Cooperative Bank CREDITCOOP and since 2003 he is a member of the European Cooperative Banks Association's Board of Directors. The organization he is leading is also a member of the European Cooperative Banks Association.

Raluca Ouriaghli



President
RISE Romanian Network of Work Integration
Social Enterprises

Raluca Ouriaghli is a social entrepreneur with 17 years' experience in social entrepreneurship, social business development, lobby and advocacy, NGOs. After working with several international NGOs and a work integration social enterprise in France, Raluca Ouriaghli launched in 2008 from scratch and managed a work integration social economy non-profit enterprise in Bucharest, Romania, creating jobs for the most disadvantaged target groups (ex-offenders, homeless, people with disabilities, health problems and various addictions, excluded Roma, ...) contributing to building strong partnership with public authorities and private sector and creating social and economic templates for social economy in Romania.

Today, Ateliere Fara Frontiere (Workshops without borders) is a Romanian non-profit organization which manages three social enterprises that hired since 2009 more than 250 very disadvantaged people, created 58 jobs out of which 40 stable and quality transition jobs for the conventional labour market. The main social economy activities are reconnecting – collecting, reusing and recycling WEEE (waste of electrical and electronic equipment), remesh – collecting outdoors publicity waste – meshes and banners that are transformed into bags and ethical fashion accessories and decorative objects, bio&co – organic vegetable farm and compost platform, community development, digital and food solidarity programmes. Ateliere Fara Frontiere is member of European and national networks: ENSIE (www.ensie.org), Rreuse (www.rreuse.org) and Rise Romania – the national network of work integration social economy enterprises. Member of the Board of Directors and Steering Committee of ENSIE network between 2011 and 2014, Raluca Ouriaghli is the Co-Founder and President of RISE Romania since 2012.

Gheorghe Chioaru



President
Federation Omenia of Old Age Mutuals /
Credit Unions CARP Romania

A retired military officer, Gheorghe Chioaru has been first time elected as president of a credit union of the retired CARP in 1999, Omenia CARP of Bucharest district 5. Since then, he is its President and CARP Omenia is one of the most successful CARP in Romania with over 50.000 members expanding also to rural communities around Bucharest and developing many social services for the elderly. In 2007 he initiated the first national Federation of CARPs in Romania which groups most of the local organisations, currently gathering around 1,5 million members, and he is its president ever since. In 2014 he was elected board member of Age Europe Platform, and served between 2017-2018 has member of the Economic and Social Committee in Romania

Diana Certan



Executive Director Communication and Fundraising
CONCORDIA Humanitarian Organisation

Diana Certan has an educational background in political sciences and community development, holding an MA in Community Development from Political Science and Public Administration, Babes-Bolyai University. Diana has over 16 years' experience in working in non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with expertise in NGO management, experiential (learning by doing) education models and programs, fundraising, training delivery, program evaluation. She is a jury member in various national and international NGO's and social business's competitions. During 2014 - April 2015 she was a key driver of the IMPACT program (New Horizons Foundation), one of the largest youth social movements in Romania (run in 150 schools in Romania) and the only Romanian educational model replicated in 10 other countries. Since 2011 she is an Aspen Institute Romania Fellow (2011) and was awarded the "Leaders of the Future: Grassroots Education Award, Aspen Institute Romania on behalf of a "Community of Education for Romania" (2011). Diana Certan is also a TED Ed Speaker (Romania) and in 2011 was nominated in Top 100 Romani (Top 100 Romanians that change Romania) organized by Foreign Policy Magazine Romania.

Patrick Klein



Head of the Social Economy Team
European Commission, DG Internal Market,
Industry, Entrepreneurship and
SMEs (GROW), Unit „Advanced Technologies,
Clusters and Social Economy”

Patrick KLEIN has been working in different and varied positions within European Commission – DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (GROW) – „Advanced Technologies, Clusters and Social Economy”. He is currently Head of the Social Economy Team within the Unit „Advanced Technologies, Clusters and Social Economy”. His main activities focus on launching specific actions and projects in order to establish a more relevant ecosystem for the development of social economy enterprises. He also coordinates the European Commission’s expert group „Social Economy and Social Enterprise” which aims to develop public policies in this area. He has previously worked in Access to finance from 2002 to 2011 before joining the European Economic and Social Committee from 2011 to 2014. Patrick has experience in the private sector where he was consultant for Arthur Andersen and Deloitte from 1997 to 2001. He graduated from the College of Europe (Bruges) and from the University of Law and Political Science of Strasbourg.

Alain Coheur



Vice-President
Social Economy Europe

Alain Coheur studied at the Faculty of Medicine, at Public Health School and at the Faculty of Social and Economic Science, Liege University. He started his career at the University Hospital of Liege. In 1991, he joined the Belgian National Union of Socialist Mutual Health Funds (research department). He took part in the management of the Belgian healthcare system by being a member of the Insurance Committee of the National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance and in the National Council for Hospitals of the Ministry of Public Health. Since 1997, he coordinates different crossborder healthcare projects between Belgium, France, The Netherlands, Germany and Luxemburg financed by the European funds, Interreg. Between 1998 and 2002, he was Project Manager at the International Association of Mutual Health Funds (AIM), still now a member of the Board of Directors, and from June 2017 new Treasurer. In 2002, he came back to the Belgian National Union of Socialist Mutual Health Funds, Solidaris, as Director for European and International Affairs. Since 2004, he is a Member of the bureau of the International Social Security Association (ISSA) and vice-chairman of the Technical Commission on Mutual Benefit Societies. Between 2007 and 2016, he was President of the Belgian Non-Governmental Organisation “Solsoc” and in 2008, elected as President of Social Economy Europe until 2015, currently he is Vice-President of Social Economy Europe. Since 2009 he is vice-president of Education and Solidarity Network. Since 2013 he is a member of the board of directors of the Belgian development Agency (ENABEL). Between 2014 and 2018, he was member of the European Commission Expert Group on social entrepreneurship (GECES). In 2014 he became member of the “Council Wallonia Brussels for the International Cooperation” and since September 2017, its new President. Since 2015 he is a member of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC). Since 2018 he is a member of the Board of director of CIRIEC (Belgian section and International).

Victor Meseguer



Director
Social Economy Europe

Víctor Meseguer (Spanish national, born in 1990), joined Social Economy Europe, the EU-level representative organisation for the Social Economy, in October 2014. He studied a BA in Political Science at the Pompeu Fabra University of Barcelona. In the framework of an ERASMUS exchange, he studied for a year at the King's College London. Victor holds two master degrees: in Corporate Social Responsibility (University of Murcia) and in European Affairs (European Studies Institute, Université Libre of Brussels).

Ariel Guarco



President
International Cooperative Alliance

At the 2017 general assembly, in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), the members of the International Cooperative Alliance elected Ariel Guarco as their president. He is a cooperative leader that has undertaken a cooperative movement development process in his country, Argentina, and has built strong bonds with the rest of the cooperative movement in the American continent by becoming Board Member of Cooperatives of the Americas. A man trained into the public services cooperative movement, and specially the electric cooperative movement, during the course of his life he has moved along all institutional positions until today, when he runs the Presidency of COOPERAR, apex organization in the Argentine cooperative movement, since 2011. He started in the cooperative movement over 20 years ago in Coronel Pringles Electric Cooperative, his home town, holding different positions until the presidency, which he holds since 2007. In 2008 he was elected President of the Federation of Electricity and Public Services Cooperatives of Buenos Aires Province – FEDECOBA –, a position he still runs nowadays. He is Member of the International Co-operative Alliance’s Global Board since 2013 and Deputy Vice-President of Cooperatives of the Americas from 2014 to 2018. He is the author of the book “The Argentine Cooperative Movement – A hopeful Look into the Future”, and regular speaker in different Universities, Seminars, Conferences and Congresses related to the Solidary Economy sector both in his home country and in foreign countries.

Carlo Borzaga



Chair

Euricse – European Research Institute on
Cooperative and Social Enterprises

Professor of Economic Policy at the University of Trento, Faculty of Economics since 2001. From 2003 to 2006 Dean of the Faculty of Economics. At present he chairs Euricse – European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises – and the master programme on Management of Social Enterprises (GIS) at the University of Trento. He is a founding member of the network EMES (The Emergence of Social Enterprise in Europe) and chairman of IRIS Network (an Italian network of Italian research centres on social enterprises). He is editor of the journal *Impresa Sociale* and member of the scientific committees of several journals, among them *Economia e Lavoro*, *Revue des études coopératives mutualistes et associatives*, and *Social Enterprise Journal*. He collaborates with several national (Ministero del Lavoro, Ministero della Famiglia e della Solidarietà Sociale, ISFOL, ISTAT Fondazione per il Volontariato, Provincia Autonoma di Trento) and international (European Union, OCDE, ILO) institutions.

Patrick Develtere



European Political Strategy Centre

Patrick Develtere is Principal Adviser for European Social Policy at the European Political Strategy Centre (EPSC), the in-house think tank of the European Commission. Before joining the EPSC, he was the President of the Belgian Christian Workers' Movement (Beweging.net). Beweging.net is one of the largest civil society networks in Belgium with over 4.5 million members and over 250,000 volunteers involved in trade union, mutual society and other civil association activities. Patrick also teaches 'politics and society in developing countries' and 'international development cooperation' at the University of Leuven, Belgium. Earlier, he was the Director of HIVA, Research Institute for Work and Society of the same university. Patrick has a PhD in Social Sciences and has been a visiting professor at the University of Saskatoon (UoS - Canada), the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM - Canada) and the Université de Kinshasa (UNIKIN - DR Congo) among others. From 2010 to 2017 he was a member of the Board of the European Social Observatory. Career Highlights: President, Belgian Christian Workers' Movement, 2010-2017; Director, HIVA - Research Institute for Work and Society (KU Leuven), 2007-2010. Academic Highlights: PhD in Social Sciences, KU Leuven (Belgium), 1994.

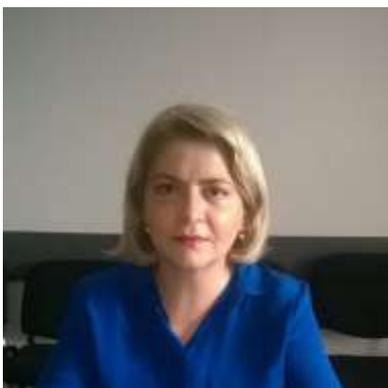
Rafael Chaves



Professor
University of Valencia and CIRIEC España

Rafael Chaves is Professor of Economic Policy and Social Economy at the University of Valencia. He obtained a European Doctorate Laureate in Economics in 1995 and was Director of the Research Institute IUDESCOOP for ten years until he took on the position of Director of the Official Doctorate Program on Social Economics at the same university. He was President of the International Scientific Commission on Social and Cooperative Economics of CIRIEC-international. His research has focused on public policies towards the third sector, major figures in the field of social economy, and definitions and theories on the third sector and social economy. He has published in journals such as *The Service Industries Journal*, *Service Business*, *Management Decision*, *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, *CIRIEC-España revista de economía publica social y cooperativa*, *Economía Industrial*, *International journal of rural development*, *Revista de estudios cooperativos*, *Nouvelles pratiques sociales*, *Journal of Cooperative Studies* and books in editorials as De Boeck and Peterlang. He has extensive experience in leading international and national projects, financed by European Institutions as the European Economic and Social Committee or the DGV of the European Union, the scientific network CIRIEC-International and the Spanish Ministry of Science. He is elected member of GECES - Expert Group on Social Economy and Social Enterprises of the European Commission, as representative of CIRIEC.

Mihaela Lambru



Professor,
University of Bucharest

Mihaela Lambru is a Romanian sociologist, full professor at the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, where she is the coordinator of the Master Program in "Public Policy and Public Organizations Management". Currently she teaches courses on: Sociology of Public Organizations, Sociology of the Non-profit Sector, and Social Economy. She is member of EMES – international research network and CIRIEC; she has over 20 years of experience in program management and implementation in third sector development and public sector reform. Her experience includes the design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of development programs; development of training and consulting materials and delivery of technical assistance in nongovernmental sector development and public-private partnerships; and policy research for public organizations in Romania and the region. Highlights of experience include ADF Country Director for Romania; Deputy Chief of Party for the ADF Regional Partnership for Democracy(USAID); Trainer and consultant with the Civil Society Development Foundation; Trainer and consultant for UNICEF (Romania, Kirghizstan and Pakistan), ILO, UNDP; she has extensive experience in design and management of EU funded projects.

Cristina Barna



Social Economy Expert
Laboratory of Solidarity

Cristina Barna is Associate Professor, holding a PhD in Economics from the Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania, and having over 15 years of academic and research experience. She is Social Economy Expert at Laboratory of Solidarity since 2014, working as researcher, trainer and consultant in ESF and Erasmus+ projects related to social economy. She was a member of the GECES, European Commission Group of Experts on Social Entrepreneurship (2012 – 2014). She is a member of International Scientific Commission Social and Cooperative Economy of CIRIEC International. She co-authored scientific papers, research reports and books on various subjects from social economy, most notably: Romanian credit unions – self-organizing for financial education and inclusion (2017) – paper nominated as one of the three finalists of the European Microfinance Network (EMN) Research Award 2017, European toolkit for starting up cooperatives and social enterprises in rural areas (2017), Financial inclusion through social economy (2015), Atlas of Social Economy. Romania (2014), Handbook of social enterprise's manager (2012).

Committees

The organizers are grateful to all those who dedicated their time for the success of the conference, the members of the scientific committee, the organizing committee, the track chairs. More than 50 persons, representing both the academia and the civil society from 18 countries, contributed to the good organization of the conference.

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Track 1. Workers owned enterprises (including experience of privatized enterprises in former communist countries) and the future of decent work

Cristina Barna, Romania

Track 2. Role of social economy in providing sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and in food sustainability, sovereignty and access

Philippe Bance, France

Track 3. Commons – historic, restored and new, collaborative commons

Rafael Chaves, Spain

Track 4. Social and solidarity economy eco-systems – governance, networks, visibility and policies

Marie J. Bouchard, Canada

Track 5. Dimensions of social and solidarity economy sector – statistics of the social economy

Track 9. Social innovation and education generating social change and impact

Alexandra Zbucea, Romania

Track 6. New technologies, platforms, on-line collaboration leading towards a New Era of social and solidarity economy

Olive Mc Carthy, Ireland

Track 7. Inclusive finance and finance for social and solidarity economy enterprises

Mihaela Lambru, Romania

Track 8. Potential of social and solidarity economy in new European member states

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Plenary sessions, roundtables and workshops

Plenary sessions

Opening Session

Chair: Alain Arnaud, CIRIEC President

Plenary Session 1

Chair: Bernard Thiry, CIRIEC Director

Plenary Session 2 “SSE and Europe”

Chair: Ionut Sibian, Civil Society Development Foundation, EESC Member
Romania

Plenary Session 3 “SEE and the World”

Chair: Mihaela Lambru, University of Bucharest

Plenary Session 4 “The future of SSE”

Chair: Léopold Beaulieu, CIRIEC Honorary President

Closing Session

Co-Chairs: Alain Arnaud, CIRIEC President

Alexandra Zbucea, ViceDean Faculty of Management, National
University of Political Studies and Public Administration

Roundtable

“Moving Towards a New Economic System”

Moderator: Marie J. Bouchard

Speakers: Andrew Allimadi

Simel Esim

Ilcheong Yi

Workshops

A1. SE and the Renewal Debate of Economy and Enterprise

Chair: Nadine Richez Battesti

A2. SE and SGDs

Chair: Marietta Bucheli

A3. SSE and SDGs

Chair: Konstantina Zoerher

A4. Worker Owned Enterprises: Governance

Chair: Ignacio Bretos

A5. Evaluating SSE Innovatively

Chair: Sonia Bendimerad

A6. Cooperatives models facing current socio-economic challenges

Chair: Claudia Sanchez Bajo

A7. New Technologies and SSE

Chair: Alexandra Zbucha

B1. SE and Governance

Chair: Carmen Marcuello

B2. Financing SSE Enterprises

Chair: Cristina Clamp

B3. Social Innovation in SSE Education

Chair: Deborah Ralls

B4. Social Innovation and SSE in Social Services

Chair: Jose Carlos Suarez Herrera

B5. SE Ecosystems

Chair: Rafael Chaves

B6. Typologies of Social Entities

Chair: Alberto Zevi

B7. Social Enterprise in CEE Region

Chair: Dražen Simleša

C1. SSE Impact Indicators and Strategies

Chair: Ilcheong Yi

C2. SSE and Food Sustainability

Chair: Claudia Petrescu

C3. SE and Public Policies

Chair: Rafael Chaves

C4. SE Common Goods, Local Economy and Poverty

Chair: Dorothea Greiling

C5. Institutions, Society Change and Commons

Chair: Nicole Alix

C6. Workers Owned Enterprises: Policies and Laws

Chair: Gemma Fajardo

C7. Financial Performance and Organizational Issues in SSE Enterprises

Chair: Kazuhiko Mikam

D1. Theory of Commons and Ethics

Chair: Andrea Salustri

D2. SSE and Local Sustainable Development

Chair: Jos Bijman

D3. Evaluating SSE Innovatively

Chair: Ana Luisa Martinho

D4. Technology, digitalisation and the SEs

Chair: Alexandra Zbucnea

D5. Workers Owned Enterprises: Governance

Chair: Angel Errasti

D6. Efficiency and Capital Structure of Co-operatives

Chair: Carmem Lúcia Leal de Andrade

D7. Financing Issues and Perspectives in SSE Enterprises

Chair: Paul Jones

E1. Social enterprise in CEE Region

Chair: Adina Rebeleanu

E2. Statistics of SSE

Chair: Miguel Ángel Alarcón Conde

E3. Worker Owned Enterprises: Challenges

Chair: Elena Melia

E4. Enterprises, Corporate Frameworks and Commons

Chair: Philippe Bance

E5. Role of SSE Organizations for the Future of Rural Livelihoods

Chair: Manuel Belo Moreira

E6. Social Responsibility in SSE Enterprises

Chair: Noreen Byrne

E7. SSE Creating Jobs and Wealth Innovatively

Chair: Mark Kaswan

Partner journals

Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics (CIRIEC International)
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14678292>

Revista de economía pública, social y cooperativa (CIRIEC-España)
<http://www.ciriec-revistaeconomia.es/>

Économie et solidarités (CIRIEC Canada)
<https://www.erudit.org/en/journals/es/>

International Review of Social Research
<http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/irsr>

Management Dynamics in the Knowledge Economy
www.managementdynamics.ro

Review of Applied Socio-Economic Research
www.reaser.eu

Quality of Life Journal
<http://www.revistacalitateavietii.ro/indexEn.html>

Cuadernos de desarrollo rural
<https://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/index.php/desarrolloRural>

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Theme 1

Workers owned enterprises (including experience of privatized enterprises in former communist countries) and the future of decent work

Employee-owned enterprises are based on the paradigm that workers jointly own, manage and control their enterprise. This makes them very specific enterprises, in many cases being more productive than the traditional companies. Workers owned enterprises represent a viable alternative to conventional businesses and will grow in significance as private businesses fail and workers lose their jobs in the private sector, or are facing situations such as stagnant salaries and inequalities. The recent global economic crisis has provided new arguments for the forms of worker organizations in businesses and enterprises, which demonstrated to be more resilient and clearly showed the competitive advantage of 'non-delocalized' jobs. Cooperatives are an option for self-employed workers, self-employment being widespread among workers in the Global South, and becoming more prevalent with workers in the Global North, including freelancing and independent contract workers, who lack stable employment relationships but also give to economy workers and new entrants into the labour market. This section intends to share research on dynamics of this sector, innovations, best practices and policies in the field of workers owned enterprises. Studies on the dynamics of converted enterprises, their productivity, survival rate, impact of recently passed legislation that puts financial and legal support systems in place to facilitate such enterprise restructuring are welcome.

In this section we also propose to review results of last decades' management and employee buyouts and in particular the experiences in the privatization process of former communist countries since 1989 irrespective of the corporate form of the companies. Also experience of consumer buyouts – transformation in cooperatives of public companies may be investigated.

Associated workshops: A4, C6, D5, E3

Theme 2

Role of social economy in providing sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and in food sustainability, sovereignty and access

This section welcomes papers on food sustainability, sovereignty and access – role of farmers and consumers in the agri-food chain governance, farmer and consumer cooperatives and new rural movements. Agricultural markets and farming have changed considerably over the last decades and agricultural production faces increasing social and environmental challenges. Family farms are a central element of rural livelihoods yet their viability is under threat, many not economically viable, and farmers, important strategic and economic players in the food supply chain, often working independently of each other, with little collective bargaining power to help them defend their interests against other parts of the chain, such as food processors and retailers. From the first cooperatives of farmers emerged in the Austro-Hungarian Empire focused on providing credit to members, there are now many cooperatives all over the world which have been in business for more than 100 years, while in many countries this model still has not taken root or has been disrupted by historic circumstances. Papers are expected to investigate ways in which cooperation contributes to securing the future of the rural livelihoods, facing difficulties such as small farm size, fragmentation of landholdings, ageing farm population & lack of new entrants. Successes and failures in the co-operative farming model may be investigated and factors explaining ways they use to overcome some of these constraints to growth. Various relationships between producers and consumers taking forms of organizations in the social and solidarity economy may be investigated and their role in dealing with today's challenges of food poverty / access, sustainability and ultimately sovereignty, as well as the role of co-operatives and social enterprises in providing access to services and goods for people in rural and small, isolated areas and communities.

Associated workshops: A6, C2, D2, E5

Theme 3

Commons – historic, restored and new, collaborative commons

Recent decades have witnessed the emergence of new approaches on development and management of public and common goods. The works of Elinor Ostrom and her disciples have sparked increasing interest in the merits of common goods, their source of wise management of natural resources through participation-driven actions. From traditional natural commons still existing in some parts of the world to new common goods created through open, participatory production and governance processes, the topic of commons is generating a growing literature. “We are just beginning to glimpse the bare outlines of an emerging new economic system—the collaborative commons” is the opinion of economist Jeremy Rifkin. This section welcomes papers covering common goods, traditional natural commons, collaborative commons and other new approaches. It can also draw from CIRIEC recent collective book *Providing public goods and commons. Towards coproduction and new forms of governance for a revival of public action* bringing together experts from a variety of backgrounds with theoretical and applied contributions in various sectors (finance, health, services, forest economy) from all over the world (Europe, Japan, South America).

Associated workshops: C5, D1, E4

Theme 4

Social and solidarity economy eco-systems – governance, networks, visibility and policies

Research has shown that a thriving social economy sector comes out of particular reciprocal relationships between governments and social economy enterprises. The OECD has developed a framework of what could be considered an enabling policy framework with components such as: the legal and regulatory framework, access to finance, access to markets, business support, and training and research. There is a constant search for empowering eco-systems towards social economy enterprises that may include enabling government policies as social economy enterprises may contribute to achieving common policy objectives, not only create economic value but also have an added value by addressing challenges that have not been addressed satisfactorily by the public or private sectors. This theme welcomes researches on building effective eco-systems for social and solidarity economy. We propose a forum for participants from all over the world to exchange researches, experiences and programmes and to discuss on how to create, enable and empower eco-systems supporting SSE, the role of key actors and networks in such eco-systems, design of support schemes, regional initiatives, cooperation initiatives etc.

The recent CIRIEC report on Social Economy in the European Union notes as the main trend in the recent evolution of the social economy its consolidation in European society as a pole of social utility between the capitalist sector and the public sector, with its plurality of actors: cooperatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations and other similar companies and organisations. For over two decades, the European institutions (Parliament, Commission and Economic and Social Committee) have recognized the SSE's capacity for correcting significant social and economic imbalances and helping to achieve various objectives of general interest. This theme welcomes also papers on public policies and SSE eco-system and the SSE as a fundamental pillar and keystone of the European Social Model.

Associated workshops: A1, A2, B1, B5, B6, C3, C4, D3, D6

Theme 5

Dimensions of social and solidarity economy sector – statistics of the social economy

The visibility and the recognition of the social economy represent an important long-term research direction for CIRIEC International. In 2006 CIRIEC elaborated for the European Commission the Manual for drawing up Satellite Accounts of Companies in the Social Economy as a complement to the 2003 UN Handbook of Nonprofit Institutions in the System of National Accounts. Since then, several countries have experimented the satellite accounts. CIRIEC's research efforts on the weight and size of the social economy continued with a series of studies looking at international perspectives for the production of statistics for the social economy. Various efforts at international and European levels are made to clarify the different concepts of social economy / third sector, their components – cooperatives, not-for-profit organisations..., and different attempts have been made to develop tools to measure its size, structure, composition, sources of support, trends, and various impacts on economic and human development and well-being, innovation.

Current national accounting rules, do not acknowledge the SSE as a differentiated institutional sector, making it difficult to draw up regular, accurate and reliable economic statistics on the agents composing it. The ILO has raised the issue of the lack of reliable and comparable statistics on cooperatives in most countries of the world for many years and is working towards developing guidelines on the measurement of cooperatives, both in terms of employment and economic value added, while The United Nations have updated the Handbook on Non-profit Institutions to include measurement of related institutions and of volunteer work.

Associated workshops: A3, A5, C1, B4, E2

Theme 6

New technologies, platforms, on-line collaboration leading towards a New Era of social and solidarity economy

John Maynard Keynes prophesized that “a point may soon be reached, much sooner perhaps than we are all of us aware of, when these [economic] needs are satisfied in the sense that we prefer to devote our further energies to non-economic purposes” The newest technologies are making goods and services more accessible and easier to co-produce, turning many of us from consumers to prosumers of for instance renewable energy through harvesting technologies on individual homes and buildings, for food-coproduction production through community supported agriculture, and food distribution through food coops and so on.

Cooperatives and social enterprises are growing in various services and production sectors as they provide local alternatives to global businesses. They have long been active in the energy sector both in the production and distribution. The energy transition has generated a growing sector of renewable energy cooperatives, with data showing that for instance in the European Union as much as 45% of the energy could be produced by energy cooperatives by 2050 all in a context of increasing prices and energy poverty. Papers documenting and investigating these developments are welcome in this section. The cooperative management model maybe the best suited to collectively manage common resources produced in such a highly collaborative economy, both equitably and sustainably. This section welcomes papers approaching these trends and developments and their impact on SSE evolution or transformation – emerging shift toward a possible New Era of social and solidarity economy in the context of the new technologies, platforms, open source technologies, energy and on-line collaboration.

Associated workshops: A7, D4

Theme 7

Inclusive finance and finance for social and solidarity economy enterprises

The social finance sector including credit unions and cooperative banks, social micro-finance institutions, social investment funds, mutual insurers and other forms of participatory funding such as crowd financing, are key to providing financial inclusion to significant segments of population all over the world. Many low income people are facing phenomena as over-indebtedness and financial and social exclusion, in many cases due to the lack of financial education. Considering this context, the section intends to advance the research in social financing alternatives - credit cooperatives (especially rural credit cooperatives), credit unions, microfinance programmes, ethical banking initiatives, crowd funding, etc. Also, social and solidarity economy enterprises themselves face important barriers in accessing financial resources. We welcome papers from academics and practitioners related to researches, case studies of financial services for vulnerable people and for social enterprises, best practices of social finance and hybrid finance packages, investment and financial funds for social enterprises etc.

Associated workshops: B2, C7, D6, D7, E6

Theme 8

Potential of social and solidarity economy in new European member states

With a disrupted history, Social and Solidarity Economy in Eastern Europe is still an emergent field, but with positive trends in the last years. As it is stated in the recent EESC study, many Eastern EU countries face the barrier concerning the lack of awareness and understanding of the social economy, social enterprises and other related concepts in society, public debate and in academia. Statistics also show a SSE divide right in the heart of Europe – while the paid employment rate in the social economy at EU level is 6,3%, the same indicator in the ‘new’ member states remains to an average of 2.5%. This is just one indicator which shows persisting disparities within Europe which have, among other significant consequences, triggered large-scale migratory flows from East to West within the EU. This trend is contrasting the objective of forging an integrated European space where social and economic inequalities between the EU-15 and the 12 new Member States in Eastern and Southern Europe are diminished and eliminated. In the same time, a lot of new ideas, new approaches and social innovations are coming from Eastern Europe, demonstrating a high potential of SSE development in the future years. This theme intends to assess the potential of SSE in Eastern countries and the necessary ecosystem to develop and consolidate social economy sector and its integration with European networks, a dynamic that could contribute to increased cohesion in Europe. This theme also welcomes papers looking at the dynamic of welfare regimes, socio-economic context and social Enterprises in this part of Europe. Over the 2008-2012 period, the SEE has shown a remarkable capacity to face up to the negative consequences of the current cycle of depression and made a significant contribution to the three main priorities of the Europe 2020 strategy: smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. In terms of innovation, the SSE is pioneering the launch of new products and initiatives that fight social exclusion effectively, as social economy enterprises have shown through their experiences in many European countries.

Associated workshops: B7, E1

Theme 9

Social innovation and education generating social change and impact

This theme welcomes papers debating on how social innovations and the actions of social and collective entrepreneurs are contributing to positive change and social impact. What is different about the profile of social entrepreneurs who collectively start and run successful social economy enterprises and make a difference through social innovations? What are these entrepreneurs' values? What different ways do they use for combining business efficiency with social impact, and how they succeed in creating sustainable social value? Further, the theme invites research work on initiatives of institutions, specialist support networks and umbrella organizations, civil society organizations and social economy enterprises conducting social entrepreneurship or cooperative education & training. Education represents an important pillar of the necessary infrastructure for boosting social and solidarity economy. Only through social enterprise and cooperative education and training, encouraged and supported values at the core of social economy will be cultivated into integrating social enterprise business model within the education system at all levels (particularly at secondary level and in higher education). This theme intends to share best practices, models, case studies, projects results, ongoing researches in the field of social enterprise and cooperative education and training. It also invites papers discussing the evolution and transformation of social economy enterprises. We are witnessing a proliferation of new initiatives that instil values of democracy and solidarity in the models of production, consumption, and management (self-managing collectives, urban agriculture, community-supported agriculture, public transport, renewable energies, governance of the commons, etc.). Some take the form of a cooperative or a non-profit organisation, but not all. At the same time, some existing social economy enterprises are operating in an increasingly competitive and deregulated environment in a globalized world. Their specific features trend to weaken to the point of resembling conventional corporations. What can be learnt from the organizational patterns and recent trajectories of social economy enterprises?

Associated workshops: A3, A5, B3, B4, C1, E2, E7

Abstracts

This section includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at CIRIEC 2019, ordered by alphabetical order (considering the family name of the first author of the paper). A complete index of all the authors is included after this section.

LA MEDICIÓN DEL VALOR SOCIAL Y ECONÓMICO DE LA ECONOMÍA SOCIAL BAJO LA PERSPECTIVA DEL INSTITUCIONALISMO ECONÓMICO

Miguel Ángel ALARCÓN CONDE
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Abstract. *La intención de este trabajo es contribuir al avance en el conocimiento sobre la medición del valor integral de la Economía Social y, en definitiva, de su acción, entendido como un sumatorio complejo de componentes convertibles a unidades monetarias, que se puede complementar con otros medibles, pero no valorables en unidades monetarias. En la construcción del razonamiento se proponen ciertas categorías y definiciones que configurarían un modelo versátil desde la propuesta del institucionalismo económico para proceder a aproximar el valor integral (económico y social) de los componentes institucionales del conjunto unión, a través de rutinas como Excedente Social, Ahorro Social, Transferencias Sociales en Especie ampliadas, o Liberación de recursos, entre otros términos, que fundamentan su razón de ser. En todo caso, las anteriores construcciones se muestran como instituciones efectivas de los hábitos ejercidos por esas entidades componentes, que son rutinas sobre la orientación de sus funciones económicas y sociales tanto al beneficio común de ciertos componentes como al interés general de la sociedad.*

Keywords. *Valor social, cuentas nacionales, transferencias sociales en especie, balance social, sostenibilidad.*

Workshop E2

HORTICULTURAL SOCIAL COOPERATIVES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MECHANICAL DEVELOPMENT: PATTERNS AND QUALITIES FOR IMPROVING THEIR PRODUCTIVITY

Georgios ALEXOPOULOS

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Abstract. *This paper researches, presents technological innovation by social agricultural cooperatives. These social cooperatives possess some special characteristics, by comparison to other types of primary producers and are considered as lagging or even resisting innovation adoption. Consequently, the first part of the paper presents some general notions of progress, growth an innovation and challenges their mainstream definition by placing within a defined cultural and philosophical framework. The second part of the chapter deals with social economic aspects of technology innovation and innovation diffusion especially as they relate to social agricultural cooperatives. The third part explain a series of case studies derived from different countries representing diverse cultural, social developmental and social organizational characteristics by placing emphasis on traceability and on certification of plant propagation material as examples of social technological innovation.*

Keywords. *Social agricultural cooperatives, farming, investment, innovation system.*

Workshop D3

**MOBILISER LES RESSOURCES BANCAIRES ET FINANCIÈRES COMME
DES COMMUNS: LE RÔLE DES ACTEURS BANCAIRES ET FINANCIERS
DE L'ÉCONOMIE SOCIALE ET SOLIDAIRE.
UN POINT D'ÉTAPE SUR UNE RECHERCHE ACTION EN COURS**

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Abstract. *Considering the SSE banks and other financial institutions in the context of the SDGs leads to look at it and how they co-operate to arouse the resources of the territories and aggregate them with others in the process of financing. The question of the place and role of SSE in sustainable finance thus refers to the capacity of these actors to participate in cooperation and collective action guided by the transformative purpose embodied in the SDGs. In this regard, all over the world, forms of direct action are being invented and reinvented to create, preserve, or access "common" goods and services. A current of research is interested in studying the "commons", in the wake of Elinor Ostrom's work, as a combination of i) a shared access resource; ii) a system of rights and obligations - a bundle of rights - for those who will have access to the resource; iii) a governance system - conflict control and management rules.*

The creation of an action-research group "La Banque en communs?" within La Coop des Communs, has addressed two needs: i) to analyse whether an approach through the commons would contribute to put bank and finance at the service of a balanced and sustainable social transformation; (ii) ask whether the bank itself can be seen as a "common", and if so, how. The work brought out a questioning: "what are the resources threatened or weakened in and for the banking and financial world, and which, therefore, would benefit from being managed as commons (by the said community)". It is relevant to test this question on practical cases, on three fields of application: data "in common", "territorial" commons (to be preserved, promoted and financed) and "financial commons" - financial tools "in common.

The communication presents the original action-research approach carried out within the group "The Bank in common?" and the content and issues which have been shared. Started in the spring of 2017, it is currently being extended in the action-research project ACTTES "Activate the common territories for the ecological and solidarity transition" co-ported with the ESS Chair of the University of Marne-la-Vallée. The research proposal is that the activation (in the sense of revealing and mobilizing) of territorial commons can be a medium for synergizing public and private transition initiatives, provided these commons are considered connectable with each other and inclusive or open (and not reserved for a

group) and to think together on what this implies in terms of places, roles, postures and professions for the banking and financial actors of the social and solidarity economy.

Keywords. *Commons; territories; banks; sustainable finance; SDGs, SSE; action-research.*

Workshop B2

THE ECONOMIC PREFERENCES OF COOPERATIVE MANAGERS

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Abstract. *This paper provides novel evidence on managerial economic preferences in worker cooperatives. We gathered incentive-compatible measures of risk preference, impatience, reciprocity, altruism and trust from 200 Uruguayan managers (half of them employed in worker cooperatives) and 90 first-year undergraduate students. To do this, we ran a lab-in-the field experiment in which participants played a series of online experimental games and made incentivised decisions. We measure risk aversion and impatience by using lottery choice and discounting experiments, respectively (Falk et al, 2016). To measure altruism, we rely on a standard Dictator Game. Trust and positive reciprocity are elicited as first and second mover behaviour, respectively, in the Trust Game. For negative reciprocity, we use subjects' minimum acceptable offer in an Ultimatum Game. We investigate how preferences correlate with individual-level characteristics (gender, age, tenure, education) and survey-based measures of preferences. By matching experimental and firm-level data, we also provide evidence on how managerial preferences correlate with firm-level outcomes and organizational structures (investment, pay inequality, monitoring) in both types of firms. The paper adds to the literature on the interplay between preferences and organizational design and managers' behavioural traits in the distinct institutional setting of worker cooperatives.*

Keywords. *managers, cooperatives, risk preferences, time preferences, social preferences, experiments.*

Workshop D5

CURRENT CHALLENGES AND FUTURE POTENTIALS OF SOCIAL ECONOMY IN CROATIA

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Abstract. *Over the past decades, surpassing its quantitative significance, the social economy has not only imposed its ability to significantly contribute to resolving new social problems, but has also strengthened its position as an institution necessary for stable and sustainable economic growth, harmonizing services with needs, increasing the value of economic activities that serve social needs, more equitable distribution of income and wealth, correcting imbalances in the labour market and, in short, deepening and empowering economic democracy. The social economy sector in Croatia has been a long time neglected and not recognized as a space for sustainable jobs and the development of a more inclusive and cohesive society, as is the case in many eastern and central European countries. This paper has a goal to assess the trends and challenges of the development of the social economy in Croatia as the newest, last, EU member state. After short note on historical context of development of social economy in Croatia, this paper will analyse trends in social economy development in the last five years since Croatia became an EU member (2013-2018). Based on an analysis of key indicators of co-operative sector in Croatia, we will provide an assessment of the current state of affairs in the cooperative sector of the Croatian economy. On the other hand, social entrepreneurship would be analysed as a part of the social economy that is strengthening as well as the economic activity of the association that tends to turn into a social economy or a solidarity economy. The analysis of this part will be based on current available data as well as one part of the research within the doctoral dissertation "The Third Sector Impact on the Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Croatia (2016). In addition to some economic indicators, the work will also give an overview of the instances of the institutional context of the development of cooperatives and social enterprises such as the recent legislative and policy changes, as well as institutional framework. The final part of the paper gives concluding observations on future trends in the development of the social economy in which we will compare with the trends of the EU countries, especially considering the report on the latest developments in the social economy in the European Union (2017). The main obstacles for development of social economy sector will be identified and key measures for policymakers how to tackle aforementioned obstacles and measure to promote development social economy sector will be proposed based on analyses of the best EU practice in the social economy.*

Keywords. *Social economy, Cooperative sector, Social enterprises, Croatia.*

SEE ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMONS

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Abstract. *Recent developments in the economic analysis about public goods and commons, initiated notably in relation to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and to the work of Elinor Ostrom, have highlighted the social utility of their production to meet societal expectations of democracy and of sustainable development. The production of public and social economy organisations is in this perspective of crucial importance for the future, as is the outline of public policies that help develop coproduction or joint production of public goods and services. Thus, Public and Social and Solidarity Economy Partnerships (PSSEP) are the subject of analyses in the CIRIEC book Providing public goods and commons. Towards coproduction and new forms of governance for a revival of public action that highlights: the importance of these partnerships within the framework of the current paradigm of public action; the induced behavioural transformations of the organizations; the scope that these new forms of partnership can have in terms of co-construction of public action and of responses to expectations on the territories; and the place of these partnerships in a process called here "creative destruction of public action".*

Keywords. *public goods, commons, coproduction, joint production, public action, paradigm, destructive creation, social economy organisations, public organisations.*

Workshop C5

**WORKERS BUYOUT: WHY EMPLOYEE-OWNED ENTERPRISES ARE
MORE RESILIENT THAN CORPORATE BUSINESS IN TIME OF
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS?
THE CASE OF EMILIA-ROMAGNA REGION**

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Abstract. *The purpose of this paper is to debate the subject of the Workers BuyOut (WBO) in Italy. In fact, it is an economic and social phenomenon that has developed worldwide since the beginning of the 2008 financial and economic crisis, and is still growing: in 2012, the European Parliament recognized officially the important contribution of the WBOs (and of cooperatives, generally) to the crisis overcoming, and wished for a concrete financial and fiscal support to them by the European Commission.*

In Italy the cooperative sector is historically very developed and strong, and the WBO phenomenon is relevant in the socio-economic context, not only currently: indeed, the first Italian case of WBO was, ante litteram, a local newspaper in the city of Livorno, closed by its owner and transformed into a cooperative by the typographers in 1978. Nevertheless, the Italian scientific community has not developed a long and consolidate tradition of studies and researches on it: this is particularly true for the sociologists, while some economists of EURICSE some years ago published three valuable studies about the phenomenon, adopting a quantitative approach. In one of these studies, they also provide a definition of the phenomenon that we found fit and adoptable: "A worker buyout (WBO) is an employee-led business rescue, restructuring, and conversion process whereby employees purchase an ownership stake in the entire business that employs them, or in a division or subsidiary of the business" (Vieta, Depedri, Carrano 2015, p. 35).

As we can see, the word "cooperative" is not pronounced, and this is right: a WBO not necessarily adopts the cooperative form. However, in Italy this is the most adopted solution, and also the most interesting for a sociologist who studies welfare and social policy. Indeed, the WBO, from the sociological point of view, is an actual case of social and economic policy based on social investment, and also a model of active collaboration (partnership) between the State, the for-profit world and the Third Sector.

Therefore, this is the WBO typology that the authors chose as the target of their research: the present paper is the result of an investigation carried out by them, and aims to illustrate this emerging phenomenon through the lens of organizational analysis. Apart from this introduction, it is structured in four sections: an analysis of the normative foundation and quantitative dimensions of the phenomenon at a national level; a focus on the WBO phenomenon in Emilia-Romagna, with specific regard to the institutional support and the role of the cooperatives; the insight into a successful WBO, taken as a case study; a critical conclusion, highlighting the main incentive and obstacle factors for the full

development of WBO experiences. The purpose is to bring out, through the case study presented here, a possible analytical modelling of successful cases (best practices), in order to enhance their transferability to other territorial and socio-economic contexts.

Keywords. *Workers BuyOut, employee-owned enterprises, economic crisis.*

Workshop A4

FAILURES IN GOVERNANCE OF LARGE WORKER COOPERATIVES. LESSONS FROM THE DEMISED FAGOR ELECTRODOMÉSTICOS

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Abstract.

Context and problem statement: In 2013 the world's biggest industrial worker owned cooperative, and Europe's fifth-largest maker of household appliances, Fagor Electrodomésticos, collapsed. 2 While previous academic research considers that the cooperative model didn't play a pivotal role in the failure of Fagor, this view contrasts with the much more severe and critical analysis conducted internally in Mondragon corporation.

Objective and/or research questions: This paper tries to increase our understanding of potential limitations of the cooperative model, shedding light on how Fagor's cooperative model and cooperative governance contributed to the firm's bankruptcy. Special emphasis is placed on analysing how the cooperative model influenced the speed of decision making and the adoption of painful decisions. The paper also tries to evaluate the role of the main cooperative governing bodies (general assembly, governing council and social council) and their limitations to make key strategic decisions and effectively supervise and control the management.

Methodology: 29 interviews were conducted with a cross section of people involved with the cooperative in a variety of roles. These included senior executives, file and rank worker owners, senior managers in Mondragon central offices, and senior Basque Government officials responsible for industrial policy. Most of the former managers and rank and file workers who were interviewed had been working for Fagor for at least two decades and many of them have been members of the governing council or the social council for extended periods of time. External stakeholders who were interviewed had also been closely associated with Fagor The interviews were conducted between October 2015 and December 2018, after the collapse of the company. Interviews focused on the choices and

events that, in the view of the interviewees, were critical to explain the demise of the company.

Key findings: The findings show that the cooperative model, or at least the implementation of the cooperative model in Fagor Electrodomésticos, is to a great extent the root of many of the limitations and obstacles that caused the bankruptcy of the firm. While recognizing the effect of several environmental factors that also contributed to the demise of Fagor, as previous research highlights; our paper finds that some internal factors linked to the cooperative nature and governance system of the firm influenced key failed strategic decisions and reduced the capability to reverse the decline caused by external factors. Those findings add evidence to the analyses of other big failed cooperatives such as big agricultural cooperatives, or the analyses of big cooperatives that have dramatically reduced their size due to governance problems, as the UK Cooperative Group. The democratic decision process of Mondragon cooperatives is found to be ill suited to multinational cooperatives of a big size, such as Fagor Electrodomésticos, with over 3,500 cooperative members and 10,500 employees in several countries in its peak. The application of the one man-one vote principle in massive General Assemblies with thousands of cooperative members that have to vote for complex strategic decisions they don't understand is questioned by most of the interviewees. Our informants also unanimously highlight that in large cooperative multinationals as Fagor, the skills, competences and knowledge of elected members in the governing council are not well suited to effectively monitor managers and make sounded strategic decisions. Another key lesson that other cooperatives can learn from Fagor's case relates to information and communication policies. Giving all the information is not the solution, if cooperative members can't understand it. Indeed, it can create apathy. According to our informants, thinking that training for business literacy and efforts to improve communication in simpler formats can finish with the poor partners' assimilation of complex economic and strategic information necessary of multinationals like Fagor can be naïve. We have also observed a change in the attitude towards training as a way of solving the lack of business literacy of many members, mainly those in governing councils. The failure of Fagor made many other cooperatives of Mondragon think that the gap between the competence level required to monitor managers and the actual level of most cooperative members serving in governing bodies can't be filled by training. Thus, a growing number of voices are asking for a professionalization of governing boards in cooperatives. Business failure provides an opportunity for other companies to learn from their experiences and devise strategies to help them avoid befalling the same fate. Thus, the study of how the cooperative model affected the demise of Fagor Electrodomésticos might be of great value not only to researchers, but to managers and employee-owners of other cooperatives willing to avoid the same fate and ready to adapt their cooperative model and governing bodies, learning from others' failures.

Keywords. *Organizational failure; Cooperative degeneration; Resilience; Cooperatives; Mondragon; governance.*

Workshop A4

LA RED EUSUMO: INSTRUMENTO PÚBLICO AL SERVICIO LOS ODS EN GALICIA

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Abstract. *The number of organizations under the scope of Social Economy (SE) in Galicia (i.e., a Spanish autonomous community) has noticeable increased since 2005, particularly if we focus on cooperatives. This evolution has maintained even in the worst years of the economic crisis, differing from the behaviour that had other corporative models in the same period and region. The Eusumo Network seems have been critical for this development. This network is a public policy aimed to promote both cooperatives and SE. In its design, Eusumo's main objective was to provide aid to set up new cooperative projects as a beneficial driver for employment; and also, to contribute to the consolidation of the existent companies in SE by improving their competitiveness.*

In this work it is argued that the Eusumo Network could be leading to raising a favourable ecosystem for Galician cooperatives, as well as other organizations in the SE sector, and that this effect could be munificent to the achievement of the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDG), especially those regarding quantitative and qualitative improvement of the employment (objectives number 8 and 9). To start with this argument, we provide a description of the relationship between SE and the SDG. Then, we continue to explain the Eusumo Network, by deeply explaining the model (namely, its aims and both managerial and financial processes). We also explore Eusumo's role as a driver for the creation of organizations and provide a 360° assessment from stakeholders. Finally, we contribute some best practices to favour the dissemination of this tool among other contexts.

The results of our work suggest that Eusumo has played a critical role in Galician's micro-entrepreneurship. Taking into account the contextual reality of this autonomous community (high dispersion of population, hard aging, wide zones with depopulation, strong people's concentration in urban zones, abandonment of the rural, for example-), our findings suggest a desirable improvement of the project. We are mindful that this tool can be beneficial on returning this trend. Besides, our results also shed light on an example of public policy that might contribute to the improvement of a favourable ecosystem to SE and, in turn, to the achievement of the SDG in Galicia.

Keywords. *Social economy; Public politics; Employment; Eusumo Network; Entrepreneurship; Cohesion; Sustainable Development Goals – SDG.*

APRÈS LE PARADIGME KEYNÉSIE ET LE PARADIGME DU LIBÉRALISME ÉCONOMIQUE, LA PLACE ESSENTIELLE DE L'ESS DANS UN NOUVEAU PARADIGME POUR LE XXIÈ SIÈCLE

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Abstract. Depuis la Seconde guerre mondiale, on a vu se succéder en Europe en particulier deux paradigmes structurants d'organisation et de régulation des sociétés: 1. Le paradigme keynésien, fondé sur les inter-relations entre l'économique et le social, avec un rôle majeur des autorités publiques nationales, régionales et locales pour dynamiser et réguler leurs apports, qui a débouché sur la croissance rapide d'après-guerre, ce qu'il est convenu de qualifier de « 30 glorieuses ». 2. Le paradigme du libéralisme économique, qui a supplanté le précédent au tournant des années 1970 et 1980, fondé sur la mise en cause des « inefficacités » de l'Etat et des entreprises publiques, la recherche d'un « Etat minimal », essentiellement régalien et sécuritaire, la foi dans les vertus du marché et de la concurrence. Il a amené des polarisations croissantes et des crises – économiques, financières, sociales, territoriales, environnementales, générationnelles – dans chaque pays comme au niveau mondial, inacceptables. Si les entreprises publiques ont joué un rôle important dans le premier paradigme, et les grandes entreprises privées, dans le second, force est de constater que dans la succession de ces deux paradigmes structurants, l'ESS a certes été présente et en développement, mais sans jouer de rôle ni majeur, ni moteur. L'enjeu est aujourd'hui non pas tant d'en revenir au modèle des années 1960, à un Keynesianism même repeint en vert, mais de définir un nouveau référentiel, qui s'inscrive dans les nouvelles dynamiques de la mondialisation, afin de promouvoir un monde multipolaire, dans lequel l'Union européenne et les autres grands regroupements civilisationnels puissent défendre et promouvoir les spécificités de leurs intérêts, aspirations et modes de vie, tout en partageant les politiques permettant d'assurer la survie de la planète. Ce nouveau paradigme est à co-construire avec tous les acteurs concernés. Mais les tendances et attentes qui se développent aujourd'hui, en particulier dans les domaines des services publics, des biens communs, de l'économie collaborative, etc. permettent d'en esquisser quelques éléments clés, tels que; - conjuguer l'économie, le social et l'environnemental, c'est-à-dire redéfinir un mode de développement qui ne soit fondé ni sur la domination de l'Homme sur la nature, ni sur celle de quelques uns sur tous, - relier diversité et unité, afin que celle-ci repose non sur la domination, mais sur l'intégration de chaque situation, de l'ensemble des besoins, aspirations et intérêts en présence, - promouvoir la subsidiarité, la prise en compte des situations au plus près du terrain, de chaque territoire, afin de ne confier une responsabilité à un niveau supérieur que si celui-ci apparaît plus efficace que chacun des autres niveaux agissant séparément et en le faisant en « coopération ». Il ne s'agit pas d'opposer centralisation et décentralisation, mais d'en déployer les interactions. - reposer sur la participation démocratique de chacun et de tous à la définition des objectifs comme à leur mise en œuvre. Dans cette nouvelle dynamique, l'ESS n'est plus un appendice, mais une des solutions, en inter-relation étroite avec l'économie publique et les acteurs privés, « Etat » et « marché », 2 J'ai proposé de le fonder pour l'Union européenne sur ses « valeurs communes » (Rapport pour le Parlement européen sur « Les effets de la libéralisation des services publics – services d'intérêt général

», janvier 2019). 3 Qui feront l'objet de développements. car elle permet de promouvoir des coopérations dynamiques entre tous les acteurs, ce que l'on peut qualifier de « coopération », de conjuguer initiatives territorialisées et participation active, co-construction et co-gestion, finalités économiques, sociales, environnementales et démocratiques.

Keywords. *Keynésianisme, néo-libéralisme, paradigmes, valeurs, économie sociale.*

Workshop A1

THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF COOPERATIVE FIRMS. AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract. Anecdotal evidence describes how, more than other companies, firms with not for profit aim, such as co-operatives, are facing financial crunch, in particular after 2008. Creditors and potential investors consider these enterprises and organizations at higher risk and less profitable than other companies because of the constraints on redistribution of profits or employment of the most vulnerable workers. Moreover, in most countries there is not a specific policy and regulatory framework, which makes it difficult to access public funds. Each of the three key dimensions, – i.e. business, social and governance dimensions, contributing to the creation of value affects (mainly negatively) their access to finance. However, these firms might count on internal sources include capital from the social base and capital from management. Even though internal finance is relevant, in particular in the early stage of the co-operative development, the role of external financing is pivotal for the take-off and the further development of the co-operative. The structural contraction of public resources and the social changes open the arena for new actors to drive the search of innovative tools. The financial intermediaries interested in supporting co-operatives must be able to overcome ideological difficulties added to the common administrative ones and they should be able to understand the mission and its implications, included the longer term required to get returns and the higher risks of the investments.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the capital structure of various co-operatives to understand similarities and differences in their sources of capital. In particular, we will discuss some empirical evidences thanks to the dataset on financing methods borrowed by the World Cooperative Monitor to move from anecdotal evidence and to derive some more robust conclusions.

Keywords. cooperative firms, capital structure.

SAINTE GOUVERNANCE: QUELS AVANTAGES POUR LES COOPÉRATIVES D'HABITATION

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Abstract. *The board of directors is a major part of the governance structure of several organizations such as cooperatives, non-profit organizations, and publicly traded companies. Like many organizations, housing cooperatives in Quebec are encouraged to have a board of directors. Indeed, the "Loi sur les coopératives québécoises", an Act regarding Quebec cooperatives, encourages all types of cooperatives (including housing cooperatives) to have a board of directors. As partners of housing cooperatives, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Housing Agency of Canada, and the Metropolitan Montreal Federation of Intergovernmental Housing Co-operatives, are also encouraging housing cooperatives to elect a board of directors. These partners emphasize the importance of a board of directors to manage housing cooperatives.*

The goal behind putting in place governance mechanisms like the board of directors is to ensure a healthy governance system in different types of organizations such as housing cooperatives. For these cooperatives, good governance can have an important influence on organization sustainability and on the quality of life of its residents. A good governance system, including the existence of a board of directors, the characteristics and the practices of a board, can contribute to build good relations between housing cooperatives and their different financial and government partners, as well as with their residents.

In a cooperative, good governance can also facilitate access to financing from various types of partners such as the Federation of Inter-Municipal Housing Cooperatives of Metropolitan Montreal (FECHIMM).

As one of the main governance mechanisms, the board of directors and its contribution to the performance of an organization have been extensively studied in the literature, but mainly for publicly traded companies. However, the investigation of the influence of the board on the performance of housing cooperatives has received very limited attention in the literature. Using an analytical approach, our goal is to fill the gap in the literature by focusing on the potential impacts of the board, its characteristics and practices on the performance of housing cooperatives. To achieve our goal, we introduce a reflection on the definition of the performance criteria for housing cooperatives.

The performance of a housing cooperative is certainly very different from a publicly traded company's performance. While the performance of a publicly traded company is mainly associated with financial performance, the performance of a housing cooperative represents the achievement of a cooperative objectives, i.e. the maximization of the well-

being of its members. Based on the previous definition and for the purpose of this study, we consider that a housing cooperative performance is the achievement of the satisfaction of the members. The objective of this study is then to analyse the influences of the characteristics and practices established within the board of directors on the performance of housing cooperatives considered as the satisfaction of the members.

According to the model proposed in this article, a board of directors can contribute to the sound financial and estate management performance of a housing co-operative that promotes the satisfaction of the members.

Keywords. *Board; co-operatives; governance; housing; management.*

Workshop B1

COMMUNITY FINANCING IN THE GERMAN ORGANIC FOOD SECTOR: A KEY FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS?

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Abstract. *The rise of socially responsible and impact investing funds provides evidence for an increased interest private investors have in combining their financial and ethical concerns. At the same time, citizens increasingly engage in food networks and take on a vital role in the governance of agri-food systems. These developments might benefit farms and firms which are committed to sustainable food and seek funding. Through different community financing models, they can involve citizens who aim to support the development of a more sustainable food system.*

While still a niche market, an increasing number of firms in the German organic food sector uses community financing to substitute or complement traditional bank credit financing. There is a wide range of different models which can be classified as follows: 1. Pure financing instruments, e.g. crowdfunding, profit participation rights, direct loans. 2. Financing models which base on a particular legal form, e.g. cooperative, corporation. 3. Financing in cooperation with an intermediary organization which pools citizens' capital, e.g. citizen shareholder corporation, land purchase cooperative. 4. Others (mostly related to primary production), e.g. community supported agriculture (CSA), leasing and sponsorship.

Community financing can increase financial independence from credit intuitions and provides an opportunity to receive funding which otherwise might be difficult to obtain. Given the high capital intensity in agriculture and rising purchase prices of agricultural land, access to traditional bank credit financing is a particular challenge for new or less productive farms. Access to finance can also be a key obstacle for smaller companies involved in collaborative short food chains and green start-ups that offer innovative products or services and/or lack business education. Apart from financial considerations, particular community financing models can also serve as marketing tool in order to build or intensify relationships to customers.

As the example of the German energy transition shows, financial citizen participation can be crucial for financing the transformation of the energy sector. However, little is known

about community financing models in the agri-food sector. Accordingly, this paper presents empirical evidence on community financing in the German organic food sector and discusses the role it can play in food system transformation.

Keywords. *Community financing; impact investing; food system transformation; crowdfunding; profit participation rights; cooperatives; citizen shareholder corporations.*

Workshop C2

ACCESO A LA FINANCIACIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE EMPRENDIMIENTO SOCIAL A TRAVÉS DE PLATAFORMAS EN RED Y SU RELACIÓN CON LOS OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

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Abstract. *En España no existe una definición consensuada del término emprendimiento y tampoco, por añadidura, del de emprendimiento social. El emprendimiento social, que suele atribuirse a William Drayton, hay quien lo concibe en un sentido restringido, limitándolo en ocasiones a entidades no ligadas al mercado, y quienes lo hacen en sentido amplio, incluyendo a organizaciones donde prima el interés social, ya sean de mercado o no (en línea con el concepto de economía social, de gran tradición en Europa). Desde la Cátedra de emprendimiento social de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid se ha desarrollado un proyecto de investigación con profesorado universitario, profesorado de otros niveles educativos y emprendedores para identificar las variables que consideran más relevantes en un proyecto de emprendimiento social. En él se concluye que de entre las características deseables y exigibles a un proyecto de esta naturaleza, lo más destacado es la creación de valor social. El valor social puede manifestarse de muy diferentes formas, con actuaciones respetuosas con el medio ambiente, favoreciendo la inclusión social, actuando de forma socialmente responsable, incidiendo sobre colectivos que requieren de una atención social no cubierta adecuadamente por el Estado o concretándose las iniciativas en fórmulas que contribuyen a la 2 creación de empleo estable, al desarrollo territorial y a la cohesión social. Todo ello sin ánimo de exhaustividad. Así, toda iniciativa, nuevo proyecto, en el que los promotores crean valor social, en cualquiera de sus formas de concreción, se ha de considerar emprendimiento social. El valor social, el interés social o cualquiera otra de las características exigibles a un proyecto de emprendimiento social pueden conseguirse a través de organizaciones empresariales o no empresariales. Si bien existen fórmulas jurídicas particularmente adaptadas a dar cabida a proyectos de emprendimiento social, estos pueden acogerse a cualquier modalidad legal posible. Sociedades cooperativas, sociedades laborales, asociaciones, fundaciones y mutualidades, todas ellas integrantes de la economía social, son formas naturales de emprendimiento*

social, pero, en términos generales, las organizaciones en las que los socios participan democráticamente en todos los flujos de la organización, en las que claramente se manifiesta la primacía de las personas sobre el capital porque los promotores fijan en democracia los objetivos y toman decisiones, suelen identificarse con proyectos de emprendimiento social. Desde la Cátedra de Emprendimiento Social de la UCM se entiende en definitiva el emprendimiento social como aquella iniciativa que a través de fórmulas de mercado o no mercado pretende la creación de valor social sostenible, bien por simple orientación e intención social o por su contribución a la cohesión social sobre la base de la primacía de las personas sobre el capital y su gobernanza democrática y/o participativa. Esta definición, en definitiva, la cumple cualquier organización de la economía social. 3 La mayor parte de los proyectos de emprendimiento social centran sus actuaciones en uno o varios de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) de la Organización de Naciones Unidas (ONU), siendo frecuente su contribución a los objetivos de “trabajo decente y crecimiento económico”, “producción y consumo responsables” y “reducción de las desigualdades”. Muchos de estos proyectos son de pequeña dimensión que no requieren volúmenes de financiación importantes y que, en ocasiones, cuentan con ayudas públicas para su puesta en marcha. Es el caso, por ejemplo, de los que adoptan formas jurídicas reconocidas por la Ley 5/2011, de 29 de marzo, de Economía Social. Algunos otros se apoyan en las plataformas existentes de “crowdfunding” para conseguir la financiación necesaria. En estas suelen diferenciarse los proyectos más pequeños que solicitan donaciones, de los proyectos de mayor entidad que ofertan parte de su capital propio para dar entrada a nuevos inversores. Son precisamente este tipo de proyectos de emprendimiento social los que son objeto de este trabajo, en el que lo que se pretende es valorar como los inversores privados sensibles al emprendimiento social responden a solicitudes de financiación de proyectos en función de su relación con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. Se analizan para ello proyectos recientemente financiados en las principales plataformas de financiación en red existentes en España especializadas en emprendimiento social.

Keywords. *financiación, emprendimiento social, desarrollo sostenible, impacto social, economía social, innovación social.*

Workshop D7

THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. *Economic, social and environmental development needs, among many other conditions, appropriate markets and innovation. However, many local and less favored regions lack both these conditions. Due to an inability to adapt to capital development particularly after the globalization/financialization shock, or to entrepreneurial and social anomie, the existing markets do not meet the needs of sustainable development. In addition, social conditions in these less favored regions also fail to provide a fitting environment conducive to social and entrepreneurial innovation. The paper draws in the works of two major theoretical giants. Firstly, Elinor Ostrom's (1990 and 1996) research into the role of collective action on the refutation of 'The Tragedy of the Commons' and her insights into co-production, which express the advantages of the involvement of different institutions as a way of avoiding unnecessary bureaucracies and of obtaining synergies. Secondly, Joseph Schumpeter's seminal studies on innovation, which contend that innovation results from the exercise of a particular form of entrepreneurial function, distinct from the business routine of most business owners. Furthermore, Schumpeter is very clear stating that the innovative entrepreneurial function is not only a feature of individual entrepreneurs but can be achieved by cooperatives or assumed by the State. Therefore, the focus of this paper is to underline the role of the Institutions of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) both acting singly or by their using partnerships with the State – the Public and Social Partnerships (PSP) – to compensate for the lack of innovation and appropriate markets in less favored regions. The logic behind his reasoning lies in the fact that the intrinsic characteristics of the SSE institutions constitute: → an obvious advantage in mobilizing collective action; → being non-profit institutions their receipt of public subsidies finds more social acceptance; → they are better placed to interrelate with the public sector to ensure the production and maintenance of public goods, substituting or complementing State action in innovative entrepreneurial matters; → being a pivotal part of public and private networks, they could benefit from Ostrom's coproduction; → lastly, in providing socially necessary entrepreneurial function PSP can legitimately claim to be treated as an equivalent of a public good.*

Keywords. *Social and solidarity economy; public and social partnerships; entrepreneurial function; collective action; sustainable development*

Workshop D2

AIDER LES PORTEURS DE PROJET A L'AUTODIAGNOSTIC: VERS UNE APPROCHE QUANTITATIVE DE L'INNOVATION SOCIALE ET DE SON IMPACT

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Abstract. *This paper proposes to present the results of a research which, for the first time, studied the relevance of a tool of self-diagnostic of social innovation (ADIS) intended for the holders of project in order to anchor them in all the dimensions necessary for the success of an innovative project. Since 2014, Our research has questioned the characteristics of the innovative ideas of project leaders in social enterprises. How can we diagnose these projects and their potential for social impact?*

Through partnerships with the organizations of the ESS, in particular the CRESS Pays de la Loire which proposes a portal of the accompaniment and the financing of the ESS, we could implement the ADIS tool and collect a sample of 227 project leaders during the period between 2017 and 2018. The tool in question offers them the opportunity to position themselves on six key points of social innovation; (1) the social needs to which the project responds; (2) the participatory process it proposes; (3) the link to the project's territory of implantation; (4) the economic model; (5) taking into account the environment; (6) the collective appropriation of value. These self-diagnostic aims to contribute to the improvement of the quality of the social mission of project promoters as well as their contributions to the creation an efficient and diffuse social innovation.

Thus we will analyse the database generated from ESSOR platform by crossing the stages of development of the project leaders, the possible support received (support and / or financial assistance) with the six points of attention of the social innovation developed in the ADIS tool. Therefore, in addition to qualitative research in social innovation, we have the opportunity to present the first results of a quantitative method with the strengths and weaknesses of project promoters of social enterprises that have used the tool.

Keywords. *Social entrepreneurs; social innovation; self-diagnostic; social impact; quantitative approach.*

Workshop A5

MOVING TOWARDS A NEW COOPERATIVE SYSTEM IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN ROMANIA

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Abstract. *The paper will analyse the activity of modern agricultural cooperatives, the factors influencing it and their impact on the agri-food producers, and assesses their capacity for association, in order to identify and promote the adequate policy and legislative measures that would result in the sustainable development of the rural environment. Romania is at the beginning of a new road in developing co-operation among farmers. This has remained the main, if not the only, means of organizing agricultural activities, especially among small and medium farmers. Due to the growing awareness of European and global co-operatives, there have been several initiatives to create new cooperatives in recent years. New improvements to the law on agricultural co-operation in 2018, attempt to create the premises for farmers selling at least 50% of the production through the cooperative, a fair distribution of the results of the cooperative according to the economic activity of each member; and stimulate co-operative capitalization and joint investment to capitalize on production and integrate it so that farmers receive a share of value added. The paper will look at the impact of the legislative measures and policies adopted by the authorities promoting cooperatives that have woken up the interest of many individuals and legal entities to set up cooperatives, and will evaluate the measure to which these policies have resulted in the development of serious, transparent, agricultural cooperatives. We will look at the economic results and social history, the ways in which resulting value added is distributed, the fairness of participation and distribution models used in relation to the economic activity of each member through the policies and criteria they promote.*

Keywords. *agricultural cooperatives, governance, strategic thinking, continue education and formations, Romania, European Union.*

Workshop A6

SSE AT THE RISK OF THE RENEWAL OF THE DEBATE ON ENTERPRISE?

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Abstract. *Cet article invite à la réflexion sur le lien entre la mise en œuvre de la responsabilité pour toutes les entreprises et l'identité de l'entreprise de l'ESS. En devenant un enjeu international majeur, la responsabilité sociétale des entreprises interroge la figure de « l'entreprise de l'ESS ». Si au niveau international, la norme ISO 26000, dès 2010, a énoncé les lignes directrices pour façonner des pratiques de responsabilité sociétale, les évolutions des cadres législatifs et l'émergence de nouveaux modèles en France et à l'échelle internationale bousculent l'appréhension de ce qu'est une entreprise via la notion de sa responsabilité. Ces dynamiques incitent alors à questionner l'identité de l'entreprise de l'ESS et sa reconnaissance en tant que promesse de responsabilité. On peut craindre, en effet, une dilution de l'entreprise d'ESS dans un concept plus large répondant mieux aux attentes de la société. On peut par ailleurs s'interroger sur la faible prise en compte du modèle de l'entreprise d'ESS dans les transformations en cours, alors qu'il pourrait être plus structurant. Mais la Loi Pacte peut aussi être, pour les entreprises de l'ESS, l'occasion de se régénérer en questionnant leurs pratiques, dans le prolongement du guide de l'amélioration des bonnes pratiques de l'ESS. Et on peut même espérer une meilleure reconnaissance de pratiques spécifiques que l'ESS expérimente depuis longtemps. Quelle est la place, le sens et l'avenir de l'entreprise de l'ESS dans ce contexte d'ébullition entrepreneuriale? Nous proposons dans cet article d'analyser la montée de la notion de responsabilité au regard des nouvelles attentes sociétales et de discuter la place du modèle de l'ESS dans ces recompositions.*

Keywords. *SSE; Corporate Social Responsibility; values; practices; cooperative.*

Workshop A1

ARE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES INCLUSIVE? A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE ARGUMENTS AND EVIDENCE

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Abstract. *Given the relevance of cooperatives in policy debates around agricultural sustainability and resilience, there is surprisingly little information on whether cooperatives are actually inclusive. Inclusive business is often hailed as a win-win scenario for the development of poor rural communities; however, its exact benefits for smallholders are not clear. Agricultural cooperatives have traditionally played an important role in rural development. By supporting the production activities of farmers and by strengthening their market position, cooperatives contribute to economic development in rural areas. However, do all farmers in a particular region or community benefit from the cooperative? Are the poorest farmers and marginalized groups of farmers (which can be widow-farmers or farmers from different ethnic groups) included in the membership of the cooperative? Even if all farmers in a region or community are members of the cooperative, does the cooperative equally include the interests of all different groups of farmers? Are all farmer groups equally participating in the internal governance of the cooperative? In other words, is the cooperative an inclusive business? The objective of this paper is to review the literature to obtain a better understanding of the inclusiveness of agricultural cooperatives. Three debates have been identified. The first debate deals with the distinction between a cooperative as a community oriented organisation and a cooperative as purely a member-oriented organisation. A community-oriented cooperative provides services to the whole community while a member-oriented cooperative provides benefits primarily to its members. The second debate refers to the trade-off between open and closed membership. This debate is also known as the discussion on equity versus efficiency. While open membership is one of the basic cooperative principles, there is a tendency for marketing cooperatives to become more closed. The third debate refers to the participation of members in the governance of the cooperative. Do all members have an equal opportunity to influence the decisions of the cooperative? While cooperative principles (usually laid down in cooperative law) prescribe that cooperatives apply a democratic decision-making process, with each member having one vote, in reality, effective participation in decision-making may be open only for a limited group of powerful members. In summary, these three debates deal with different forms of inclusion and exclusion. Based on an exploratory and critical literature review, we find that the*

inclusiveness of agricultural cooperatives remains a contested issue. While cooperatives are often claimed to be inclusive organisations, in reality they often do not include the poorest farmers. Initially, cooperatives may be established as rural community organisations, providing a broad range of services to the community at large. However, many cooperatives have evolved into rural businesses that focus mainly on economic activities in the interest of the members. This implies a redirection of attention from social, political and economic functions towards mainly economic activities. Because of this evolution, particularly in the framework of the increasing market competition that these cooperatives are facing, cooperatives are becoming more business-oriented, more market-oriented and more member-oriented. As market-orientation requires strategic focus and efficiency, cooperatives are likely to become more selective in admitting members. Efficiency consideration have become more important than solidarity values. The shift towards market and member orientation as opposed to community orientation will lead to the (further) exclusion of particular farmer groups, notably those that cannot comply with the high quality standards that markets increasingly demand.

Keywords. *Cooperatives; inclusiveness; business; rural development; poverty; participation; efficiency; equality*

Workshop A6

RETHINKING THE ECONOMY

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Abstract. *‘Moving towards a New Economic Systems’ should start with a critical reflection of the theories and paradigms behind the existing economic system. The dominating ‘neoliberal’ approaches in academic teaching give the impression that their theories and paradigms are the only possible ones, although they are predominantly based on dogmatic assumptions instead of empirical evidence. But, economic thinking in general was much more differentiated and pluralistic before the ‘neoliberals’ came into power, cutting off and pushing aside all other approaches. Therefore, going back to the roots and critically reflecting the historical development of economics might become a fruitful exercise. To achieve this the presentation will start with rethinking basic terms and definitions which seem to be taken for granted, although their meaning is often ambiguous, contradictious, misleading or even ‘polluted’ (the expression ‘polluted terms - ‘vergiftete Begriffe’ – was first introduced by Otto Ulrich, a German sociologist): One of the most popular misconceptions is that ‘the economy’ is about ‘making money’. Although ‘money’ plays an important role in the economy, its overall objective is – in accordance to traditional economic literature - usually described as ‘serving needs’. But if the ‘needs’ are the starting point of all economic activity, ‘the economy’ cannot be understood as an ‘end in itself’, but only as a ‘means’ to ‘serve these needs’ or in other words to achieve its overall objectives. This will be explained alongside a revised version of the so-called ‘sustainability-triangle’ which usually proposes a balance of social, environmental and ‘economic’ objectives. Besides introducing a third category of ‘cultural’ objectives, the revised model places the economy right in the centre ‘as a system of means’ to achieve social, environmental as well as cultural objectives. This reflection could lead to a clearer definition: the economy is about producing goods and services to serve the needs of people resp. the society and the environment. If we accept this definition, we are able to make clearer distinctions between different types of economy characterized by their overall objectives and/or their specific ‘mode of production’: ‘formal or ‘informal’. ‘for private profit’ or ‘for the common good’, ‘individually or collective’, ‘public obligation’ or ‘private commitment’, ‘co-operative’ or ‘competitive’ etc.*

In this context other key words should be examined like ‘market’, ‘profit’, ‘surplus’, ‘efficiency’, ‘effectiveness’, ‘co-operation’, ‘competition’, ‘costs’, ‘investment’ ... leading to a more appropriate glossary.

On the other hand: Although the terms seem to be rather new, the Social Solidarity Economy as well as Social Enterprises can look back on a history of more than 150 years, dating back to the early times of industrialization and the formation of modern social and

economic sciences in the 19th century. Looking back, we can identify a parallel development of alternatives in theory and practice, reacting and reflecting on the permanent crises and failures of the mainstream economy, but this part of our economic history is not very well researched or documented. To understand and reconstruct this alternative path of economic thinking could become a very powerful instrument for the further development of the Social Solidarity Economy.

Therefore, the second part the presentation will focus on the specific 'mode of production' of the Social Solidarity Economy: their values and principles together with their strategic orientation and practical tools, based on historic-empirical analysis of the above mentioned alternative economic movements, compared with contemporary developments. This will be done on the basis of various mapping projects carried out by Technologie-Netzwerk Berlin, the participation in the ongoing ICSEM-project of EMES and a recently finished project on 'Historische Entwicklung und Wirkungsanalyse sozialer Unternehmen in Deutschland', 2018.

Keywords. *New economic system; Social Solidarity Economy; terms and paradigms; mode of production.*

Workshop A1

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ROMANIA: OPPORTUNITIES AND A RESEARCH AGENDA

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Abstract. *Social entrepreneurship (SE) offers potential to deliver major social benefits in Romania. We argue it may play a particularly critical role in development of Romania's social fabric, following many decades of upheaval. We find that SE in Romania is developing strongly at both practical and theoretical levels. Nevertheless, as in all economies, there is still much to do and learn, particularly regarding how SE might alleviate and hopefully help eliminate the twin social problems of poverty and marginalisation in Romania. The article concludes with an agenda for future research on social entrepreneurship, focusing on SE processes, business models and government policies best able to promote SE in Romania, with implications for similar economies globally.*

Keywords. *social entrepreneurship, social changes, poverty, marginalisation, social inclusion.*

Workshop B7

RÔLE DE L'INNOVATION SOCIALE DANS LE DÉVELOPPEMENT SOCIOÉCONOMIQUE AU MAROC: PREMIÈRES CONSTATATIONS À PARTIR DE LA LITTÉRATURE, ET ETUDE DE CAS DE 4 ASSOCIATIONS SOCIALEMENT INNOVANTES

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Abstract. *L'innovation a depuis toujours été un concept réservé aux sciences et à la technologie. Pour Schumpeter, le père fondateur de l'innovation, celle-ci est un moyen au service de la performance économique en entreprise. Il considère également que toute innovation, même scientifique ou technologique, a un caractère social. Ce dernier s'est accentué au fil des décennies, car l'innovation était devenue aussi capable de prendre en charge des défis d'ordre social, humain et environnemental. Ce processus de « Socialisation » de l'innovation a donné naissance à l'Innovation Sociale à partir des années 1970 dans un environnement marqué par de nouvelles demandes sociales et des mutations économiques et politiques profondes. L'objectif de l'Innovation Sociale est de trouver de nouveaux moyens (biens, services, idées...) pour satisfaire des besoins sociaux délaissés par le marché et/ ou l'Etat au profit des individus et groupes défavorisés. Au Maroc, les choses ne sont pas différentes. Le pays souffre actuellement de sérieux problèmes sur tous les niveaux: inégalités sociales grandissantes, réduction progressive des efforts de l'Etat dans certains secteurs sociaux importants tels que l'éducation et la santé...ce qui ne l'a pas mis à l'abri de plusieurs revendications et mouvements citoyens. Si ces revendications ne sont pas prises en charge, elles peuvent déstabiliser le pays et mettre en péril sa cohésion sociale déjà objet d'une grande dégradation. De ce fait, il est question de faire appel à de nouveaux modèles alternatifs de développement territorial, et les asseoir sur des principes et pratiques de l'Innovation Sociale. Sur ce point, nous proposons dans le présent travail de chercher à savoir quel est le rôle que joue l'Innovation Sociale dans le développement socioéconomique au Maroc, et ce, à partir de l'exploration de la littérature existante, puis la réalisation de 4 études de cas d'associations reconnues de leur véritable apport en matière d'Innovation Sociale au Maroc.*

Keywords. *Innovation sociale, développement socioéconomique, Maroc, impact social, associations, entrepreneuriat social.*

SOLIDARITY ECONOMY AND A CASE STUDY FROM TURKEY: BOĞATEPE VILLAGE

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Abstract. *Solidarity economy leads us to think about alternative types of economy in which productive activities meets social needs rather than profitability of the capital. In other words, it can be seen as a utopia against the capitalism and this utopia shows that production and consumption relations could be arranged in different ways. Being based on mutual willingness, beside it enlarges the scope of economic relations, it also allows the contribution of the citizens. Since activities of solidarity are carried out in physical territories, they establish commercial relations in large scale which attributes permanent development of that territory. By providing goods and service production which is based on the contribution of men and women both, populations could participate in their own development. Thus, they can define for themselves the economic programmes that are best suited to their needs and the territories they occupy. Moreover, solidarity economy comprises public debate about the mode for economic regulation of a community. So, it builds local, national and international social networks based on consensus and cooperation. As a humanist and democratic economy, solidarity economy could renew our approach to sustainable development. The case study which focuses on the effects of solidaristic initiatives on Boğatepe village located in Northeast Turkey, uses interviews with local people to understand these development effects. The findings imply that solidaristic perspective has provided significant benefits to the community.*

Keywords. *Solidarity economy- ecomuseum, Boğatepe, rural development.*

Workshop D2

A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO INTERACTION BETWEEN SOCIAL ENTERPRISES AND UNIVERSITIES – FROM ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION TO STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT

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Abstract. *Social entrepreneurship training has in recent years come to be seen as a required activity, by HEIs in general, and Business Schools in particular, reflecting, among other things an identified need for enterprise training in particular for social economy organisations. Universities and other HEIs have been encouraged to think of wider engagement with social enterprises as an important part of their function, and the literature suggests universities themselves should be considered as social enterprises. Our paper examines the practice of this interaction in up to 12 UK universities, in order to highlight the ways in which they support the social economy, and to identify any barriers which prevent them going further in their support. We also explore the extent to which universities promote to internal and external stakeholders. Each university's approach to engagement with the social economy is evaluated in the context of the Social Bricolage frameworks. The model examines whether the initiatives are characterised by the traditional constructs of making do, refusal to enact (or be constraint by) limitations, and improvisation. The aim of this investigation is to categorise and conceptualise the university initiatives using an entrepreneurial opportunity recognition typology: traditional Bricoleurs, making do with the resources available to exploit opportunities identified at local level or, alternatively, having a social constructionist approach whereby, the universities address market failures and are aiming for scalable solutions. This latter approach is associated with a holistic approach to social value creation, pooling together resources (human and financial) through persuasion and active stakeholder participation. Field work is conducted with support from Social Enterprise UK, the trade body for the sector, which has an HE network from which participants are drawn. Interviews with key individuals from each HEI, combined with desk research into their offer, is used to develop a typology of interactions, the resource implications for undertaking them, and the impact they generate. Data triangulation (between desk and interview results) is used to evaluate whether university's engagement with the social sector is explicit and embedded in the main activities of the institution or, conversely, if the interaction with the social economy is insular, restricted to a particular course and department. Our findings inform the work of scholars investigating the support environment for the social economy, and also have practical implications as SEUK and other organisations can present interested (but not yet engaged) HEIs with a range of options and their potential benefits.*

Keywords. *Social enterprise; Social entrepreneurship; Enterprise education; Higher education.*

Workshop B3

**EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION PRACTICES
ACROSS ORGANIZATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DIVIDES:
THE CASE OF WORKER-OWNED MULTINATIONALS**

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Abstract. *Over the last two decades or so, an increasing range of organizations that are not simply capitalist firms driven by shareholder value, such as state-owned enterprises, firms controlled by sovereign wealth funds, family-owned businesses, and nonprofits, have been expanding beyond their traditional national boundaries. A prominent example is the case of worker cooperatives (WCs), which are usually portrayed as small locally-owned and democratically-managed firms, and regarded as the highest expression of participation from employees because they contribute both labour and capital. However, globalization pressures have compelled many WCs to turn into multinational companies (MNCs) to maintain their competitiveness. In the absence of statistics on the percentage of overall foreign direct investment that is accounted for by cooperatives, recent reports by the International Co-operative Alliance on the economic weight of the 300 largest co-ops in the world demonstrate that the international expansion of co-ops is a far from marginal phenomenon. In light of this, several scholars have called for an exploration of WC internationalization and of the possibilities of reproducing the cooperative model in subsidiaries. Accordingly, two research questions guide this study: (i) How do WCs conduct the multinationalization process and how does this shape HQ-subsidiary relationships? (ii) What tensions surround the transfer of the cooperative model to 2 CIRIEC 2019 foreign subsidiaries? To address these questions, we provide a qualitative study of the well-known Mondragon group, in which various cooperatives have pursued extensive international growth since the mid-1990s. Our research draws on secondary data dating from the early 1990s onwards (strategic plans and management plans, sustainability reports, statutes, and suchlike) and several in-depth interviews conducted both in the parent co-ops and in*

various foreign subsidiaries with a wide array of respondents (e.g., worker-members, salaried and temporary workers, managers, union representatives, and representatives of the Governing Council and the Social Council). In accounting for transfer of the cooperative model overseas, we focus on the core practices that distinguish WCs from conventional capitalist firms, that is to say, worker participation in ownership, profit sharing, and general management (i.e., worker involvement in decision making at the strategic management level). In addition, we also investigate other human resource (HR) practices inherent to WCs and more specifically to the Basque cooperative model, including job security, internal promotion, extended training, direct employee participation in workplace-level decision making, and pay equity.

We contribute to the literature in three directions. Firstly, while the scant previous research on multinational co-ops has generally adopted a paternalistic lens (e.g., Fleche and Ngai 2014), both overlooking the contradictions raised by internationalization and explaining extension of the cooperative model merely in institutionalist terms, our research provides a more detailed and critical picture that also draws attention to the role of power and interests within these organizations. Secondly, our analysis of co-op multinationalization addresses recent appeals in international business (IB) research to explore the internationalization of alternative organizations, contributing as well to ongoing debates on the challenges that market globalization entail for WCs to maintain their cooperative practices while remaining economically efficient. Lastly, by examining the transfer of HR practices within multinational co-ops, we contribute to broadening the horizons of international human resource management (IHRM) beyond the hitherto exclusive consideration of shareholder-owned MNCs. Drawing on insights market based, institutionalist, and political perspectives on practice transfer, our research uncovers distinctive patterns in the management of labor and diffusion of employment practices in multinational co-ops.

Keywords. *public goods, commons, coproduction, joint production, public action, paradigm, destructive creation, social economy organisations, public organisations.*

Workshop A4

**ORGANIZATIONAL TRAJECTORIES IN GROWING COOPERATIVES:
INSIGHTS FROM A LONGITUDINAL PROCESS STUDY OF THE
MONDRAGON ECO-SYSTEM**

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Abstract. *The last two decades have witnessed a resurgence of interest in the internal changes and organizational dynamics experienced by member-based organizations, that is, 'organizations that on principle rely on the equal status and democratic participation of their members to reach their goals'. Collectivist-democratic forms of organization, which include among others self-help groups, micro-credit groups, cooperatives, and social movement organizations, have proliferated over the last years, posing a growing alternative to bureaucratic forms. In this context, some recent studies have challenged the orthodox view of the Michels' iron law of oligarchy, who asserted that '[o]rganization implies the tendency to oligarchy' (Michels 1915: 26), both by revisiting the concept of oligarchy in the light of different democratic and oligarchic distributions of power across organizational forms, and by illustrating how various forms of democratically structured organizations can resist oligarchization. In particular, cooperatives have attracted prominent attention, with several authors bringing back longstanding debates on degeneration and regeneration. The analysis of cooperatives in a capitalist setting has been traditionally dominated by the 'degeneration thesis', which holds that cooperatives will have to adopt the same forms and priorities as capitalist firms if they are to survive in markets, and, as a result, they will gradually become dominated by an oligarchy. Thus, cooperatives are expected to follow a life cycle that concludes either with commercial CIRIEC 2019 failure or with their progressive degeneration and eventual transformation into capitalist firms. This perspective still shows signs of hegemony. Various studies suggest that growing economic requirements and managerialism trends associated with a*

competitive market economy and a neoliberal ideology have permeated many cooperatives and imposed unavoidable degeneration pressures. Meanwhile, other authors have focused on the processes and conditions that lead cooperatives to retain their egalitarian, democratic functioning over time and avoid degeneration, highlighting the ability of these organizations to balance the conflicting logics and aims between market embedded demands for organizational efficiency, on the one hand, and culturally embedded values for inclusive engagement and democracy, on the other. In addition, a smaller but growing line of research has highlighted the possibilities of cooperatives to regenerate, that is, to revive cooperative values and re-assemble democratically structured forms of decision making as a reaction to degeneration. These studies have illustrated how cooperatives can regenerate by mobilizing resources to trigger organizational change, such as a reinforcement of a culture of discussion and open criticism and the strengthening of active participation among the members. While this literature has provided essential contributions, we still lack a comprehensive understanding of the various degenerative and regenerative tendencies that take place within cooperatives and other member-based organizations. Indeed, as recently claimed by Diefenbach, '[h]ow, and especially why, some of these organizations work and are successful in keeping their character as democratic organizations over many years is somewhat underexplored and under-researched'. In this article, we provide an in-depth, longitudinal analysis that combines real-time and retrospective data on the Mondragon group, a set of industrial cooperatives that have struggled for decades to develop successfully in international markets while utilizing democratic methods. The relevance of this analysis is supported by the fact that growing globalization pressures have confronted many cooperatives with a 'grow-or-die' dichotomy: if they are to survive in increasingly globalized markets, they have to internationalize in pursuit of maintaining their competitiveness. While international growth is a prerequisite for many cooperatives to stay competitive in markets, on the other hand, this process might compromise their longheld values and institutionalized practices. Our analysis yields an intricate picture about the evolution of cooperatives under a 'grow-or-die' dichotomy. On the one hand, our findings reject the highly simplistic and deterministic view of the degeneration thesis by demonstrating that these cooperative can mobilize resources to revitalize cooperative values and practices. On the other, we found that regeneration might not take place in a consistent, sequential fashion as the previous literature suggests, but rather degenerative and regenerative tendencies can occur simultaneously and even lead to long-lasting, unresolvable situations.

Keywords. *Cooperatives; degeneration; governance; life cycle; Mondragon; regeneration.*

Workshop B1

**THE CHALLENGE OF COOPERATIVE MULTINATIONALISATION:
THE FRENCH 'UP GROUP' AND
THE MONDRAGON 'FAGOR EDERLAN GROUP'**

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Abstract. *This paper explores the cross-national transfer of cooperative employment practices in multinational worker cooperatives (WC), drawing on detailed case research of two historical and successful European cooperatives: the French 'Up group' and the Mondragon 'Fagor Ederlan Group'. Based on firms' documents and interviews with coop members and subsidiaries employees at different organizational levels, our research evidences the tensions that face WCs when they expand globally through the setting-up of capitalist subsidiaries. The findings evidence the great effort made by both cooperatives in the cross-national diffusion of work organization systems and certain HRM practices in behalf of employee efficiency. Diversely, the attempts made for the implementation of the core cooperative practices in the foreign subsidiaries have faced more difficulties, in opposition of what has been done in their domestic subsidiaries. We also find that the policies and actions developed by the multinational WCs to transfer cooperative employment practices are not only conditioned by institutional factors, as literature maintains, but mainly by politics and power relations.*

Keywords. *Worker cooperatives, internationalization, multinationals, strategy, Fagor Ederlan, Up Group.*

Workshop D5

ENCYCLICAL LAUDATO SI AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS; ARE THESE ALTERNATIVES, COMPLEMENTARY OR EXPRESSIONS CONTRARY TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE RELATIONSHIP GOAL? STRATEGIES OF RESPONSE FROM SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN COLOMBIA

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Abstract. *The paper aims to show how some solidarity organizations in Colombia define response strategies to the challenges of the relationship society - nature. The Encyclical Laudato Si and the sustainable development objectives offer alternatives of action to this relationship in order to address the ecological state of the world; the article discusses some disciplinary approaches to take care of our common home. The responsibility for the causes of a planet in crisis is in debate: who are those responsible? Laudato Si pleads for a collective responsibility based on a change of culture. A reply to the proposal of the Pope Francisco is related to considering the implementation of the encyclical from the management proposed by the social economy. The article presents the option followed by 2 organizations solidarity in Colombia settled in rural areas taken as case studies. The Encyclical is studied and discussed in their elements of management, which are compared with the particularity of social economy organizations. It is concluded that the social economy is prone to execute the Magna Carta. The article shows that the management of the social economy contributes to the objectives of sustainable development as one of the tools to carry out the sustainable development objectives.*

Keywords. *Social Economy; Cooperatives; Laudato Si Encyclical; Colombia; Rural.*

Workshop A2

LA ECONOMÍA SOCIAL Y SOLIDARIA (ESS) EN NUESTRA REGIÓN (MÉXICO, CENTROAMÉRICA Y EL CARIBE)

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Abstract. *En las sociedades desarrolladas, al parecer, existe una suerte de paso firme, organizado, sistematizado y esperanzador en la construcción de espacios de cooperación productiva, comercial y financiera de la ESS; sin embargo, hay otros territorios que no comparten esta suerte de desempeño; nuestras realidades, en nuestra región, nos remite a problemas propios del territorio, como la gobernanza, el uso y usufructo de nuestros recursos naturales y el contexto político en que se practica la ESS, y no solo a los problemas que nos relaciona o confronta con el mercado capitalista, común para todos nuestros países, desarrollados o no.*

La ESS en México, Centroamérica y el Caribe. Ante la marginación de nuestra región, la ESS se ha presentado como una oportunidad para enfrentarla. Algunos datos: del grupo etario entre los 18 y 23 años en México, solo el 33.2% acceden a cualquier tipo de educación, mientras el resto de los países de nuestra región están por debajo de este porcentaje, exceptuando Costa Rica, República Dominicana y Cuba; para el 2015 la tasa de desempleo en Centroamérica se ubicó en 10.2%; más del 50% de la población de cuatro países de la región, Honduras, Guatemala, Haití y México, están consideradas en situación de pobreza; mientras una decena de países están en un rango del 20 al 40% de su población. Por ello, nuestra región busca soluciones para salir de esta situación y la ESS se ha presentado como una alternativa viable. Existe en nuestra región una tradición precolombina de ESS; en México, entre los mayas y aztecas, esta era una forma institucional de producción y distribución, como lo fue el tequio y la gozona (Gwzon); o como en Costa Rica, con los Borucas y su "Mano Vuelta"; o en Guatemala entre los Quichés y Queckchíes y su Tabjic Sac Comnil, y así podríamos seguir acumulando experiencias de la relación humanista de la economía de los pueblos originarios con el trabajo y la naturaleza. El punto es que no tenemos que ir muy lejos para encontrar una plataforma de construcción para la moderna ESS en nuestra región. Consideramos necesario, sin embargo, hacer algunas precisiones al respecto. En primer lugar, si bien las expresiones de la ESS tienen sustento ancestral, éstas han sido golpeadas desde la instauración de La Colonia Española y, con el neoliberalismo, se les ha intentado desaparecer; o bien, se les deja que mueran por inanición. Este tipo de expresiones de la ESS se ubican, fundamentalmente, en las zonas rurales, que son amplios territorios de nuestra región y que, al ser olvidadas por los policymakers del neoliberalismo, se ubican en eslabones inconexos de las cadenas de valor de variados productos agrícolas, con pocas posibilidades de financiamiento para generarles valor agregado y canales de comercialización. Pero, más importante aún, es que esas formas de producción son expresiones, también, de formas de solidaridad en la convivencia social-

comunal, que tienen que ver con el medio ambiente y la convivencia pacífica entre sus miembros, hoy más que nunca requerida para la reconstrucción del tejido social que ha sido devastado por la delincuencia y la corrupción gubernamental. El problema del mercado, así, es muy importante en este caso, pero no más que la recuperación del territorio. Hoy nuestra región es un territorio convulsionado por la pobreza, la inseguridad, la injusticia y el despojo de todo tipo; si bien, en sus zonas urbanas se aspira un ambiente de inseguridad, las áreas rurales suelen ser peligrosamente inaccesibles y los habitantes de dichos espacios viven en una cotidiana zozobra. Por ello, plantearse cualquier alternativa de desarrollo en esta región pasa por discutir los problemas de la gobernanza, la democracia y los poderes fácticos, nacionales e internacionales, que son actores participantes en el territorio.

En segundo lugar, desde inicios del siglo XIX surgieron otras formas de organización de la ESS, como el cooperativismo, que se ha tornado en la expresión más representativa de la ESS. Su surgimiento puede situarse, al menos en México, desde principios del siglo XIX; A finales del siglo XIX, también se instauró en Costa Rica y Honduras. Esta tendencia de desarrollo del cooperativismo evolucionará y se fortalecerá con las corrientes socialistas y asociacionistas de los inmigrantes europeos en ese período. Desde el siglo XX a la fecha este proceso se ha visto promovido e influenciado por la iglesia católica, los programas internacionales de los EUA, por organismos internacionales, como la OIT, por organizaciones sindicales, como la AIC, por los diferentes gobiernos y, en las últimas décadas, por organizaciones revolucionarias. Lo que implica que “cooperativismo” se convierta en un término polisémico en nuestra región. En la actualidad ya se cuenta con bases jurídicas suficientes para su reconocimiento institucional en los países de nuestra región, aunque no en todos y falta todavía mucho por precisar. En tercer lugar, pero no menos importante, es la necesidad de consolidar un paradigma científico de la ESS que sea útil para la toma de decisiones en acciones fundamentadas. Es necesario tener una cierta expectativa respecto al mercado. Estamos, como dijera Schumpeter (1984), en la etapa preanalítica de construcción de conceptos. Consideraciones. Retomando a estudiosos del tema, consideramos que es necesario: a) Profundizar y focalizar el estudio de la ESS; b) Diseñar, construir y dar seguimiento a los marcos de transición de la actual economía neoliberal hacia ESS; c) Vincular los principios de “comercio justo” a la ESS; d) Evidenciar el trato desigual en el comercio internacional entre países ricos y pobres; e) Construir una visión latinoamericana de la ESS; f) Participar en las instancias de gobierno nacionales referidas a la ESS. En resumen. Existen las condiciones, en nuestra región, para la confluencia de actores estratégicos de la academia y las organizaciones de la ESS en la promoción de la otra Economía.

Keywords. *Economía Solidaria; Territorio; Latinoamérica.*

Workshop E5

A NEW GENERATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES FOSTERING SOCIAL ECONOMY IN EUROPE. THE CASE OF SPAIN

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Abstract. *In the recent years, several institutions of the European Union have claimed for public policies to boost the Social Economy at the European, national and regional levels. Among them are Social Economy Intergroup's in its public hearing Towards a European Action Plan for the social economy took place the 28th September 2016 in Brussels, at the European Parliament, the Group of Experts on Social Entrepreneurship with its last report (2016) Social enterprises and the social economy going forward, the reports of SOCENT on the 'maps' of social enterprises and their eco-systems in Europe, the report of the OECD/European Union about the Policy brief on social entrepreneurship. Finally, the European Council approved the conclusions on 7 December 2015 about The promotion of the social economy as a key driver of economic and social development in Europe. Last but not least, the European Economic and Social Committee have approved several opinions to enhance the Social Economy. All these developments reflect that Social economy is finding its place as constituent part and pillar of the European Social model, and as a cornerstone of a sustainable socio-economic development. In this context, but just in the middle of the economic downturn, a major study carried and published by CIRIEC in 2013 was "The emergence of the social economy in public policies. An international perspective": it includes chapters on the development at the EU level and national and regional levels. Explicit policies promoting the social economy, understood as a third large institutional sector, emerged during the eighties in pioneer countries such as France and Spain and have spread throughout the last decade to other European and American countries. The interest governments devoted to social economy seems to have increased in the context of the crisis, given the need to bring about new policies aimed at tackling the crisis (reduction of unemployment, new services to provide, ...) and implementing a new model of sustainable and sustained development. Numerous initiatives emerged also from the civil society (with citizens now actively taking their role as true actor, active consumer or prosumer, involved/participative beneficiary, ...) or were proposed by national or regional governments or various supra national institutions like "start up and scale-up initiatives", "social business initiative", "global Social Economy forum", "new economies and social innovation", day(s) of social economy enterprises, week or month of Social Economy, etc. These favourable initiatives and movements together with the emergence of new financial instruments, fiscal incentives, new tools (incubators, labels, ...) new concepts and new words (social entrepreneurship, collaborative or circular economies,...) have given birth to positive contexts, to auspicious ecosystems and have contributed to a better understanding and a larger adhesion to this social economy sector by the society.*

This paper is based on the recent study carried for the European Economic and Social Committee on best practices in public policies regarding the European social economy sector in Europe and on a specific study for Spain. Public policies built up in recent years to enhance the social economy sector have been analysed at both at the EU and the

national levels. The theoretical framework of Chaves and Demoustier (2013) is used to analyse policies.

Public policies are conceived in their largest and widest sense: giving an economic place to social economy in a space between states and market/for profit businesses, enhancing the weight and scope of the social economy in each EU Member country, favouring social economy enterprises/organisations, providing opportunities for increased employment in this sector.

The research focused on the policies deployed by governments, at the European level and at the national level towards the social economy in the period 2010-16. The environment and the 'eco-system' of the social economy is a major factor that can facilitate the development of the social economy entities or that can be an external barrier to them. Public specific funds at European, national and local level, new specific regulations and institutional labels for social economy 'families', main legislation support and/or barriers, changing interrelationships between the social economy, its eco-system(s) and the public sector, large regional, national or European Plans devoted to foster the social economy, institutionalisation of statistics of the social economy are some of the main topics analysed. In Spain also, a new generation of public policies has been deployed in the last 3 years from the national, regional and local governments.

Keywords. *Cooperatives, social economy, government policies, ecosystems, budget.*

Workshop C3

COMMUNITY AGENCY, NEEDS MAPPING AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMICS IN RESOURCE DEPLETED COMMUNITIES

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Abstract. *Against the backdrop of shrinking budgets for most social welfare departments in most of sub-Saharan Africa, there is a shortfall of essential services. Within the ambit of village associations, community-driven needs mapping is heralded as an alternative pathway. Anchored on the conceptual framing of social theory, social capital and social economy; this qualitative case study, argues that solidarity initiatives and capability focused outcomes deliver social development, and other welfare projects for most disadvantaged communities of North West, Cameroon. Findings point to peripheral state involvement in calibrating a development agenda, constraining members to utilize village associations, the repository of indigenous assets, and other relational networks, njangis, quarter development unions, cooperatives and diaspora networks. These overlapping solidarity networks enable members to mobilize hard earned financial resources; largely ploughed back into community development ventures. A key outcome of these forms of solidarity remains direct capitalisation - personal income catering not only for members' livelihoods, most of all, building a reservoir and asset base, impacting on livelihoods and community development. Policy formulation and design is yet to calibrate these mechanisms of ground-up, village centric development. Galvanising these solidarity assets, deployed for progressive social and economic change require meaningful co-production of stakeholder engagement strategies, and revamped state-community relations. Embedding these policies in rural development planning would enable a sustainable solidarity economics, nurtured through community assets-base, building on collective agency, autonomy and resilience.*

Keywords. *Agency; community; cultural assets; needs mapping; relational networks; solidarity; village associations.*

Workshop D2

LA GRANDE ENTREPRISE DANS LES COMMUNS SOCIAUX: L'EXEMPLE DE LA COOPÉRATIVE AGRICOLE CARREFOUR VĂRĂȘTI EN ROUMANIE

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Abstract. Notre article s'inscrit dans le vaste courant de recherches sur les communs qui, en France, a connu un accélérateur suite notamment au prix Nobel d'économie reçu par Elinor Ostrom en 2009 pour ses travaux sur les communs. Plus précisément, notre recherche appartient aux travaux qui abordent les communs sous l'angle de l'économie sociale et solidaire. Cette dernière appellation, née en France au début du XXI^e siècle, recouvre des réalités sociales qui incluent les acteurs historiques de l'économie non lucrative (les associations, les mutuelles, les coopératives, les fondations) mais aussi les dépassent de deux manières. En effet, depuis la loi sur l'économie sociale et solidaire de juillet 2014, sa définition étend celle-ci aux entreprises qui n'ont pas ces statuts historiques mais qui poursuivent en plus du profit un but social, en ayant une gouvernance démocratique ou participative et en se contraignant à une lucrativité limitée. Cette loi a aussi élargi la définition de l'ESS au-delà d'un seul mode d'entreprendre particulier pour l'apparenter à un mode de développement économique. Cette dernière extension nous intéresse dans la mesure où elle ouvre, pour l'économie sociale et solidaire, la possibilité de porter une autre économie fondée sur un développement local des territoires à la fois durable et solidaire. Afin de donner une perspective théorique à cette hypothèse de recherche, nous avons commencé à développer le modèle des communs sociaux.

Dans la présente recherche, nous abordons une dimension souvent absente des communs qui est celle de la grande entreprise. En effet, les communs sont, à la suite d'Ostrom (1990), présentés comme un mode d'allocation des ressources différent de celui du marché, d'une part, et de celui de l'Etat, d'autre part. Ne reposant sur les mécanismes ni du marché ni de l'Etat, les communs sont associés à l'auto-gouvernement d'une communauté qui organise via un système de règles et de droits la durabilité de la ressource pour ses membres. Si la grande entreprise est l'acteur roi des marchés mondialisés, si elle peut être un acteur lié à l'Etat à travers des délégations publiques ou des marchés publics, elle est jusqu'ici beaucoup plus rarement présente dans les communs. Mieux, les communs se conçoivent bien souvent comme une alternative à la grande entreprise et à ses marchés mondialisés. Aussi, notre recherche en s'intéressant à un exemple de commun dans lequel la grande entreprise joue un rôle essentiel, soulève une sorte de paradoxe pour les communs. Après avoir rappelé, dans une première partie, le modèle des communs sociaux, nous aborderons dans une deuxième partie un exemple de commun social dans lequel la grande entreprise Carrefour joue un rôle structurant. Nous montrerons ainsi en quoi la coopérative agricole

Carrefour Vărăști en Roumanie constitue un commun autour de la ressource alimentaire et le rôle qu'y joue cette grande entreprise. Enfin, dans une troisième partie, nous expliciterons la caractéristique particulière que la participation d'une grande entreprise donne aux communs sociaux. Cette caractéristique renvoie au translocalisme des communs de territoire. Ainsi, via la grande entreprise Carrefour, la communauté des acteurs de Vărăști autour de la coopérative, est en lien avec des échelles extra-locales: celle des consommateurs des magasins Carrefour de Bucarest ainsi que d'autres régions de Roumanie; mais aussi celle de la RSE de Carrefour qui, du fait de sa dimension multinationale, la projette sur un espace mondial. Ici, nous retrouverons le paradoxe du rôle de la grande entreprise dans un commun sur lequel nous conclurons.

Keywords. *Communs; coopérative agricole; translocalisme; Roumanie.*

Workshop E4

SHARED-SERVICES COOPERATIVES: STRENGTHENING LOCAL ECONOMIES THROUGH COLLABORATION

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Abstract. *Shared services cooperatives are a form of interorganizational networks. While it is widely used as a form of organizational collaboration, documented of them is limited in the literature on cooperatives. Between 2014 and 2018, we engaged in research to document the use of this form of cooperative in the American economy. Our research found that the shared services cooperative model is present in all areas of the American organizational landscape. Shared services cooperatives may be for profit or nonprofit organizations. They operate in governmental and parastatal sectors, financial services, business and health care.*

*We examined shared services cooperatives across sectors utilizing in-depth interviews and review of corporate information. The result is a cross case comparative analysis of shared services cooperatives. All the selected cases are structured as cooperatives with a democratic governance structure. The analysis of the cases utilized a social ecology framework adapted and elaborated with the logic model used in impact assessment. The complete presentation of this research is in a forthcoming book, *Shared Services: A Qualitative Analysis*. Here we present an overview of the theoretical framework, the cross case comparison and the research conclusions*

Keywords. *Shared Services, reliability, cooperative empowerment, administrative flexibility, networking, sharing economy, economic sustainability.*

Workshop C4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF MIGRANTS' ENTERPRISES IN ROME (SECMER). THE CASE OF PERUVIAN

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Abstract. *The paper issues a part of a wider research – held by the no profit cooperative company éCO in the context of the academic programme STRONG of the Pontifical University Angelicum – that aims to implement a socio-economic analysis of migrants' enterprises in the city of Rome and to identify the contributions to the common wellbeing both of migrants' communities and local population. The research is original as it targets to compare migrants' and social enterprises, as well as to define migrants' enterprises on the basis of type of impact they produce on local and migrant communities.*

Firstly, the paper presents the main characteristics of the phenomenon of migrants' enterprises growth in Italy, that compensated the contraction of Italian enterprises during the crisis, and the possible interaction with migration policies, that tend to be more restrictive and selective. Then a critical review of literature on the development of migrant entrepreneurship precedes a focus on the theory of immigrant capital. Following this approach, immigrant entrepreneurs act as "boundary spanners in multiple networks", taking advantage of the immigrant status thanks to their economic, human, cultural and social capital. The empirical part of the research is based on an original methodology that developed, on the basis of the definition of social enterprises proposed by EMES, criteria for evaluation of social contribution of enterprises in the wellbeing of communities. The on

field research was conducted in three steps: identification and mapping of migrants' enterprises in Rome, brief surveys with the help of the questionnaire of identified enterprises and longer interviews with enterprises selected per every national group with the purpose to create a case study. Finally, the results of on field research on small- and medium-sized enterprises founded or run by Peruvian and Ecuadorian migrants in Rome are discussed. Migrants' enterprises are classified by a multivariate cluster analysis according to their business strategy and their social "placement" with respect to the migrant and the local communities. Two successful models of migrant business stand out from a majority of traditional, low skilled and stagnant activities: 1. diversified enterprises, oriented to the local market and held by a second generation of high skilled adult migrants, that may have an outward social impact on the hosting community; 2. successful traditional ethnic enterprises run by younger motivated entrepreneurs, that may have an inward social impact on the migrant community. In more general terms, the research intends to contribute to academic discussions regarding social enterprises, their various forms and measurement of its social impact on the wellbeing. Thus, the results will be helpful for designing policies to promote social impact of migrants' enterprises.

Keywords. Migration; Migrant Enterprises; Self-employment; Social Enterprises; Social Impact.

Workshop E7

HOW SOCIAL ENTERPRISES CONTRIBUTE TO ALTERNATIVE FOOD SYSTEMS

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Abstract. *What does it mean for a social economy enterprise to take food into account? The paper contributes to this branch of studies with the aim of understanding how social enterprises are able to generate alternative food systems to promote food sovereignty and sustainability. In order to achieve these knowledge objectives, the paper is organized as follows.*

Firstly, a review of the relevant literature is presented, with the aim of showing an overview of the relationship between social economy enterprises and sustainable development with a specific focus on sustainable food. Following this, after a description of the methodology employed, the experiences of a number of social enterprises of food sector among Europe that have implemented innovative projects involving sustainability and counteracting the desertification of rural areas, women's employment, migrant integration, decent job conditions and work integration. This leads to a discussion of the results, the interpretation of the new roles of social enterprises, and the identification of the main implications in fostering the transition towards sustainable food systems and to implement the concept of food sovereignty. Social enterprise experiences in the sustainable food chain are spreading in various regions of Europe and include a wide range of initiatives. What do the good practices we have researched tell us about social enterprises and sustainable food systems in Europe? The answers tell about community, participatory, integrated, local, resilient and co-operative approaches.

Keywords. *Social economy; social enterprise; sustainable food; cooperation; social Innovation; sustainable development; resilience; circular economy; food sovereignty; rural Development.*

Workshop C2

MOUNTAIN RURAL COMMONS IN ITALY: A PARTICIPATION DILEMMA IN A CHANGING SOCIETY

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Abstract. *The Italian mountain territory is currently confronted with socio-demographic antithetical trends: on the one hand the increase in population density of the bottom of the valleys, in particular along the main communication axes, and on the other hand the depopulation and abandonment of the high lands and the most remote. In recent years, these trends have been accompanied by the phenomenon of the "new mountaineers", people who decide to settle in the high lands from the cities, in search of different opportunities for life and work. In mountain areas with a high anthropogenic density, competitive conflicts arise over the use of common natural resources (soil, water, forests, etc.). On the contrary, in depopulated areas resources can suffer a loss of value (economic, social and cultural), due to lack of preservation and consequent degradation. Consequently, they become increasingly exposed to risks linked to hydrogeological instability (emphasized by the impact of climate change on the environment), and vulnerable to private appropriation processes that decrease their public meaning and social potential. Moreover, the phenomenon of "new mountain dwellers" highlights how access to local resources can be difficult for newly settled people, in the face of management rules and customs that often tend to preserve the status quo. Rural common goods in mountain areas suffer the consequences of these trends, as common pool resources that include natural and human constructed resources in which exclusion of beneficiaries through physical and institutional means is especially costly, and exploitation by one user reduces resource availability for others. In mountain contexts, common goods are different from other types (such as urban ones) because of their history on their constitution and passing on over time, which are linked, to mountain autonomies and patriarchal transfer of rights. Moreover, the morphological specificities as well as changing resource dependency attitudes and production practices in the mountain territories strongly influence the level of intensity in use of such rural mountain common pool resources. Some examples are the dismissal of the practice and rituals of wood making for wood heating, attitude change from hunting for survival to sport and leisure, mountain pasturing from a necessity to a touristic attractiveness. The physical-geographical characteristics of the territories also contribute to determine, on the one hand, the over-exploitation of some resources (watercourses for hydroelectric power, slopes for skiing, etc.) and, on the other*

hand, their abandonment (isolated pastures and mountain huts, forests far from paved, drivable roads, etc.).

We start from the hypothesis that the management of common goods should take in consideration the changing social composition and climatic conditions, in the perspective to preserve and valorise them in the long term. Some social innovations in terms of reconfiguring networks, social practices and governance processes should be enhanced (ref.). For example, the transition from a male-exclusive, traditional common good management to a more universalistic and participative one. Similarly, we also hypothesize that rural mountain commons should be managed under sustainability criteria: environmental protection, no further soil-exploitation for infrastructures, shared revenues for the community, educational and ethic goals, CO2 footprint calculation. Such criteria concur to preserve them, valorise it and make it resilient towards new demographic and climate trends. The research tries to reply to following research questions. Considering relevant mountain specific demographic trends such as the arrival of newcomers (highlanders, migrants), low fertility, aging communities, depopulation and overpopulation of some areas and at the same time considering that commons are open access but rival goods; who has the right to participate at negotiations and decisions over the different types of use? How should participation be redesigned to be more representative of changing mountain communities? How will demographic trends affect the preservation of common goods? Will the heritage (of knowledge, practices) be lost or reconfigured? Will common goods be positively or negatively affected? Should management of rural mountain commons be based on sustainability criteria, over other types of criteria (mere profitability) in order to enhance long term preservation and valorisation of such resources?

Keywords. *Newcomers, negotiations, social innovation, resilience*

Workshop C5

THE ROAD TOWARDS A SOCIAL CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN ROMANIA

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Abstract. A European social economy is very important both in social and economic terms and it equals about 6.3% of the working population of the European Union (EU). A Romanian social economy, similar to other recent EU member states, measures less than 2% of the total employment. For a long time, the concepts of social economy and social enterprise were not defined in legal or policy terms leading to confusion among Romania’s general population and making it difficult to be measured. The recent adoption of the Law of Social Economy (2015) and Methodological Norms for applying the Law of the Social Economy (2016) established the legal framework of social economy and the methodology to be recognized as a social enterprise or social enterprise for insertion.

The social circular economy combines circular and social concepts to deliver benefits for people, the planet and for profit. It allows a fully systemic view by drawing on the environmental principles of circular economy and the societal vision of social enterprise, both of which are underpinned by a pursuit for economic prosperity. The method used in this research is a survey, covering all age periods and almost equal urban-rural representation. This survey provides some conclusions, as organizations in Romania begin to give more attention to the aspects of circularity. This can be observed in the phases they

take in order to support their development, with a focus on minimizing social, economic and environment problems.

The present research is focused on the identification of the main needs of social organizations and on the consolidation of circular economy principles in the sector of social enterprises and/or the interest to contribute to removing the obstacles which prevent the transition towards a circular economy of the social enterprises, as well as the evaluation of understanding circular economy practices by the social enterprises in Romania. Through application of the circular economy concept, the organizations bring benefits both to the members of the community, as to the company itself. Circularity of companies is a key element to progress which involves the social, the economic and the environmental dimensions, to better solve local, national and global problems. An activity within the limits of the 17 principles of sustainable development supposes maximum implication towards the diminishing ecological footprint, both regarding the extraction of raw materials, as making clean and sustainable energy and also remanufacturing the products for enlarging their life cycles and diminishing waste. This concept has implications in the long term, facilitating the transition towards a friendlier approach regarding the reintegration of vulnerable groups in the circular system, thus environment protection and economic benefits would show a more prosperous facet.

The social circular economy unites the circular economy and social enterprise concepts to deliver benefits for people, planet and profit. It allows a fully systemic view by drawing on the environmental principles of the circular economy and the societal vision of social enterprise, both of which are underpinned by a pursuit for economic prosperity. It thus aligns well with enhancing wellbeing for people and planet and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. To articulate why social circular economy is needed, it is best to highlight the potential shortfalls, from a whole systems perspective, that the circular economy and social enterprise concepts can present when pursued in isolation. It can be concluded that the system redesign using the purely circular economy approach comes to a different solution due to different constraints when compared to the social circular economy. The latter allows a slight decrease in profitability to seed social progress for a truly whole system optimization. The social enterprise better meets its internal objectives by harming the planet more.

Social circular economy would instead use Cradle to Cradle concepts to formulate products, likely with higher initial investment costs. However, it ensures a sound ecological supply chain and the product would enrich rather than contaminate the environment.

Keywords. *social economy, circular economy, cost-effectiveness, survey, environment.*

Workshop B7

JOB CREATION IN COOPERATIVES AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

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Abstract. *In a climate of economic recovery in the European countries, labour markets are gradually improving. Nevertheless, they still have to cope with high unemployment levels. There is some evidence that cooperatives and social enterprises, due to their specific characteristics, are better at retaining or creating jobs. Eurofound conducted in 2018 the study “Cooperatives and social enterprises: Work and employment in selected countries” (Eurofound, forthcoming) aiming at exploring European cooperatives and social enterprises’ contribution to job creation and retention, the characteristics of jobs retained or created, their working conditions and employment relations. Findings of the study in five Member States (Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the UK) suggest that cooperatives and social enterprises have performed well since the global financial crisis in terms of employment retention and creation. Workers in the case studies reported high levels of job quality. National support measures tend to focus on access to finance, start-up support and general business advice. There are a number of country-specific factors that hampered the development of cooperatives. Overall, cooperatives and social enterprises show a capacity for job retention and creation and deliver good jobs sharing risks and rewards and with a long-term focus*

Keywords. *employment, quality of jobs, pay, voice and representation, working time and worklife balance, career, skills, social inclusion, social innovation, management, support measures, public funding.*

Workshop D5

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN BANKING INDUSTRY: WHAT PLACE FOR EXTRA-FINANCIAL RATINGS?

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Abstract. *The 2030 Agenda is based on a universal program for sustainable development adopted by the 193 UN Member States. It aims to alleviate poverty and inequalities by ensuring an ecological and solidarity transition by 2030. Financial inclusion is a key element of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and accounts for eight points over seventeen. The European Central Bank defines financial inclusion as the access, for all individuals and businesses alike, to a wide range of financial products, such as savings, accounts, payments, insurance, mortgages, and loans. Microfinance is part of the notion of financial inclusion.*

Indeed, in its various forms (microcredit, micro-savings, microinsurance...), microfinance is generally considered a factor to improve living conditions, reduce vulnerability and promote social and economic emancipation. In Europe, microfinance also plays an important role as the dominant financial sector is often reluctant to provide services to individuals and microenterprises that are considered overly risky. In addition to financial inclusion, microfinance thus represents a major strategic tool for policy makers. In parallel we can observe the emergence of crowdsourcing, consisting in outsourcing an activity towards the crowd, through crowdfunding platforms. Crowdfunding appears as a useful way to finance SMEs and start-ups. Within a few days, substantial amounts can be raised thanks to collective mobilization, which is not possible through the conventional banking system. Despite its exponential growth, this phenomenon has shown limits recently due to information asymmetries: moral hazard and adverse selection that in turn entail credit risk and defaults.

In this context, we question the role of conventional banks in financing growth in a qualitative way: could/should financial institutions promote responsible behaviour by taking into account environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria for each funding? Indeed, we observe that bank advisors know the extent of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for each customer's company, and are able to identify best practices through ESG criteria. So besides economic performance, banks can provide information related to the level of social and environmental commitment of each company. However, such information is currently provided just for very large companies, while the major part of customers is composed of medium, small and very small enterprises. In this article, we study financial data related to 199 companies whose turnover is ranging between 15 and 250 million euros. The first result is that a (ordinal) classification is possible on the basis of

clear and exhaustive criteria. This ranking, combined with a sectoral benchmark, provides useful information as regards CSR and enables the implementation of preventive filters with pivotal thresholds for extra-financial risks. Despite solvency analysis, the banking industry is thus in a position to provide more advice to business borrowers, regarding for instance the long term sustainability of investments. In that sense, it could help reduce the Tragedy of horizons highlighted by Carney (2015), and at the same time it could favour sustainable and inclusive growth ecosystems. In 2017, the Banque de France integrated CSR into its listing process for large companies, illustrating the importance of extra-financial criteria for growth and development. The paper is organized as follows: first, we establish a literature review related both to ESG criteria in the industry and to measurement methodology for CSR performance. Then, stylized facts on French and Romania highlight the relative weight of traditional banking and nonconventional finance in each country (including microfinance, crowdfunding and pure players). Third, we establish an extra-financial ranking of firms through five criteria with respect to sectorial benchmarks: strategy and communication, governance and compliance, marketing and supply, social and societal policy, and environmental impact. Finally, we discuss methodological limits and benefits of this ranking, especially regarding credit policies, customer relationship and links between confidence and financial inclusion, but also between CSR criteria and bank's ability to meet the 2030 Agenda. As indicated by Wagner (2005), it is important to accommodate short term funding and medium and long-term benefits of CSR.

Keywords. *Corporate social responsibility, banking industry, meta-analysis, events, nonfinancial rating, environmental sustainability.*

Workshop E6

LAS COOPERATIVAS DE TRABAJO ASOCIADO ANTE UNA NUEVA ENCRUCIJADA: EL FUTURO DEL EMPLEO Y EL TRABAJO DECENTE

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Abstract. *Nous proposons de présenter l'expérience de MCE Conseils en soutien technique et stratégique à la conversion d'entreprises privées en coopératives de travail. MCE Conseils a été créé en 1987 par la Confédération des syndicats nationaux (CSN) dans une perspective d'accroître la capacité à avoir un impact sur des réalités économiques provoquant la perte d'emplois pour les membres de la Confédération et l'économie québécoise en général. Au fil des années, MCE Conseils s'est construit une riche expertise dans le financement et la gestion des entreprises d'économie sociale. MCE Conseils possède une expérience diversifiée dans son champ d'activité. Il regroupe des consultants professionnels en économie, finance, comptabilité, marketing, gestion et formation. Par nos analyses stratégiques, la rédaction de plan d'affaires et l'appui au démarrage d'entreprises, nous avons contribué de façon soutenue et directement observable à la création d'une quarantaine de coopératives combinant 1 500 emplois. Ces coopératives ont un taux de survie après dix ans de 85%.*

Une des principales leçons de notre expérience est le besoin intense d'un soutien multidisciplinaire dans la conversion des entreprises. Ces conversions sont des projets qui soutiennent une finalité sociale, assurant un emploi aux membres des coopératives. Mais ce sont aussi des expériences de gestion et de finance et aussi des expériences culturelles de transmissions de valeurs.

Keywords. *workers cooperative; success factor; technical support; strategy.*

Workshop D5

THE INTEREST IN CREATING A NEW LEGAL CONCEPT: LIMITED LUCRATIVITY

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Abstract. *Creating this new legal concept of limited lucrativity in European law would make it possible to remedy the lack of equal opportunities for SSE actors vis-à-vis profit-making entities, linked to the absence of a legal framework and positive political recognition of the internal values of social economy actors, in particular their different approach to the distribution of profits. This notion would contribute to the emancipation of a new economic system, as called for by the 7th International Research Conference on Social Economy.*

Keywords. *Social economy; limited lucrativity; non-profit entities; for-profit companies; European legal framework; competition law; freedom of establishment; taxation rules political recognition.*

Workshop A1

**BUILDING ECOSYSTEMS FOR SOLIDARITY ECONOMY:
SYNERGIES BETWEEN POLITICALLY ORIENTED CONSUMERISM AND
MOBILIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP IN AN ALTERNATIVE
MARKETSPACE IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL**

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Abstract. *How can market-based, politically oriented consumerist actions contribute to the creation and management of ecosystems for Solidarity Economy? Based on the case study analysis of Esperança/Coesperança, a solidarity economy network in the central region of Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost state of Brazil, this paper argues that alternative marketspaces can promote ecosystems for Solidarity Economy by promoting what Escoffier (2018) calls “mobilizational citizenship”. Esperança/Coesperança became a template and source of best practices for the development of a national level program of public support to Solidarity Economy-based commercialization, with the purpose of poverty reduction and social inclusion, between 2004 and 2014. The analysis is based on three periods of fieldwork, carried out between July 2008-July 2019, January 2012 and September-November 2016.*

Keywords. *Solidarity economy; economic ecosystems; politically oriented consumerism; mobilizational citizenship; alternative marketspaces; public space.*

Workshop B5

TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEDICAL INSURANCE COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH KOREA: THE BLUE CROSS MEDICAL INSURANCE COOPERATIVE AND ITS PIONEERING LEADER JANG GI RYO

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Abstract. *How can a small and humble cooperative introduce a social innovation in the field of the national medical welfare? The story of a medical insurance coop in South Korea shows that a cooperative could contribute to the development of the national comprehensive welfare in the field of medical insurance. This story eloquently shows the possibility of coops and social enterprises for the development of inclusive and solidarity social economy*

Although Korea's welfare system in general is not well developed compared to those of other advanced countries, the welfare in the medical area is well developed. Today, almost all citizens in Korea are covered by affordable health insurance, and most diseases can be treated at low cost. For the successful development of Korea's medical welfare, it was the Blue Cross Medical Insurance Coop which played the most important role. As observed in the most cases of the successful cooperatives, its founding leader, Jang Gi Ryo, played the very essential role for the establishment and development of the cooperative (Kim,2006). In this paper, the authors will analyse the role of this pioneering founding leader for the innovative organization of the Blue Cross Medical Insurance Coop. In contrast to the traditional concept of leadership such as transactional leadership, transformational leadership refers to the qualities of a leader who interacts with followers, grows together with them, and thereby grows the organization and tasks. Jang Gi Ryo's leadership was a good example of such transformational leadership, and his leadership was a key factor that led Blue Cross Medical Insurance Coop to success in difficult conditions.

To analyse his leadership, we will look at four aspects modified from Bass (2001). We think these qualities show those of transformational leadership: trust from sacrifice, inspirational motivation, mutual learning and growth, and respect for each follower.

By reading the story of the Blue Cross Medical Insurance Coop and its visionary leader Jang Gi Ryo, we can see the clear possibility of a cooperative for the comprehensive and inclusive social institution in the medical welfare. The affordable and inclusive medical insurance of the Korea government greatly owes its development to the role of the Blue Cross Medical Insurance Coop and its transformational leader Jang Gi Ryo.

Keywords. *Cooperative; innovation; South Korea; Blue Cross medical insurance Coop; medical welfare.*

FALSAS COOPERATIVAS DE TRABAJADORES Y MEDIDAS ADOPTADAS POR LOS PODERES PÚBLICOS EN ESPAÑA PARA COMBATIRLAS

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Abstract. *Se denominan falsas cooperativas, aquellas empresas que constituidas formalmente como cooperativas no llevan a cabo una actividad cooperativizada conforme con los fines y características que son propios de éstas (autonomía, gestión democrática, responsabilidad económica, adhesión voluntaria,...), sino que se han constituido, o son utilizadas, para otros fines. En ocasiones se busca no asumir riesgos, asegurar la clientela, ahorrarse gastos, evitar la aplicación de la ley o acceder a subvenciones y ayudas.*

Falsas cooperativas pueden darse en todos los modelos de cooperativas y en todos los sectores y puede decirse que constituyen una preocupación a nivel global. Precisamente, "Combatir falsas cooperativas" forma parte del Plan de acción conjunto acordado por OIT y ACI en 2018.

Muchas veces, la principal señal que advierte de la existencia de una cooperativa falsa es su dependencia de otra entidad o persona; y esto llama la atención porque la independencia es un rasgo que debe estar presente siempre en la cooperativa y cuya importancia se destaca como uno de los principios que reflejan la identidad cooperativa.

En este trabajo vamos a analizar el caso de algunas falsas cooperativas creadas para acogerse al especial régimen jurídico de las cooperativas sin compartir sus fines, evitando así la aplicación de las normas que por razón de la actividad desarrollada por la cooperativa o por sus socios debería serle aplicable. En ocasiones se ha tratado de evitar la normativa aplicable a los trabajadores autónomos y en otras la normativa aplicable a los trabajadores dependientes.

Los casos que vamos a analizar son de cooperativas de trabajadores que se han considerado falsas en España en los últimos años, veremos sus características y la respuesta que desde las instituciones públicas se está dando ante este fenómeno. Como los casos se han dado en diversos sectores, con diversos modos operandi y diversas soluciones propuestas, vamos a analizar de forma separada los diversos supuestos, sin perjuicio de que podamos llegar a conclusiones finales comunes a todos ellos.

Los sectores en los que se han denunciado supuestos de falsas cooperativas recientemente han sido, en cooperativas de facturación, cooperativas cárnicas y cooperativas de transporte.

Keywords. *cooperativas de trabajadores, cooperativas falsas, derecho cooperativo, derecho laboral y de la seguridad social.*

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INTERNATIONAL CITY NETWORK AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION FOR URBAN WATER-ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF JAPANESE PUBLIC WATER SERVICES' OVERSEAS EXPANSION

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Abstract. *Urbanization has progressed in parallel with rapid economic development in Asia. As such, people living in the region's megacities face severe urban environmental problems, especially with their water environment. These cities must develop the infrastructure to provide clean water and process sewage in densely populated areas. Since the mid-1980s, liberalization has led to numerous water supply reforms, allowing for more privatized and commercialized services, thus initiating the economic globalization process. Municipalities are compelled to make trade-offs between environmental and social sustainability and economic sustainability. So that utilities may circumvent contradictions, they need to find creative solutions with regulations, service delivery models, and municipalities. The potential to realize economies of scale is greater when water utilities are aggregated and regionalized, as the size and efficiency of new investments increase with shared infrastructure projects and access to international funding. The territorial expansion of municipally owned water companies in some countries can be observed as a form of urban entrepreneurialism. Firms and governments have a strategic interest in export because it presents opportunities while potentially contributing to environmental improvement. In smart city regionalism, growth-oriented "competitiveness" and "sustainability" are pursued. This allows developing countries to gain access to internationally recognized best practices and contractual innovations developed by other governments. By becoming part of an international city network, cities can share resources, knowledge, and experiences; facilitate learning about a particular topic; gain legitimacy; create milieus in which they can contribute solutions; and offer important benchmarking opportunities. These municipally owned companies are largely motivated by external factors such as customer requests and opportunities to contribute to environmental sustainability. Their export experiences are influenced by their municipal ownership, technology, and the institutional contexts within which they operate.*

Japan's water supply and sewerage services are managed by municipalities as a public service. However, their revenues are shrinking in response to a decreasing birth-rate, an aging population, and the water-conservation movement. Therefore, the Japanese government is focused on municipal water services as a new export industry. Expanding municipal water services abroad contributes to solving Asian cities' urban environmental problems through international cooperation and sustainable management of their public water services. The New Growth Strategy decided by the Cabinet in December 2009 indicated that Japan would package its technology and experience as an engine for sustainable growth in Asia. It would facilitate the development of environmentally symbiotic cities by promoting business opportunities for Japanese companies with

advanced civil engineering and construction technologies. In May 2010, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications released the municipal water service overseas expansion team's interim report. From the perspective of international contributions and Japan's economic growth, this report underscored the importance of public and private sector partnerships that utilize technology and expertise to work towards international development.

In this study, we investigated the plan to expand Japanese public water services overseas as an effort to improve the living environment in developing Asian countries and to advance the sustainability of public water services. The remainder of the paper presents the research methodology and analysis, followed by a discussion on the results and a conclusion.

Keywords. *Cooperative platform, accountability, multilateral network.*

Workshop C4

INVESTMENT ON SCALABLE BUSINESS MODELS FOR PROMOTING SOCIAL ECONOMY

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Abstract. *The social economy is understood as a configuration of resources, agents and relationships, through which internal rules of labour regulation and the distribution of its results are institutionalized, in order to offer the greatest potential for the advancement and strengthening of human development. It is constituted by a rich diversity of entities that, under a legal framework, develop entrepreneurial activities, pursuing an economic and social interest. Startups are found within this group of organizations. They are defined as those small or medium-sized companies of recent creation, delimited in time and generally related to the technological development, organised under a structure that allows validating a scalable and repeatable business model, while fostering the enterprise growth. The identification of social challenges, along with the innovation and technology development of these companies, have fostered corporate responsibility, constituting various projects in the field of environment, integration, food, responsible consumption, etc., which respond to these needs. Nevertheless, one of the main reasons for the closure of these entities is the lack of financing necessary to undertake projects and accelerate growth. Thus, the investment in social start-ups reaches significant relevance in promoting sustainable development. Through the analysis of diverse case studies, it is acknowledged that social entrepreneurship promotes social change, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), as mitigating CO2 emissions and accessing clean and affordable energy. To achieve this aim, it may be necessary to provide financing to these early stage companies. 2 By applying statistical methods, it has been shown that investment on social start-ups has increased by 23,20% in the last five years, being the healthcare sector the social activity where the greatest investment is concentrated. This research aims to determine the contribution that this fast-growing emerging companies represent within this ecosystem, studying the financing received by business angels, venture capital and private equity, among others.*

Keywords. *Innovation, technology, entrepreneurship, financing, investment, social change.*

Workshop B2

SOLIDARITY ECONOMY AND THE COMMONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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Abstract. *The global economic crisis of 2008, and the international movement wave that was formed in its aftermath, have crystallized a new wave of movement collaborations around economic democracy. Particularly in North America, Western and Southern Europe, earlier initiatives and frameworks around commons, peer to peer economy and solidarity economy increasingly merge together in new networks and political imaginaries centered around the idea of participatory democracy, social economy, and sustainability. The municipalist movement, democratic socialists and the workers' cooperative movement in the US, the commons movement or Labour's program embracing alternative models of ownership, suggest that the combination of political democracy with the democratization of the economy is shaping up to be the core idea at the heart of emancipative political answers to the crisis.*

This contribution presents several points for consideration that arise when thinking about the potential relevance of this trend to Central and Eastern European contexts. As a contribution to a cross-regional dialogue, it discusses how basic frameworks of North American or West European debates need to be broadened or renegotiated in order to grasp the differences and the interconnectedness of similar initiatives across regions.

Compared to the context of former welfare democracies, where the new political paradigm around solidarity economy is taking place after neoliberalization and the aftermath of the crisis have destroyed previously existing welfare frameworks, in Central and Eastern Europe crises, dispossessions, or the lack of formal income are historically more frequent, and survival strategies based on informal and mutual help solutions more widespread. Even under the full employment system of state socialism, incomes from formal employment were complemented by various means of informal labour. Looking from this position, the recent wave of activism and intellectual thought around solidarity economy seems to name a phenomenon that is not so much a new development born from the post-2008 crisis period, but rather something that is a local tradition. Beyond the fact that the idea of cooperatives and cooperativism has been abused and delegitimated during socialism, even the wider idea of using mutual help structures to survive might appear to people in the region not so much as something new, revolutionary and promising, but rather as traditional, boring, and tied to the everyday struggle to make ends meet, something we all would like to leave behind.

For thinking about the potential relevance of the new solidarity economy wave to the region's structural position in the global economy, the paper proposes two particular points to focus on: the existence of long-term, embedded practices of informal solidarity and mutual help, and the fact that these exist in forms that are integrated in flows of capital accumulation, and contain hierarchical, exploitative relations that the logic of accumulation necessitates.

Keywords. *Solidarity economy; mutual help; Central and Eastern Europe.*

Workshop E1

THE SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IN TURKEY AND ITS ECOSYSTEM: A FUTURE STILL UNCERTAIN WITH THE EMERGENCE OF THE PLURALITY OF MODELS AND THE HYBRIDIZATION OF RESOURCES

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Abstract. *Solidarity initiatives in Turkey are relatively recent in the sense that they do not emerge from a collective identity experienced in a group of representing a homogeneous category. On the contrary, their emergence tends to bring together various stakeholders (volunteers, users, beneficiaries, employees, social networks of public and private actors). After having recalled the respective history of foundations, cooperatives and associations from the end of the Ottoman Empire until the arrival of the AKP, we will see how these solidarity initiatives have emerged over the past ten years. In this respect, there are various motivations in their emergence. From the interest of citizens to a political and social purpose, important events seem to play a role in building new social connections among citizens who develop more elective relationships. Among these solidarity-based initiatives, some have not received the same attention in terms of the consolidation of the current ecosystem, as their relationship to the State reflects a back-to-back and / or face-to-face relationship. In addition to the diversity of status (collective, cooperative, association, foundation, company, NGO), some of them have encountered administrative difficulties (or recognition) in their creation process, while others have been promoted by the government and the municipalities. However, their multiplication would lead the State to take a closer interest.*

If they tend to be registered locally, in their phase of emergence, and for some of them, in their phase of consolidation, we find a multidimensionality of networks, actors and neighborhood, inscribed on the level of cities, country and even in connection with foreign partners. In this regard, they develop numerous activities of information, awareness and training through various support on societal issues (models of education and education, consumption, rights, women, the environment, etc.). In fact, these initiatives are real alternatives in the sense that the majority of them propose a new service, respond to new aspirations and needs (space for teaching, debate, respect for differences, re-personalization of links between producer and consumer, well-being of the child, integration, living environment) with a degree of otherness that varies with the market and the state. In this way, they tend to promote solidarity economy activities whose impact tends to democratize the economy and to create new economic models. In this process, founding members and volunteers with diverse social profiles are essential to these initiatives in which democratic consensus is at the heart of their operation both in the

creation, development and consolidation phases. But some of these initiatives manage to create in this unfavourable ecosystem jobs for the benefit of the founders or not, and of people left behind. In this way, we find at the same time forms of unequal reciprocity, between peers and multilateral.

While non-monetary resources are the most important factor in the emergence process, their consolidation through the hybridization of resources tends more to use the market than non-market resources. In fact, the provision of services or goods creates a financial source through the contribution of users. And in the absence of State support, they resort to atypical financial sources while others develop complementary economic activities. Finally, some of these initiatives might find public financial support via international funding. For this research, we conducted a field survey between February 2018 and December 2019. Having conducted 25 semi-structured interviews throughout Turkey, two workshops with the participation about thirty actors took place in December 2018 to discuss their experiences. The main focus of these two workshop was the on eight sectors such as popular education, alternative education, short food circuits, collaborative construction, catering, refugees, culture and non-purchase consumption.

Keywords. *Solidarity economy; Reciprocity; Social networks; Otherness; Ecosystem.*

Workshop B5

LAS COOPERATIVAS DE TRABAJO ASOCIADO ANTE UNA NUEVA ENCRUCIJADA: EL FUTURO DEL EMPLEO Y EL TRABAJO DECENTE

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Abstract. *El artículo pretende situar al Cooperativismo de trabajadores frente a los retos que presentan para el trabajo en general el futuro del empleo y el trabajo decente dentro de los objetivos de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible. Los retos parten, en primer lugar, de una situación generalizada de precariedad laboral, que afecta a todos los países, con independencia de su nivel de desarrollo y de empleo, y en segundo lugar del deterioro paralelo del medio ambiente y del calentamiento global como resultado de la acción humana. El trabajo en el futuro, por tanto, tiene que ser un trabajo con derechos y protección social y cuya actuación productiva no sean causante de daños irreversibles en el planeta. Las cooperativas de trabajadores, desde sus inicios, se han concebido como fórmulas alternativas al trabajo dependiente y subordinado, y el cooperativismo en general siempre ha pretendido presentarse como un modelo alternativo de producción y consumo responsable. Precisamente por su propia naturaleza e identidad, admiten la incorporación de todos y cada uno de los objetivos de la Agenda 2030. En el trabajo hemos puesto en relación dichos objetivos con el concepto de cooperativa (ACI) y los valores y los principios cooperativos, lo que nos permite situar a las cooperativas, y no solo a las de trabajo, como instrumentos privilegiados para la implementación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo 2 Sostenible, además de manera democrática y solidaria. En cuanto al trabajo decente (objetivo 8) éste supone la extensión de los derechos laborales y la protección social a todos los trabajadores, superando los límites clásicos del trabajo asalariado. En el artículo se defiende la condición de trabajadores de los socios cooperativista, y por tanto la sujeción y el respeto a dichos derechos en la realización de sus actividades productivas. Respecto a este último asunto, presentamos en esta reunión científica la propuesta, actualmente en elaboración por parte de investigadores del área hispanoamericana de “La Carta del Trabajador Autogestionario”. En dicho documento se delimitan: el concepto de empresa autogestionaria; los rasgos esenciales del trabajo autogestionario; la autogestión y el tipo jurídico; y los derechos internacionales reconocidos a las personas cualquiera que sea su estatus laboral, cuyo marco fundamental vienen delimitados por la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos y por la Carta de los Derechos Económicos Social y Culturales de la ONU. Este documento de trabajo, elaborado por científicos y representantes del movimiento cooperativo, fundamentalmente, se quiere, que una vez finalizado el debate, pueda sea asumido por las organizaciones representativas y científicas internacionales y que, en su momento, sus elementos básicos puedan ser implementados a través de la legislación.*

Keywords. *derechos humanos; identidad cooperativa; Agenda 2030; Derechos laborales; OIT; Trabajador autogestionario.*

CREATING A NEW COMMONS FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES: BIG DATA, ICT AND DATA SHARING

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Abstract.

Context and problem statement: *The utilisation of Big Data and ICT technologies on a large scale in agriculture is seen to be a solution for dealing with climate change, environmental degradation, land and water constraints, the necessity to optimise resources, reduce costs, and increase traceability and food safety, amongst other compelling arguments. However, it has also resulted in imbalances in power, investment barriers, reduced access to knowledge and the decreasing ability of farmers and SMEs to control and benefit from their agricultural related activities. The agricultural sector is already highly concentrated in the inputs sector (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) and the distribution (5 global distributors) and the uptake of large scale data analytics, ICT and digitisation of agricultural may further accelerate the concentration of market power and land ownership, with negative consequences for distribution of wealth, innovation and food security. Traditional agricultural marketing and supply cooperatives, farmers, and other SMEs and rural actors are in need of new tools and organisations to deal with the rapid pace of digitisation and ICT advances. This paper considers the legal, governance, institutional and economic issues that may arise in developing a data cooperative or other equitable data sharing structures, taking into account the many public and private sources of data, and the multi-stakeholders involved. A review of successful data sharing examples is presented and a test case from the cooperatives of Almería, Spain is considered. This research falls within the context of the EU H2020 project Internet of Food and Farm (IoF2020) and the development of innovative data sharing business models.*

Objectives or research questions: *Agriculture is one of the last sectors to undergo the digital transformation, following well behind the financial, healthcare, retail, and natural resource sectors. Currently, there is a short window of opportunity to explore and implement more equitable business models to deal with the impact of ICT technologies. Thus far, attempts to deal with the labyrinth of issues in agricultural data sharing has often led to a retreat to classical contract theory: i.e. Copa-Cogeca's code of conduct for contractual agricultural data sharing; or subcontracting or joint ventures with major tech companies such as Google, Amazon, or IBM. Are data cooperatives and/or other social economy entities a feasible solution for the agricultural sector? This paper will present research on the utility (or not) of cooperatives as innovative organisational structures and business models for data sharing in the age of Big Data and ITC systems.*

Theoretical Framework and Methodology: *Elinor Ostrom's Social-Ecological Systems Framework is used to frame the approach to study this complex, systems based, challenge. A novelty is the use of technical-social systems merged with Ostrom's framework, a*

development that was foreseen by McGinnis and Ostrom yet not further developed by them. An academic, policy, and “grey” literature review on data cooperatives and data sharing initiatives is carried out, along with a case study concerning small family farms in southern Spain. Results are presented from the second year of the European Project “Internet of Food and Farm 2020” (IoF2020), wherein an ongoing analysis of appropriate business models are being explored.

Key findings: Cooperatives can prove to be a useful coordination mechanism with respect to Big Data and ICT relationships and facilitate equitable uptake, adoption and management of ICT innovations. As well, in seeking solutions to pressing issues of ownership and control of knowledge, power imbalances, and supply chain distortions, cooperatives may offer a business model which allows cooperative members to received benefits for the data they produce and allows economies of scale in new and existing areas of cooperative activity. Data cooperatives may also push further innovation by allowing for a more open access to information, in essence a “data commons”. However, given the various multi-stakeholder interests present and the public and private data necessary to result in substantial impact, various governance, economic, institutional and legal challenges must be resolved.

Contribution to the scientific discourse/solving a practical problem: This paper will extend the Ostrom framework to new social technical areas involving agriculture to shed light on agricultural cooperatives’ management of knowledge relationships, ownership, control and innovation. From a practical point of view, clarifying the complex issues which arise in creating a data “commons” may encourage cooperative and social economy business models to address important threats within the agricultural sector.

Keywords. *Data sharing; social-ecological-technical systems; agricultural cooperatives multi-stakeholder cooperatives; Big Data and ICT; public-private initiatives*

Workshop A7

SOCIAL ECONOMY SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AUTONOMOUS REGION OF VALENCIA

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Abstract. *The main goal of this research is to study the dimensions of the organizations and the people involved in the field of sports of the Social Economy in the Spanish autonomous region of "Comunitat Valenciana". The methodology used for achieve the mail goal is to, first, identify and classify the entities inside this scope in order to, second, survey them about few variables to be studied.*

The entities identified, by legal form, are: clubs, associations, foundations, federations and other four, less numerous, specific forms stablished by the Spanish and Valencian law. From the activity criteria, the organizations must delimitate in base to the International Classification of Non-profit Organizations (ICNPO) to the activity of sports, it is: group 1 "Culture and recreation" and subgroup 1 200 "Sports: Provision of amateur sport, training, physical fitness and sport competition services and events; includes fitness and wellness centres". Once identified, the next step is to quantify the entities. For a total of 9332, they can be classified into different criteria: by legal form, by field of activity (sport), by geographical distribution, etc. More than 400 of these organizations have been surveyed about the next variables: budgets, sources of financing, common problems, years of foundation. Number of members, workers, volunteers. Number and gender of federated referees, coaches and athletes. This is what is going to be shown in the poster, if they fit all (if not then just a selection of most interesting data graphics).

There are some conclusions about this research: most of the entities are young, they have been founded after the year 2000, also most of them have a small size according to their budgets and members number, the first funding source is the membership fees, the contracts of the workers are mostly part-time, the main problem perceived is the access to financing, for public funds in case of small entities and for private funds in case of large entities.

Keywords. *Social economy; sports; third sector; clubs; Valencia; Spain.*

Workshop E2

MOVING TOWARDS A NEW ECONOMIC PARADIGME: THE DELIBERLISM

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Abstract. *The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes that business-as-usual is no longer an option. Today's numerous academics are investigating as well as pursuing new research approaches. Our research in this field is summed up in our 2017 work about the principles of Social and Solidarity Economy originally published under the French title of *Principes d'Économie Solidaire*. The conclusion of our book was that a radical change of the current representation of economy was a prerequisite if a way out of the present conceptual impasse was to be explored.*

Contrary to orthodox liberal views, our approach to economy - for which we coined the new deliberism term - is radically different. It stems from what we hold as a basic principle: the best way to allocate resources in a democratic society will not rely on the 'Invisible Hand' purported to govern markets but rather on a deliberative consensus reached by all parties concerned. This conclusion results from the study of the experiments of the SSE sector.

For us SSE comprises four characteristics: 1. The need for active political and militant action in favour of worldwide solidarity as opposed to aimless globalisation of the economy; 2. A host of economic activities revitalising local areas free from the constraints of demand-and-offer mechanisms and monetary speculation; 3. A global project for society as far as the field of economy is concerned: a hope-inspiring utopia in search of a fairer society with a view to broadening democracy and endowing it with more substance; 4. A new theoretical template in today's fast developing knowledge-society assuming that the best available way of redistributing resources does not rely on markets but on deliberation.

One of the requirements of an in-depth study of SSE will be to determine to what extent the exhaustive overhaul of theoretical approaches regarding economy is essential.^[SEP] Just like Adam Smith who discovered the laws governing markets while studying innovative economic trends in pin manufacturing, we deem it possible to rely on the most innovating solidarity initiatives to bring their underlying principle to the fore: deliberation. This very term is meant a key concept of democracy, which cannot and will not be reduced to a mere parliamentary procedure: decision-making originating from the votes of leaders. What characterises democracy is the existence of a "public sphere" allowing debate about common welfare. The issues related to wealth creation and the sharing of wealth are inherently party to such debate.

However, while assuming that the economic order is a basic tenet of democracy, it doesn't ensue that democracy and capitalism are but one and the same. Fernand Braudel (1980) defined society as the grouping of collective units brought together, a complex interplay between agreements and controversies within systems endowed with their own logic, i.e. economy, politics, and the realm of symbols. Reinstating the political and symbolical dimensions of economic analysis doesn't mean reverting to the type of political economy favoured by 'orthodox economists'. First and foremost, it means forging new tools to appropriate the complexity of democratic societies within which the economy is imbedded. Our purpose is not to negate the peculiarities of the economy but to put forth a new vision that is not separate from democracy but regulated by the same deliberative principle, which will term as deliberation.

What makes this research work original does not lie in defining a framework based on economy but in linking economy, politics and symbolical meaning. Our purpose is not to define economy as a subject matter beyond the realm of social economy but as a constituent of democracy. The Moving toward a new economic system will become possible only if we forsake an inadequate view of economy.

Keywords. *deliberation; SSE paradigm; economic theory; radical democracy.*

Workshop A5

ESTABLISHING A LINK BETWEEN COMMONS AND COOPERATIVES

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Abstract. *The objective of this paper is to understand how the theory of commons fits within the notion of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) as a new transformative phase for our economy today. Since the current phase of capitalism faces both a major ecological and socio-economic crisis, it is important to see how SSE, guided by the commons, can help the world's population prepare for this crisis. But in order to make that argument, a theoretical analysis on SSE and the commons is required. Thus, this paper provides an analytical framework of (SSE) by dissecting the terms 'social' and 'solidarity' and even the 'third' sector. This analytical framework will help identify what contexts commons can play a fundamental role in strengthening (SSE) capacities on all economic fronts. As such, this paper will highlight the evolution of the theory of the commons, which will then lead to a discussion on how the commons can lead the transformative phase of SSE as we face this capitalist crisis.*

Keywords. *Social economy, solidarity economy, cooperatives, commons, civil society, collective action.*

Workshop D1

COMMODITY TOWARDS COMMON GOOD. THE USERS AND NGO'S INVOLVEMENT IN WATER UTILITIES IN EUROPEAN UNION (STUDY CASES IN FRANCE, ITALY, ROMANIA)

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Abstract. *Several reports and researchs show that urban utilities are often provided by PublicPrivate Partnerships. However, the municipal management dominated in European countries in water utilities at the beginning of 20th century. The PPP management considers the water utilities as commodities for an end-consumer; thus we ask the continuation of water utilities status as a public good for a community including water resources users, not only for utilities consumers. More precisely, the water supply service can be considered as a commodity, submitted to public regulation; but its material base is a public good, non-expendable, singular and tightly lied with a common resource and hydrological cycle. We can relate the water utilities status with the common pool resources notion, used about natural resources regulation. How utilities users can assert this common good status by their claims? Which collective organisations can support this social standpoint? Are the municipal reclaims sufficient to promote such process? The question is really a topical issue in Europe while citizenship and public objections are growing against private owners. Firstly, the european directives principles (user-pay, full recovery pricing, standards conformity, general economic interest) can be related with the importance of private providers in territory equipment and urban water management; the consumer-subscriber take over from the user-citizen (first part). However, some « weak signals » or crucial actions aim at the acknowledgement of water utilities as a common good. It arises through local or transnational associations – some social NGOs - and coalitions between citizen groups and public authorities (second part). A short last part will fast discuss if the current municipal reclaiming trend in water services is an opportunity to introduce a common good's management. The argument of the paper is based on a specific survey (around sixty interviews), crossed with an academic follow up concerning water utilities governance in France and Europe. The data were collected in three urban areas, between 100 000 and 250 000 inhabitants for each of them: Arezzo (Italy) and Suceava (Romania) explored in 2017; and several middlesize towns in France since 2005, in particular Dijon (Burgundy) and Rennes (Brittany).*

Keywords. *Common goods, water utilities, EU.*

Workshop C4

THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND APPROACH ON THE SOCIAL ECONOMY AND SOLIDARITY

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Abstract. *The large-scale change at the level of concepts and innovative paradigms that makes its presence felt at the level of the entire culture and human civilizations in its entirety is identifiable under the name of "DIGITALIZATION". The magnitude of the above-mentioned phenomenon is accentuated by the strongest vector that makes its mark on current and future human civilization, "GLOBALIZATION". At the operational-applicative level, in all spheres of human activity, "DIGITALIZATION" is the new social and economic trend emerged. The worldwide impact of digitizing the global, areal and local economy generates a strategic component with major implications for the human resources departments of the economic organizations involved. The approach of digitization of the economy, innovative concepts and paradigms taken from the Artificial Intelligence area, require a level of professional training of the decident and human execution factor with a high degree of professionalism and managerial experience. The present scientific approach aims at developing sustainable and reasoned predictions of this type of modern economic development vector, with strong social repercussions that make its presence already felt in the operational activity. The concept with the most important influence of the transition to the digital economy and implicitly on human resources departments, modern labour markets, the social impact based on a high level of social solidarity is the concept of "DATA". Without claiming an exhaustive approach, this paper opens a way to scientific debate and solving some pre-existing but also future problems underlying the transition to the digital economy, having a relevant social impact.*

Keywords. *Digitalization, Data, Artificial Intelligence, Predictions, Social and Solidarity Economy.*

Workshop D4

DEFINING “SOCIAL ECONOMY IMPACT” IN A DANISH EU-CONTEXT

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Abstract. *The paper is motivated by the interest to understand how the concept ‘social economy’ gets a social, political, and academic identity in countries where social welfare and civil society traditionally is conceptualized as being the domain of the public sector and the third sector respectively, the latter meaning civil society organizations or the voluntary sector, as is the case with the Danish society. When the first EU study of employment in the third system in the, then 15, member countries was published in 2001 by CIRIEC, the concept ‘social economy’ became a reality for the author of the Danish country report. It remained, however, a purely academic concept related to this study. It had practically no resonance neither in the political nor within the social scientific milieus in Denmark at the time. This has changed. Today ‘Social Economy’ has gained a clear identification in the political discourse in Denmark. It is now a concept that identifies activities, which basically deal with work integration of persons who have become marginalized from the conventional labour market. In 2014 the Danish government passed a law on ‘Registered Social Enterprise’ [social economic enterprise]. Quite a number of local authorities (municipalities) today have social economy on their webpage as a specific tag. They have developed strategies, policies and concrete actions of collaboration and co-creation with private and social enterprises under the tag ‘social economy’. In other words, ‘social economy’ is now gaining a public identity associated with social innovation and co-creation in social welfare between public institutions and social enterprise.*

At the same time, Denmark has a rich history of a very developed social economy (in the classical sense) within many economic sectors: energy, agriculture, insurance, work, consumers, and various educational institutions, and which is still alive and active, in spite of a strong pressure to demutualize. In all the CIRIEC studies of employment in the EU-member countries DK has been rated close to the average of the EU. These studies apply an operationalization of social economy as organization and enterprise like cooperatives, associations, mutual and foundations. In this light a conceptualization of social economy as a specific collaboration between public authority and civil society organizations is a very partial one, if not in contradiction with the reality reflected in the method used by the CIRIEC-studies. A method which is closer to the more classical understanding of social economy as being constituted by enterprises and organizations whose ownership and governance are based on an associative structure and a distribution of the surplus for the members and/or the community, i.e. the conceptualizations expressed by “Social Economy Europe”, the ILO, as well as some institutions of the EU. We find this issue essential for two reasons. One is a concern for ‘social economy’ as being a central concept with an important impact on economic

behaviour based on democratic governance and business ownership, and which is undervalued in the present focus on 'social welfare impact' as the main defining feature. The other reason is related to the international ongoing efforts to develop ways of making better and more comparable international statistics, i.e. the weight of social economy.

The paper is composed of 2 parts; one is based on a recent Danish study that traces how the concept of social economy' has evolved in the EU and influenced the Danish view and present adaptation of the concept; the other is an empirical study of the social economy, in its present identity in Denmark, and how it is being shaped by the dynamics of both local and EU politics. Based on these results, we shall discuss the challenges to the present official understanding of the concept "social economy impact" at the crossroad of Danish cooperatives and EU-promoted welfare reform.

Keywords. *Social economy impact, Denmark, Social economy identity and weight, National welfare policy, EU social policy.*

Workshop C1

PROVING THE CREDIT UNION DIFFERENCE

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Abstract. *From modest beginnings, over the last 20 years, British credit unions have strengthened their organisational and operational systems to enhance the quality of their service to members and to ensure the economic stability and sustainable development of the co-operative. They have modernised their business systems and professionalised their management, supporting significant growth in assets and in membership. However, voices mostly outside, but sometimes inside, the credit union sector are beginning to claim that in modernising, credit unions are simply seeking to become alternative retail banks, serving higher net worth individuals in a way increasingly indistinguishable from the mainstream. This poses a significant risk to the reputation, image and integrity of credit unions as socially committed community financial institutions. The reality is that credit unions are the main provider of social finance to low and moderate income individuals and communities in Britain. They are committed to serving the financially vulnerable and to making a social impact in the areas in which they are based. However, demonstrating and proving their social impact and their difference from the for-profit banking sector is not always so straightforward. Definition, measurement and reporting on the social impact of the sector are not well developed. If modernised and expanding credit unions cannot articulate effectively their role as socially-responsible organisations active within local communities, and substantiate this message with rigorous data collection and reporting, this will diminish their credibility. This paper articulates and analyses the learning from recent action research project with a group of credit unions in the North West of England to develop a systematic and common framework to evaluate social impact and to demonstrate the credit union difference. The objectives of the project are to facilitate credit unions to design their own bespoke social impact reporting system, to encourage them to address business priorities through the design of the system design, to support them to put the system into practice and to disseminate learning from the project through wider credit union networks. The impact measurement framework articulated in the project is based an approach informed by the theory of change which is a tool that organisations can use to describe the need they are trying to address, the changes they want to make (the outcomes) and what they plan to do (their activities) (Harries et al., 2014). The approach is widely used by charities and social enterprises but is new to the credit union sector. The benefit of a theory of change is that it offers an organisation a causal model to link activities with sought outcomes on the basis of which measurement and data collection systems can be built. It enables credit unions to clearly evidence and to prove the impact they are having in the lives of their members and within the wider community. Two credit unions have pioneered the development of the theory of change approach on the project. These are Hoot Credit Union in Bolton and Unify Credit Union in Wigan. The paper analyses their individual approaches to the creation of a measurement framework and how this has assisted them to review strategies, to improve their service delivery and to demonstrate*

the credit union difference in practice. Alongside these two credit unions is a group of another 12 credit unions that are learning from the experience of Hoot and Unify Credit Unions and that intend to adopt the approach themselves. The paper addresses the theoretical base of the theory of change but is primarily focused on how this theory informs practice, enabling credit unions to better serve their members and their communities through a systematic approach to measurement, evaluation and reporting. It demonstrates how a theory of change can inspire members, assist in the recruitment of new members, inform stakeholders and attract social investors. It is an approach that aims to clearly articulate the credit union brand within the financial market place and to prove the impact credit unions have within communities. The project is conducted by the Centre for Community Finance Europe in collaboration with Liverpool John Moores University. The paper forms part of the dissemination of learning outcomes of the project within the wider credit union sector.

Keywords. *Credit unions; Social finance; Theory of change; Social impact.*

Workshop E6

THE DILEMMA OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE ELDERLY CARE SERVICE MARKET IN JAPAN

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Abstract. *In line with the spread of new public management (NPM) worldwide, long-term care services (LTCS) for the elderly were introduced in Japan in 2000. These LTCS introduced a market mechanism for service providing that aimed to both improve service efficiency and raise the quality of services that could respond to users' choices. Since then, a huge number of non-profit and for-profit providers have entered the growing market and competed for users. The industry has now grown to one trillion yen, with for-profit providers accounting for more than half of the market in some services. However, public governance has some doubt about the results of public service marketization. When NPM was first introduced, the concept of "users" connoted "consumers" of services and "citizens" who actively participated in public issues. NPM was expected to transform the past paternalistic relationship between the government and its citizens and lead to user- and citizen-oriented public services. However, in practice, NPM has tended to apply the management principles of for-profit companies, attaching importance to aspects such as the evaluation of performance, markets, and competition and ignoring citizen involvement. Meanwhile, for users, the only advantage has been the right for them as consumers to choose. Hence, although the practice of NPM has advanced in Japan, the participation of diverse actors has been limited to ideological arguments. Today, concerns remain that the marketization of public services is weakening the functioning of civil society. Therefore, we compare and analyse the behaviours and performance of civil society-based and other providers to consider the potential problems of marketed welfare services by examining the process of market competition. In particular, we analyse the differences in firm size, economic efficiency, and service quality between civil society-based providers and other providers using management data on 12,000 group home providers of LTCS across Japan. Then, we consider ways to understand the state of the relationship between public service marketization and civil society.*

Keywords. *Long-term care, market competition, new public management, civil society.*

Workshop B1

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ECONOMY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE ERA OF AGING SOCIETY. THE CASE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract. *Aging is no longer a policy issue only in developed countries, and it is a challenge for emerging countries in Asia as well. Looking at the aging rate in Southeast Asian countries, Singapore has the highest rate of 24%, and Laos has the lowest rate of 7% as of 2015. The development of the social security system also varies from country to country, and many countries are not able to adequately respond to the progress of aging. At the same time, Southeast Asia has been attracting attention as a region where economic growth is remarkable in recent years, and there is a diversity economically and socially. The region includes small countries such as Brunei and Singapore to such a large state of Indonesia where the population is over two billion. There is also a significant disparity in the degree of economic development from high-income countries such as Singapore and Brunei to middle-income countries such as Malaysia and Thailand and low-income countries such as Cambodia, Myanmar, and Laos where recently have launched in industrialization. Therefore, diversity can also be seen in social problems faced by those countries.*

Southeast Asian countries are also members of ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), founded at the end of 2015, is striving to strengthen the international competitiveness of the region as well as address disparity problems within the region, and poverty alleviation through promotion of business creation is also crucial for poverty alleviation. Besides, international NGOs have been a key player among the social economy organizations to provide some basic human needs services in Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia, but international financial aid through the international NGOs are decreasing and, therefore, social entrepreneurs are expected to be an essential actor in the sector. Under these circumstances, the role and the importance of the social economy has also been re-recognized in those countries. Traditionally cooperatives, associations, and NGOs / NPOs have played an important role, especially in rural areas, but recently social enterprises are growing especially in urban areas. Many governments have launched support measures for these social economy organizations, and it is treated as a new economic policy field in addition to conventional economic development policies such as industrialization and service industry development. Also, the importance of social economy organizations is increasing as a system to complement insufficient social security systems.

This paper aims to examine the current situation and problems of the social economy in each country, mainly focusing on the establishment of an institutional framework for social economy organizations in Southeast Asian countries in recent years. Mainly, literature survey based on the reports and the data published by international organizations and governments is utilized to collect information for analysis.

Keywords. *Social economy organization; aging society; economic policy; social policy southeast Asia.*

WORKER COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE U.S.: TOP-DOWN VS. BOTTOM-UP APPROACHES

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Abstract. *This paper examines differences between top-down and bottom-up development models of worker cooperatives in the United States. It is in response to a finding in prior research by Zeuli, et al., that there may be a “high likelihood of failure associated with cooperatives organized from the top-down. Since the members are not involved in the creation of the cooperative, they may never truly feel a sense of ownership and loyalty.”¹ The most important finding from the research is that there is not, in fact, as great a difference between the “top-down” and “bottom-up” models as first appears, particularly in the context of low income communities.*

Worker cooperatives in these communities rarely form spontaneously. Developers provide essential resources: Organization, training, and access to financial resources, plus, in most cases, administrative support. Ultimately, in order to be successful, a worker cooperative needs to be able to function more or less autonomously and under the control of the workers, but this may only come after a lengthy period of development and maturation.

The study revealed the importance of effective training. People in low-income communities, who are used to low-wage jobs and poor working conditions, are unfamiliar with decision-making processes and the responsibilities that come with running a business.

Developing a worker cooperative is a long-term process, one that requires a clear vision of the desired end-point. Initially, that vision may belong only to the developers, but the members will need to be able to grasp and accept that vision (or their own version of it) in order for the cooperative to be successful. The way this is done marks a difference between top-down and bottom-up models, as a more grassroots process will seek to involve the members in the process of developing that vision at an earlier stage—in fact, it may be built into the training process itself. In top-down development acceptance of the developers’ vision may be part of the recruitment and selection process, as workers may need to accept the vision in order to be hired.

The study found that, regardless of their approach, developers must maintain a clear sense of their own goals. If their primary goal is the establishment of worker-owned, democratic businesses in order to promote a social change agenda, then this will lead them to emphasize democratic values in their training and recruitment process, and a diminished role for the developer. If the developer’s primary goals are poverty alleviation and decent jobs for low-income people, then they may play a stronger, more controlling role in the development process, but they must not ignore the importance of participation and the development of a sense of ownership and democratic ethos within the enterprise.

Keywords. *Worker cooperative development; ownership culture; democracy; poverty alleviation; low-income workers; cooperative developers.*

INCLUSIVE FINANCE INITIATIVES BY WORKER-OWNED LABOUR BANKS

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Abstract. *The labour banks or Rokin banks are unique financial institutions owned and controlled by trade unions and related organizations. They had been established by trade unions and consumer co-operatives for their members to get access to credit nearly 70 years ago when workers were excluded from financial services and had to rely on pawn shops or loan sharks when they needed to borrow money. The first labour bank was set up by the consumer co-op federation in Okayama prefecture while the second one was founded by the trade union council in Hyogo prefecture both under the SME Co-op Act in 1950. Then, labour banks were set up by trade unions' initiatives in all prefectures while they succeeded to enact the Labour Bank Act in 1953. They have evolved to worker-owned financial institutions to provide a wide range of financial products and services adapting to the changing socio-economic environment. They have grown with the workers' asset accumulation savings and housing loans under trade unions' support since the 1970s. To cope with tougher competition, they had pursued the consolidation by mergers. Today, 13 labour banks are operating throughout the country, supported by the Labour Bank Federation as a central bank and the National Association of Labour Banks as a trade association.*

Labour banks are financial institutions owned by trade unions and consumer co-ops while worker members in unions and consumer members in co-ops are seen as indirect constituents. Such a structure is referred as dantaishugi to describe the characteristics that Rokin banks are owned and controlled by organizations (dantai). As a matter of fact, trade unions constitute 76 per cent of membership while consumer co-ops represent only one per cent. The share investment also demonstrates the trade unions' dominance (80 per cent) while consumer co-ops occupies only five per cent. However, 99.5 per cent of Rokin banks' services are for individual workers and consumers while financing for businesses is limited to co-operatives, public institutions and nonprofits etc.

Being co-operative organizations that see member promotion as a principal purpose, they promote interests of member organizations and constituent workers through offering affordable products and services. They have created the member promotion scheme in which union representatives and labour bank's staff collaborate to disseminate information on bank's products and services and to feedback voices to improve them. Such a scheme has contributed to facilitating member participation and enhancing the banks' performance. They have developed the networks named Rofukukyo (council for workers' welfare) for improving workers' wellbeing since their scope of action have been strictly limited by the regulations applied to all banks. They took part in the national campaign for eliminating problems connected with credit cards and consumer loans since the 1980s. However, labour banks are facing multiple challenges; shrinking and aging population, increasing non-regular employment and non-unionized workers, the stiffer competition and advent of fin-tech. They have taken social finance initiatives to improve access to finance for less privileged workers in collaboration with unions, other co-operatives and

non-profit organizations. They help heavily indebted people and student loan debtors by consulting and refinancing at lower rate while they provide consumer education on finance in trade unions and school education.

It is not realistic to replicate the labour bank model in other places due to the different socio-economic environment and the historical path dependence, but labour bank's experience can give many inspirations to trade unions and other organizations that wish to improve their members' financial access and combat with social exclusion. This paper starts with the brief history of labour banks from 1950. Then, the institutional framework of labour banks is described from organizational law and business law perspectives. The labour bank's organizational structure and financial business follow as the main body of this paper including some case studies. In particular, the social finance initiatives are highlighted in relation to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. The challenges facing labour banks are discussed briefly. Finally, it will present the major lessons to learn from labour bank's experience and the implications to advance the social solidarity economy.

Keywords. *labour banks; trade unions; co-operatives; rofukukyo.*

Workshop B2

SOCIAL ECONOMY ECO-SYSTEMS FOR WORKER'S WELFARE: VISIBILITY, POLICIES AND NETWORKS

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Abstract. *The Social Economy (SE) has been less visible in comparison with the powerful private sector and the commanding public sector. The traditional nonprofit organizations for health, welfare and education have played the dominant role in providing public services but lack the identity as a sector while the new nonprofits remained very small in size although they have mushroomed after the Kobe earthquake sparked voluntarism among citizens. Co-operatives are the world-class organizations in agriculture and retailing sectors while they have been divided by separate laws and competent ministries. The SE is growing but severely divided and still lacking the identity as a changing agent in the civil society.*

The SE is also lacking the recognition by public policies. Since the 1990s the LDP government introduced a number of legislation supportive to the civil society, partly realizing the paradigm shift, and partly expecting to patch the growing social cleavage. Such legislations as the Long-term Care Insurance Act 1997 and the NPO Act 1998 have contributed to the expansion of nonprofits and improved provision of social service but could not give the visible impact to the civil society as a whole since the LDP could not give up its developmentalist policies driven by "iron triangle" and selective social policies based on family responsibility associated with single breadwinner model. The general election in 2008 brought about a historic power shift from LDP to DPJ and the Roundtable for "New Public Commons" was set up to involve SE in creating vibrant civil society in 2010. A number of measures were proposed to introduce the legislative, administrative and financial back up for strengthening the SE. However, the LDP regained control of the government after 4-years absence and returned to the traditional developmentalist policy totally neglecting the SE.

Under such circumstances, the SE is not recognized by the government, academics or media. There is no transversal trading associations or academic societies to promote/research the SE. But the worker's welfare movement has developed the network of worker-oriented co-operatives and can provide an eco-system to promote the SE in Japan. The Central Council of Workers' Welfare (Rofukukyo) was set up cope with the shortage of food/daily necessities and make the democratic control of them by trade union centrals and the Co-operative League of Japan as early as in 1949. It sought to coordinate union's welfare activities beyond affiliated centrals, promote workers' welfare by activating mutual aid functions and push public policies for establishing social security system to solve workers' problems of daily living. As such, it has played the role of catalyst to create a range of workers' welfare organizations bridging trade unions and labour-oriented co-ops. Under the Rofukukyo's initiatives, trade unions and consumer co-ops set up Rokin (labour banks) since 1950 aiming at securing financial access for workers who were excluded from commercial banks. Aiming at creating facilities to protect workers against the risks (old age, poverty, diseases, disability, death, accidents etc.), trade unions started to organize Rosai (worker's insurance co-ops) based on the spirit of mutual help in

the 1950s. Labour banks started lending for workers' housing since the 1950s and created the Workers' Housing Foundation in 1957 that was succeeded by the Workers' Housing Corporation set up as a special public institution to enable co-ops to build houses using public funds in 1967.

In the lingering recession since the 1990s, the non-regular employment has dramatically increased while worker's income has been restrained. The consumer finance and credit card companies made a massive publicity to ease borrowing while a large number of workers fell into over-indebtedness and personal bankruptcy. Rokin banks had already joined the campaigns against providers of consumer loan together with consumer organizations in 1983, and they have continued efforts to eliminate contemporary loan sharks. They joined the national campaign for eliminating problems connected with credit cards and consumer loans together with Rofukukyo and led to the revised Money Lending Business Act in 2006. Through these activities, Rofukukyo was activated to play a role of catalyst of joint actions creating ecosystem for workers' welfare.

When the Lehman shock brought the world economy to the brink of global financial meltdown in 2008, Rokin banks had demonstrated strong resilience since they had not invested in high-risk high-return financial derivatives nor involved in the subprime loans. However, a large number of workers were laid off and lost employment due to the economic downturn. Rokin banks provided loans to help the unemployed persons to train and find jobs under the government scheme. When the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami hit a large part of Tohoku region in 2011, they provided low-interest loans to rehabilitate housing and normal life.

Rofukukyo is composed of workers' welfare organizations including Rokin banks, Rosai insurance co-ops, consumer co-ops, health/welfare co-ops, housing co-ops, workers co-ops and trade unions including Rengo and non-Rengo unions. These organizations join the Rofukukyo network at national, prefectural and local levels. Central Rofukukyo is composed of national federations and prefectural Rofukukyo that are independent entity made up of prefectural organizations.

So, the research question is whether Rofukukyo can create eco-system for the advancement of the SE in Japan. This paper starts with the brief history of the SE enterprises and Rofukukyo and analyses the institutional background of the divided SE in Japan. It addresses the Rofukukyo's initiatives for social inclusion in the current socio-economic scene and discuss whether Rofukukyo can create the eco-system for advancing the SE in Japan.

Keywords. *Trade unions; co-operatives; labour banks; rosai; rofukukyo.*

Workshop C6

STRATEGIC DELEGATION IN NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract. *Nongovernmental organizations have, among their tasks, that of raising funds for their projects. Thus, they have to allocate their time/effort in at least two basic tasks, raising funds and realize their specific projects. In this paper we investigate whether in such environment is advisable for them to have multiple decision layers, namely rationally delegate some of the organizations tasks to agents with deferent preferences, with the additional possibility to manipulate their objective functions through appropriate incentive schemes. There exists a broad literature on strategic delegation for profit maximizing (oligopolistic) Örms (Vickers, Fershtman and Judd, Sklivas, etc.), but none has yet applied this framework to NGOs.*

By introducing endogenous delegation in a simple model of charity markets where NGOs compete for funds, we show that for social entrepreneurs or philanthropic ventures (i.e. active donors willing to maximize project output), there is always an interest to delegate decision-making process over fundraising and project activity to a social manager although this turns out to be advantageous only when there is high competition in the fundraising market (namely NGOs' projects are perceived as substitutes by donors) and when the spillovers generated by fundraising activities are not too high. Conversely, when NGOs projects are seen as complements by donors NGOs or when fundraising spillovers are too high, NGOs are better off by not delegating. This result seems robust to generalization and shows that delegation becomes convenient only when too much fundraising competition is harmful for NGOs projects and social entrepreneurs or venture philanthropists (e.g. financing external projects through seed money) find advantageous to delegate someone else to complete the project. The reason is that in this way, through a bonus scheme they can induce the manager to refrain from excessive fundraising, thus ultimately increasing the resources allocated to the project.

Keywords. *Nongovernmental Organization; Nonprofits; Delegation; Fundraising Market Charities.*

Workshop B2

AN EXPLORATIVE CASE ILLUSTRATION ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE GERMAN COOPERATIVE FINANCIAL NETWORK

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Abstract. *The paper illustrates the multidimensional role of social capital on the example of the German cooperative financial network and conceptualises it as cooperative capital. The cooperative movement is characterised by 200 years of booms and busts. The analysis shows that the cooperative banks in Germany are still influenced by the traditional cooperative principles as embodied by the earliest form of cooperative business, the Rochdale Society. The business model is built upon a governance structure of democracy, social responsibility and solidarity. Cooperative banks are local institutions promoting the economic and social well-being of their members and the region within as well as beyond their original business field. Against the background of their local embeddedness, social capital is of particular importance to cooperative enterprises. However, contemporary research work has not yet covered this relationship in a holistic way linking it to the unique governance structure. The paper aims at closing this research gap by introducing the concept of cooperative capital. The explorative case illustration demonstrates that German cooperative banks are trust-based networks of social interaction. The social capital which arises from these voluntary associations mitigates principal-agent problems. Cooperatives are highly efficient in their business activities as they accumulate socio-cultural knowledge about the members and the region. To provide their customer comprehensive service and to strengthen their business strategy, cooperative banks are themselves members of a network of business partners. Finally, cooperatives contribute to social prosperity by living and teaching values like civic participation and solidarity. The role of cooperative capital as input and output of cooperative business activities must be taken into consideration in the light of current developments, like consolidation and digitalisation.*

Keywords. *Cooperative Banking; Cooperative Capital; Social Capital; Social Responsibility; Value Creation.*

Workshop C1

SOCIAL ENTERPRISES TYPOLOGIES IN ROMANIA

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Abstract. *Since 2006 Romania has shown an incremental interest in understanding and promoting social enterprises viewed as potential facilitators for economic and social development. The landscape of social enterprises in Romania is very puzzled, comprising both ex-lege and de facto social enterprises. Romania has a dynamic population of de facto social enterprises - not being focused on work integration of vulnerable groups - including associations and foundations, mutual associations, traditional cooperatives with explicit social goals, and different types of limited liability companies with a social aim. The data regarding the evolution of main organizations composing the spectrum of de facto social enterprises show a gradual increase of the interest in developing social objectives activities and embrace multi-stakeholder's governance model. The evolution of social enterprises in Romania was influenced by the institutional environment in which they operate. Central and local governments, research and education institutions, social enterprise networks and coalitions, other categories of contextual stakeholders as media and the general public, are key actors in the process of shaping the present and future of social enterprises and social entrepreneurship in Romania. Their level of understanding of what social enterprises can bring to Romanian society, their capacity to accommodate and translate their vision in an effective and sustainable policy framework are crucial for the success of social enterprises. In Romania social enterprises have solid roots in associative, mutual and cooperative traditions, belonging to the complex family of the social economy. Each type of social economy organization has its own historical background and economic and social profiles.*

Our paper aims to analyse the typologies of social enterprises in Romanian. Thus, we propose to identify and present the characteristics of various types of social enterprises in Romania, to analyse their evolution and enabling factors. Methodological approach in order to identify and analyse typologies of social enterprises in Romanian we have used a mix of research methods which includes: qualitative research (in-depth interviews with social enterprises - associations and foundations, mutual help associations, WISEs, in-depth interviews with decision makers), secondary data analysis (administrative data regarding social enterprises), social documents analysis.

The universe of social enterprise in Romania comprises both de facto (associations and foundations with entrepreneurial activity, mutual aid associations for retirees, cooperatives pursuing general interest aims, WISE – sheltered workshops) and legally-recognised social enterprises (social enterprises ex lege and social insertion enterprises/WISE). The most dynamic actor in the field of social enterprise development are associations and foundations. They are the most innovative social enterprises; to

address social issues associations and foundations can engage in economic activities either directly or by developing a separate commercial company. WISEs represent an active labour market instrument aimed to integrate disadvantaged people in the labour market. In Romania there are two forms of WISE – sheltered workshops dedicated to people with disabilities and social insertion enterprises which aim is to integrate vulnerable people in the labour market (including people with disabilities). Mutual aid associations work as incipient credit unions and provide loans and social services to their members and community. At a community level, these organisations have survived and developed to help citizens cope with financial exclusion risks. Over the last few years, a new generation of cooperatives have developed in Romania, most of them fulfilling social enterprises characteristics. It's a re-discovery of the cooperative sector, which is still struggling to overcome a number of psychological barriers, which have been inherited from the communist period. Most of them are established thanks to specific national policy measures (in rural areas, they obtain a better score when submit funding proposal or can receive more incentives from public authorities) or European Funds. The new law regulates a new form of WISE (social insertion enterprise) which is certified through social label and should meet some additional specific criteria: at least 30% of the employees belong to vulnerable groups; the above 30% employees' cumulated work time represents at least 30% of the total employees' work time and have the aim to combat exclusion, discrimination and unemployment through the socio-professional insertion of disadvantaged people.

Keywords. *Social enterprises, associations and foundations, work integration social enterprises cooperatives, mutual aid associations.*

Workshop B6

SOCIAL ENTERPRISES ROLE IN ROMANIAN WELFARE SYSTEM

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Abstract. *Social enterprises are embedded in their socio-political and economic context, as historically constructed institutions placed under a specific welfare regime. In order to better understand the inception and evolution of social enterprises in Romania it is important to understand the evolution and specificity of the welfare state. In the past decades, the landscape of the Welfare State has witnessed dramatic changes worldwide, marked by governments' increasing incapacity to cope with multiple social pressures in a difficult socioeconomic context. The bulk of the welfare literature focuses on Western post-industrial societies, but in the 1990's, after the fall of communism, we could see new literature slowly emerge about welfare development in CEE post-communist countries. All these studies indicate that CEE countries hold distinctive welfare characteristics based on their common historical, institutional and socioeconomic past.*

Within a socio-economic and political contexts dominated by both the economic crisis and the pressure to find ways to reform and upgrade general interest services and develop sustainable work integration solutions for disadvantaged groups, Romanian decision makers showed interest towards social economy and social enterprise solutions. Starting with 2007 in Romania the key factor that pushed associations and foundations towards the institutionalization as social enterprise has been the progressive need and interest towards the development of income generating activities to enhance their social mission. The social charitable sector is the most developed in the Romanian associative sector, 21% of the associations and foundations acting in this field. Associations and foundations active in social-charitable field have 30% of the employees of the associative sector, 23% of total sector income, 24% of fixed assets of sector and 9% of them develop economic activities (CSDF, 2017). In health area are 6% of the total number of associations and foundations which have 6% of the of the employees of the associative sector, 5% of total sector income, 3% of fixed assets of sector and 9% of them develop economic activities (CSDF, 2017).

Main research objective/question. Our paper aim is to analyse the role of social enterprises in Romanian welfare system. Thus, we propose to identify the challenges and opportunities for SE in the social service system, to analyse legislative and fiscal framework impacting on social enterprises development within the welfare service delivery.

In order to identify and analyse present challenges and opportunities we have used a mix of research methods which includes: qualitative research (in-depth interviews with social enterprises and associations and foundations from social and health areas, in-depth interviews with decision makers), secondary data analysis (surveys on associations and foundations from social and health area, administrative data regarding social enterprises activities and social services providers, administrative data regarding public procurement

dedicated to social enterprises that deliver social services, data regarding financing of social enterprises that provide social services), social documents analysis.

Social service marketization occurred in Romania also, but with limited coverage and a much reduced policy toolkit. The Law 34/1998 regarding subsidies for private entities providing social assistance services was followed by other new laws and government ordinances enabling public-private-partnerships and social contracting in various policy areas, but almost 20 years later the toolkit used and the management capacity of public authorities remain limited. The new legislation developed in Romania (Law on social economy 219/2015 and Law on public procurement 98/2016) offers interesting perspectives with regard to the contribution of the social enterprises to the development of services of general interest. Moreover, special provisions in the public procurement framework regarding social clauses and reserved contracts have been introduced, although, the enactment was slow and inconsistent.

The present paper will bring structured information regarding the size, dynamic and profile of social enterprises active in the social sector area in Romania, specific challenges and development perspectives.

Keywords. *social enterprises, welfare system, public services, social service marketization.*

Workshop E1

PARTENARIAT ESS-PUBLIC POUR LA JUSTICE ALIMENTAIRE: UNE ÉTUDE DE CAS

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Abstract. *Dès la fin du 20e siècle, les grosses crises sanitaires qui touchent le domaine de l'alimentation ont entraîné un intérêt grandissant des consommateurs au sujet de la qualité des produits qu'ils consomment. C'est dans ce contexte qu'émergent des initiatives par lesquelles tous les acteurs (publics et privés) concernés participent à la décision et à la mise en œuvre d'actions collectives autour de « l'enjeu alimentaire » (de la production à la consommation) à l'échelle locale. La justice alimentaire cherche à assurer « un partage équitable des bénéfices et des risques concernant les lieux, les produits et la façon dont la nourriture est produite et transformée, transportée et distribuée, et accessible et mangée » (Gottlieb, Joshi, 2010). L'alimentation apparaît alors comme un commun. La gouvernance alimentaire territoriale devient un enjeu majeur. Elle soulève de nombreuses questions, notamment autour de la coopération multi parti prenantes, faisant généralement l'objet de partenariats public-privé. La gouvernance alimentaire territoriale peut être définie comme « l'ensemble des processus de coordination des acteurs autour de l'alimentation à l'échelle territoriale, visant à favoriser leur organisation et limiter l'atomisation des initiatives touchant aux systèmes alimentaires » (Billion et al., 2016, p. 348). Ces initiatives innovantes sont parfois fragiles. Le contexte associatif présente certaines difficultés: risque de concurrence entre associations, principalement pour l'accès aux ressources, questionnements sur leur modèle économique, difficultés de mobilisation avec risque d'exit. Par ailleurs, les rapports entre les acteurs de l'ESS et l'Etat sont imprégnés d'une double marque: une évolution de fond vers davantage de coconstruction, sans être exempts de certaines tensions.*

Notre travail s'inscrit dans une réflexion sur le rôle de l'ESS dans une politique de justice alimentaire et sur les partenariats entre ESS et acteurs publics. Si de plus en plus de travaux portent sur la gouvernance alimentaire territoriale, une approche via le concept de résilience nous semble originale. La résilience organisationnelle renvoie à la capacité d'une organisation de rebondir face à un inattendu. Elle peut être appréhendée via trois dimensions: la capacité d'absorption qui renvoie à l'aptitude de l'entreprise d'absorber les chocs (financiers et humains); la capacité de renouvellement qui consiste à réfléchir à de nouvelles stratégies, rompre avec la stratégie habituelle; la capacité d'appropriation qui renvoie à l'apprentissage issu de la crise. Ainsi nous nous focaliserons sur la question suivante: dans quelle mesure la gouvernance partenariale permet-elle la résilience de l'organisation?

Nous proposons une étude de cas longitudinale, qui s'est déroulée sur une période de deux ans. Nous étudions le Conseil Lyonnais de l'Alimentation Durable (CLAD). Le recueil de données s'appuie sur des entretiens semi-directifs et l'observation participante. Créé en 2016, ce conseil regroupe une vingtaine d'acteurs locaux de l'ESS (AMAP, épicerie solidaires, ...), des services municipaux et des chercheurs. Sa vocation est de mieux les coordonner les actions collectives pour développer une politique alimentaire locale cohérente, orientée sur la justice alimentaire.

En retraçant l'évolution du CLAD, nous identifions différentes périodes. Ainsi, on pourra remarquer qu'à la suite de son installation, le CLAD a rencontré des difficultés (manque de moyens financiers, départ d'une personne ressource). Nous voyons dans quelle mesure il a réussi à absorber ces chocs. L'organisation fait ensuite la preuve de sa capacité de renouvellement par diversification des activités. Elle doit maintenant s'engager dans une phase d'appropriation. La dimension collective reste un enjeu qui peut être pris en compte dans cette phase d'appropriation. L'intérêt de ce travail est de permettre aux acteurs de comprendre le phénomène de résilience organisationnelle afin de réfléchir à la façon dont la gouvernance alimentaire territoriale pourrait évoluer. Au plan théorique, il permet de lier les concepts de gouvernance et de résilience organisationnelle.

Keywords. *Justice alimentaire, gouvernance territoriale, résilience organisationnelle.*

Workshop E4

**SEMILLEROS DE INVESTIGACIÓN COMO ESTRATEGIA DE
ENSEÑANZA-APRENDIZAJE PARA EL FORTALECIMIENTO DE
COOPERATIVAS Y EMPRENDIMIENTOS SOLIDARIOS: UNA
EXPERIENCIA DESDE DEL INSTITUTO FEDERAL DO PARÁ-CAMPUS
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Abstract *The present summary deals with the discussion of the concepts described from specific examples of initiatives to stimulate the teaching-learning process for the strengthening of cooperativism and solidarity-oriented undertakings based on research that started in the municipality of Santarém, more specifically, the territory of the Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Pará - IFPA, of the western region of Pará. The Federal Institute, as part of the structure of formal secondary and higher education, offers the opportunity for many young people to access professional (or vocational) education and, consequently, aids integration in the present economy, which can be enhanced by alternative practices and associated with the labour insertion of those still in training.*

This methodology was carried out in the field of applied research, which seeks to strengthen and structure practices that lead to the establishment of interdisciplinary academic environments dedicated to the theoretical and practical development of pedagogical knowledge, with the aim of supporting together the selected students, teachers, cooperatives and solidarity projects, proposals for immediate intervention, through dialogues, exchange of experiences, production of experiments and knowledge, taking into account the specifications and needs of social subjects.

In this way, the extension project, which later became a research project, emerged as a social innovative mechanism to contribute and help create an academic and institutional culture of training and scientific processes, in a collective and integrated effort seeking to overcome the practical and urgent challenges for the sustainable local development of the Paraense Amazon. Besides, the technical cooperation agreements that were established during the project between NGOs, public and private organisations can aid the development of further research activities.

Keywords. *Cooperatives; social and solid economy; education; social innovation; incubator.*

Workshop B3

THE SIGNALING EFFECT OF AMBIDEXTERITY OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES ON ACQUIRING FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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Abstract. *Using both of signaling and ambidexterity theory, we examined the influence of socio-economic legitimacy signals of social enterprises on acquiring financial resources. As young social enterprises have limited track records, they face a challenge related to establishing their legitimacy to get key resources from social investors or social lenders. Analyzing a sample of 109 social enterprises from the loan application book of Korea Social Investment, the manager of the Social Investment Fund of Seoul City Government, we tested several hypotheses applying a binary logistic regression model and unexpectedly found that there is a dis-ordinal interaction effect between the impacts of the social and economic signals related to the social and economic elements of social enterprises at CEO level, which makes the resource-seeking strategies of social enterprises more complicated in the selection of signals targeting for their social lenders.*

Keywords. *Signaling; ambidexterity; social entrepreneurship; social lending; social financing.*

Workshop C7

REDISTRIBUTION DES CADRES INSTITUTIONNELS DE GOUVERNANCE DES COMMUNS. LE MODÈLE ÉCONOMIQUE SOLIDAIRES DE PROPRIÉTÉ FONCIÈRE D'UN RÉSEAU-FONCIER- CITOYEN EN FRANCE

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Abstract. *Nous étudions, dans le cadre de notre doctorat en géographie, un mouvement social spatialisé qui émerge en 2003, autoproclamé « citoyen » (vs « agricole » ou « paysan », dans le contexte français) nommé « Terre de Liens » (TDL). Notre approche thématique est « l'engagement de la société civile envers la problématique foncière ».*

L'action coordonnée de ce « réseau-foncier-citoyen », aux échelles nationales, régionales et locales, est l'acquisition de terres et de bâtis agricoles et leurs mise à bail, intégrant des closes environnementales, à des fermiers qui officialisent ainsi, juridiquement, leurs pratiques de l'agriculture biologique. Nos résultats indiquent, qu'en vue du maintien d'une agriculture locale, à taille humaine et alimentaire, TDL est prescripteur de postures morales de soin (care) tout à la fois auprès: (i) de candidats à l'installation souhaitant accéder à (ii) du patrimoine foncier agricole (terre et bâti) et s'intégrer au sein (iii) des territoires. L'argumentaire de cet article est construit comme partie de réponse à notre problématique: « Comment et par quelles valeurs et avec quelles identités collectives, les pratiques et les outils de gestion du foncier agricole mobilisés par TDL, affectent la relation propriétaire-ferme et la relation propriétaire-territoire? ». Ainsi nous déroulons une de nos hypothèses de travail de thèse: « Les outils utilisés par TDL, sont des supports d'enrôlement qui se construisent et se développent d'une part dans un faisceau de droits (bundle of rights) fonciers et d'autres parts déterminent des nouvelles attributions et fonctions pour de nouveaux acteurs (bénévoles, citoyen.ne.s) dans la régulation du foncier agricole ». TDL renouvelle ainsi un rapport singulier à la propriété, au « commun » et à l'aménagement du territoire. Pour faciliter, sur un territoire, l'accès aux droits fonciers à des candidats à l'installation, TDL suit dans un premier temps une « stratégie domaniale » d'acquisition et réticulaire dans un deuxième temps. En lien avec cette dernière une ferme acquise ou accueillie par le réseau est insérée dans une stratégie territoriale de conquête et d'enrôlement des partenaires locaux dans la philosophie et dans le modèle économique du réseau.

Cet article considère TDL, via ses activités collectives d'acquisition, de mise à bail et de gestion patrimoniale d'exploitations agricoles, dites « fermes TDL », comme un réseau sociotechnique qui émerge du champ d'une agriculture dites « citoyenne » et « territoriale » relevant de l'économie sociale et solidaire (ESS). TDL en tant que « réseau-foncier-citoyen » met en place de nouvelles procédures liant diverses échelles d'actions internes et externes pour statuer sur la répartition et l'usage du foncier en faisant intervenir des acteurs non-agricoles investis dans des collectifs de projet. Notre étude de l'accès au foncier depuis la géographie implique de spatialiser les relations juridiques, sociales et économiques qui se tissent autour de la terre agricole dans le cas de TDL. In fine, s'intéresser à la propriété foncière à partir de la « méta-définition » qu'en propose Galey (2008, in Baysse-Lainé

2018), c'est-à-dire comme un ensemble formé par la relation juridique reliant le propriétaire à la chose appropriée et les relations que ce dernier tisse et entretient avec des tiers relativement à cette même chose.

Dans notre futur papier, après avoir présenté notre méthodologie d'enquête et d'analyse, dans un deuxième point, nous proposerons une approche conceptuelle de notre objet d'étude. L'originalité scientifique engagée est l'opportunité de participer à l'ouverture d'un cadre heuristique qui, sur la base de la « théorie de l'action collective » et la « théorie du changement institutionnel », mobilise le concept de « la gouvernance des Commons Pool Ressources », y superpose celui de « l'éthique du care » et du « ré-encastrement » qui prône la pluralité et l'interdépendance des Principes d'Intégrations Economiques qui caractérisent l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire. De la sorte le « réseau-foncier-citoyen » engage l'« épreuve » d'une « coobligation » entre des parties prenantes, à la recherche d'un équilibre institutionnel entre: autonomie financière; liens aux financements publics; liens avec le secteur privé du mécénat; et enfin la recherche de prestations de services, avec comme effet, le rapprochement stratégique avec les Collectivités territoriales. L'analyse socio-économique que nous creusons ici devient la lecture des arrangements institutionnels socialement et politiquement construits, renversant le principe de propriété exclusive, favorisant le principe d'une propriété inclusive et non plus la seule allocation optimale de la ressource foncière. Dans une troisième partie, nous développerons notre cadre théorique pour enfin, à travers lui, révéler nos résultats d'analyse. Dans une ultime partie, nous conclurons notre analyse en montrant que TDL, du point de vue socio-économique construit une identité « interdépendantiste » et du point de vue de l'aménagement du territoire une « territorialité, ou une réticularité, du commun ».

Keywords. Bati agricole; commun; foncier agricole; réseau sociotechnique, territoire; économie solidaire; changements institutionnels.

Workshop C5

DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY SECTOR – STATISTICS OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract. *The social and solidarity economy sector is still a new topic in the Czech Republic, though the fact that more than 230 declare themselves officially as social entrepreneurship. The terms “social and solidarity economy sector” and “social enterprise as subjects of social and solidarity economy sector” are used by academics, particularly at the Faculty of Humanities of Charles University in Prague also. Teacher and researchers from this department work on the definition of the social and solidarity economy sector nowadays. Social enterprises in the Czech Republic are diverse by different legal forms (business, self-employed, cooperatives, non-profit organizations, religious society). They operate in different areas, and a large number of them report following the principles defined in the framework of the project ICSEM EMES European Research Society. The use two current foreign approaches to define the social economy and social enterprises: the legal/institutional approach and the normative approach.*

Based on the results of the quantitative analysis of semi-structured questionnaires, it was found that five factors are important to understand the status and development of social enterprise: • The influence of foreign definitions, important for working out the Czech definition of SE, • “Bottom-up” initiatives of the civic sector (associative model of SE), • “Bottom-up” initiatives of the cooperative sector (cooperative model of SE), • “Bottom-up” initiatives of the commercial sector (business model of SE), • The impact of the European environment (WISE model).

Keywords. *social and solidarity economy sector, social entrepreneurship, work integration social enterprises, European Structural Funds.*

FINANCIAL DIVERSIFICATION AND MANAGER'S FINANCIAL PREFERENCES IN SPANISH NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract. *Nonprofit organizations must simultaneously develop their economic and social side to accomplish with their mission. This double orientation demands a better utilization of their capacities together with the management of different kind of resources, both non-financial and financial. Financial resources are referred to the used sources and the financial structure that characterizes each organization. Several authors have highlighted a recent evolution in the origin and composition of the financial structure among nonprofit organizations. So, if these entities depended on their equity some years ago and developed a low level of financial diversification; currently, they tend to use external financial resources and diversify the available resources. Despite the evidence of this change of tendency, there are no studies about the preference between the different financial resources, all of them being perceived as equivalent in a possible diversification strategy. However, this starting hypothesis has not been tested. For this reason, we propose as aim of this study to analyze the strategies of financial diversification and the preferences in financial sources between the decision-makers in the nonprofit context. To answer this aim, we have studied a sample of 165 Spanish foundations. Foundations are one of the most consolidated types of nonprofit organizations, being a paradigm in studies related to the nonprofit context. Moreover, the Spanish case has some singularities that justify its study: First, they are a basic pillar in the welfare state model and they are responsible for the provision of some public social services. Secondly, these entities have traditionally maintained a high dependency on public founding. Finally, as a consequence of the economic policies related to public budget, these entities have been compelled to search new mechanism to access to private funding, which have caused alternative financial structures. These questions justify the studied sample. The obtained results reveal a preference for equity and a tendency to use external funding based on the need to maintain high growth levels. These results contribute to the debate about the composition and financial structure of these entities. Moreover, they are a wakeup call to social funders, who*

will have a higher success if they are able to design products adapted to the preferences of these organizations. Finally, it reveals the existence of diverse preferences depending on the internal characteristics and the environment of nonprofit organizations.

Keywords. *financial diversification; nonprofit organizations; Spain.*

Workshop C7

**AN ESSAY ON THE ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF
COOPERATIVES SOCIETIES UNDER THE MARKET, MEMBERS AND
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS**

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Abstract. *The objective of this theoretical essay is to explore the multidimensional approach in evaluating the economic and financial performance of cooperatives under the market, cooperative and regional development dimensions. Cooperative societies are often considered organizations similar to investment properties; and the same tools for evaluating the performance of investment properties are sometimes used by cooperative managers in the decision-making and performance evaluation process. When the decision maker uses only the market dimension, he begins to disregard the peculiar characteristics of the cooperatives; this fact plus the heuristics and biases inherent to the decision maker, can jeopardize the continuity of the cooperative business model. In order to do so, this essay demonstrates the importance of inserting cooperative dimensions and regional development into the process of decision making and performance evaluation of cooperatives, and proposes a multidimensional approach to the sustainability of business and movement; which requires the decision-maker to understand the relevance of each stakeholder and the analysis of intersection points between each dimension that allow mutual benefit.*

Keywords. *Performance; Cooperatives; Stakeholders Theory; Decision-Making.*

COMPETITION, INFORMATION AND COOPERATION

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Abstract. *We inquire experimentally whether rivalry induced by competition has any impact on the individual voluntary contribution to a public good. Participants perform a task and are remunerated according to two schemes, a noncompetitive and a competitive one, then they play a standard public goods game. In the first scheme participants earn a flat remuneration, in the latter they are ranked according to their performance and remunerated consequently. Information about ranking and income before the game is played varies across three different treatments. We find that competition per se does not affect the amount of contribution, and a clear and strong negative income effect. The time spent to choose how much to contribute is negatively correlated with the decision of cooperating fully. The main result is that full information about the relative performance in the competitive environment enhances the cooperation, while partial information reduces it.*

Keywords. *Competition; cooperation; information; public goods; experiments.*

Workshop C5

LA ECONOMÍA POPULAR Y SOLIDARIA EN ECUADOR: POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS Y PRÁCTICAS ECONÓMICAS NO MONETARIAS Y SOSTENIBLES EN LOS EMPRENDIMIENTOS ASOCIATIVOS

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Abstract. *The preponderant economic and social model shows great inequalities. With this precept as a backdrop, the Republic of Ecuador includes in its 2008 constitution the recognition of ancestral practices at an economic and social level, in addition to granting special protection to mother earth or pachamama based on a common element: solidarity between ecosystems and human beings. Despite this, the processes of continuous growth phagocyte part of the tools and institutions created in Ecuador to reverse poverty as well as rebalance existing economic and regulatory abuses. To this end, a series of group interviews was conducted in two communities in Loja (Ecuador) to analyze the scope and continuity of current ancestral practices as well as the effectiveness of established processes in the social economy. The analysis shows the lack of continuity of these practices, as well as a set of associated benefits for people and communities with fewer resources.*

Keywords. *Anthropocentrism; social and solidarity economy; redistribution; ancestral practices; Ecuador.*

Workshop C3

LA EMPRESA DE TODOS: EL CASO DE ECUADOR A TRAVÉS DE SUS POLÍTICAS Y PRÁCTICAS SOCIALES SOSTENIBLES

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Abstract. *La desigualdad económica en el mundo presenta índices alarmantes. El 1% de la población mundial concentra mayor riqueza que el 99% del resto del común de los mortales. Además, 62 personas amasan fortunas equivalentes a la de 3.600 millones de personas (Oxfam, 2016). Estas cifras reflejan la inequidad existente en la distribución de riqueza, y la acumulación de poder e influencia asentadas en modelos económicos a medida. Se estandariza la explotación laboral, los procesos de extractivismo, el empoderamiento de los mercados y la corrupción sistémica. En la actualidad, se puede pensar en una opción de vida diferente al antropocentrismo y al modernismo, o más aún, las consideradas potencias mundiales pueden disminuir el ritmo de competencia por lograr la hegemonía económica y centrarse en buscar la sostenibilidad de la vida y el bien común: la igualdad. La propuesta de la ONU para enfrentar estos desequilibrios se enmarcan en la adopción de la agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, donde figuran tres dimensiones: la protección del medio ambiente, la erradicación de la pobreza y garantizar la prosperidad para todos. Sin embargo el reloj acorta los tiempos y los avances obtenidos reflejan que se camina lentamente para cumplir con estos objetivos. Si bien la economía de mercado prioriza la productividad, buscando la máxima rentabilidad, promoviendo además el individualismo el consumismo desmedido. Emergen en la sociedad iniciativas innovadoras y solidarias como respuesta a los problemas sociales del momento tomando la forma de cooperativas, mutuas y asociaciones.*

En Latinoamérica, la Economía Social y Solidaria (ESS) en las últimas décadas ha actuado como un elemento importante para la deliberación de los modelos de desarrollo y no solo del funcionamiento interno de las empresas, sino como modelo de integración de experiencias que se desarrollan bajo objetivos similares partiendo de la identidad social y acogiendo diferentes formas organizacionales con otros procesos económicos. En América Latina existen tres espacios que promueven la ESS con alto dinamismo: 1) el movimiento social que busca otro modelo de desarrollo; 2) la ciencia que pretende explicar las expresiones de la economía alternativa, a través de la teoría, y 3) los sectores organizativos con bases solidarias. En Ecuador, las experiencias de Economía Solidaria están conectadas con una profunda historia de las prácticas milenarias de la economía ancestral indígena. Nuestra tesis se centra en el análisis crítico de las políticas creadas para potenciar los espacios de comercio local a favor del sector asociativo en Ecuador. A la vez que se plantea un estudio de caso sobre las prácticas de gestión administrativa bajo principios, valores y vivencia de la ESS como son la redistribución, reciprocidad, participación en el trabajo, la minga, género y finanzas populares, que se llevan a cabo en el emprendimiento de la

Asociación de productores Agropecuarios de la micro cuenca Mataderos, ubicada en el territorio de la reserva mundial de la Biosfera del Bosque Seco. Finalmente se analizan los retos a los que deben enfrentarse para perdurar en el tiempo y ser sostenibles en su gestión.

Keywords. *Antropocentrismo, Economía Social y Solidaria, Redistribución, Economía Popular y Solidaria.*

Workshop C6

LE TRAVAIL COOPÉRATIF: QUELLE RÉALISATION DE L'IDÉAL AUTOGESTIONNAIRE?

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Abstract. *Les principes coopératifs qui traduisent les valeurs de l'économie sociale et solidaire sont porteurs d'un idéal d'expérience au travail: émancipation, solidarité, démocratie, responsabilité. Si la coopérative dans sa forme moderne existe depuis la fin du XIX^e siècle, nous assistons depuis les années 2000 à un « renouveau coopératif » marqué une diversification des statuts (SCIC, SCOP), une multiplication des créations de coopératives et une reconnaissance institutionnelle (loi française sur l'ESS de 2014). Pour autant, la question du travail dans les organisations l'économie sociale et solidaire a surtout été analysée du point de vue de l'hybridation des ressources: articulation entre travail salarié et travail bénévole, professionnalisation des bénévoles. En parallèle les formes les plus récentes en matière d'organisations alternatives du travail (tiers-lieux, économie collaborative, fab-labs) qui s'appuient également sur une diversité économique et une hybridation des ressources attirent l'attention croissante des chercheurs. Nous proposons ici de nous inscrire dans la lignée de ces travaux et d'explorer comment la traduction récente des idéaux coopératifs, dans un contexte de bouleversement des formes d'organisation sociale du travail, affecte l'organisation et le vécu au travail.*

L'article articule deux études de cas portant sur des coopératives œuvrant dans le secteur alimentaire. Au-delà d'une finalité commune, qui se traduit par la volonté de mettre en place d'un système de distribution alimentaire alternatif, ces deux organisations affichent un idéal d'autogestion, et une hybridation des formes de travail (impliquant notamment une participation plus ou moins importante du consommateur). La traduction des idéaux coopératifs conduit cependant à deux formes d'organisation du travail très différentes. Dans un premier temps, nous présenterons l'idéal d'autogestion porté par chacune des organisations. Nous analyserons ensuite les formes de travail produites. Dans un troisième temps, nous analyserons ce que ces formes d'organisations produisent en terme de vécu au travail pour les individus (sens, satisfaction et qualité de vie au travail), mais également ce que ces formes organisationnelles disent du renouveau coopératif et de son potentiel critique et émancipateur. L'analyse comparée de ces deux cas permet d'identifier deux formes d'organisation du travail qui questionnent l'évolution récente des modèles coopératifs et de leur rapport à l'utopie autogestionnaire.

Keywords. *consumers cooperatives; work transformation; self-management cooperative ideal.*

EDUCATING WORK INTEGRATION SOCIAL ENTERPRISES (WISEs) IN CROATIA

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Abstract. *This paper focused on position and situation of work integration social enterprises (WISEs) in Croatia. This kind of legal entities within social economy is a rather new phenomenon in Croatia as a new European member state. For Croatia it is important because there are many marginalized groups in society without adequate recognition and acceptance - especially in working area. Within INTERREG CE project INNO-WISEs we derived in Croatia 23 examples that were part of the first line of project's surveys and gave feedback about their needs and capacities. The data was collected through in-depth interviews in spring 2018 and most active members of specific WISEs were included in the survey. Within the project we put emphasize on WISEs as social mission-driven organizations for improvement of work integration of various marginalized or vulnerable social groups (disabled people, person in risk of poverty, and long-term unemployed people etc.). Now in Croatia we have a detailed list of current situation with WISEs and areas where improvement of their business and human resource management operations is the most needed. At CIRIEC conference In Bucharest we would like to present the following ongoing project activity. To improve their capacity and sustainability WISEs in Croatia and in INNOWISEs project partners countries (Italy, Poland and Slovenia) will get education through an adapted and specific massive open online course (MOOC) for them. The whole educational space will be organised as a practice oriented ICT platform for know-how and business training. Before the actual course we tested their expectation and wishes from the course so that is can be even more adjusted to their actual needs. We will present results from this survey which will be the main source of framing the content of MOOC for WISEs. This survey is the next step forward in researching activities of social economy actors in Croatia where we are still several steps behind many EU countries with well-established and positioned science sector as part of general social economy ecosystem.*

Keywords. *Work integration social enterprises; MOOC, educational training.*

Workshop B4

PERFIL DEL TALENTO EMPRENDEDOR DE MAPUCHES (KŪZAWCHEFE) EN CHILE (WALLMAPU)

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Abstract. *This research seeks to identify the attributes of Mapuche entrepreneurial talent in relation to the particularities of Latin American business talent, established in the CAF Model, characterizing these attributes culturally to contribute with recommendations for the design of public policy instruments on entrepreneurship issues. In the cadastre 2017 on Mapuche Entrepreneurship, ENAMA, raised information by surveying 516 entrepreneurs concluding that they manifested "limited personal attitudes for entrepreneurial development". In this document we obtain a conclusion reported by respondents, who manifest "limited personal attitudes for entrepreneurial development". In the context, Latin America has a productivity problem, and Chile is not immune to this, presenting the same characteristics observed in the region. That is why entrepreneurs are the people called to align both capitals. It is they who, from their entrepreneurial talent, are able to visualize new demands and find solutions applying innovation and creativity. In this case, we sought to identify and compare the attributes of entrepreneurial talent in undertakings that are currently active, whose owners belong to the Mapuche culture. This study aimed to establish that the entrepreneurial talent attributes of Mapuche entrepreneurs unfold in a different way than that observed in Latin American entrepreneurs. If the above is correct, then Mapuche entrepreneurs would present a development of attributes of culturally differentiated entrepreneurial talent, which would make it possible to develop a profile of Mapuche business talent that favors the design of public policy instruments on entrepreneurship issues*

Keywords. *Social economy; Mapuche entrepreneurship; Business talent; sustainability.*

Workshop E5

SOCIAL ECONOMY ENTITIES AND ITS ECO-SYSTEM IN DIFFERENT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES – A COMPARATIVE ANALYSE BASED ON AN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT – RESCUE

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Abstract. *The article presents the results of research on the impact of social economy entities on the development of resilience in households and communities. The principal aim of this research was to determine the conditions and patterns of action that help and support, or limit and inhibit, the resilience of households in a difficult situation. The research was carried out as part of the international RESCuE project – Patterns of Resilience during Socioeconomic Crises among Households in Europe (2014–2017)¹. One of the thematic areas of this project (included in the work package - NGOs, social economy and social entrepreneurship in community, neighborhood and household resilience), which was the context of a comparative qualitative analysis of the collected empirical material, was to determine the influence of social economy entities, which act between welfare state institutions and resilient households, on building social resourcefulness and resilience of individuals, households and entire communities. The first part of the article is a short description concept of the resilience and conceptual frame of social economy and social entrepreneurship and its development as a part of the cohesion policy of the European Union. Presenting differences and similarities in defining and understanding the concept of social economy and its background in different countries helps us to identify and understand the actual condition of social entrepreneurship/social economy activities in different European countries. It is also the base for a conceptualisation of different kinds of social economy presented in the second part of the chapter. The last part of the chapter is mainly based on fieldwork findings and presents everyday practice of social economy entities and how they contribute to the resilience of households and communities in the regions included in the study.*

Keywords. *Social economy and social capital; community community work and community development; community based social economy; local governance and local social policy; cooperation and social innovations.*

Workshop B5

GENDER NEUTRAL TESTING AS AN IMPORTANT TOOL FOR SOCIAL ECONOMY ORGANISATIONS

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Abstract. Some studies show that the gender gap in social economy organisations in Portugal is similar to what happens in other kinds of organisations. There are very high rates of female employment in social economy organisations: above 70%. Women are mainly allocated to technical and operational activities, being ultimately underrepresented in statutory boards and as such excluded from deliberation and strategic decision. We also know from previous studies that there are not many practices on human resource (HR) management in this sector. Social Economy labour market is characterised by labour-intensive services, which require a high level of relational skills and resilience. In Portugal, responsibility for HR management is mostly from the board of directors, followed by a technician with leadership roles; the existence of a specialist is rare. The focus of HR management in Social Economy organisations is on analysis and job description; training needs a diagnosis, work meetings and interpersonal communication, as well as the integration and reception of new workers. Recruitment and selection, as well as other RH practices, are not, in many cases, formalised. So, we can verify that management is oriented to short-term functional performance. That scenario reveals that it is essential for social economy organisations to use specific, good and validated tools for managing HR, such as the ones being developed and, that will be provided for free by the GeNeus project.

Women's employment rates across the EU range from some 48% to 80%, but the EU average is 77.4% for men and 65.5% for women (2016). Across the EU, women are underrepresented in decision-making positions, particularly in politics and business. This

is also the situation in the five partner countries. In May 2016, women accounted for 29% of members of the single or lower houses of parliaments in the EU countries. In business leadership the situation is even worse: in 2016, women accounted for just 23.9% of board members of the largest publicly listed companies registered in the EU countries. The gender pay gap is defined as the relative difference in the average gross hourly earnings of women and men within the general economy. In 2015, the EU average was estimated at 16.3%. The GeNeus project is funded by the European Commission, in the field of reducing gender inequalities in selection evaluations. The main goal is to deliver a gender neutral set of selection tools that facilitate equal access to education and the labour market. The lifecycle of the project includes different phases, starting with an overview of each country of the five European countries involved (Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, Portugal and Spain) diagnosing how organisations do their selection processes, which testing systems they use, gender-specific differences in the individual performance areas and specific needs for equal opportunities of access for both genders. We got data from 59 different organisations and interviewed an equal number of people responsible for the recruitment and selection processes in those organisations. Findings show that all of them evaluate both hard and soft skills, that is, the professional and academic competencies of the candidates, as well as their competencies, such as social and emotional intelligence, ability in interpersonal relationships and teamwork, general attitude, customer orientation and responsibility. Findings show that the interview is the most common tool used during the selection processes in all countries and all different kind of organisations. In some cases, this is often the only selection tool used (besides the review of documents/curricular screening: CV, diplomas, certificates). In most countries, there is some regulation in the field of testing: intelligence and personality test may be applied or at least interpreted only by accredited psychologists.

Based on these findings GeNeus partners developed a set of tools to be used for free and adapted to all kind of organisations. Because of the lack of specific skills on HR management and because of the budget constraints that most of the social economy organisations face, those tools can be a very important asset of getting a more professional and gender-neutral approach to selecting people, helping to improve HR Management processes in social economy organisations.

Keywords. Gender equality; Human Resource Management; Gender neutral; recruitment testing; Social Economy organisations.

Workshop D3

PLATFORM COOPERATIVISM IN ITALY AND IN EUROPE

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Abstract. *This research investigates some cases of cooperative platforms in the field of worker cooperation and consumer cooperation and explores the effects of the merger of platform technology with cooperation. The research focuses on the main consequences of this merger on the organizational model and on the engagement level of individuals and study the change of attitudes of providers and consumers when they are engaged in a cooperative project. The argument is that a cooperative platform can offer solutions and answers to both platform workers' needs and problems of modern consumption by giving both providers and consumers the opportunity to join the entrepreneurial project, share resources and earnings in an equal way, and be part of a community. Against the outsourcing and dispersive models of a classical digital platform, such as Deliveroo, Uber or Airbnb, where providers and consumers are separated and isolated, a cooperative platform enables the propensity of providers and consumers to engage in collective actions and become the protagonist of the platform activity. In this way, the organizational form of a cooperative platform is both an alternative to classical digital platforms and an evolution of traditional cooperative models.*

Keywords. *Platform cooperativism, gig workers, prosumers, digital platform, platform work.*

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ECONOMY ORGANISATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR PROMOTING DECENT AND INCLUSIVE EMPLOYMENT

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Abstract. *This communication aims to analyse the European guidelines on employability, about the role that social economy can play in implementing the measures, in a context of increasing political recognition by the EU of the social economy as an agent of economic development and social policy, particularly at employment level. We focus on social policy measures in four European countries (Portugal, Spain, France and Belgium), which allow a meeting between European employment priorities and potentialities on decent and inclusive employment that European Union (EU) recognise on Social Economy organisations.*

Some of the priorities in the documents associated with the abovementioned programs to support employability recognise the role played by employment in contributing to better integration of people into society. In fact, during these last centuries, the work has shaped the personal and social life of the people. It is through paid work that individuals are integrated and recognised in the public sphere, that they acquire existence and identity (André Gorz, 1988). Since inclusion and, specifically, inclusion by labour is one of the focal points of social economy organisations, they are privileged actors to ensure decent work and promote an inclusive labour market. The EU (2016 / C 051/05, 2018 / C 283/01) recognises the importance of the social economy as an essential actor in creating economic and social value, as an employer (by creating quality jobs) and as well as the effective response to communities regarding well-being. It highlights its resistance during the crisis, especially when compared to the macro context and the performance shown by the other sectors. The document refers that social economy organisations "encourage the participation and the spirit of solidarity and entrepreneurship of all citizens, including those that the production system pushes to the margins" (point 6 of the Opinion of the European Committee of the Regions 2017 / C 051/05). The Economic and Social Committee opinion on "Social economy enterprises as an engine for the integration of migrants" (2018

/ C 281/01), which recognises the role of the social inclusion economy, for its implementation of the principles of inclusion, subsidiarity and protection of the most disadvantaged. This recognition has led to the promotion of the adoption of public policies concerning the social economy by the different Member States. In this sense, Chaves and Monzón (2018) identified 20 good practices applied in the EU between 2010 and 2016, distinguishing them between non-binding and binding political measures. The former includes measures to create a business-friendly ecosystem and the latter are economic policies that promote enterprises.

It is, therefore, necessary to examine how the European guidelines for the promotion of the social economy as an agent for promoting inclusive employment are implemented in practice. Indeed, through the analysis of legal forms within the social economy that is specifically geared to the development of employment and job placement, we question how Portugal, Spain, France and Belgium are implementing the guidelines.

Keywords. *Social policy; social inclusion, professional inclusion; legal forms on employability, decent work, inclusive employment.*

Workshop A2

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES AND GENDER EQUALITY IN PORTUGAL – THE RELEVANCE OF GENDER QUOTAS

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Abstract. *This paper shows that there is a deep connection between the legal regime of cooperatives, which is based on a set of principles and values defined by the International Cooperative Alliance and that integrate the concept of cooperative identity, and gender equality. Democratic governance, which characterizes cooperatives, imposes a regime of balanced representation between women and men in the management and supervisory bodies of cooperatives. However, the data provided by CASES Credential Portal shows an unbalanced representation. It is necessary to adopt positive measures, such as gender quotas, which ensure a balanced representation between men and women in cooperative bodies.*

Keywords. *Cooperative, gender equality, cooperative identity, cooperative principles, gender quotas.*

Workshop A2

EMPLOYEE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN TECHNOLOGICAL SECTOR: INFLUENCE OF THEIR SOCIAL AND PARTICIPATORY PROFILE ON THEIR PERFORMANCE

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Abstract. *One of the elements that identifies the most successful technology companies in the world, many of them based in Silicon Valley, is their ability to create collaborative and team work spaces, and to give participation to all the company's personnel. Employee-Owned Firms, that stems from the fact that they are at the same time owners of the company, could be an interesting example for business model innovation as one of their objective is to contribute to satisfying the general needs of the community in which they are located through social and economic development. In this work a profile of the Spanish workers owned enterprises is done, compared to limited companies. Secondly, Robotnic, a Spanish workers owned enterprise is presented, which will allow us to establish and analyze what differential aspects stemming from its social profile, contribute to success and to a better perform of technological companies.*

Keywords. *Workers owned enterprises, technology, robotics, social innovation, stakeholders.*

Workshop E3

ON THE EMERGENCE OF NON-PROFIT ORCHESTRAS

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Abstract. *In the market for live classical music, a symphony orchestra typically has fixed costs that are so high relative to demand that the entire portion of the demand curve lies below the average cost curve (Baumol and Bowen, 1968). The present study investigates how and why a non-profit orchestra can emerge in such an adverse market environment. Without assuming altruism on the part of the audience, we reveal how a non-profit orchestra can solicit donations from an individually rational audience by taking advantage of a tax deduction program and offering donor privileges produced by using the member musicians' worker surplus.*

Keywords. *performing arts; non-profit orchestra; private donations; tax deductions; donor privileges; worker surplus.*

Workshop C7

CARTOGRAFÍA DEL CUARTO SECTOR EN CHILE: DESARROLLANDO EL MODELO +I

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Abstract. *This article is based on the study "Companies with Purpose and the Boom of the Fourth Sector in Ibero-America" carried out by Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 2018, of which the two authors were part. In this research, the existence and magnitude of the change in Chile was identified, in relation to the production of the Fourth Sector of innovation / social entrepreneurship with a focus on the improvement of public policies, through perspective of the challenges for the strengthening of its ecosystem. From this arose the line developed in this publication, which is a **classification of the stage of development in which Chile's Fourth Sector is located, from the perspective of its contribution to public policies and the particular characteristics that the country has in said sector.** This classification allows identifying opportunities and challenges for all involved. The model was called **Model + i**.*

Keywords. *Fourth Sector, solidarity economy, public policy, organizational cartography..*

Workshop B6

DESARROLLO TURÍSTICO ESTRATÉGICO, SUSTENTABLE Y PARTICIPATIVO. LA FERIA ARTESANAL Y PRODUCTIVA UPIANITA

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Abstract. *En esta comunicación, se presentan los avances de un Proyecto de Voluntariado Universitario de la Facultad de Humanidades, Ciencias Sociales y de la Salud de la Universidad Nacional de Santiago del Estero que fuera seleccionado en la Convocatoria 2018. El Voluntariado como iniciativa integral de formación, desarrollo y extensión universitaria, busca potenciar y visibilizar el desarrollo territorial de las experiencias de la Economía Social y Solidaria en el área geográfica de referencia de la Universidad. El voluntariado postula desde una perspectiva articulada de docentes de la Carrera de Contador Público, Licenciatura en Administración y Licenciatura en Cooperativismo y Mutualismo de la Unidad Académica, conjuntamente con estudiantes de las mencionadas carreras, fortalecer el desarrollo e innovación social de la Feria Artesanal y Productiva Upianita. Se planteó el abordaje territorial de colaboración académica y de trabajo compartido, de estudiantes, de feriantes, y de la Subsecretaria de Cultura de la Ciudad de Santiago del Estero. Para la formación de los actores de la ESS tendientes a la potencialidad de sus emprendimientos, y participativamente a la transformación de la localidad La Feria comenzó su desarrollo a partir de un Plan Federal Estratégico de Turismo Sustentable, "Camino Real" del Gobierno de la Provincia de Santiago del Estero, República Argentina, en un tramo comprendido entre la Ciudad Capital, y la localidad de Loreto, distante a 60 km hacia el sur, sobre Ruta Nacional N° 9. Sustentado desde una visión holística del concepto de desarrollo turístico, y de exhaustivos relevamientos de índole social, económica, cultural, educativa, sanitaria y ambiental. Los pueblos comprendidos entre este trazado son: San Pedro, Manogasta, Tuama, Villa Silípica y Sumamao. Desde la época pre-colonial y colonial, estos pueblos, fueron el centro de la vida cívica, social, política y económica de toda la región que luego conformara la provincia. El Desarrollo Turístico del Camino Real, promueve el desarrollo local y regional, utilizando al turismo como la herramienta idónea para alcanzar tal fin, bajo los criterios de sustentabilidad, responsabilidad, compromiso y participación genuina de los actores locales. En este marco, surge la Feria Artesanal y Productiva en el paraje llamado Upianita. Es un lugar de encuentro entre las comunidades, y participan en calidad de feriantes, micro-productores y artesanos oriundos y residentes que comparten similares formas de vida y de producción, bajo modalidades asociativas y de cooperación. La Feria concentra la producción de la región, en un espacio destinado a la comercialización, con el propósito de proporcionar a los habitantes locales un beneficio adicional a los ingresos cotidianos. El*

atractivo que convoca a públicos de diferentes lugares promueve la cultura local; el afianzamiento de la identidad; revalorización de la historia; costumbres y vivencias locales como a el cuidado del patrimonio y el medio ambiente. Upianita, ofrece alternativas de contacto pleno con la naturaleza, y fomenta la transferencia intergeneracional de conocimientos y técnicas para la producción, haciendo docencias sobre el trabajo en familia. A partir de las acciones programadas del voluntariado como una actividad de extensión universitaria, - entendida como un proceso de ida y vuelta entre Universidad y Territorio-, y contando con la articulación y vinculación de la Subsecretaría de Turismo y de Cultura de la Ciudad de Santiago del Estero, resultó un ámbito simbólico y con potencialidad para instar espacios de acción, reflexión y construcción social de conocimientos e interacción con impacto social. La experiencia que aquí se relata da cuenta que en la actualidad la Feria Artesanal y Productiva la componen veinticinco feriantes, los que se destacan en los rubros de alimentación, artesanías en madera, cuero, alfarería, y otros. Las actividades y tareas que se han ejecutado hasta el momento son la identificación y clasificación de los feriantes mediante la realización de un relevamiento, como del tipo de actividades que realizan. Simultáneamente en Talleres participativos, se abordó la formación y capacitación de los distintos componentes de los procesos productivos, de modo que pudiesen determinar los elementos que conforman el costo de los productos que elaboran, mejorando su administración y que ello impacte en sus rendimientos económicos. Por otra parte, se determinaron los distintos bienes de uso con los que cuentan en la feria como de uso común. Así mismo se cumplieron espacios de dinamización y reflexión para la construcción colectiva, tendientes a fortalecer la trama de redes locales de cooperación como búsqueda de una visión alternativa de lo común. La experiencia concreta que aquí se relata es un punto de partida para avanzar en las prácticas de extensión, en la que miembros de la comunidad universitaria provenientes de diversas formaciones, en una instancia de integración transdisciplinaria con actores de la sociedad, especialmente productores, feriantes, artesanos, organizaciones públicas del Estado municipal, y fundamentalmente la práctica y el compromiso de los estudiantes del voluntariado para visibilizar, potenciar e impactar con cambios significativos en lo social. A modo de cierre de esta comunicación, se consignan las voces de los feriantes, productores, alfareros y familias de la Feria que destacan el acercamiento de la ciudad hacia lo rural, el dialogo y las oportunidades que han generado. Lo resignifican como parte importante de su desarrollo. En ese sentido rescatan y valoran las prácticas universitarias, en su territorio, comprometidos con su cultura, su historia, con su forma de vida, haciéndoles partícipes y protagonistas de su promoción y construcción de su ciudadanía social y política. Las actividades no han concluido, quedan aún diferentes instancias por abordar, por lo que queda abierto un desafío continuo y procesual para la construcción social, en un dialogo y prácticas permanentes de la Universidad con el saber popular histórico y cultural que impacte en la comunidad y los actores que viven en ella.

Keywords. *Economía social y solidaria; desarrollo territorial; turismo sustentable.*

Workshop A3

DIMENSIONES Y MAPEO DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES DEL SECTOR DE LA ECONOMIA SOCIAL EN EL CONURBANO SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO-BANDA. REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

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Abstract. *En el presente trabajo se presentan los avances de una investigación que se desarrolla en el Consejo de Investigaciones de Ciencia y Técnica de la Universidad Nacional de Santiago del Estero. República Argentina. La misma se enmarca en un estudio exploratorio descriptivo de las Organizaciones de la Economía Social y Solidaria en el Conurbano Santiago-La Banda. El objetivo propuesto fue la realización de un relevamiento y mapeo de las entidades asociativas; emprendimientos socio-económicos; cooperativas y mutuales, para aportar una aproximación cuantitativa de las entidades existentes, ya que se carece de cifras que permitan conocer la magnitud y las características del fenómeno a estudiar. Propende también localizar los ámbitos territoriales de actuación; características institucionales; modalidades organizativas; dimensiones de la actividad económica, vínculos y relaciones en red. Desde el punto de vista metodológico, el diseño intenta integrar aspectos cuantitativos y cualitativos que arrojen datos de los distintos tipos de organizaciones, Este informe da cuenta del trabajo efectuado, presentando los hallazgos obtenidos en la cantidad de cooperativas y mutuales en Santiago del Estero, Departamentos Capital y Banda con identificación de sus objetos sociales. En esta comunicación se analizan, además, como dimensiones: a) los saberes, experiencias y prácticas que relatan los actores sociales, sobre los modos de concebir y practicar la integración y b) en relación a la agenda pública y el giro manifiesto, a partir de diciembre del 2015, en la convicción de que el análisis de la política pública es un indicador significativo para entender las lógicas, prácticas, tensiones y giros que caracterizan a la economía social y popular.*

Keywords. *Palabras claves: Economía Social y Solidaria-Conurbano Santiago Banda-Mapeo organizaciones ESS.*

Workshop E2

LAS TIC COMO INSTRUMENTO DE DESARROLLO EN EL COOPERATIVISMO OLEÍCOLA DE SEGUNDO GRADO

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Abstract. *Las diferentes herramientas que han ido apareciendo bajo el paraguas de Internet, junto con la creciente penetración de estas tecnologías en la sociedad, han modificado las reglas de juego de los mercados. La dimensión que ha alcanzado Internet y los cambios que ha provocado en el hábito de los consumidores son aspectos que no han pasado desapercibidos para las organizaciones. En los últimos años han sido numerosas las entidades que han intentado participar de esta ola tecnológica, como respuesta al cambio tecnológico y en busca de oportunidades. Son múltiples las ventajas de las TIC (Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicación) para la organización, entre ellas: agilizan la actividad empresarial, coordinan mejor los recursos humanos de la organización, fomentan la comunicación y la formación, etc., aunque es en el área comercial donde más se ha notado sus efectos y donde pueden ayudar más al desarrollo organizacional. El sector almazarero español lidera actualmente la producción mundial de aceite y lo componen fundamentalmente empresas de la economía social, especialmente sociedades cooperativas, que acaparan más del 75 por ciento de la producción. Sin embargo, desde décadas, el principal problema de los productores de aceite de oliva virgen ha sido su desvinculación del mercado final. En efecto, desde el punto de vista comercial, la actividad desarrollada se ha ceñido casi exclusivamente a comercializar aceite de oliva a granel, lo que ha impedido que los productores puedan internalizar parte de las rentas que generan las actividades de comercialización de los aceites envasados. Ante esta situación, los rápidos y profundos cambios que se están produciendo en el entorno que rodea al sector, entre los que se encuentra la desaparición de los mecanismos de intervención derivada de la reforma de la PAC, la creciente competencia extranjera y el dominio de las grandes distribuidoras, hacen que sea cada vez más necesario el abandono de esta actitud pasiva. Desde la literatura se señala la importancia de emprender un cambio de orientación hacia el mercado final, para rentabilizar esta actividad. Y es que, en un mercado cada vez menos subvencionado, la satisfacción de las necesidades de los consumidores y la adaptación a*

sus gustos y preferencias, suponen la única vía posible para mantener la competitividad y la rentabilidad del sector.

La aparición del cooperativismo de segundo grado trae consigo una de las recomendaciones académicas señaladas para el sector, como es la posibilidad de generar una mejor comercialización de este producto mediante la concentración e integración. Es decir, aumentando la dimensión empresarial del sector. Por otra parte, Internet ha puesto a disposición de las empresas un mercado cuya amplitud no cuenta con parangón en la historia económica. En él los intercambios con proveedores y clientes nacionales e internacionales pueden realizarse sin necesidad de intermediarios y a unos costes operativos muy reducidos. Las empresas oleícolas no pueden desaprovechar esta oportunidad. Sin embargo, algunos estudios de ámbito local realizados en las principales regiones productoras, concretamente Jaén, han puesto de manifiesto la existencia de importantes déficits que ponen en riesgo el tránsito de este tipo de empresas hacia la sociedad de la información.

En España, existen alrededor de 40 empresas que, o bien son cooperativas de segundo grado, o bien grupos empresariales dedicados a la comercialización del aceite de oliva del grupo de almazaras al que representa. Estas son las mayores comercializadoras del producto e integran aproximadamente un tercio de la producción nacional de aceites de oliva. Andalucía cuenta con 12 cooperativas de segundo grado y 2 grupos empresariales. Por su parte, Jaén cuenta con 7 grupos empresariales o cooperativas de segundo grado, lo que nos da una idea de la importancia a nivel nacional.

Con el objetivo de analizar los factores explicativos de una mayor orientación a los mercados finales se aplica la metodología fsQCA. El análisis QCA destaca por su carácter cualitativo a la par que cuantitativo, orientado a determinar condiciones de causalidad en situaciones complejas, como son los estudios de las ciencias sociales. Con base en el álgebra booleana, este método tiene como ventaja, frente a una técnica de regresión, establecer relaciones entre subconjuntos de variables para explicar relaciones. Tal y como se ha comentado, se hace uso de la extensión fuzzy set (fsQCA), que consiste en un importante desarrollo al modelo convencional permitiendo la inclusión de variables categóricas y continuas. Para la correcta ejecución de esta técnica se siguen las fases recomendadas en la literatura, de calibración de variables, del análisis de necesidad y del análisis de suficiencia.

Keywords. *Sociedad cooperativa; segundo grado; TIC; aceite de oliva.*

Workshop D4

EL EMPRENDIMIENTO SOCIAL COMO MOTOR DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE: PROPUESTA DE UN MODELO PARA FORTALECER LA GESTIÓN DEL IMPACTO SOCIAL EN LOS GRUPOS DE INTERÉS

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Abstract. *El emprendimiento social es un proyecto u organización que surge para atender una necesidad o problemática social específica. Los fundadores de estas organizaciones ostentan valores éticos y un conjunto de cualidades que estimulan la creación de valor social y la generación de desarrollo en las comunidades donde operan. Los emprendedores sociales enfrentan números retos relacionados a la gestión de sus iniciativas, especialmente, en cuanto a las formas de administración y control. Por tanto, este proyecto tiene como objetivo desarrollar un modelo de gestión que apoye a los emprendedores en la tarea de planificación, monitoreo y valoración del impacto social en sus grupos de interés. Por medio de una investigación descriptiva y aplicada, se realiza un análisis crítico de reconocidos enfoques de planeación, control y evaluación del desempeño social y, a partir de este, se extraen los elementos más relevantes a ser incluidos en el modelo. Asimismo, se considera en la propuesta los lineamientos estratégicos de dos organizaciones valencianas que trabajan por la inclusión socio-laboral de colectivos vulnerables. Dentro de los resultados preliminares del estudio, se presenta un mapa estratégico, columna vertebral del modelo, y un esquema inicial de tablero de control, que pretende ser herramienta de monitoreo para los objetivos estratégicos establecidos en el mapa.*

Keywords. *Impacto social, empresa social, planificación estratégica, sostenibilidad.*

Workshop A3

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES AND THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING THE ENTREPRENEURIAL ECOSYSTEM FOR THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY (SSE)

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Abstract. *The article discusses the role of Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) within the context of the New Era of Automation. Predictions on the results of the application of new technologies based on robotics and computing state that we should expect a sharp fall in employment levels, in successive waves, as a series of innovative applications, once they reach a certain degree of maturity, open the way to other applications. At the same time, there is a scenario in our planet, in which growing segments of the population face poverty and the difficulty of access to basic social services in a context where inequality and income concentration increases. Given the concrete risk that only gigantic corporations – whose power is unmanageable - might capture the benefits of these innovations, it is appropriate to think of alternatives for the empowerment of the population. In this sense, the creation of companies of social and solidarity economy (SEE) that are able to make use of the new technologies, within their operational characteristics, is a way to create a ground of autonomy and resistance to the changes taking place in technology. Given the inherent weaknesses of SSE, we need policies to promote an entrepreneurial ecosystem of solidarity for the companies, creating feasible conditions for their emergence and operation.*

Keywords. *Social and solidarity economy; new technologies, ecosystem; challenges .*

Workshop D4

DO SOLIDARITY CREDIT UNIONS HAVE THE SAME EFFICIENCY AS THOSE MARKET-BASED? AN EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS OF BRAZILIAN CREDIT UNIONS

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Abstract. Among the cooperative principles, revised by International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) in 1995, the seventh one highlights the social role of cooperatives. The promotion of sustainable development of regions, where cooperatives operate, is a duty. Yet, the cooperatives' primary goal of being an alternative to reduce social inequalities had, as time goes past, being adapted and is not the main driver of their strategic focus anymore, which is nowadays more focused on economic-financial efficiency. On cooperatives there are two fundamental goals: collective development and positive financial results. Cooperatives must promote benefits and opportunities to members aiming at the assurance of sustainability and longevity of the organization. To identify a safety path to reach a balance between these interests is an important strategic tool. This balance is also a business, once it allows turn actions of social responsibility into results and still foster a more effective participation in the sustainable development of regions, assuming the role of fostering economy by credit lines. A justification to the need of social policies in financial institutions, especially in cooperatives, is because they do not produce tangible goods for selling and consumption, although they offer to society a fundamental service as agents of development by providing credit. Understanding the importance of financing actions to meet social and environmental interests of regions is an act of fostering sustainability. It is possible to identify at least two systems of credit unions in Brazil: market-based and focused on solidarity. The former offers the market-oriented "mercantile credit" and presents itself as an alternative to traditional banks. The latter offers the "solidarity credit" with concern for mutual help, aiming to foster access to credit lines and other service to those who are not attractive to conventional financial market. In this group there are family farmers, microentrepreneurs, self-employed professionals and other. Normally these cooperative members have a profile of lower income, do not have collateral to credit operations and do not have managerial skills to their business which are frequently related to subsistence activities. An efficient solidarity credit concession faces challenges that are common to all financial market agents: fierce competition, high taxes, economic crisis, default risks, high operational costs, 2 lower spreads, among other. These aspects demand a high management efficiency to assure good performance. Despite of all the challenges,

there are several cooperatives operating in this segment. This context provokes us to question if this business model is feasible and sustainable economically. This paper analyses the technical and financial efficiency of Brazilian credit unions and compares market-oriented cooperatives with those focused on solidarity credit. We used data of two Brazilian credit union systems: the "Sistema de Crédito Cooperativo" (SICREDI) and the "Sistema das Cooperativas de Crédito Rural com Interação Solidária" (CRESOL). The paper's results show that the positioning focused on solidarity credit, which is represented in this study by the CRESOL system, besides its social relevance, has potential for generation and maintenance of technical efficiency for credit unions. In addition, other important complementary issues can be highlighted: the need for more precise monitoring of efficiency indexes of credit unions and the movements of large commercial banks; evaluation of human resources expenditures to avoid unnecessary costs, but with constant investment in permanent qualification and; development of incentive campaigns for members in order to promote investments of their surpluses in their cooperatives.

Keywords. *microfinance, solidarity credit, credit union, efficiency assessment.*

Workshop D6

**OBLIGATIONS À IMPACT SOCIAL:
UNE NOUVELLE VOIE POUR LE FINANCEMENT
DES ENTREPRISES DE L'ÉCONOMIE SOCIALE ET SOLIDAIRE?**

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Abstract. *Since 2010, social impact bonds (hereinafter referred to as "SIB") have attracted particular attention in the world of business law. In a context where the economic sphere is suffering the consequences of a weakening financial crisis, innovation has become the key word to overcome these difficulties. Faced with a growing number of social and environmental issues, companies are becoming more and more concerned and committed. By evolving their own business model, current and future entrepreneurs are shaping the future of the business world. The SIB represents one of the major innovations observed since the beginning of the century. By rethinking the financial tools available to investors and public authorities, impact investing, of which SIBs are a part, paves the way for promising collaboration between the public and private sectors in order to solve now globalized social and environmental problems.*

Keywords. *Social impact bonds; social and solidarity economy; risk; business law.*

Workshop D7

LAS TIC COMO INSTRUMENTO DE DESARROLLO EN EL COOPERATIVISMO OLEÍCOLA DE SEGUNDO GRADO

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Abstract. *Las diferentes herramientas que han ido apareciendo bajo el paraguas de Internet, junto con la creciente penetración de estas tecnologías en la sociedad, han modificado las reglas de juego de los mercados. La dimensión que ha alcanzado Internet y los cambios que ha provocado en el hábito de los consumidores son aspectos que no han pasado desapercibidos para las organizaciones. En los últimos años han sido numerosas las entidades que han intentado participar de esta ola tecnológica, como respuesta al cambio tecnológico y en busca de oportunidades. Son múltiples las ventajas de las TIC (Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicación) para la organización, entre ellas: agilizan la actividad empresarial, coordinan mejor los recursos humanos de la organización, fomentan la comunicación y la formación, etc., aunque es en el área comercial donde más se ha notado sus efectos y donde pueden ayudar más al desarrollo organizacional. El sector almazarero español lidera actualmente la producción mundial de aceite y lo componen fundamentalmente empresas de la economía social, especialmente sociedades cooperativas, que acaparan más del 75 por ciento de la producción. Sin embargo, desde décadas, el principal problema de los productores de aceite de oliva virgen ha sido su desvinculación del mercado final. En efecto, desde el punto de vista comercial, la actividad desarrollada se ha ceñido casi exclusivamente a comercializar aceite de oliva a granel, lo que ha impedido que los productores puedan internalizar parte de las rentas que generan las actividades de comercialización de los aceites envasados. Ante esta situación, los rápidos y profundos cambios que se están produciendo en el entorno que rodea al sector, entre los que se encuentra la desaparición de los mecanismos de intervención derivada de la reforma de la PAC, la creciente competencia extranjera y el dominio de las grandes distribuidoras, hacen que sea cada vez más necesario el abandono de esta actitud pasiva. Desde la literatura se señala la importancia de emprender un cambio de orientación hacia el mercado final, para rentabilizar esta actividad. Y es que, en un mercado cada vez menos subvencionado, la satisfacción de las necesidades de los consumidores y la adaptación a*

sus gustos y preferencias, suponen la única vía posible para mantener la competitividad y la rentabilidad del sector. La aparición del cooperativismo de segundo grado trae consigo una de las recomendaciones académicas señaladas para el sector, como es la posibilidad de generar una mejor comercialización de este producto mediante la concentración e integración. Es decir, aumentando la dimensión empresarial del sector. Por otra parte, Internet ha puesto a disposición de las empresas un mercado cuya amplitud no cuenta con parangón en la historia económica. En él los intercambios con proveedores y clientes nacionales e internacionales pueden realizarse sin necesidad de intermediarios y a unos costes operativos muy reducidos. Las empresas oleícolas no pueden desaprovechar esta oportunidad. Sin embargo, algunos estudios de ámbito local realizados en las principales regiones productoras, concretamente Jaén, han puesto de manifiesto la existencia de importantes déficits que ponen en riesgo el tránsito de este tipo de empresas hacia la sociedad de la información.

Con el objetivo de analizar los factores explicativos de una mayor orientación a los mercados finales se aplica la metodología fsQCA. El análisis QCA destaca por su carácter cualitativo a la par que cuantitativo, orientado a determinar condiciones de causalidad en situaciones complejas, como son los estudios de las ciencias sociales. Con base en el álgebra booleana, este método tiene como ventaja, frente a una técnica de regresión, establecer relaciones entre subconjuntos de variables para explicar relaciones. Tal y como se ha comentado, se hace uso de la extensión fuzzy set (fsQCA), que consiste en un importante desarrollo al modelo convencional permitiendo la inclusión de variables categóricas y continuas. Para la correcta ejecución de esta técnica se siguen las fases recomendadas en la literatura, de calibración de variables, del análisis de necesidad y del análisis de suficiencia.

Keywords. *Sociedad cooperativa, aceite de oliva, segundo grado, TIC.*

Workshop A7

CAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IMPROVE SOUTH AFRICANS' SOCIETAL AND FINANCIAL WELL-BEING?

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Abstract. *The purpose of this paper is to discuss how co-operative banking (financial co-operatives) can be used to alleviate some of the social ills such as financial exclusion, inequality, unemployment, high crime rate, racism and xenophobic attacks to bring about an integrated society and improved financial well-being in the South African context. Financial co-operatives are being used actively in developed economies as a grass-root innovation to bring about local sustainable development. As a result, not only are financial co-operatives improving the financial well-being of their members but they are also an instrument to enhance social cohesion in societies experiencing or coming from conflicts. More importantly, efficient and sustainable financial co-operatives are found to be of paramount importance for lasting provision of financial services to marginalized communities. The case study identifies gaps in South Africa's attempt to promote financial co-operatives, offer some recommendations and provide direction for future research.*

Keywords. *Co-operative Banking, Financial Education, Financial Well-Being, Social Cohesion.*

Workshop E6

REFLEXIONES SOBRE EL TRABAJO EN LA FILOSOFÍA DE LOS COMMONS

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Abstract. *Este trabajo trata de bienes comunes (simplificando, cosas compartidas por una comunidad); más específicamente, evalúa si bienes comunes intelectuales pueden ser considerados bienes comunes globales, y cuáles son las implicaciones de esa relación para las investigaciones sobre bienes comunes. Para ello, analiza críticamente algunos aspectos de la teoría de bienes comunes ligada a la escuela neoinstitucional, enfocándose en los trabajos de Elinor Ostrom. Considera que la transposición de esta teoría a bienes comunes globales (propuesta por Susan Buck, por ejemplo) se enfrenta a dificultades relacionadas con el carácter universal de estos bienes, ya la definición de las fronteras de un bien común global. Distingue bienes comunes intelectuales, y, evaluando brevemente bienes comunes intelectuales basados en licencias libres, considera que el avance de la digitalización y de las TIC permiten que tales proyectos sean bienes comunes globales; además, considera que la definición de sus fronteras - hecha de manera más intensiva que extensiva (es decir, no sabemos los contornos exactos de esas fronteras, pero sabemos claramente la regla que los conforma) - ofrece una solución interesante al problema de las fronteras en bienes comunes globales.*

Keywords. *Commons; social change; solidarity economy.*

Workshop D1

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND COLLABORATIVE ECONOMY: A MULTIPLE CASE STUDY IN BRAZIL

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Abstract. *One of the arguments in favor of Collaborative Consumption is its possible contribution to a more sustainable development. In this research, Sustainable Development is the satisfaction of the human needs of the present considering the preservation of the natural resources for the next generations. Therefore, the achievement of more sustainable patterns and levels of consumption involves building relationships among various social sectors, such as producers, traders and consumers. Based on this assumption, this study identified how Collaborative Consumption relates to Sustainable Development. For this, a study of multiple cases was used, with four collaborative organizations that represented different types of Collaborative Consumption existing in Brazil. Each of the researched cases was analyzed from a series of characteristics identified in the literature, both from the perspective of the collaborative organization, as well as from the consumer and on its basis to promote sustainable development. Four cases were investigated: Bliive, Airbnb, BlaBlaCar and Retroca, and obtained data in three ways: 21 semi-structured interviews with consumers; analysis of existing data on online platforms and the application of quantitative questionnaires to interviewees to evaluate collective attitudes and orientations of individualist-collectivist value in order to compare with the answers obtained by interviews. The main results highlighted were: a) motivations: economic, social interaction in its various forms, such as formation of friendships, partnerships and caring for others, concerns about the environment and political activism. In addition to curiosity to explore something new, product quality and search for ways of learning; b) among the most present characteristics, it was emphasized that reliability is not an impediment to consumers, some consumers were more engaged in the platforms and were more willing to participate in other forms of collaboration.*

In cases where there was no anonymity consumers interacted with each other. These characteristics highlight the collaborative organizations as fundamental for the development of a sense of connection and community formation; c) Collaborative Consumption is potential to meet human needs. Each case being with its specific characteristics and satisfactions, in smaller or greater quantity; d) aspects related to the preservation of natural resources were found in two of the cases studied, and were considered independent of the environmental attitude of the consumers, since these, in general, were concerned with the preservation of natural resources; e) Finally, on the collectivist orientation of the consumers, only the consumers of the Retroca did not emphasize a greater group consciousness than the individual one. All the data allowed to conclude that some degree of relation between Collaborative Consumption and Sustainable Development has been given, either in its ecological or social dimension of collectivity. Limitations and managerial and theoretical contributions were evidenced.

Keywords. *Collaborative economics; collaborative consumption; sustainable development.*

Workshop A2

SELF-MANAGEMENT REPORT IN BRAZIL

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Abstract. *The present text seeks to inform about the current situation of productive enterprises organized on the general principles of self - management in Brazil. Data were collected on various aspects of self-management, such as the concept of self-management in Brazil, number of enterprises, technical problems such as technological lag, internal relations in self-management ventures, networking, problems arising from lack of a specific legislation for these enterprises, the technical capacity of these enterprises to produce and commercialize in an efficient way, and, in the end, a critical assessment of self-management in Brazil. The main methodology used was the bibliographic review.*

Keywords. *Self-Management; Companies Recovered by Workers; Solidarity Economy.*

Workshop C6

ESTUDIO DE LA VIABILIDAD ORGANIZACIONAL DE LAS COOPERATIVAS DE SEGUNDO GRADO EN CHILE

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Abstract. *En Chile, como en gran parte del mundo, se ha impuesto una ideología conocida como neo-liberalismo la que cuenta con su contraparte económica: el Fundamentalismo de Mercado (religión de los últimos decenios según Joseph Stiglitz). Éste pensar y proceder, impulsa una cultura organizacional y económica individualista, la que promueve la doctrina del “yo” y de “lo mío”, contraponiéndose a los valores de solidaridad, cooperación y participación democrática que fomenta el cooperativismo. En este contexto, en Chile, esta propuesta ha mermado fuertemente al sector cooperativo y especialmente a sus organizaciones de segundo orden, las cuales debieran tener un papel sinérgico. Actualmente el sector cooperativo chileno se encuentra en auge, tras un periodo de estancamiento y retroceso como resultado de los cambios políticos y sociales, vividos por el país durante las décadas del setenta y los ochenta.*

Es dentro de este contexto, en el cual distintos autores han estudiado el Sector Cooperativo Chileno (SCCh), en el cual se evidencia una falta de fuerza y liderazgo dentro de unos de los sectores clave para el desarrollo del sector: las cooperativas de segundo grado, que para efectos de este trabajo se limitaran al estudio de las federaciones y confederaciones de cooperativas del SCCh, las que muestran algún vestigio de viabilidad.

Las organizaciones autoformadas bajo la figura de Confederaciones o Federaciones, desde una mirada sistémica, se podría describir como el director de orquesta de una cantidad de cooperativas base que se agrupan con la finalidad de establecer trabajo de cooperación mutua para la resolución de sus problemas y necesidades. A pesar de que los principios cooperativos, compartidos a nivel mundial a través de la Alianza Cooperativa Internacional (ACI), mencionan la cooperación entre cooperativas (intercooperación) como uno de ellos, al observar el caso chileno, se evidencia rápidamente que, en lo concreto, este principio no es aplicado en la mayoría de los casos.

El objetivo general de este trabajo corresponde al estudio de la viabilidad organizacional de las organizaciones cooperativas de segundo orden en Chile. Para efecto de ello se utilizará Metodología Sistémico-Cibernética para el Estudio de Organizaciones (MESICIEOR) debidamente adaptada al caso. Dicha metodología fue seleccionada porque está focalizada en el estudio e intervención en organizaciones complejas; complejidad que se encuentra en aspectos tales como: empresarial, legal, estructural y humano que caracterizan el sector cooperativo de segundo grado en Chile, en el contexto del sector cooperativo y de la economía nacional en general.

De lo anterior se concluye, que hoy el sector de cooperativas de segundo grado debe reestructurarse, de manera de generar el soporte necesario para las organizaciones de base, para de este modo, en primera instancia, hacerse cargo por si mismos de los problemas que aquejan al sector, potenciando de esta manera la cohesión sinérgica de su organización. Para ello se presenta una propuesta estructural, mediante un “Modelo de Sistema Viable”, para la formulación de una nueva Confederación Cooperativa Nacional.

Keywords. *Economía social; cooperativas de segundo grado; MESICIEDOR; modelo del sistema viable; VIPLAN.*

Workshop B6

SOCIAL ECONOMY ENTERPRISE TYPE HONEYCOMB NETWORK, THE MOTOR OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN LOCAL ROMANIANS COMMUNITIES

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Abstract. *The paper we are presenting is a continuation of our scientific approach on improvement the management of the social economy enterprises, an essential factor for the sustainable development of the local communities, and aims, to propose a new conceptual model of social economy enterprises adapted to Romanian local communities: social economy enterprise type honeycomb network. The model is original and innovative, describing a socio-economic organization as a network of individuals and relationships that follows the pattern of fractal organization of the nature at all levels. Organizational structure of this economic network is composed of autonomous, interconnected units, with its own decision-making power, open and collaborative, able to transform a poor local community in a collaborative and prosperous community. The main hypothesis of our scientific research, validated in our past published works, was focused on a series of issues regarding the lack of knowledge of the social economy and its representative organizations in Romania, as well as the major “gaps” in the approach of organizing social economy enterprises at the level of local Romanian communities. From this perspective socio-economic network, type honeycomb, whose model we develop in this paper, is designed to ensure the material well-being and social responsibility of the community, under conditions of assuming freedom and manifestation of individual democracy. The working methodology used was mainly based on the econometric interpretation, in the IBM SPSS application, of the answers obtained by applying a questionnaire posted on the special platform and on the use of two specific applications for network analysis, Ucinet6 and VisualLyzer2.2.*

Keywords. *attitude, collaborative community, collaborative economy, exploratory analysis, flow of values, social capital, social economy, social economy enterprise type honeycomb network.*

Workshop D3

SOCIAL ECONOMY IN CROATIA: DISRUPTION AND DIVERSITY AFTER TRANSITION

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Abstract. *This paper addresses the growth and development of the Croatian social economy in the context of the post-socialist transition marked by an unstable economic and institutional environment. Exposed to a host of international programs providing support and direction to its institutional change, we examine the impact of policies and frameworks for civil society organizations and social enterprises on co-operative and SE development. Initial impetus in the 1990s to strengthen the civil society in Croatia's civil-war ravaged economy came from various international agencies. This was followed by the accession funding in preparation for entry into the European Union. The funding supported the development of social enterprises as a means to address rising social issues, such as employment and inclusion of marginalized groups. Strategic Plan for the Development of Social Entrepreneurship 2015-2020 lays out the parameters for social entrepreneurship, with its goal to develop the institutional and financial support for social entrepreneurship, as well as strengthen education and promotion of SE.*

The paper presents the strategy for SE development and look at the current progress of SE ecosystem in Croatia with focus on the most important areas such as legislative and institutional framework, financial support, market access, visibility and acceptance, research/education, networks and capacity building. In this line we will present current data on SE in Croatia, emphasizing their territorial distribution, legal status, financial and employment data. We will assess the trends, as well as the impact of the Strategy for SE development. Another layer in the presentation is a discussion of the disrupted evolution of SE in Croatia due to economic transition. In particular, while international support for development of the civil society institutions provides resources for the growth of Croatia's co-operatives and social economy, we explore in this paper the types of external policies and frameworks that take root and those that do not.

We ask the following questions: Have European forms of social enterprise replaced what could have been a homegrown alternative economic model with a band-aid solution to the economic problems brought on by the change of the economic system? What forms of SE have survived the transition, and what new forms have been developing under the EU-initiated policies?

We provide concrete examples of very diverse experiences in the SE space. On the one hand, we describe disrupted self-management through both the successful employee buyouts, and formerly self-managed firms whose workers have lost their companies. We will also provide examples of social economy actors in Croatia that are part of international movement for more just and fair economy, but that are also based on rich local co-

operative history and found out strength to explore their own internal creative capacities, decision making systems and local community development.

Keywords. *Social economy; transition; local potential; Croatia.*

Workshop E1

JOB QUALITY IN ECONOMY FOR THE COMMON GOOD FIRMS IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY

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Abstract. *The Economy for the Common Good (ECG) is an Austrian-born movement promoting an alternative economic model built on values oriented to the common welfare such as human dignity, solidarity, ecological sustainability, social justice, transparency and democratic participation. (High) quality of work plays an important role in the ECG philosophy but little is known on the actual labour conditions of workers employed in such type of firms and whether they differ from those of firms in the “regular” economy. In this paper we focus on Austria and Germany, the countries where this economic model is most widespread, and we present results on the general structure of firms following the ECG in these countries as well as on their working and employment conditions. Results are also compared to those of the overall firms in Austria and Germany.*

Keywords. *Economy for the Common Good, job quality, Austria, Germany.*

Workshop A5

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF A SOCIAL ENTERPRISE. CASE STUDY CONCORDIA BAKERY, ROMANIA

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Abstract. *This paper presents the first impact study of a social enterprise in Romania, conducted on behalf of CONCORDIA Humanitarian Organization (Romania) to measure the effects and impact of the social enterprise CONCORDIA Bakery (developed by CHO) in Romania and to evaluate its contribution to social change. We aim to give accounts on how the interventions of a social enterprise can be assessed and put to use for the benefit of the organization in particular and of the larger environment in general. The purpose of the study was to develop and assess CONCORDIA Bakery's program and activities, using the theory-based evaluation approach in order to better understand its contribution to improving the lives of its beneficiaries, customers, donors and its shareholder, by 1) showing insights of the main intended and unintended impacts achieved by CONCORDIA Bakery, 2) identifying what makes CONCORDIA Bakery work (or not work) and how it might be replicated, improved, adapted or up-scaled elsewhere, 3) exploring and analysing the changes in the external environment of CONCORDIA Bakery that have influenced its results and impact over time and 4) helping set realistic future objectives for CONCORDIA Bakery. The study covers the period 2011-2017 and it was carried out from 1st of August to 15th of December 2018 by the authors, as external evaluators. The evaluation had a strong exploratory component, since it has been the first time for the enterprise and for a Romanian social enterprise to go through such a process. A mix of quantitative and qualitative methods were used, in order to ensure the triangulation of the data obtained and the consistency of our results and conclusions, taking into account all the relevant perspectives. The methods included: documents analysis, in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders and participative observation. Findings confirmed that CONCORDIA's Social Businesses Model focuses on the impact it creates for beneficiaries rather than creating profits. CONCORDIA Bakery's goal is in line with the agreed social business definition as it targets explicitly an increase of the employability rate of vulnerable young people and provides on-the-job professional training. In addition to the impact created by increasing the employability of vulnerable young people is also considered a therapeutic intervention in order to build responsibility by helping them to gain self-confidence and improve the abilities for an autonomous life.*

Keywords. *Social enterprise, social economy, social impact, theory-based evaluation, theory of change.*

ROMANIAN MOUNTAIN COMMONS PROJECT

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Abstract. *In nowadays Romania, estimates show that the forest and pasture commons collectively manage around 14% of the forest surface in the country. They are fully-fledged community organizations, officially registered as associations, democratically controlled and managed by their own members, while having a strong historical legacy. Commons all over the country valorize local resources by selling timber, receiving subsidies or by investing in tourism ventures and contribute with these revenues to the local development and to the well-being of their members.*

Two different terms are used in Romanian language for forest and pastures commons: obște and composesorat, depending on the historical region where they functioned and were re-established. The two different denominations (composesorat and obște) basically express the same form of community-based organization for collective forest and pasture management, with a few differences. The composesorat is mostly present inside the Carpathian circle in the counties Harghita, Covasna, Hunedoara, Arad, Brasov, Salaj, Maramures etc., while the obște functions in the outside circle, in the counties Valcea, Gorj, Vrancea, Arges etc. In 1948, the Romanian communist state decided that all the resources above and under the ground would be transferred into the state's ownership, including the large amounts of forests and pastures jointly owned by rural communities in the form of commons. Communities and individuals were thus deprived of their right to manage and own their properties. However, 52 years later and 11 years after the fall of the regime, a process of restitution of the collectively-owned forests was started and historical commons were re-established in most of the communities where they previously existed.

Our project aimed to describe the large variety of commons to be found across the Romanian Carpathians, in an extensive research of contemporary Romanian land commons, an unprecedented endeavor. We collected data from 20% of the existing number of commons in Romania, accounting for nearly 1/2 of the forests owned by the commons and nearly 1/3 of the surface of pasture owned. Our database includes 329 surveyed cases of commons, covering themes such as the restitution process, assets, number and type of members, membership practice, division of property rights, relationship with authority / the state, regulations, attitudes towards the common resource, the decision making processes, the participation of members in the organization's management, members' benefits, involvement in community, attitudes towards the governing process. The research

also had a strong qualitative component, which allowed the research team to collect through semi-structured interviews valuable information regarding the respondents' opinions, evaluations and understandings regarding the governance and management of their common and the economic, social and political eco-system where it functions. Data and information is still under analysis and interpretation and a was partially published by the authors in a series of papers.

Keywords. *Romanian commons; composesorat; mountain and pasture commons.*

Workshop E4

“EL ECOSISTEMA DE LA ESS”. UNA EXPERIENCIA DE INNOVACIÓN EDUCATIVA A TRAVÉS DEL *DESIGN THINKING*

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Abstract. *Con este trabajo, se propone presentar un método de innovación educativa que se implementó en una universidad mexicana que creó espacios en los que estudiantes tuvieron la oportunidad de conocer más sobre el sector de la ESS, a través de herramientas de innovación social como el design thinking. Asimismo, se definirá el término del design thinking y la forma en que puede aplicarse como método de innovación para las empresas de la ESS. También se espera demostrar cómo esta herramienta es enriquecedora para los procesos de enseñanza y producción de soluciones ante problemáticas sociales, a través de la vinculación de dos universidades que viven el tema de la innovación social y la ESS desde perspectivas diferentes. De tal modo, se parte de la tesis de que los estudiantes pueden ser más empáticos con la realidad a través del uso de la metodología design thinking y con ello se alcanzan resultados que ponen énfasis en las necesidades de las poblaciones con las que se trabaja.*

El artículo se divide en tres partes. En primer lugar, se explica qué es la metodología del design thinking y su utilidad en el mundo de la innovación social y la relevancia para la ESS. En segundo lugar, se describe cómo surge el proyecto realizado “El ecosistema de la ESS” entre las universidades del Tecnológico de Monterrey y el Instituto Intercultural Ñoño; las fases que lo integraron, así como los resultados que se obtuvieron. Finalmente, se establecen cuáles son los aspectos por los que esta herramienta es valiosa para la enseñanza de la ESS y se recogen las principales conclusiones del proyecto.

Keywords. *Social innovation at university; design thinking; SSE education projects in Mexico; ESS and youth, educational innovation in SSE, ESS learning projects.*

Workshop B3

EL CÍRCULO VIRTUOSO DEL ACCESO AL CRÉDITO COOPERATIVO Y LA EDUCACIÓN EN ECONOMÍA SOLIDARIA: EL CASO DE DROGUISTAS - MINORISTAS - COOPERATIVISTAS DE COLOMBIA

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Abstract. *El caso presentado en este documento describe un estudio realizado por la Fundación para la educación y la asesoría técnica – Fundecopi -, creada por la Cooperativa Nacional de Droguistas Detallistas –Coopidrogas -, que demuestra cómo un número de asociados dueños de droguerías con estructura de micro y pequeña empresa (mipyme), incrementaron su productividad y mejoraron sus estados financieros, a través de formación técnica en competencias empresariales con enfoque cooperativo y mejorando el acceso a créditos cooperativos. El estudio muestra cómo se incrementa la productividad y se mejoran las finanzas de las mipyme bajo el modelo de emprendimiento cooperativo y el acceso a crédito de origen cooperativo, como resultado de una planeada combinación de apalancamiento financiero y educación coherente con el modelo de la economía solidaria. Esta hipótesis es coherente con las exigencias de innovación en los procesos asociativos necesarios para estimular el fortalecimiento en la oferta de valor de las empresas de origen cooperativo.*

Objetivo: Identificar la relación de la educación y el acceso a mejores condiciones de crédito como elementos que, de manera conjunta, logran mejorar las condiciones empresariales de un grupo de droguistas, minoristas asociados a una cooperativa colombiana.

Contexto: Coopidrogas inició el 20 de junio de 1969, con la labor asociativa de 20 droguistas detallistas de la ciudad de Bogotá DC Colombia, quienes afectados por los bajos márgenes de comercialización que recibían de los distribuidores tradicionales de medicamentos y, con la dificultad de comprar directamente a los laboratorios, por el poco volumen individual de sus operaciones, optaron por crear a Coopidrogas una empresa asociativa solidaria que se convertiría en la más grande empresa Cooperativa con más de 4 mil asociados y facturación anual de un billón de pesos (aproximadamente 320 millones

de dólares estadounidenses) en productos para las droguerías detallistas de Colombia asociadas, superando todas las dificultades gracias al espíritu de solidaridad que animaba a los pioneros emprendedores cooperativistas y al convencimiento. Paulatinamente y gracias al compromiso y crecimiento de las ventas, Coopidrogas dio un gran paso al crear dos empresas filiales con el fin de ampliar sus servicios en pro del bienestar de los asociados: La Cooperativa de ahorro y crédito de los Droguistas Detallistas (Copicrédito) aprobada y supervisada por la Superintendencia de la Economía Solidarias y, la Fundación de Coopidrogas para la Educación y la Asesoría Técnica (FUNDECOPI), enfocada a la investigación y al desarrollo de proyectos en pro del fortalecimiento de los empresarios cooperativistas asociados a Copidrogas. Posteriormente, Fundecopi estableció una escuela de capacitación laboral y empresarial, denominada SCALANDO para iniciar procesos de educación especializados a los droguistas detallistas, segmento prioritario para el desarrollo de los planes educativos. Con esta organización, se empezaron a generar paquetes de apoyo a los asociados de Coopidrogas, ofreciéndoles diferentes servicios para su bienestar y así mismo, un paquete que combinó el acceso a diferentes tipos de apalancamiento crediticio y a la educación dirigida al emprendimiento asociativo y cooperativo. La investigación aquí presentada da cuenta de los resultados de este trabajo en los últimos 5 años.

Descripción metodológica de estudio. En el desarrollo de la investigación se utilizaron metodologías cualitativas descriptivas y cuantitativas, estas últimas a partir del análisis de minería de datos, y el uso de técnicas de asociación y segmentación, claves para definir el horizonte a trabajar con los asociados droguistas de Coopidrogas, usando como referencia los planes estratégicos que la organización se trazó. Para la recolección de los datos se realizó una encuesta estructurada para la consolidación de datos financieros y comerciales, nivel educativo, datos de creación de la unidad productiva (cada droguería), productos que dispensa y actividades educativas y de asistencia técnica que ha realizado con Fundecopi. Finalmente, se combinan las variables a través de la herramienta de investigación de mercados "Rapidminer", con el respectivo alistamiento de la base de datos, diferenciando los asociados en grupos según su nivel de compras a la cooperativa.

Conclusión. La evidencia arrojada en este estudio muestra que hay una relación directa entre los conocimientos y habilidades adquiridas en la Fundación, dirigidas al mejor desempeño de los asociados como usuarios de todo el portafolio de las organizaciones vinculadas a Coopidrogas, gestores de su organización y dueños de su cooperativa pero a la vez, como empresarios en un mercado competido y muy regulado, siendo el nivel de compras una variable importante pero no exclusiva del crecimiento de su unidad de negocio. A su vez, la demanda de servicios tanto de educación como de crédito por parte de los asociados beneficiados por este paquete de soluciones, ha propiciado un desarrollo acelerado del portafolio de servicios de crédito y de educación, lo que favorece un círculo virtuoso que favorece el crecimiento empresarial y sostenible de las demás organizaciones vinculadas a Coopidrogas.

Keywords. *Cooperativas, Educación Cooperativa, Acceso a Crédito Cooperativo.*

Workshop D7

ARE EUROPEAN COOPERATIVE BANKS MORE RESPONSIBLE?

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Abstract. *The objective of this paper is to establish a comparison between European cooperative banks and noncooperative banks in terms of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). One of the main limitations of existing studies is their inability to measure and verify the concrete application of the banks' speeches and communications on their actual practices. To remedy this problem, we try in this study to, first, evaluate the banks' communication, and in a second step, measure the implication of the European banking sector in CSR practices. We also think that it is interesting to see the impact of the recent financial crisis on the practices of banks in terms of CSR. For this, we will consider the years 2008 and 2015. Our data are collected, for the most part, from the annual reports of banks. We have also exported some data from Fitch Connect database. Globally, banks are becoming more transparent. They provide more information in 2015 compared to 2008. Taking into account all the criteria selected, cooperative banks are better rated on average. However, some differences emerge depending on the type of information analyzed (their communications or their practices), hence the importance of analyzing the practice of banks to judge their CSR, something that is not done yet in the literature.*

Keywords. *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); cooperative banks; European banks.*

Workshop E6

THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF CONSUMPTION FOR PRODUCTION SUPPORT IN FOOD COOPERATIVES: THE CASE STUDY OF TEMIZ HASAT CONSUMER COOPERATIVE

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Abstract. *There are respectable changes in food consumption over the past decades. This trend may be the result of various socio-demographic factors in different countries. In developing countries an accelerating number of consumers currently choose farm products with added value such as taste, freshness, health, and convenience. While urban consumers pay more attention on purchasing quality and more classified food with smaller amount, the consumers in the rural area struggle with the higher prices of food. As consumer interest in local food increases, the study of food distribution channels grows in importance. With food cooperatives becoming more established the research into their perceived advantages compared to other local grocers provides insight into their position in the process of connecting consumers with local producers.*

In general, food cooperatives are established for only production purpose with the lack of consumption concerns. Therefore, most of them face financial difficulties during their sales and marketing activities. The study aims to describe and understand the importance of production support to change the consumption patterns of the consumers. A single case study method is chosen for the study. The case chosen for this study is a consumer cooperative named Temiz Hasat Cooperative in Turkey. The main data was collected in a two-hour interview and discussion session with the Board Members and other members of the cooperative. A semi-structural research guide is used but the session was more similar to a discussion rather than an interview. In addition to the interview, secondary data was derived from the cooperative's presentation material, websites and earlier informal discussion with the entrepreneur. Temiz Hasat Consumer Cooperative is an eligible case for understanding this support to replace the consumption trends towards the cooperatives in Turkey.

Keywords. *Food cooperatives, consumption patterns, production support, Turkey.*

Workshop A6

SOCIAL ECONOMY ENTERPRISES IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE: A WAVE OF INNOVATION

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Abstract. *It is not a coincidence that SEEs represent a new way of doing business and, as such, they have the potential to profoundly transform the socio-economic landscape. In recent years social enterprises are playing an increasingly prominent role, which has been due to their ability to address some of the major challenges currently facing Europe, in particular the need to foster sustainable and socially-inclusive economic growth and create jobs. In recent years social enterprises have been playing an increasingly prominent role, which is due to their ability to address some of the major challenges currently facing Europe, in particular the need to foster sustainable and socially-inclusive economic growth and create jobs.*

The objective of this paper is to show the new wave of innovative social economy enterprises (SSEs) that are emerging in Eastern and Southern Europe. The paper has a clear and broad target, in terms of both countries (CZ, HR, PL, RO, SI, SK) and aspects, since it analyses different aspects of SSEs (governance models, advocacy actions, definitions and legal forms) and gives examples from emerging sectors, such as. new technologies and digitisation, which offer opportunities and provide challenges for social economy enterprises.

Despite the operational definition of social enterprise proposed by the European Commission, SEEs continue to struggle with significant differences in terms of legal frameworks as well as the lack of awareness of the concepts of the social economy and social enterprises. For instance, Slovenia has a very vivid history of cooperative development but the concept of social enterprises is relatively new there; it was used for the first time in the context of ESF-funded pilot projects launched in 2009 to support the development of social enterprises. Since then, interest and activity in the social enterprise 'space' has grown, especially in the new emerging sector of digital and collaborative platforms. The impetus for this interest is in part driven by the economic crisis and the connected disappointment of the masses with capitalism, resulting in the emergence of movements advocating new ways of organising the economy as well as a new wave of innovation. In the last years Slovenia has been fostering new challenge in the field of digitalisation through blockchain technologies. In 2018 Create Responsible has been founded: a social – community cooperative platform (<https://create-responsible.eu/>) using blockchain technologies to support activation, market access and access to services

for co-workers / workers who can be employed by the cooperative and which in the phase of market access most need in the field of creative cultural industries.

This paper has attempted to explore on the one hand the general overview of the ecosystems (legal frameworks and organisational structures) of SEEs operating in Eastern Europe and on the other hand to identify some good practices of SEEs from emerging sectors, e.g. new technologies and digitisation, which offer opportunities and provide challenges for SEEs. The activities of both social enterprises and new emerging sectors have a multiplier effect, which brings cultural, social and economic benefits for the community. They contribute to growth, employment and GDP, can be a vehicle for social and economic cohesion across Europe.

The analysis of these aspects of SEEs in Eastern Europe may suggest that social economy models can have an important role in boosting the regeneration of territories through innovation and new emerging trends. Further research needs to be done in this context.

Keywords. *Social Enterprise, Social Innovation, Good Governance, Digitisation, Legal Framework.*

Workshop E1

**THE CONSOLIDATED EXPERIENCES OF THE SOLIDARITY ECONOMY
IN BRAZIL AND ITS POTENTIAL TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY
THE CASE ESPERANÇA/COOESPERANCA**

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Abstract. *Brazil is a country marked by inequalities at different levels and there are specific challenges in the environmental area. The country concentrates the greatest biodiversity on the planet. However, the development model based on exports of primary products has reduced this. One of the outputs capable of acting on both fronts is the stimulus of the Solidarity Economy (SE). The article aims to make explicit the particularities of the Brazilian Solidarity Economy, and the concrete actions of a consolidated SE enterprise located in the south of the country. The methodology comprises a combination of analytical elements of a theoretical nature and a case study. The environmental sustainability assessment comprises the analysis of three indicators: recycling, renewable energy and agroecology. Fuzzy sets was performed to the analyses; SE can contribute to the reduction of inequalities, due to the consolidation and the scope of this movement in the country, reinforced to the institutionalization of the Solidary Economy. Although the confrontation of difficulties has promoted sustainability, in the case of COOESPERANCA, it occurs more importantly in agricultural production / food.*

Keywords. *Solidarity economy; social inequities; sustainability; biodiversity; environmental.*

Workshop A3

HACIA EL DERECHO A UNA VIDA DIGNA EN LOS PROYECTOS DE VIVIENDA SOCIALES

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Abstract. *It is presented as a research proposal in social housing processes as public policy, "TOWARDS THE RIGHT To a DIGNIFIED LIFE IN SOCIAL HOUSING PROJECTS", its purpose is to know about the social, economic and cultural advances of the people Relocated in central government housing projects with a process of transformation of integral life and an accompaniment of a group of public servers in the phase of community construction that remain for period of 2 years, who are the managers to make sustainable support with training in different subjects.*

Keywords. *Sostenibilidad, Personas reubicadas, nueva vida, vivienda de interés social.*

Workshop D1

PROMOTING SOCIAL ECONOMY IN EMERGENT EU COUNTRIES: POTENTIAL OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN SLOVAKIA

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Abstract. *The aim of the article is to provide an overview of the social economy development over three decades in Slovakia (between the years 1990 - 2019) and to point out the natural environment of shaping this phenomenon as well as the current state and possibilities for further development. The essential features of the social economy development in Slovakia are: regional development in terms of reduce unemployment and long-term unemployment, integration of disadvantaged groups of people into the labour market, new law on social economy and social enterprises, activities of self-governing bodies and implementation of common good activities that serve to the community, to the group of disadvantaged people but also to the region, while arranging the rural sustainability.*

Keywords. *Social economy, long-term unemployment, civic society, municipal social enterprises.*

Workshop E1

COOPERATIVAS DE AHORRO Y CRÉDITO EN ECUADOR: EL DESAFÍO DE SER COOPERATIVAS

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Abstract. *El Consejo Mundial de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito (WOCCU, por sus siglas en inglés) las define como “cooperativas financieras democráticas propiedad de los socios. Como intermediarios financieros, las cooperativas de ahorro y crédito financian sus carteras de créditos movilizandando los ahorros de los socios y los depósitos más que empleando capital externo” (Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y Desarrollo - FAO, 2019), de manera que las cooperativas de ahorro y crédito existen para atender a sus socios y comunidades. Como instituciones cooperativas sin fines de lucro, las cooperativas de ahorro y crédito emplean sus ingresos excedentes para ofrecer a los socios créditos más accesibles, un mayor rendimiento sobre sus ahorros, comisiones más bajas o nuevos productos y servicios. Atienden a los socios de todos los niveles socioeconómicos, incluyendo los pobres y a todos aquéllos privados de derechos. En 2014, el sistema Financiero Cooperativo en Ecuador representaba el 18% de los activos totales del sistema financiero ecuatoriano y se mide de acuerdo a misma legislación, el Código Orgánico Monetario.*

En estas circunstancias, las cooperativas de ahorro crédito enfrentan un gran dilema, pues por la naturaleza de su servicio, son reguladas y “actúan como un banco”, pero de acuerdo a su conformación y filosofía de gestión deben mantener indicadores sociales que den cuenta y respondan al modelo asociativo. Sus balances sin embargo muestran una marcada preocupación por sus rendimientos financieros, dejando como un factor de cumplimiento obligatorio el tratamiento de los indicadores sociales y de solidaridad.

La intención de este trabajo es realizar un análisis comparativo de los indicadores financieros de las cooperativas financieras de Ecuador en contraposición con los de la banca pública y privada con la finalidad de determinar la necesidad de establecer regulaciones diferenciadas entre estas que si bien, se fundamenten en lograr una administración enfocada al riesgo para la garantía del manejo del dinero de los asociados, de manera inexorable no puede obviarse el cumplimiento y desarrollo de sus principios y valores.

Keywords. *Economía popular y solidaria; sector asociativo; cooperativas de ahorro y crédito; Ecuador*

Workshop C7

HOSTING REFUGEES IN MOUNTAIN AREAS AS A NEW FORM OF SOCIAL INNOVATION

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Abstract. *This presentation deals with (a) the question whether migrants by force or by poverty, coming from the global South to peripheral areas in Europe, might be an opportunity for their hosting regions. Furthermore, (b), how migration can support the efforts of social actors in marginalized areas to develop social innovation with the aim to resist to socio-economic decline. It presents experiences from the H2020 project "Social Innovation in marginalized rural areas" (SIMRA), the COST action EMPOWER-SE and the network "Foreigners in the Alps" (FORALPS).*

The presentation starts with the question "Why should we host refugees at all?" beyond the moral humanitarian aspect and beyond international conventions in order to find supplementary reasons for welcoming migrants.

The rationale in the contested debate on refugees might be: Hosting refugees is derived from the normative aim of social inclusion which can become a practice of social innovation towards the standards of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Hereby it is assumed, that inclusive societies are more sustainable than excluding societies. Hosting migrants in mountain areas is under several aspects a social innovation and contributes for cohesive societies:

- taking the responsibility for the colonial post-colonial exploitation of the Global South;*
- residents' consciousness on their own role in the context of global migration;*
- universalistic perspective against a partial interest strategy;*
- enlarging the demographic potential of marginalized peripheral areas;*
- national and supra-national solidarity to cope with common problems (the counter-model is an identity-dominated ethnically purified Europe);*
- mountain areas: benefitting from the solidarity of the wealthy urban areas by getting attention, visibility, qualified jobs etc.;*
- for the migrants: benefitting from another model of better life which might be less exposed to individual competition.*

The presentation will explain the options and opportunities for mountain regions with up to five short case studies: In Italy we will present two examples from Alpine valleys in Lombardy and Piedmont. In Germany we see in Bavaria the paradox between rejection on the governmental level and acceptance on the local level. In Eastern Norway we present an example of hosting refugees which has become a case study in the SIMRA project. In France, we show a project at the fringes of the Pyrenees initiated by an artist who brought together refugees with migrant-friendly and migrant-hostile people.

Although it seems to be advantageous to host migrants in urban areas because of better infrastructure for integration and administration and because there are better working opportunities for the migrants within larger labour markets, migrants in mountain areas may get a better support if they become visible and well known by the locals. Locals may benefit from migrants by raising the number of population, the input of externakl

knowledge, and the multiplied social interactions, which, all together, reduce the lack of agglomeration economies in the mountains. Finally, it helps to reduce territorial cleavages between prospering urban and declining rural societies.

Keywords. *Regional development; social innovation in mariginalized peripheral areas; refugees; migrants by force; migrants by poverty; territorial cleavages; spatial justice; welcoming practices.*

Workshop E7

NEW TRENDS IN THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY REGARDING AGRICULTURE AND FOOD: A COMPARISON BETWEEN FRANCE AND INDIA

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Abstract. *On the question of food and livelihood, international institutions and States call for efforts towards food security under the form of help in subsidies or better access to the market for farmers. Such efforts rely on large scale solutions and make food security depend on tall vertical institutions aiming at bringing change in a very large area at a time. On the other hand, small initiatives are born everywhere and take up on the question of access to healthy sustainable food. Farmers' self-help groups, shared gardens, community supported agriculture, cooperative supermarket and other organisations make up this landscape and are being born everywhere. Such initiatives are often missed by observers as case studies of single organisations can not bring into light the global effort of such initiatives. Nevertheless, they can be put together and showed as being part of the same global movement. If their juridic forms, organisations, and goals are somewhat different, some trends can be established in the justification they offer to their action (Boltanski, Thévenot, 1991). In order to discover these justifications and establish trends, a study of the discourse and practices of such initiatives is offered in the following article. Namely, our study takes 20 initiatives dealing with agriculture and food. In order to find out trends, this article elaborates on the fieldwork of about 500 hours spent within said initiatives, and 50 interviews with project planners, coordinators, and motnitors. In order to show global trends, these initiatives have been chosen in two vastly different social and economic contexts: one takes place in Nancy, a medium French town, the other takes place in Ahmedabad, a very large Indian city.*

The results of the study show three major common trends between France and India, and between initiatives pertaining with small farmers, shared gardens, cooperatives and other social and solidarity initiatives. Firstly, there is a general call for localized, short food circuits, namely producers and consumers ask for a direct connection to each other, and even to grow the food they eat and eat the food they grow. Secondly, participants in said initiatives do not claim to be part of a recent innovative wave, but rather fall back on traditional ways to grow, sell, and cook food. Thirdly, despite the small size of such initiatives – with 200 participants at most and sometimes as small as 2 members – the ambition of these organisations is to change things on a global scale, make people from every path of life ask themselves questions and change their behaviour, and even, struggle against global climate change through small localized actions.

Keywords. *self-help groups; agriculture; France; India; social and solidarity economy; rural development; ecology.*

Workshop C2

LA ECONOMÍA SOCIAL Y SOLIDARIA Y LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE LOS OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

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Abstract. *O objetivo de este artículo es analizar el papel y el potencial de la economía social y solidaria en la implementación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), buscando a demostrar que la naturaleza, los valores y principios, la misión y las características intrínsecas de la economía social y solidaria y de sus entidades son aspectos clave para la implementación exitosa de los ODS, en que son determinantes el territorio, la implicación y la participación de los ciudadanos, de los agentes económicos y de la comunidad y la existencia de capital social. El artículo es compuesto por cinco partes. En la primera, se identifica la Agenda 2030 y se describen los 17 ODS que la integran, relevando los factores de éxito para su realización, en particular la importancia de su descentralización, en una lógica participativa y de proximidad. En la segunda parte, se abordan las características seminales de la economía social y solidaria, destacando sus valores y principios, sus prácticas y su importancia económica y social. En la tercera parte, se establecen las convergencias entre la economía social y solidaria y la aplicación de los ODS, con referencia a diversos trabajos científicos, de investigadores de la red mundial del CIRIEC,, poniendo de relieve la estrecha relación entre las entidades de la economía social y solidaria y la sostenibilidad de los territorios en que operan. En este campo se pone de relieve el concepto de capital social, que surge esencialmente de las conexiones establecidas y las redes sociales, a donde se conectan la identidad, la confianza y la reciprocidad, así como su importancia estratégica en la creación de condiciones para la aplicación de los ODS, como factor de convivencia y de consenso mínimo para el desarrollo económico y social sostenible y armoniosa. A continuación se destacan el papel de las entidades de la economía social en la creación y desarrollo del capital social. En la cuarta parte, se analiza en detalle la relación entre la economía social y solidaria y cada uno de los ODS, buscando demostrar la relación fuerte y positiva entre la acción de las entidades de la economía social y solidaria y el grado de concreción de los ODS. En este contexto, se subraya la necesidad urgente de aumentar la visibilidad y la intervención de la economía social y solidaria como un actor clave en la aplicación de los ODS, destacando el alcance estratégico de su papel en el desarrollo local y comunitario y por más y mejor democracia. Por último, en la quinta y última parte se presenta el ejemplo de la acción del Grupo Montepío, el grupo más grande de la economía social portuguesa, en términos de su estrategia de sostenibilidad y responsabilidad social, que desde 2017 tiene a demostrar la correspondencia entre sus objetivos estratégicos de desarrollo sostenible y los ODS.*

Keywords. *Economía social y solidaria; Los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible; Valores y principios de la economía social y solidaria; Capital social; Desarrollo local.*

REDEFINING EDUCATION FOR A SOCIAL SOLIDARITY URBAN ECONOMY: BECOMING RELATIONAL

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Abstract. *Across the globe, there is increasing evidence that cities are looking for new ways of addressing issues of inequality and urban poverty. An emergent area of interest is the growth in popularity of the social and solidarity urban economy, which, rather than following individualistic, market driven approaches serving private concerns, represents the belief that a change in relationships based on solidarity and co-operation is a fundamental component in developing sustainable and inclusive economic activities and policies in our cities. So far, however, there has been little focus on how education interventions could build stronger relationships with urban communities and help to lay the foundations for more inclusive social solidarity economies. This presentation will report on the review of the literature and the establishment of case studies during year one of the three-year international research project, funded by The Leverhulme Trust. The aim of the research is to examine the comparative way in which education institutions in four different cities around the world engage with their locality through various relational mechanisms and infrastructures (such as governance, curriculum and pedagogy). The cities (Barcelona, Berlin, New York and Rio de Janeiro) have been identified based on evidence of their attempts to develop, in different ways, an enabling and supportive urban context of cross-sector partnerships and collaboration that can help to build a successful social solidarity economy. Barcelona, for example, has developed a city ‘impetus plan for a social solidarity economy’ (SSE). At its heart is the recognition that our understanding of the socioeconomic functioning of society, and the active role that we can play in it, is shaped from childhood. The plan thus supports a programme of continuing professional development for educators across the city and changes to the curriculum, from primary school through to universities, with the aim to embed SSE values and practices in education institutions and generate “critical and active citizens” (Ajuntament de Barcelona, 2016, p.26).*

The research addresses gaps in the literatures of social solidarity economics by illuminating the extent to which a place and its communities can become more relational through education policies and practices. The research is timely, tying in with current calls for education “to focus on learning environments and on new approaches to learning for greater justice, social equity and global solidarity” (UNESCO, 2015, p. 3), so as to empower young people to help build flourishing, sustainable and inclusive communities that foster notions of social justice and solidarity

Keywords. *Redefining education policy and practice; developing relational places and communities; building a social solidarity urban economy.*

Workshop B3

SOCIAL ECONOMY - OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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Abstract. *The EU encourages Member States to develop national policies for social security and integrated approach structures, to concentrate on employment measures, on facilitating the transition from one workplace to another, on supporting the access on the labour market of those unemployed, on increasing the chances for a good development of training and learning competences. The worsening of the social situation and the sustainability of social protection systems in some EU states are stated as arguments for analyzes and package of measures envisaged in the field of social investments. In fact, the main signal is about the need to invest in human capital. The key message of the Social Investment Package documents is that the implementation of a fair and adequate social policy means investing in human capital, people's ability to develop and to deal with risks and preventive actions. Active social inclusion is also recommended.*

To develop high-quality social services accessible to all, becomes a challenge to social protection systems. Every citizen, especially the most disadvantaged, should be able to count on quality social services such as early childhood education and care, long-term care, social assistance (social welfare or benefits), social housing and needs-based personal targeted services aimed at social inclusion and labour market integration. Moreover, The Social Investment Package stresses the role of high-quality, integrated and personalised services in "developing people's skills and capabilities, improving the opportunities open to them and helping them use their potential to the full throughout the lives".

Based on qualitative approach, from critical perspective, the study in counties from Nord-West Region of Romania tried to answer at the research questions: is it social economy an opportunity for development of social services? The results emphasise main innovative strategies used by non-profit sector, involve in provided of social services.

Keywords. *Social services; social rights; social economy; vulnerable populations; innovative strategies; non-profit sector; social economic development.*

LE ROLE DE LA DYNAMIQUE INSTITUTIONNELLE DE L'ÉCONOMIE SOCIALE ET SOLIDAIRE DANS L'EMPOWERMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE: CAS DES COOPERATIVES FEMININES DE LA REGION SOUSS MASSA-MAROC

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Abstract. *Les acteurs de l'économie sociale et solidaire interviennent dans un environnement caractérisé par une évolution permanente. L'ensemble de leurs comportements se trouve orienté et délimité par un cadre institutionnel, caractérisé par le partagé d'un même système de représentations, formant ainsi un référent cognitif et un lien social de nature essentiellement tacite. La dynamique de proximité institutionnelle à laquelle nous ferons appel dans notre analyse est liée à cette relation de ressemblance, en termes de repères, de valeurs, de langage, de visions politiques et de mode de fonctionnement. Elle se définit comme étant l'effet des institutions qui fait renvoie à des significations communes à partager entre les acteurs, et à la fixation de rôles complémentaires à jouer dans la coordination et dans l'action collective. En d'autres termes, c'est l'ensemble d'habitudes, de règles, de routines et de pratiques établies en relation avec les institutions formelles (lois, règlements) ou informelles (parenté, amitié, expériences passées), i.e. des normes culturelles semblables ou bien des systèmes juridiques voisins. Avec les initiatives coopératives et communautaires que l'économie sociale et solidaire développe, on assiste à l'émergence de nouvelles logiques et pratiques sociales donnant naissance à une émancipation individuelle et collective des agents. Ceci fait renvoie au processus d'empowerment, qui met en exergue le niveau de développement des sociétés.*

Ce travail se donne pour objectif d'éclaircir le rôle joué par la dynamique institutionnelle de l'économie sociale et solidaire, plus particulièrement celle des coopératives féminines, dans l'empowerment communautaire. Pour ce faire, une démarche de triangulation est adoptée, consistant à une étude exploratoire auprès de 102 coopératives féminines d'Argan de la région Souss Massa-Maroc. Ensuite, une confirmation des résultats qualitatifs est menée, en mobilisant la méthode des moindres carrés partiels PLS (Partial Least Square), sous le logiciel SmartPLS.

Les résultats tendent en partie, à étayer l'hypothèse d'une relation significative entre la logique institutionnelle des coopératives étudiées et l'empowerment des femmes adhérentes. Ainsi, grâce aux interprétations et aux réflexions menées, les acteurs de l'économie sociale et solidaire trouveront ici une analyse des facettes des réalités locales, où l'empowerment se trouve en confrontation avec les pratiques ancestrales par rapport à la manière dont les sociétés sont traditionnellement gérées et organisées.

Keywords. *Proximité institutionnelle, économie sociales et solidaire, Empowerment communautaire, coopératives féminines.*

FACTORES CRÍTICOS PARA LA MEDICIÓN DEL IMPACTO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL DE LAS COOPERATIVAS DE AHORRO Y CRÉDITO EN COLOMBIA

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Abstract. *Esta ponencia recoge los trabajos realizados por el investigador principal en el Instituto de Estudios del Ministerio público en la investigación denominada: “Medición del impacto socioeconómico del cooperativismo propuesta para su cálculo”; en el Centro de Investigación del Cooperativismo en la construcción del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales para Colombia. Igualmente recoge los avances de la investigación en curso que se lleva a cabo en la Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia en el proyecto titulado: “Diseño de un sistema de indicadores para la interpretación de la medición del impacto económico y social de las cooperativas de ahorro y crédito en Colombia” 4 Se presenta la revisión hecha de fuentes secundarias sobre metodologías para el cálculo del impacto económico y social, las cuales se cruzan con la normatividad y la información existente en Colombia. Con todo ello se hace una propuesta del contenido de los indicadores para la medición del impacto económico y social del cooperativismo de ahorro y crédito colombiano.*

Keywords. *Cooperativas de ahorro y crédito; indicadores económico y social; impacto económico y social.*

Workshop E2

CSR IN SOCIAL ECONOMY ENTERPRISES: VALUATION OF THE OWNER-PARTNERS ON THE ACTIONS OF THEIR COMPANY

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Abstract. *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for the company is transforming its business culture that goes from the pursuit of value and the maximum economic benefit to the commitment to contribute to sustainable development. Quazi & O'Brien (2000) consider that this new strategy is a paradigm shift in business actions that transversally affect all areas, becoming a very effective alternative to minimize the negative impacts of the activity and generate a shared value for the company and all the interest groups and society.*

The main objective of this work is to analyze the valuation that the employee-partners of a social economy company carry out of CSR actions carried out by their company. It is an investigation that derives from a project focused on a case study of an interurban transport company located on the island of Gran Canaria, whose legal idiosyncrasy as a labor society make it a benchmark to analyze, with the social economy company being the most Canary Island. It is a company that, in the words of its managers, is involved in society, its customs and traditions, contributes to its development and is concerned about the environmental impact that its activities can exert on its environment. In this type of companies, CSR belongs to the mission and business strategy itself. To this end, the actions that are currently being developed by the company will be analyzed and information will be gathered from the worker-partners on these actions to obtain an assessment of them and analyze what type of CSR aspects they perceive with clarity and which ones should be reinforced.

As a result of this work, we propose a series of concrete actions for the improvement of CSR that allow us to value their actions and, at the same time, serve as a reference to other Social Economy companies. Information will be collected from worker-members through a questionnaire that includes the different aspects that make up social responsibility according to the European Commission (2001), that is, in its internal dimension, management of human resources, health and occupational safety, capacity to adapt to change and management of environmental impact and natural resources, and, in its external dimension, the role of the company in the development of local communities, the choice of its business partners and its suppliers, awareness of the demands of their consumers, their concern on human rights issues and global ecological problems.

A Multiple Regression Analysis is applied with factors obtained from a Factorial Analysis that segments the items of the questionnaire according to the different aspects proposed by the European Commission

Keywords. CSR; social economy.

Workshop E3

LA CONTRIBUCIÓN A LA SOSTENIBILIDAD DE LAS SOCIEDADES AGRARIAS DE TRANSFORMACIÓN EN CANARIAS

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Abstract. *Las entidades del medio rural regidas por los principios de comportamiento de la economía social podrían promover un desarrollo local sostenible en los espacios geográficos en los que se ubican, y contribuir al logro de la sustentabilidad integral a escala global. Este trabajo trata de objetivar el valor social para la sostenibilidad de una forma de asociacionismo agrario particular del ordenamiento jurídico español, las Sociedades Agrarias de Transformación (SAT), cuyo impacto socio-económico no ha sido abordado por la literatura empírica. El contexto geográfico del estudio es el archipiélago canario, región ultraperiférica de la Unión Europea, e importante destino turístico internacional. De las SAT del conjunto insular, se ha tomado una como caso de estudio, utilizando como métrica del valor social el sistema de la Contabilidad Social. La aportación esencial de este trabajo es que permite cuantificar los efectos de las acciones de la SAT sobre la sostenibilidad, como paso previo a orientar la toma de decisiones para el aumento del valor social estratégico. Asimismo, se obtiene un conjunto de variables sociales que pueden ser utilizadas, en desarrollos posteriores, como base para su extrapolación a sociedades de la misma naturaleza.*

Keywords. *Sostenibilidad local, entorno rural, valor social, sociedades agrarias de transformación, contabilidad social, canarias.*

Workshop D2

DESIGNING SOCIAL INCLUSION THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract. *In many industrialised countries information and communication technologies (ICTs) are seen as a means by which governments tend to design policies and address issues of social exclusion. ICTs are expected to help to solve exclusion-related issues in economic, social and political spheres. ICTs help support, facilitate and strengthen socially inclusive purposes. New optimism is emerging about the possibilities to fight social exclusion embracing and using the potential of information technologies. ICTs are regarded as a catalyst for new social cohesion, improved safety and higher labour market and improved political participation. In particular, the role of ICTs is to contrast social exclusion and aliment the building of strong social ties as to foster social cohesion and the construction of common values and milieu by reinforcing the quality of urban environments, cutting the barriers and obstacles of access to information as key source that helps people education and learning, sustaining the possibilities of citizen as responsible consumer within market technology enabled, social and business ecosystems. The aim of this paper is to identify a framework that enables public institutions and communities to design a path that supports the construction of community as a key value and source to contrast and fight social and economic exclusion and advance new opportunities for value creation and new knowledge in order to drive individuals and groups to experiment new forms and tools for social, cultural and economic change. In particular, ICTs contribute to making social inclusion helping to contrast various and different forms of economic, social and political exclusion within public and economic ecosystems. The study relies on a literature review considering the themes of social inclusion and exclusion and the role of information technology as a source and opportunity to rethinking new approach to solving problem by facing social and economic questions within communities.*

Keywords. *Social innovation; social inclusion; digital transformation.*

Workshop A7

THE SUB-SYSTEMS SHAPING LEAN PRODUCTION AND THEIR APPLICATION IN ITALIAN WORK-INTEGRATION SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

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Abstract. *Lean production is seen to improve company's competitiveness, while the managerial view over people's deployment can differ. The strategic goals underlying lean application lead managers to emphasize two potential contrasting approaches in the management of the workforce: one centered on work intensity (cost reduction), the other on employee skills and involvement (quality goals). In the latter situation, further to lean technical sub-systems (just-in-time, quality management and total preventive maintenance), workers play a new role compared to taylor-fordist firms through the adoption of a bundle of integrated and complementary organizational and human resource management (HRM) practices. Despite evidence indicates that inclusive organizational and HRM practices lead to mutual and collective benefits, their application is often partial. Several authors have highlighted that the limited or missing implementation of the soft practices of lean production is linked to profit pressures, and therefore to the focus on cost reduction as a strategic goal for lean implementation. When such pressures become high, managers and firms tend to privilege the coercive aspects of lean production by applying its technical sub-systems limiting or neglecting employee skill development and participation.*

Lean production – as a concept and as a practice – has arisen in the context of conventional for-profit firms, being often affected by profit pressures as the main organisational objective. We argue that in Work Integration Social Enterprises (WISE) lean production can strategically privilege quality goals while continuing to pay attention to costs and efficiency. We focus on commercial WISE, in particular, where production organisation assumes central stage whereby representing an appropriate context for the application of lean production. These organizations, differently from conventional companies, are as a norm managed by workers and expected to design production around the special needs of weak categories and to be governed in participatory way (in the European context) because of their social mission. At the same time, efficiency has always been important in WISE. Differently from charities and foundations, they are run with entrepreneurial spirit, meaning that they value innovation, bear the economic risk of the activity, and strive for autonomy from public funding. Given these WISE characteristics, lean production sub-systems and particularly the one related to human capital development can be appropriate for these organizations. On the one hand, lean production principles and practices can increase WISE efficiency assuring them higher competitiveness for their market-oriented

production. On the other hand, the main goal of WISE remains related to the social dimension consisting of rehabilitating people with difficulties through participatory governance systems. The first research question thus consists of exploring if these theoretical reflections over quality-based lean production applications and WISE finds confirmation in the reality of these organizations. Second, if lean production seems to fit WISE multiple goals from the conceptual viewpoint, it has to be seen how the sub-systems and practices shaping the model are possibly applied particularly in the organizational and HRM field. It is needed to understand what content the organizational and HRM practices characterizing lean production assume especially in the case of worker cooperatives that have the explicit social goal to include vulnerable people. What are the characteristics and functions these practices assume in WISE? This is the second research question that our study intends to explore.

The two research questions are inquired using an exploratory approach constituted by case-studies enriched by interviews with experts/practitioners. The methodology is suitable to our analysis where the aim is not to generalise conclusions, but to identify a new area of research and open questions supported by initial field-based exploratory research. The research design was conducted between 2015 and 2018. Three WISE have been purposively selected, following a logic of literal replication, as satisfying the concepts and dimensions under inquiry. We interviewed managers involved in lean production implementation at different levels. Then, we interviewed two experts/practitioners.

Our initial exploratory findings suggest that lean production is increasingly drawing attention among commercial WISE to reinforce their efficiency, which represents the pre-condition to achieve their main goal of enhancing worker welfare and integrating people with difficulties into work. At the same time, the necessary social goals (i.e. the work-integration of disadvantaged people), may work as a barrier against making efficiency the absolute goal, and so it prevents isomorphism risks. Lean production allows to improve parameters of productivity, but first serves to settle work integration needs manifested by workers with difficulties, assuring their training (supplied by connected training WISE), involvement and motivation. Thus, the theoretical reflections over the possibility that quality-based lean production applications would result particularly suitable for WISE are proved valid by this exploratory research.

Second, the analysed technical, organizational and HRM systems implemented with particular reference to disadvantaged workers are reflected in these characteristics. Thereon, they assume peculiar characteristics and functions compared to for-profit firms. We can denote some 'plasticity' in some of these practices, which means that they can be used by firms in the same form but with different characteristics to pursue rather different functions leading to different outcomes. However, areas of improvement are also found particularly in terms of disadvantaged people's direct participation.

Keywords. *Lean production; work-integration social enterprise; worker welfare; case studies.*

Workshop A4

**POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS
OF SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IN
THE POST-DISASTER AFFECTED AREAS OF TOHOKU, JAPAN**

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Abstract. *The Triple disasters of earthquake, tsunami, and the nuclear power plant accident hit Tohoku, Japan on 11th March, 2011. The occasion of “3.11” accelerated the long-term structural changes of rural Japan: depopulation and decay of local communities. While, after seven and half years since the disasters, there have been some noticeable progress on rebuilding physical infrastructure, rejuvenating rural communities now faces daunting challenges. This difficulty is still particularly acute in Fukushima, where urban consumers prefer not to purchase Fukushima’s agricultural products even if they are proven safe. One positive sign that has emerged in the post-disaster Tohoku is that there have been noticeable strengthening of relationship between rural producers and urban consumers. Before “3.11,” such relations were very weak, and did not provide a foundation for effective risk communication. Since “3.11,” this ineffectiveness has been devastating for both producers and consumers. However, some primary producers started to engage in innovative activities that not only sell produce directly to consumers using the Internet, for example, but also solicit mutual understanding through farm visits and joint activities. These new activities have resulted in an emergence of social and solidarity economy (SSE). My paper will critically examine both possibilities and limitations of SSE in post-disaster Japan. SSE may potentially be significant in making rural societies more resilient and sustainable than before. It is also hoped to promote food sovereignty. However, some critical issues remain in years to come. Among the several examples of SSE in Tohoku, Japan, probably the most noticeable endeavor is Tohoku Food Communication (TFC).*

Keywords. *March 11; Post-disaster areas; Tohoku Food Communication (TFC); Social and Solidarity Economy; mutual understanding.*

Workshop D3

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY - STATE OF THE ART

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Abstract. *There has been a sustained interest in the last decade for the measurement of the impact and performance of social and solidarity economy (SSE) organizations. This interest is fueled, among other things, by the rapid growth of the importance given to social enterprise, social entrepreneurship and impact investing in recent years. This paper, commissioned by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) as part of its "Sustainable Development Performance Indicators" project, attempts to review the methodologies, metrics and indicators implemented in the SSE today. Based on a review of the existing literature, it presents a selection of assessment tools and indicators that have been applied to SSE and blended value enterprises since the 1990s. Some of the key initiatives considered in this work include the notion of theory of change, the social accounting, reporting and auditing streams, various experiences developed by the cooperative sector, the concept of "utilité sociale" elaborated in France, the Sustainable Livelihoods framework, the Social Return on Investment (SROI) method, the IRIS bank of indicators, the impact assessment system developed by B Lab and the principles advocated by the Impact Management Project. Specific attention is given to the origins and diffusion of these initiatives, the role indicators may play in characterizing SSE's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and key issues related to the field.*

Keywords. *Social and solidarity economy; social enterprise; social impact measurement; evaluation; theory of change; utilité sociale; social return on investment; indicators; sustainable development goals.*

PROPUESTA DE INNOVACIÓN PARA LA TOMA DE DECISIONES EN LAS COOPERATIVAS DE AHORRO DE ECUADOR A TRAVÉS DE LA GAMIFICACIÓN

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Abstract. Si bien la teoría ayuda a poner bases firmes, las prácticas basadas en acciones de abajo hacia arriba y la adaptación a las nuevas formas de interacción (plataformas) telemáticas facultan la interacción (intercomunicación) entre los socios. A esto se debe sumar los procesos de formación, capacitación y consolidación de capital humano que permitan empoderar técnicas de participación. Esta participación centra su enfoque en el socio como el actor central del proceso cooperativo, otorgando el rol que se merece sobre la primacía de las personas en relación al capital. Los aportes que se pueden generar de las interacciones de los socios a través de la gamificación, interacción simultánea y simuladora de realidades, es una herramienta que se debe incorporar para retroalimentar de información que es aportada por los socios a los desition makers. Las aplicaciones de los dispositivos móviles, las redes sociales o las mismas páginas web de las cooperativas pueden convertirse en “centros” de acopio de información e interacción de los socios, que permita a los directivos obtener datos específicos para toma de decisiones. Es necesario recalcar que el propósito principal debe estar bajo la participación, control democrático, educación y formación de los socios para contar con mejor información, acertada planificación, propuesta de estrategias y gestión de lo común. Los procesos de gamificación también pueden ser aplicados de forma física y conjugarlos con elementos virtuales para llegar a Games for Social Change.

Keywords. Gamificación, economía social, cooperativas, participación ciudadana, educación cooperativa, economía solidaria.

COOPERATIVES CONTRIBUTION TO POSITIVE PEACEBUILDING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. *Where to look for long-lasting and resilient solutions to the current trends of recurrent violence in the world? Conflict-ridden sub-national areas face repeated cycles of violence, with more than 68 million people forcibly displaced worldwide. As old policy does not provide stable peace outcomes, there is growing interest on how civil society and business can bring about peace. Cooperatives blend association and enterprise with significant potential for peace, in particular due to its concern for community. As bottom-up initiatives they provide solutions focused at the local level with offering learning and practising nonviolent interaction and providing decent jobs and livelihoods. Seen as community-based organizations or CBOs, are sought to provide for human needs or gather labour, demobilise soldiers, restart agriculture and services. Yet, they may be expected to fade once the economy has picked up. The key question is how can cooperatives contribute to peacebuilding? The hypothesis is that by increasing trust and agency, cooperatives may contribute to empowerment and equality, helping to raise empathy and manage resources through a renewed notion of the commons. The next logical question is: how do cooperatives do it? Are any common patterns observed within the cooperative and/or stemming from the cooperative (with others, with other organizations and/or institutions, in partnerships, in value or supply chains?).*

Keywords. *Peace, peacebuilding, cooperatives, rwanda, sustainable livelihoods.*

Workshop A6

IMPACTO SOCIAL Y ECONÓMICO DEL TERCER SECTOR EN ESPAÑA. EVALUACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA DE SUBVENCIONES

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Abstract. *En los últimos 8 años España se ha visto profundamente afectada por las consecuencias de la crisis económica, una crisis que ha provocado que los niveles de desempleo superen el 26%, que el nivel de endeudamiento y la tasa de pobreza aumenten de manera significativa, y que la tasa de riesgo de exclusión llegue a alcanzar el 22%. Esto ha derivado en una profunda recesión social que requiere respuestas innovadoras para que en un contexto de austeridad presupuestaria pública, se reviertan las duras condiciones sociales que se han ido forjando durante el periodo de crisis. Las entidades del Tercer Sector han demostrado durante este periodo, y en anteriores crisis, ser un elemento clave de innovación social, consiguiendo resistir y atenuar los problemas generados por la crisis, dando respuestas a los problemas de desempleo e incremento de la pobreza.*

El objetivo del estudio es determinar y cuantificar cuál ha sido el impacto del Tercer Sector en España, y por tanto establecer cómo ha contribuido a solucionar los principales problemas económicos y sociales, desde una perspectiva micro, evaluando el impacto de determinados programas implementados por el sector.

Concretamente, nos centraremos en la evaluación del impacto del principal programa público de financiación que reciben las entidades del sector "Subvenciones para la realización de programas de interés general con cargo a la recaudación del 0,7% del IRPF". Con ello se pretende generar indicadores de impacto del programa, así como conocer el grado de aprovechamiento de estas ayudas por parte del sector y su impacto en la economía y en la sociedad. El ejercicio de evaluación propuesto, persigue así un doble objetivo: i) conocer el efecto específico que algunos de los programas, llevados a cabo por organizaciones del sector, tienen sobre sus beneficiarios y, ii) evaluar el proceso de selección y asignación de la convocatoria de subvenciones para la realización de programas de interés general con cargo a la asignación tributaria del Impuesto sobre la Renta de las Personas Físicas. Este segundo objetivo permitiría identificar cuáles son las

variables que influyen sobre la probabilidad de aplicar y obtener fondos públicos para la financiación de actividades consideradas de interés social.

Al finalizar el estudio se contribuirá, por una parte, con una herramienta metodológica de medición del impacto del Tercer Sector, y por otra parte, con una evidencia científica de la contribución del Tercer Sector a mejorar la situación de crisis económica y social en España.

Keywords. *Tercer sector; evaluación impacto; políticas de foment; economía social.*

Workshop C3

THE ACCUMULATED SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF A FIRM: A FINANCIAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. *Many indicators attempt to measure the social performance of a company from different perspectives. This paper makes a proposal: to capitalize the payment of taxes, the remuneration of its employees, payments to suppliers, and donations, from a date (even from its birth); in other words, to capitalize the economic value annually distributed to the community, called hereafter Final Social Value (FSV). First, the paper makes a methodological proposal on how to calculate it, discussing potentials and shortcomings. Second, three hypotheses are raised about the factors that determine the final social value; the first one raises the relation of the FSV with financial performance, the second with the business model, and the third one argues to what extent a company that in its origins contributes to society will continue to do so in later years. The hypotheses were validated with an empirical study conducted with a sample of 9,276 European companies. Large and profitable companies, indebted but solvent, with high asset turnover figure and high profit margin, and productive but paying high wages are the most significant contributors to society. Unfortunately, this win-win situation describes a small percentage of the explained variance, which can explain why sometimes social and financial performance do not go hand in hand. The paper identifies features of other types of companies with a great final social value, suggesting criteria for social investors.*

Keywords. *financial ratios, social value, social performance, impact, economic value.*

Acknowledgments. *This work was supported by the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science and the European Regional Development Fund [ECO2013-45568-R], and by the Government of Aragon [Ref. S38_17R].*

CALIDAD DEL EMPLEO CREADO EN LAS COOPERATIVAS EN LA RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA. ANÁLISIS DEL CASO DE ESPAÑA

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Abstract. *Social Economy entities share values that are translated into a differential behaviour in relation to the characteristics of their workforce, working conditions, geographic location and production specialization. In terms of employment, literature supports the idea of more stable employment among these entities than the capital type of firms, and in particular for the case of Cooperatives and Employee Owned Firms in Spain. Over the past two decades the factors affecting job quality have been the object of growing attention in both public policy and in academic studies. In this paper, we focus in two questions related to the job quality: conceptualization and measurement.*

The main goal is to analyze the new employment generated by Cooperatives and Employee Owned Firms in Spain along the recovery from the Great Recession (period 2013- 2016). In order to contrast from an empirical point of view the main effects of the principles of social economy, we assess the quality associated to new jobs created by these social economy entities and compare it with a control group of ordinary firms, comprised of the most representative companies of the non-social economy (limited liability companies and corporations) to analyze potential differences of characteristics associated with the job quality between both groups (social and non-social economy). The first challenge confronting any study of job quality is the lack of a single accepted definition of the term and the absence of any uniform or comparable measurement methods. Broaching job quality objectively is a multi-disciplinary endeavour, although no consensus has been reached about the dimensions involved or the variables to be considered. The multidimensional definition of job quality requires the development of a composite index and it is necessary statistics techniques of multivariable analysis, that allow to analyse the influence of partial indicators over the composite indicator.

The method chosen is Principal Component Analysis (PCA), a technique often used when no consensus exists about the relative importance of the original variables compounded by the composite index and this method allows to compare with others. We use a set of the Continuous Sample of Working Histories (CSWH) for Spain, published by the Ministry of Employment and Social Security on yearly basis, to analyse the employment generated along the period 2013-2016. The CSWH is a micro-level data set built upon Spanish administrative records. By means of a simple random sampling system, it consists of a representative sample (4% - 1.2 million individuals) of the population registered with the Social Security administration over the sampling year that contains the trajectories

professional of workers. The CSWH include personal and social variables of workers, job characteristics and firm variables. Our interest to this study focus on job characteristics: type of contract, full or part time, wage, accumulate duration of the labor relation with the firm and number of contracts with the firm. In the final sample ;includes a total of 66,875 workers in 17,764 companies, of which 15,868 people and 4,162 companies are Cooperatives and Employee Owned Firms, the rest being in the control group. Preliminary results support the idea of social economy as a generator of more stable employment. The composite indicator shows a better average value for new workers entering social economy, compared with those with new jobs at the control group, specially reflecting the higher partiality at these firms.

Keywords. *cooperatives, employee owned firms, job quality, composite indicators, job creation, economic recovery.*

Workshop E3

URBAN POVERTY IN EUROPE. POVERTY REDUCTION POLICIES AND MEASURES

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Abstract. *The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with their universal claim, offer great potential for strengthening the enforcement of human rights. SDG 1 of the 17 SDGs calls for an end to poverty. Despite the fact that the global poverty rate has been reduced in the last years, intensified efforts are required to boost the incomes, alleviate the suffering and build the resilience of those individuals still living in extreme poverty.*

Poverty also exists in rich Europe. According to EU-SILC data 112.9 million people or 22.5% of the population in the European Union (EU) were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2017. This means that they were in at least one of the following three situations: they were at risk of poverty after receiving social benefits (income poverty), suffered material deprivation, or lived in a household with very low work intensity.

Since more than half of the world's population already lives in cities, poverty in cities is also a particular challenge. In the European Union, the average degree of urbanization is around 75.25 percent (Statista 2018). According to the European Anti Poverty Network (2017), "urban areas are key drivers of economic growth and innovation but they are also places where the most severe problems of poverty are concentrated". The cities are therefore faced with the challenge of providing the growing urban population with sufficient housing, basic infrastructure and social services.

The object of our research project is to identify the characteristics of successful urban best practices in fighting poverty within (west-European) EU-countries (Austria, Belgian, Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom). In those countries, urban poverty was higher than in rural area in the multi-year trend. Based on the best practices political recommendations are made. Thus, four research questions are addressed: 1.How do local governments measure poverty? 2.What are central causes of poverty and challenges when fighting poverty? 3.How is the configuration of the interaction between network actors implementing successful municipal approaches? 4.What are the characteristic of successful urban strategies and interventions?

The multidisciplinary nature of the research project demands a triangular-method-approach. The research project applies as research methods the systematic literature review, document analyses as well as expert-interviews with representatives from local government, advocacy and social service Nonprofit Organizations, and academics. For interpreting the data, the project follows a qualitative-interpretive paradigm. Case studies are conducted in Austria Belgian, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Individual municipal approaches are compared based on deductive, as well as

inductive identified characteristics. Recommendations of appropriate municipal approaches are retrieved from best practice cases.

At the time of the abstract submission around 60 interviews were conducted, mostly in Austria and Germany. For the other focus countries the field phase will be mostly completed till May 2019.

First results show that local governments mainly use the number of social welfare recipients for measuring poverty, because of the easy measurability. The EU SILC data are on the national and regional level are often referred to but for most cities the EU-SILC data are too aggregated. Most of the interview partners are aware that an exclusive monetary measurement of poverty is not sufficient, but across the focus countries we find no integrated approaches implemented which combined health, educational, employment and minimum income statistics. In Germany and Austria local poverty reports are compiled in irregular intervals: compared to Austria multi-stakeholder involvement in local poverty reporting is more advanced in Belgium and Great Britain, where poverty reporting is sometimes linked to an financial and social inclusion strategies.

With regard to the causes of poverty, the interviewees focused on the micro level. Single-parent families, un-skilled persons, long-term unemployed persons, working poor, homeless people, migrants (first and second generation), refugees and families with at least 3 children were frequently mentioned. The first insights from the other countries indicate that affordable housing and labour market integration and dealing with homelessness and child poverty are cross-cutting issues. Inherited poverty and old-age poverty is more pressing outside Austria.

Concerning the interaction of local governments with other actors, anti-poverty platforms or networks could be identified in Belgian and British cities. The interaction of the local governments with other service providers sometimes follows the New Public management approach and sometimes the idea of joint production of collaborative service.

With respect to best practices, cities and social service non-profit organisations are engaged to combat the most visible form of poverty, i.e. homelessness. Across the states, education is seen as a key element to combat poverty. In particular the results from Austria, Germany and Great Britain indicate a change towards the social investment state, which its primary focus on children and labour market. The issue of the rising numbers of working poor seems particular pressing in Great Britain. Permanent labour market integration of low skilled workers is an issue where local governments have only capacities for small initiatives. High on the agenda of the local government actors is also the issue of affordable housing and housing-cost overburden rates (more than 40% of the net income spent on rent) for growing urban areas. Concerning the market share of social housing Austria is in a much better situation than the Germany or Great Britain. Vienna can be regarded as best practice example with its 100 year tradition of social housing.

Keywords. *Urban poverty; europe; poverty reduction; best practices; poverty reporting; social investment.*

Workshop C4

THÉORIE DE L'AGENCE ET DÉMOCRATIE: ANALYSE CRITIQUE DE L'APPLICATION DÉONTOLOGIQUE DE LA DÉMOCRATIE AU SEIN DES COOPÉRATIVES

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Abstract. *La présente communication propose une réflexion sur la capacité de la structure de gouvernance démocratique des coopératives de travailler dans l'intérêt de leurs propriétaires (les membres). Cette réflexion prendra enracinement sur la théorie de l'agence, théorie posant comme postulat l'existence d'un conflit d'intérêts entre les propriétaires des moyens physiques de production de l'entreprise (le principal) et les membres de son équipe de direction (l'agent). Découle entre autres de ce postulat l'idée que le conseil d'administration doit être majoritairement constitué de membres externes (qui ne font pas partie de l'équipe de direction), leur rôle fondamental consistant à s'assurer que les décisions prises par la direction soient dans l'intérêt des propriétaires des moyens physiques de production de la coopérative. L'objectif de cette présentation est de soutenir l'extension de l'existence du conflit d'intérêts aux membres externes du conseil d'administration. Par l'entremise d'une étude de cas, cette communication avancera l'idée qu'une application déontologique de la démocratie favorise le recrutement et le maintien d'administrateurs qui ont d'autres ambitions que celui d'être au service de l'intérêt des propriétaires de la coopérative.*

La déclaration sur l'identité coopérative définit ce type d'organisation comme « une association autonome de personnes volontairement réunies pour satisfaire leurs aspirations et besoins économiques, sociaux et culturels communs au moyen d'une entreprise dont la propriété est collective et où le pouvoir est exercé démocratiquement » (ACI 1996). L'adhésion au principe de démocratie implique une responsabilité de la part des administrateurs de la coopérative, soit d'être « au service des avantages immédiats et à long terme des membres » (MacPherson 1995). Il demeure que la simple application déontologique du principe démocratique, soit la nomination des administrateurs selon la règle « un membre, un vote » ne garantit pas le respect de cette responsabilité, particulièrement au sein de coopérative où l'on observe un taux anémique de participation des membres à la rencontre annuelle de l'assemblée générale.

Pour débiter cette démonstration, une prise de position sera proposée en regard de ce que constitue l'intérêt des membres d'une coopérative. Par la suite, une étude de cas portant sur un réseau de coopératives financières permettra de démontrer l'écart qui existe entre l'intérêt des membres des coopératives affiliées à ce réseau et la motivation de certains de leurs représentants à s'impliquer au sein des instances démocratiques. Le mode de nomination informel des administrateurs où l'assemblée générale joue davantage un rôle de validation que d'élection sera mis en cause pour expliquer cet écart. L'étude de cas repose principalement sur deux sondages qui ont été réalisés à l'automne 2016 auprès des membres des coopératives en question et de leurs administrateurs. Enfin, une réflexion sera proposée afin d'identifier les moyens à mettre en œuvre pour favoriser davantage le respect de l'esprit du principe démocratique que sa simple application déontologique.

Keywords. *Cooperative; théorie de l'agence; gouvernance; démocratie; déontologie*

COOPERATIVE AND COMMONS: A TYPOLOGY OF MEMBER PARTICIPATION IN THE RENEWABLE ENERGY

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Abstract. *Les Sociétés Coopératives d'Intérêt Collectif (SCIC), caractérisées par leur gouvernance multi-sociétariale associant toutes les parties prenantes d'un projet (salariés, usagers, bénévoles, collectivités publiques, entreprises, associations,...), ont pour vocation « la production ou la fourniture de biens ou de services d'intérêt collectif qui présentent un caractère d'utilité sociale » (loi 2001). Ces structures partagent des liens forts avec le mouvement des Communs. En investissant en majorité les domaines de l'environnement, l'éducation, la culture ou l'alimentation, qui constituent des ressources communes. En défendant une réappropriation citoyenne de certains biens économiques communs matérialisée par la coopération des différentes catégories d'acteurs souhaitant agir ensemble dans un projet commun. De ce fait, les SCIC sont des institutions auto-organisées au sens d'Elionor Ostrom au sein desquelles un collectif d'acteurs gère ensemble des ressources collectives en co-définissant un ensemble de règles coopératives. Dans le même temps, le processus de construction de ce type de gouvernance collective produit du commun sur le territoire. A ces formes de participation démocratiques et militantes s'ajoute une forme économique: la part sociale coopérative pouvant quant à elle être considérée comme une propriété commune. Par conséquent, l'enjeu essentiel pour la SCIC consiste à donner les moyens au multi-sociétariat de participer activement à la gouvernance. Cependant, loin de s'incarner aussi facilement dans la réalité, la participation des sociétaires se confronte à de multiples enjeux et tensions. Plusieurs SCIC sont engagées dans une réflexion stratégique sur leur vie coopérative de manière à mieux comprendre les comportements des sociétaires souvent méconnus. C'est le cas d'Enercoop Rhône-Alpes, 3ème plus grosse SCIC française (en nombre de sociétaires), spécialisée dans la fourniture d'électricité renouvelable. Notre travail est le fruit d'une recherche-action entre l'Université et les acteurs de la coopérative à l'occasion d'une mission de six mois. Au terme d'une revue de la littérature sur la participation, notre travail propose un cadre conceptuel de la participation des sociétaires dans les SCIC. Sur la base de ce dernier nous établissons un diagnostic des pratiques de participation ainsi qu'une typologie des modes de participation des sociétaires consommateurs. Enfin nous identifierons des bonnes*

pratiques permettant d'accompagner les SCIC dans leur démarche de stimulation et de renouvellement de leurs modalités/dispositifs de participation.

Keywords. *SCIC; développement durable; gouvernance; participation; communs.*

Workshop E4

A COOPERATIVE THEORY OF THE FIRM APPLIED TO MARKETING CONSULTING COOPERATIVE

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Abstract. *The idea that an equitably-managed organization will be more accountable towards a variety of stakeholders and therefore capable of engendering better social impact is well established. It is their hybrid nature that could endow them with unique capabilities, making them particularly adept at tackling some of the wicked problems that face contemporary organizations. They can offer unique incentives to the empowerment and engagement of an increasingly professionalized workforce; they display a remarkable aptitude to interorganizational collaboration, with a focus on the innovation of the entire supply chain; they have an inherent capacity to internalize and manage multiple stakeholders' interests. While they are neither intrinsically virtuous, nor havens of fraternal collaboration, they constitute examples of the co-opetitive approach (a mix of cooperation and competition) that is currently examined as one of the frontiers of strategic innovation.*

Conceptually, this paper explores the idea of workers cooperative networks as a viable form of firm governance, with the potential of increasing innovation. We argue that, in order to account the persistence and success of cooperative networks, it is necessary to overcome the oversimplified representations of work relationship and of value on which most of the mainstream theory of the firm is based. By taking into consideration social factors, the active role of workers in organizing processes, and the opportunities offered by inter-organizational cooperation we conceptualize workers' cooperative networks as hybrid organizational forms that accommodate both extrinsic and intrinsic agents' motivations and that stimulate the development of political capabilities that enhance opportunities for strategic inter-firm collaboration, and facilitates empowered employees engagement, reducing coherence maintenance cost, and expressing potential to create sustainable value creation ecosystems. We came up with three propositions and discussed them in a Consulting Cooperative Network called Pyx Network, the propositions are: 1. Participation in a collaborative effort belonging to a social structure can be intrinsically rewarding and constitutive of meaning and interests.

Therefore, the LMF governance model constitutes a valuable resource, mobilizing social identity and intrinsic motivations; 2. Labor Management Firms participatory model reduce coordination cost by preventing or mitigating 2 CIRIEC 2019 coherence conflicts and by facilitating self-managing activities; and 3. If examined in the framework of a knowledge

based view of the firm, LMF outclass KMFs in the capacity to coordinate the processes of organizational knowledge acquisition and accumulation.

Keywords. *Labor Managed Firms; Cooperative Networks; Governance; Participation; Knowledge Aquisition and Accumulation.*

Workshop E3

SOCIAL INNOVATION SCALING AND REPLICATION A DANISH CASE STUDY

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Abstract. *Social innovation may be defined as: “A novel solution to a social problem that is more effective, efficient, sustainable, or just than existing solutions and for which the value created accrues primarily to society as a whole rather than private individuals. A social innovation can be a product, production process, or technology (much like innovation in general), but it can also be a principle, an idea, a piece of legislation, a social movement, an intervention, or some combination of them.”* Phills, Deiglmeier & Miller, (2008). And there are several different forms of social innovation: • New services and products (New interventions or new programmes to meet social needs); • New practices (New services which require new professional roles or relationships); • New processes (Co-production of new services); • New rules and regulations.

Many social innovative ideas are implemented through the form of social entrepreneurship and social enterprise, which all of them stress on carry out social changes as the main objectives. And while social entrepreneurs may be seen as the agents of social innovation, only some of these would be carried out through social enterprise. And the focus of this paper is on social enterprise, addressing the issue of how social entrepreneurs scale up their initiatives to create more impact, by examining a Danish case study of a social enterprise which has engaged in a variety of pathways for scaling its impact. An OECD Report identified 4 different strategies that a social enterprise might use to scale up its impact: 1. Expand a well-functioning social business model (scaling up); 2. Replicate a well-functioning social business model; 3. Establish partnerships; 4. Engage in knowledge sharing.

Social replication is a strategy of the scaling up that involves replicating the organization, program or a set of principles to other geographic areas. Replication could be an effective and efficient way to scale out once the foundational work has been completed, since subsequent replication can be achieved with more efficient use of time and resources. And with the right strategy, it can be effectively adapted to new contexts. This is the most favourable strategy for social enterprises to grow whilst securing greater financial sustainability. However, replication is little more than the exploitation of a simple business formula. When a social innovative idea is being replicated to other geographical areas, the contextual factors change, whilst the idea will be adapted to different set of society conditions, norms and cultures. “Same innovative instrument can work and be judged differently in different places and circumstances” (Evers, Ewert, Brandsen, 2014, p.11). And typically the operations of social enterprises are usually small scale and localized; since social enterprise are often highly adaptive, and responsive to the localized resources and social conditions where they situated. Thus, scaling out to another geographical location could create the challenges of resource acquisition and network building in the new context. An organization would need changes in its organizational systems (Structure,

Process, Culture) to adjust the internal resources and capabilities to work with and through its external environment.

Nevertheless, to uphold the social impacts, replicators should possess the knowledge of the business model traits and valued features and choose the right components that suits the geographical locations to replicate. A creditable theory of change illustrates a clear causes and effects among the parts of the operation, identify key attributes, activities or even organizational culture for success (Bradach, 2003). Replicators then make adjustments without changing the core features to achieve the same values.

An important theme in this paper, is to explore the extent to which replicators can also engage in partnership, and the factors and dynamics influence the effectiveness of such partnerships. And finally the paper will explore the extent which partnerships can be used to scale the impact, not through replication, but through knowledge sharing to enhance the capabilities of the partner, and thereby extend the social impact.

Keywords. *Social innovation; social entrepreneur; replication; social impact; scaling.*

Workshop C1

SOCIAL ECONOMY AS FACTOR OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS

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Abstract. *The paper analyzes the potential that the social and solidarity social economy has in rural Romania both as an innovative alternative employment factor and as an element of development of a community participative culture towards social development. The first part of the paper analyzes the characteristics of the Romanian rural area with an emphasis on the factors supporting the development of the community participative culture towards the promotion of the social and solidarity economy. The second part of the paper highlights the current situation in the Romanian rural area from the perspective of social economy entities. The last part of the paper proposes a series of public policy recommendations on the support of social economy development in rural Romania. From the methodological point of view, we use the desk research of relevant official documents, the Romanian legislation and the international regulations, alongside with the secondary analysis of the statistics data available at the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Labor and Social Justice, but also in the two Atlases of Social Economy in Romania produced by the Foundation for Civil Society Development.*

Keywords. *social economy, social capital, social development, agriculture reform, rural areas.*

Workshop D2

NETWORK GOVERNANCE AND CROSS-SECTOR COLLABORATION PRACTICES IN QUEBEC (CANADA): A VECTOR OF SOCIAL INNOVATION

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Abstract. *Following municipal mergers, the City of Montréal organized a Summit in 2002 to establish its priorities for the future. Project 4.2, entitled Supporting Community Life, states that Local Collaboration Boards (LCBs) – commonly known as Neighborhood Boards – constitute real networks of concerted action through which many issues related to the well-being of and the development of the population. By their participatory nature, LCBs represent complex spaces operating on the basis of potentially innovative practices based on cross-sector collaboration. LCBs aim to strengthen the development of new governance practices as well as the networking between territorial actors, which promotes the emergence of social innovations. This paper presents the results of a participatory action research articulated through the partnership of university researchers affiliated to the ARIMA2 Research Partnership and members of a LCB: the CLIC-BC (Conseil Local des Intervenants Communautaires de Bordeaux-Cartierville).*

In order to better understand the processes that can lead to, or hinder, the emergence of innovative collaboration practices, this research project intends to answer the following question: "By what strategic dynamics and by which mechanisms of consultation are structured the processes associated with network governance of CLIC-BC?" At the same time, adopting a collaborative and partnership approach, this action-research aims three complementary objectives. The first objective is to identify the network of cross-sector actors involved in the governance processes of CLIC-BC. The second objective is to describe and better understand the processes of integration of collaboration practices implemented by CLIC-BC actors. - The third objective is to identify and describe the cross-sector dynamics that are part of the collaboration practices implemented by CLIC-BC actors.

This action-research is based on a mixed method, including the collect of quantitative and qualitative data, as well as the collect of primary and secondary data

Keywords. *Network governance; cross-sector collaboration; social innovation.*

Workshop B4

A CASE STUDY ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY AT JAPANESE RURAL AREAS UNDER DEPOPULATION

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Abstract. *The purpose of this study is showing about the situations and subjects of the Non Profit Organizations (NPOs) that are acting at Japanese rural area from the empirical research in Hyogo prefecture. NPOs are important players of the social economy in Japan. The most of NPOs have been granted legal personality by the “Act on Promotion of Specified Non-profit Activities”. This act was enforced at 1998. NPO as a legal body is nowadays. Before that, cooperatives or nonprofit institutes such as social welfare corporation that were founded by Civil Code have taken responsibility for the activities of social economy. In year of 2018 the number of NPOs is 51,697 and their field of activities for enhancing healthcare or welfare, promoting development of communities, vitalizing economy and etc. Many NPOs are located in urban area. The number of NPOs per 100,000 population at large cities (populations of 500,000 people or more) is 49.9 and it is 36.5 at other size of cities and towns. There are not enough NPOs at rural area where included small cities, towns and villages. It is supposed that social groups with common ties in community are important in rural area. These social groups such as neighborhood associations (Jichikai), Buddhist-parishioner’s group (Danka) and Fire Corps may manage most of functions of own communities, support to elderly residents, guard their children and protect residents from disasters. There is no room to support communities by NPOs. However under the situation that residents are decreasing in rural area, these groups will be impossible to manage their community. Recently, population of Tokyo metropolitan area is increasing because people move to Tokyo area from all of Japan. If the depopulation in rural area continues, it is predicted that 896 municipalities (about a half of all municipalities) will be disappearing. Therefore, it is getting to be recognized that NPO’s role will be increase in rural area.*

The survey area is Hyogo prefecture in this study. Hyogo prefecture is located central Japan and there are large cities such as Kobe city, Himeji city and Amagasaki city and some islands, hilly and mountainous areas in its territory too. It is called “Microcosm of Japan”. The important thing is that Hyogo prefectural government has subsidy program to NPOs in rural area through Hyogo Voluntary Plaza. I did hearing investigations to 5 NPO’s cases what had been received the program.

Results of 5 NPO cases

Case 1: Tanada (terraced rice field) Lovers This NPO is located on Ichikawa Town (Population 11,616). Its object is to maintain Tanada that is a traditional agricultural style in hilly and mountainous region. In order to maintain Tanada, it is necessary to be engage in Tanada agriculture. But depopulation of this community and low agricultural productivity of Tanada had made many farmers to abandon these. This NPO invited young people from urban area; they stayed few days in the community and rebuilt Tanada firstly. Second it succeeded to recover the rice production of Tanada with the cooperation of farmers. Third, it built some marketing route from Ichikawa town to urban area such as

Himeji city. And now, it managed environment education at Ichikawa town that used Tanada landscape and developed some goods that used agricultural products.

Case2: Oyama Hunting Raccoons Brigade This NPO is located on Oyama community where is remote from city center of Sasayama city. Sasayama city is recognized an agricultural zone that has some famous products. In mountainous areas, damage due to raccoons has been spread. They have escaped from their guardians or have been abandoned by irresponsibility pet owners, and have gone wild. It is impossible to protect houses from raccoon's attacks by only own residents because the population of these areas is decreasing and aging is accelerated. This NPO contracted to hunt them with some neighborhood associations in the city. This NPO has already accumulated a great deal of knowledge about biology of raccoon with the cooperation of Wildlife Management Research Center in Hyogo and now it extended its activities to other municipalities.

Case3: Awaji SPO Center Awaji Island is the largest island in Seto Inland Sea. Awaji SPO Center is located on city center of Sumoto city in Awaji Island. Sumoto city has several tourist sites and its economy is good time from booming of the tourist industry, recently. But down town is deserted due to the depopulation of the city. The director of this NPO is a fundraiser visited to provide advice to the community leader several years ago. After that, he has been a leader for the revitalization of this rust area his own accord. This NPO renovated a vacant house of city center to a co-working space and has managed it for start-ups who wants to start own business in Sumoto city, immigrants from other region and residents of this community.

Case4: Social Design Center Awaji This NPO is located on Minami-Awaji city in Awaji Island. The population of the city is decreasing from 1950's constantly and aging rate is 33% this figure is 7% higher than Hyogo prefecture. Therefore there are many vacant house and abandoned agricultural fields. This NPO has packaged several agricultural products as gifts of Awaji and has sold them to urban area such as Osaka and Kobe city. Furthermore, it has developed human resource by supporting some disable persons to work at social farm, inviting several younger people from other cities to instruct about community building and advising about start-ups to housekeeper in the city. This NPO and local credit association are now studying about private fund that is composed by vacant houses or abandoned field.

Case5: Okuharima Yume Club This NPO is located Shiso city. almost of area is mountainous area. This NPO created some publications about Shiso city, and developed tourism route included mountain path, and has managed allotment garden (rent farm) used abandoned field.

Keywords. *Non Profit Organizations (NPOs) in rural area; Case study; Depopulation; Social groups with common ties in community; collaboration with urban human resources; Innovation.*

Workshop E5

CLUSTERING AND CLUSTERS OF WORKER COOPERATIVES: EVIDENCE FROM FRANCE

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Abstract. *Most studies on worker cooperatives trying to account for their rarity use a national aggregated approach, which limits or even impedes any inferences about their regional heterogeneous distribution. Very few studies focus specifically on the spatial distribution of worker cooperatives and in particular on clustering phenomena despite the insights this perspective can bring to account for their relative rarity. To our knowledge, no systematic study has been done on the spatial distribution of worker cooperatives. To fill this gap, this research proposes an exploratory spatial data analysis, a shift-share analysis and a set of industrial indexes to test for the presence of clustering and clusters of worker cooperatives in France over the period 2007-2012. Our results demonstrate the existence of a local and global clustering schemes. Controlling for the productive concentration, we identify two spatial regimes differentiated by the mix of geographic and industrial effects measured thanks a shift-share model.*

Keywords. *LMF, LMW, labor-managed workplaces, worker cooperatives, SCOP, France, Cluster..*

Workshop D5

APPROACHES TO URBAN COMMONS: REFLECTIONS TO CONCEPTUALIZE INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION

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Abstract. *Given the need to find alternative solutions to overcoming the dichotomy between private and public, market and State, various authors have sought in the common's approach devices of analysis to comprehend the complexity of urban environments. Dardot and Laval (2014) argue that the study of the commons provides an integral point of view that surpasses the basic distinctions of our legal and economic conceptions between private and public goods, private and public property, and market and State. Besides goods, the reflection on the commons includes ways to manage the collective, and the communities that build and defend them.*

The crises of capitalism have had a great impact on the destruction of livelihoods; social safety nets; state investment in public goods such as drinking water, education, housing, health, and transport; etc. These crises are particularly evident in cities where the threat against society's means of production and reproduction is highly visible. This situation has produced renewed interest in the conceptualization, and the political, economic, and social possibilities of the urban commons, considered collective practices that habitually generate the conditions that make possible the city as we know it. The commons is a management system with historical roots that works to manage resources through distribution and mutual support. The system has recently been rediscovered as it reconstructs a social fabric that neither the market nor the state are capable of forming. It is important to clarify that commons should not be understood as an adjective. The commons is addressed as a verb in terms of practices, social relations, and conflicts. The concept of the commons is not recent. Historian Peter Linebaugh (2014) remarks how from 16th century England, the enclosures of lands that had traditionally been used, cultivated, and inhabited by poor peasants were considered commons. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, rich peasants raised the pressure of enclosures with the purpose of increasing the productivity of the lands held by "marginal" populations. In the modern world, the movement of enclosure and slavery accompanied industrial capitalism. Through the expropriation of livelihoods, the repression of communal revolts that defended the English commons, and the expulsion of thousands of poor peasants, massive rural to urban migrations were achieved. These migrations served to obtain the labor needed for industrialization and colonization.

The dynamics of the commons are rapidly diminishing in urban spaces due to the transformation of capitalist processes that erase, enclose, separate, rezone and replace public spaces and the socio-economic activities that take place within them. The current decrease in urban commons is cause for concern because these are fundamental for a city's production, which is understood as the set of socio-economic, political and technical processes that contribute to making life possible.

A reflexive exercise is executed by combining the theoretical proposal of the commons with the urban problem that is Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM). Bogotá is used as a case study. The Colombian capital has experienced fluctuation between partial nationalization and privatization of its waste management, and has recently begun a process of inclusion of the waste picker population.

Keywords. *Comunes urbanos; Recicladores; Gestión de residuos; Políticas públicas.*

Workshop E4

CO-OPERATIVES AND SUSTAINABILITY: CASE STUDY OF THE GREENER DAIRY FARMS PROGRAMME IN CARBERY GROUP, IRELAND

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Abstract. *Carbery Group is owned by four agricultural co-operatives based in West Cork, Ireland. This co-operative has been particularly innovative in terms of its environmental strategy. Its award-winning Greener Dairy Farms programme commenced in 2012 with 12 farms and has extended to 60 by 2019. This programme consists of on-going measurement and monitoring of energy use, water use, soil quality and herd welfare and breeding efficiency. Significant achievements have been made in the various areas, with 11-12% reduction in carbon footprint of the participating farms when compared to the group's mean for 2012-2014 and energy consumption per cow has dropped by 12kwh/cow per year (Shaloo et al, 2018). One of the key aspects of the programme is the continual improvement in best practice on the farms and the keen enthusiasm of the farmers to build sustainability on their farms (Forde, 2019). A number of the participating farmers have also completed a Diploma in Environmental Science at University College Cork to further their understanding of sustainability. As well as the environmental improvements, the farms participating have also increased their efficiency which has translated into considerable cost savings (Shaloo et al, 2019), thereby contributing to the long-term viability of these farms. This paper presents an overview of the Greener Dairy Farms outlining its role in contributing to sustainable family farming, while also examining the role played by the co-operative in shaping and nurturing a sustainability culture in Irish farming.*

Keywords. *Sustainability, environmental, rural livelihoods, agricultural co-operatives.*

Workshop C2

PARTICIPACIÓN INSTITUCIONAL EN LA EXPERIENCIA COOPERATIVA DE MONDRAGÓN. DIAGNÓSTICO, RETOS Y ESTRATEGIAS

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Abstract. *The Mondragon Cooperative Experience (ECM) features a constant search of equilibrium between business efficiency and cooperative values. On the one hand, ECM represents a successful business model in a globalized and highly competitive environment. On the other hand, ECM grounds on a clear normative framework orienting its practice in the light of shared principles. Both dimensions rely on a productive tension for the ECM to advance its goal of creating a kind of firm more in consonance with worker's legitimate aspirations. However, this relationship of mutual dependence between both dimensions of the ECM is under stress. In particular, ECM faces difficulties to promote a governance system capable of adequately responding to current economic challenges (a highly competitive and globalized market economy) while it sustains and develops an advanced system of democratic organization. Conclusions in this contribution synthesize the results of qualitative research conducted by the Institute of Cooperative Studies LANKI between 2011 and 2018 in ECM's worker cooperatives. Through the analysis of the discourses, we observe some general trends and common problems that define the diagnosis, as well as several potential lines of improvement of the ECM governance system from the perspective of their members. In particular, this contribution accounts for the necessity to reconsider the participation of cooperative's members and an opening to new definitions and practices of democracy and mutual compromise. Firstly, we shortly review the history and essential characteristics of ECM. Secondly, we analyze the challenges and proposals regarding the governance system of the ECM from the perspective of its members. Finally, we outline some conclusion we consider of interest in the governance system of the ECM as well as for other cooperatives operating in the social economy.*

Keywords. *Governance, Democracy, Cooperatives, Social Economy, Mondragon.*

LA ECONOMIA DEL TRABAJO EN LOS PISOS DE PROTECCION SOCIAL: EL CREDITO DE DESARROLLO HUMANO EN EL ECUADOR

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Abstract. *En 2007, el Ecuador entrega el Crédito de Desarrollo Humano (CDH) a usuarios con mayores niveles de vulnerabilidad y pobreza, como un mecanismo de inclusión financiera para facilitar la generación autónoma de ingresos; fomentar el desarrollo social, humano y productivo de las personas y sus familias; y, generar oportunidades sustentables para la producción, para consolidar y mejorar sus condiciones reproducción ampliada de la vida.*

El CDH se aplica en dos modalidades, individual por un monto de 600 dólares y asociativa por un monto de 1.200 dólares y promueve emprendimientos populares individuales y asociativos considerados como unidades domésticas de producción en la conceptualización de Economía Popular y Solidaria. Este emprendedor de la economía popular o del piso de protección social combina los recursos del CDH entre la inversión y gastos emergentes, de salud, servicios y vivienda, lo que se presenta como una actuación racional al tener necesidades inmediatas que solventar.

Las mujeres son las mayores demandantes del CDH, y 1 de cada 3 son madres solteras y jefas del núcleo familiar. La evidencia indica un equilibrio entre las actividades productivas y las reproductivas del cuidado de los hijos; además, de un mejor uso de los recursos del CDH en beneficio del núcleo familiar, que da cuenta de la necesidad de articular la relación entre el empoderamiento económico de las mujeres y sus derechos.

La población joven y adultos no mayores son, mayoritariamente, demandantes del CDH, y son parte de la Población Económicamente Activa (PEA), que indica la restricción estructural del mercado laboral expresada en la limitada capacidad de absorción de mano por empleabilidad. Así, el emprendimiento social popular es un alternativa para generar ingresos para el núcleo familiar de la economía popular y el CDH una opción real de acceso a financiamiento, capital y propiedad, dadas las barreras de mercado por las altas tasas de interés del microcrédito y los requisitos de garantía crediticia de las instituciones financieras privadas y de la Economía Popular y Solidaria.

Los emprendimientos sociales populares del CDH constituyen la forma organizativa básica de la economía popular caracterizada por la cooperación del trabajo por los miembros del núcleo familiar. De esta forma, las parejas e hijos adolescentes colaboran en las actividades socio-económicas.

El mecanismo asociativo para el CDH muestra limitaciones por factores geográficos ante la dispersión territorial de los potenciales emprendedores asociativos; por la falta de identificación y articulación del bien o servicio hacia los circuitos económicos productivos y comerciales; y, por ausencia de inter relacionamiento de los emprendedores expresada en decisiones de desconfianza mutua. En la praxis, la asociatividad de la economía popular es compleja y requiere un proceso de más largo alcance soportado en acciones de cooperación, conocimiento y confianza, lo que confirma la separación de los usuarios del CDH una vez recibidos los recursos. La sostenibilidad de los emprendimientos sociales populares (EPS) es una variable a evaluar para que desde un trabajo territorial y con

enfoque de circuito económico se motive la cooperación de éstos, en formas organizativas más solidarias a través de la conformación de asociaciones en el marco de una economía social solidaria.

El principio de autarquía de la economía popular es otra característica identificada en los ESP del CDH. Uno de cada 10 emprendimientos, tienen prácticas complementarias de no mercado a través del autoconsumo, aun cuando una alta proporción de lo producido lo realiza en los mercados, principalmente, de las ferias libres de comercialización de productos agrícolas.

Los emprendedores del CDH expresan la necesidad de intervenciones especializadas y diferenciadas para el mejoramiento de sus capacidades, en especial de contenidos técnicos y asesoría que apoyen sus niveles de productividad y calidad. También, el acceso al crédito es otra variable demandada para la escalabilidad de los ESP; al igual que, el acceso a mercados donde los espacios públicos de comercio dignifican su trabajo, al ser más seguro realizarlo desde éstos antes que en las calles.

La sostenibilidad de los ESP depende no solo del uso adecuado de los recursos del CDH sino también, de variables relacionadas con los accesos a financiamiento y mercados. Desde un enfoque económico, 1 de cada 3 ESP generan ingresos para mantener y mejorar las condiciones del núcleo familiar y una menor proporción (1 de cada 20) refleja rasgos de sostenibilidad, no solo desde la esfera / dimensión económica, sino también, desde las esferas social, política y ambiental. Aquello hace sentido, por las mismas características de esta economía de sustento; es decir, no se puede pensar una evaluación de sostenibilidad en cuatro dimensiones (asociativo, económico, ambiental, y social) sin el acceso a financiamiento, desarrollo de capacidades y acceso a mercados. La dimensión política es relevante e identifica que 7 de cada 10 emprendedores del CDH participan en actividades comunitarias, que haría pensar la posibilidad de estructurar redes de emprendimientos populares a través de lazos sociales y familiares.

Keywords. *Economía popular; protección social; economía social solidaria; inclusión financier.*

Workshop D7

A REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS IN THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SECTOR

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Abstract. *The agricultural cooperative movement is a major partner in the agriculture development in its broadest conception. It is a key component of both the rural development and the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the less favored environment or where it is established.*

As an economic and social force we believe it is of interest to present an overview of the studies published in the last years focused on the efficiency analysis of this corporate form in Spain. Both as to the economic efficiency and technical or allocative efficiency. In particular, those works that have resorted to non-parametric techniques, mainly the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). This methodology allows us to compare the analyzed units using indexes that show the more or less closeness to an efficient frontier, taking into account the inputs and outputs used for each unit. The main advantage of this techniques (in comparison to parametric ones) is not to assume functional relationships among variables. Thus, it could be of great interest to analyze the works that compares the cooperative form with other corporate forms and await the result of these analysis.

Keywords. *DEA, cooperatives, efficiency, agriculture.*

Workshop D6

**ARTNERING WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS. THE
CONTRIBUTE OF VOLUNTEERS AND NOT FOR PROFIT
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROVISION OF SERVICES OF GENERAL
INTERESTS**

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Abstract. *The purpose of this article is to investigate the new forms of partnership between municipalities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in order to better fit the local needs. These forms of collaborations are articulated at the border between the public sector and the society as well as between the formal and the informal economy.*

Revisiting the Esping-Andersen paradigm about the three main welfare regimes, these innovative social partnerships bridge the state and the citizens and represent an attempt to overcome the „marketisation of welfare provision“ by co-designing the key objectives of public welfare policies at municipal level. More specifically, they incorporate and combine a component of grassroot welfare production (the activism of CSOs) with the public intervention of the municipalities. The municipalities, in fact, are more capable of satisfying the real needs of families and citizens in terms of specific services, compared to the regional subsidiary intervention.

Another relevant aspect that we would like to include in this framework is the volunteering phenomenon, a crucial part of the story. Traditionally, volunteering is seen only as an additional source of economic value for the labour market. From this point of view, volunteering is assumed to be a peculiar sector of the production with a considerable number of divergent rules and dynamics compared to the standard labour patterns, but still able to provide goods and services to the community like all the other sectors.

However, volunteering is more than an additional sector of production: indeed, in the perspective of the Third Sector Reform, which is actually underway in Italy, the hybridization of different forms of organizations could bring innovative solutions to tackle the new real social risks of the communities. More specifically, this type of collaboration between the Public and the CSOs is part of the theme of volunteering and social citizenship, which requires active citizens to increase social welfare and the provision of services of general interest. This area of collaboration appears as a voluntary space positioned between social rights and social obligations, providing a contribution to the improvement of the redistributive capacity and the effectiveness of the public sphere, through a participatory policy making.

Beyond the expected forms of collaboration between profit and non-profit actors or between the public and the private spheres, collaborations between the public and the citizens, the social citizenship, complete the articulated panorama of the different forms of

organizations of the third sector which is very likely to gain momentum in the years to come.

Keywords. *Civil Society Organisations; solidarity economy; participatory policy making.*

Workshop B4

IS THE YOUTH' DECISION TO HAVE THEIR OWN BUSINESS, A SENSITIVE APPROACH ON GENDER?

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Abstract. *The study is part of results on a large survey conducted with the support of the bachelor students of the higher education institution, the University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest (UASVM), Faculty of Management, Economic Engineering in Agriculture and Rural Development (MEEARD), Romania. In that sense, the results of more than 100 questionnaires have been carried out among the young generation. The purpose of the paper was to analyse the youth' choices upon their decision to set up a company and the interest in joining a professional association. The general frame of this approach has been designed by the age, gender, residence place and the employability degree among the students. Meanwhile, specific research questions have captured the availability of funding business in Romania or to attend training sessions on entrepreneurship. The main aim of this paper was mainly to identify whether there is a gender and age difference among the young students in what concern the fundamental knowledge of what entrepreneurship involves. The methodology consisted in a Matrix Data Analysis (MDA) and ANOVA approach. The specific findings of our study have indicated that the youth' options in what concern the entrepreneurship and affiliation to a professional association are dependent on several issues, mainly on gender and residence place. Romania is one of the Eastern European countries where the State sector was highly represented in the communist period and now, the private initiative still need to be developed. Therefore, the young generation must be ready to undertake and manage powerful companies. The present study could be an image of the awareneses of these ones, but also an insight of the young' involvement in the entrepreneurship sector.*

Keywords. *Entrepreneurship, professional association, student, gender, Romania.*

Workshop B7

A COMPARISON OF COOPERATIVE ECOSYSTEMS: WHAT INSTITUTIONS CAN BRING TRANSFORMATION?

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Abstract. *The social business model assumed to fit best into a social and solidarity economy is the cooperative. Cooperatives are based on the values of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy, equality and solidarity. This article aims to explore which institutions may be considered critical in the social business ecosystems facilitating agricultural cooperatives. The question is addressed in two dimensions. First, what are the internal and external challenges for the cooperative as a social organization? This part of the inquiry distinguishes between cooperatives as emancipatory or context-dependent organizations in a study of their strengths and weaknesses in current Northern and Southern economies. Second, what are the challenges in building an institutional ecosystem that supports and facilitates cooperative organizations in a social and solidarity economy? This section discusses the range of market opportunities available to the cooperative business model. The aim is to add to existing theories on the solidarity economy by providing a critical discussion of the ways in which the commons can be instrumental in the envisioned economic transformation.*

Findings suggest, paradoxically, that for the creation of a true social and solidarity-based economy, governments seems to have to play a central role. The demise of the market-driven economy in which a government lets the market forces rule the economy would then result in a community-driven economy that is supported and enforced with governmental organizations and regulations. As this article has shown, a dedicated support to a community-driven business strategy is needed as the natural tendency of even the cooperative is to maximize its benefits, be homogeneous in membership and unequal and exclusive in its organization. This is a paradox, as the centralized governmental control this implies can also be said to impede the cooperative movement that is based on solidarity and trust. Assuming a democratic regime, it seems that the actions of strong and responsive government institutions can be important enforcers of the social, solidarity and equality aspects of the cooperative.

This artificial governmental 'correction' of the cooperative model at the outset of the social and solidarity economy could stimulate the self-sustaining capacities of the cooperative on the long term. As research shows, a homogeneous membership can encourage stronger social and economic ties to build trust and commitment. Thus, in the close ties between governmental institutions and social organizations, a vibrant democratic representation is required to work both top-down and bottom-up. In this model, it is suggested that, rather than undermining the group action, the friction between individual and collective needs can create avenues for the realisation of cooperative 'know-how'. The answer to the question we try to answer then can be answered in two ways. At first, the social business ecosystem that can support cooperatives needs to have a full centralized institutional

infrastructure that is aimed both at intensive regulation, support and enforcement of the foreseen cooperative model. In time, however, the cooperative system may become embedded and create an own social and sustainable dynamic.

Keywords. *Cooperatives, business ecosystems, institutional analysis, Indonesia, Thailand, The Netherlands.*

Acknowledgements. *The author gratefully acknowledges the support of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research' Science for Global Development organization (NWO-Wotro) through the Global Challenges Fund for the LIQUID program (Grant number W.08.205.204) in preparing this paper. See also: <http://liquidprogram.net>.*

Workshop B5

ITALIAN NON-PREVALENT MUTUAL COOPERATIVES: AN INITIAL STUDY

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Abstract. *In Italy, the different cases of cooperative enterprises (worker coops, agricultural coops, consumer coops, etc.) are very widespread. Moreover, very few know that within the large world of the Italian cooperative movement, there exist two cooperative types – the prevalent mutual and non-prevalent mutual. Most of the operative cooperatives are prevalently mutual while, instead, between 5% and 10% are non-prevalent mutual cooperatives. In general, non-prevalent mutual cooperatives are those where the transactions carried out with members, amount to less than 50% of the total. Where non-prevalence is concerned, there are different property rights involved compared to those for prevalently mutual cooperatives. In 2018, there were more than 2,800 non-prevalent mutual cooperatives active in Italy with an overall production volume, in 2016, of approximately € 7 billion employing slightly less than 50,000 workers. This particular type of cooperative has never been studied and the aim of this work is precisely this. On the one hand, to examine their peculiarities and behavior and, on the other, to compare their performance to the other cooperatives. The study only deals with the worker cooperatives. This should allow for evaluating if the diversity in property rights results in significant differences in terms of vitality and dynamism. The analyses do not allow for obtaining definitive conclusions. The data shows that the non-prevalent mutual cooperatives, in the ten years 2008-2017, grew more in production volume, net worth, employment and operating income compared to the prevalent mutual cooperatives. At the same time, the study resulted in observing that this increased dynamism does not seem to be easily attributable to only one specific factor and the fact that the cooperatives involved guarantee more proprietary rights to their members. In some instances, it is likely that the reason for deciding to operate as a NPMC actually lies in recognizing the possibility to increase the members' income and wealth. Moreover, the information available appears to indicate that the choice to become a NPMC also lies in the NPMCs looking for an opportunity to maintain the controlling power within a small group of members. Taking into account these results, the study presented should be followed up with further more detailed analyses.*

Keywords. *Cooperatives, property rights, performance, Italy.*

Workshop B6

TOWARDS A TYPOLOGY OF TRANSFORMATIVE SOCIAL INNOVATION. A PRELIMINARY ATTEMPT

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Abstract. *The paper aims to explore how EU- led and/or EU-funded initiatives, within the areas of policy and research, reflect on social innovation and its development. It provides an overview of existing variety of definitions of social innovation and a synthesis of the policy-related outcomes of the selected EU-funded research projects, attempting to create a early-stage pre-typology of social innovation, while creating bridges between research, practice and policy.*

Keywords. *policy, social innovation, transformative social innovation, EU.*

Workshop A3

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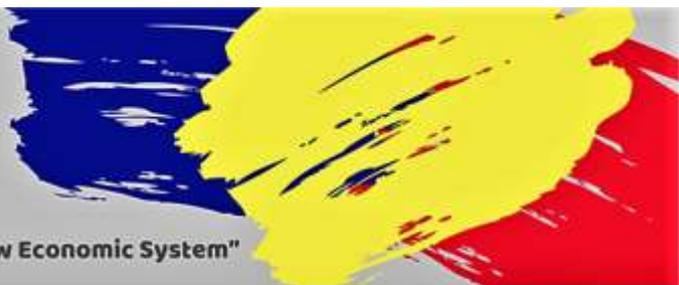
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