

The Social and Solidarity Economy in Latin America



The Development of the Common Good

Edited by
Pablo Baisotti
Horacio López Muñoz

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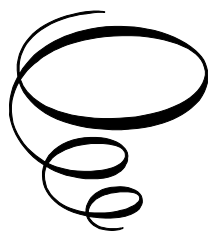
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*The Development of the Common
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CHAPTER 1

HOW THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IS DEFINED: AN ANALYSIS OF 100 CONCEPTS

ARTURO LUQUE GONZÁLEZ
AND JUAN FERNANDO ÁLVAREZ

Introduction

The present chapter is an attempt to theorize and problematize the implications existing in the processes of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) through the analysis of its definitions from an empirical, axiological and proactive viewpoint. With this objective, its conceptual deployment is analyzed, as is the set of existing contradictions and irradiations derived from its contextualization based on its theoretical construction (see Annex I).

On a preliminary basis, despite the existence of extensive debates and associated studies on the dynamics of the SSE, it should be noted that the economy in general has changed, although many of its problems remain the same – in particular, poverty and inequality. Rising inequity and the ever-increasing concentration of capital in the hands of a small elite are directly affecting each pore of the world’s increasingly globalized and commercialized societies. It is not clear whether the processes of the SSE constitute a “new economic model” or if they in fact always existed and it was the preponderant economic system that appropriated the benefits when extracting and producing goods and services, thereby undermining the motivation to redistribute wealth and cover the needs of society.

This state of affairs has been reached as a result of various elements affecting the logical evolution of economic history through its mistakes and successes (Passet, 2013). The accumulation of capital by a small fragment

of society in whose hands a sizeable proportion of the wealth is concentrated depends on the dispossession of the rest (Harvey, 2007) and, ultimately, establishes the bad redistribution of wealth as a norm (Banerjee and Duflo, 2012). On the other hand, the dynamics of systemic corruption and moral decay intensify climate change processes, as well as fuel a continuous degradation of the natural environment based on the legitimization of polluting extractive and industrial processes which are ultimately incompatible with ethical and sustainable production (Luque, 2018; Naredo, 2004; Landrigan et al., 2017). The right to trade is raised as an aspect of fundamental rights based on a pseudo normative architecture shaped by particular interests. The benefits of transnational corporations (TNCs) prevail at the expense of a real redistribution that generates sufficient tools for the achievement of a dignified life (Hernández Zubizarreta and Ramiro, 2016). Expulsion processes of all kinds are derived in which, both by deliberate action and by omission, a large part of the globalized population is immersed (Sassen, 2015). Hence, even if society has identified part of its social pathology, it lacks the means to reverse an increasingly unsustainable situation (Bauman and Bordoni, 2016) thereby furthering a spiral that never ends (Laval and Dardot, 2017).

The situation described above has not always been in place. In the beginning, the economy developed in an inherently human-centered manner in order to serve, in the best possible way, the legitimate needs and desires of all members of the community. It was at the service of a social model focused on contributing to life within a society (López, 2011, 21; de Castro Sanz, 2013, 33). As such, the economy is pluralistic and cannot be limited solely to commercial and monetary terms (Chaves and Monzón, 2019). The economic must not be separated from the social; for this reason, Mauss (1979) points out that the economy implies a triple obligation to give, to receive and to return. Hence, the current economy and its origins, based on the redistribution of wealth, have developed in favor of situations that generate manifest inequality and incessant profit; sometimes, these culminate in misappropriation even through legalized mechanisms exempt from all morality (Francisco and Bergoglio, 2015). In the words of the sociologist Lavige (2009, 126), “the protection of society against the market cannot arise from the simple abstract solidarity of social law and redistribution, although it is essential: the promotion of new active solidarity is required”.

Given this landscape, it is worth asking whether economics is still a science¹. Beyond introducing a new element to ponder in the current academic debate, it is evident that the new models of financial speculation allow the possibility of obtaining different results from similar conditions, a circumstance that puts one of the basic pillars of all science in difficulty: the need to produce replicable results in similar conditions. The implications of this new paradigm bring us into the field of the unknown, but at the same time clearly identifiable constructs emerge, such as the consequences of financial speculation (Swedberg, 2010), replacing productive capitalism with a “casino capitalism” (Navarro, 2014).

According to the current economic architecture employed in the processes of globalization, the best way to meet the individual and collective needs of society is to buy. More precisely, the ‘buy-throwaway-buy’ model serves an articulated economic and social system based on continuous growth, regardless of its unsustainability within the limited resources of the planet (Gorz, 2001). This argument has already been advanced by Debord (1992) and Baudrillard (1970), who pointed out that the complete commodification of social life threatens to erase all public space. In some cases, these aspects are amplified by ephemeral qualities that are perfectly designed and immediately accessible (Lipovetsky, 2004). According to Arsuaga (2019), “life cannot be working all week and going to the supermarket on Saturday. That cannot be. That life is not human.”

The concept of equality can be best understood when constructed on the basis of two variables, dependence and expenditure. Under this definition, equality in society can be judged not on effort but on resources, an aspect conditioned by the individual’s place of birth, therefore, implicitly including a supervening character. It should be noted that when a society is fair, equality is easier to achieve and greater peace will develop. In addition, the society saves expenditure on preventative social measures when the state policies are all focused through a more socially-directed prism (Wilkinson and Pickett, 2011).

Thus far, the concepts underpinning the SSE appear scattered and blurred in the literature. Many authors concentrate overly on abstraction while others start from a more utopian basis. The objective of this chapter is to

¹ Volume 255 (Nº 17-18) of the *European Physical Journal ST* (2016) is dedicated to the possibility of contemplating economics as a physical-economic-physical science, evidencing its differences through human interference.

analyze the literature, taking into account transversality and dynamic nature of the field.

Based on a thorough analysis of academic texts on SSE processes and related areas – including economic globalization, governance, human rights, poverty, inequality, the cooperative sector, sustainability, inclusion, the environment and corporate social responsibility – 100 publications, covering a wide range of theoretical approaches, were collected (Annex I). These articles were then categorized in relation to the seven dimensions of SSE processes: economic, social, environmental, legal, political, ethical and cultural (Luque and Herrero-García, 2019). From this basis, a reliable theoretical concept of the SSE was constructed and contextualized according to the analysis framework, taking into account its intrinsic weaknesses. The search process, using Google, helped identify the real impact of each definition and allowed us to break down a good part of the complex phenomenon of the SSE. For this purpose, the necessary factors that contribute to generating SSE processes are analyzed, as are their institutionalization and normative construction. To this end, it helps to clarify whether SSE processes, by emphasizing equality, sustainability, good governance and responsibility, are really developed in their definitions, or whether, by excluding certain necessary conditions, they achieve the opposite of the aims they promulgate.

Methodological approach

The academic community has carried out intensive research in order to define and conceptualize SSE processes. In fact, the concept of the SSE is a new one, derived from two separate but interrelated fields of knowledge: the Social Economy and the Solidarity Economy, which have already been widely defined (Singer 2002; Laville, 2010; Pérez de Mendiguren and Etxezarreta, 2015). In addition, there are various tools and correlated perspectives that enable people's needs to be met while protecting them from arbitrary market forces. These include reciprocity economics (Temple, 1983), the economy of the common good (Felber, 2010), the economy of care (Esquivel, 2011), the economy of happiness (Anielski, 2007), community economy (Shaffer, 1989), collaborative economy (Gold, 2004), ecological economy (Alier, 2001), circular economy (Stahel, 2016), labor economics (Coraggio, 2011), popular solidarity economy (Razeto, 1984), among others. As indicated by Dembinski (2004, 98), they all “ensure and contribute to the economic act, being the instrument of realization and the development of men and communities and not the act of their submission”.

The SSE, despite not being a novel concept, has taken form and had an increasing impact in the last two decades, with rising awareness of the concept in many supranational organizations and states. In some cases, it is even recognized constitutionally, as in the case of Ecuador's Constitution of 2008, albeit with an uneven result in terms of its implementation and deployment. The European Union lists 2.8 million companies and other entities of all sizes involved in Social Economy processes, between them representing 8% of the bloc's GDP (Euromed, 2018). In addition, the Social Economy employs more than 19.1 million workers, 82.8 million volunteers and 232 million members of cooperatives, mutuals and similar entities in the EU (European Commission, 2019).

The idea of the SSE was created in the initial phase of industrial capitalism by the workers of the time, in response to poverty and the lack of labor regulation and in the face of the emergence of the new technologies of mass production. Originally, the SSE drew on both the prevalent mores of Christian morality and the social self-legitimization of the working classes, aligned with many other social and political movements of a socialist or anarchist nature. This approach, in turn, attempted to reconcile the economic and the moral realms (Azam, 2003, 151). In another of its aspects, the philanthropic drive of the SSE was guided by the objective of what Donzelot calls the "conservation of children", laying the foundations of the social reforms of the 19th century aimed at the bettering the lives of the poor (referred to as "popular families") in comparison with those of "bourgeois families" (cited in Danani, 2004, 15). Another source of inspiration was the texts of Polanyi (1944) on the theoretical construction of the structuring principles of production. These pivot on the pressing reality of human needs. Several principles are introduced into the real economy, and monetary gain is not the only element to hold weight; in fact, its inclusion does not necessarily represent the dominant principle.

At present, there are many groups with aspirations to incorporate the "social" universe into their interests, including alternative-world, ordoliberal²,

² Ordoliberal is the German version of economic liberalism. The concept originated in the inter-war period and is associated with the "German miracle" of the 1950s and 1960s. It emphasizes the creation of a strong framework, the liberalization of prices, the creation of an independent central bank, and the fight against limitations on competition. In order to gain support across society, the possible excesses of capitalism were countered by means of social insurance, social housing and support for small businesses. It was financed through a tax on benefits and the extension of levies on consumption (Rimbert, Knaebel and Denord, 2015, 22-23).

collective and business-oriented streams of thought. Various concepts have emerged, such as the “social market economy” or “green capitalism”, the latter aiming to incorporate social and environmental factors into market developments and establish sustainability as a generalized global business trend. Despite such lofty aims, too often the actions promulgated by TNCs and governments (through their normative policies) deliver results that are in reality very far from these ideals (Luque, Zubizarreta, and de Pablos, 2016).

TNCs produce huge impacts through their industrial developments, both in terms of obtaining and developing their goods and services, and due to lack of diligence by local agencies responsible for oversight. TNCs have no responsibilities beyond those stipulated by law, and are able to take advantage of this fact in environments with manifestly weak mechanisms for control and supervision. Another factor to their advantage is that they are based on global production chains which can take advantage of unlimited relocation processes with the purpose of usurping all labor links between overseas installations and the parent company. In addition, TNCs’ in-house reports on the impacts of their production processes, such as pollution, often lack all scientific credibility – compared to independent studies by, for example, public research institutions – and should be seen more pseudo-studies sponsored by industry to serve its particular interests (Alier and Jusmet, 2015; Johns and Oppenheimer, 2018; Luque and Jiménez-Sánchez, 2019). This is why SSE processes are being promoted, in the face of the preponderant lack of transnational corporate ethics.

Table 1 presents a timeline of the development of the terminology, meanings and concepts associated with the SSE, as well as the needs tackled by SSE processes throughout history, making their marked political and social influence apparent.

Table 1: Chronology

Author	Concept
Dunoyer, 1830	Publication in Paris of a new treaty on Social Economy.
Pecqueur, 1842 Vidal, 1846	Inclusion of SSE processes within the concept of utopic post-socialism.
Ott, 1851	Creation of a social economy treaty.
le Play, 1864	Emergence of Social Christianity (Social Economy Foundation) and the magazine <i>Social Economy</i> .
Malon, 1883	Inclusion of social aspects in a Social Economy treaty of 1883.
Durkheim, 1897, pg. 33	Social Solidarity
Gide & Rist, 1949	Espíritu solidarista (Escuela de Nimes). Spirit of solidarity (School of Nimes).
Desroche, 1987	A number socialist-leaning philosophies developed in 19th-century France, including a socialist school, a reformist Social-Christian school, a liberal school and a solidarity school characterized by its economic and social focus.
Gueslin, 1987	Inclusion of a secular and republican branch in solidarity.
Pflimlin, 1988	Frédéric-Guillaume Raffeisen founds the first rural credit banks in Germany and thus became the father of agricultural cooperative credit.
Kropotkin, 1995	Collaboration and cooperation to work on common problems from which everyone suffers.
Mauss, 2010	Development of economy of voluntary socializations.

Source: Compiled by the author

Analysis and discussion

Definition of dimensions in the SSE processes

The selection and classification of the dimensions of the SSE must take into account its deep interconnections with related fields. These related concepts can be grouped according to seven dimensions: economic, social, environmental, legal, political, ethical and cultural (Table 3) (Visser, 2006; Torugsa et al., 2013).

The economic dimension has a strong social component. It is based on the redistribution of economic benefits and their implicit, although limited, common good. Within a spatial and temporal delimitation, new, more democratic practices and procedures can be assumed and established, such as the inclusion of solidarity and insertion companies; the promotion of new solidarity companies; social initiative cooperatives (general savings and credit); associations and foundations that carry out economic activities for social purposes; third-sector labor societies; initiatives that promote fair, solidary and/or ecological trade and so on, evidencing a new responsible yet profitable management and production model developed from an alternative economic point of view, that is, a more human one.

The social dimension intrinsically develops a clear transformative component (Spear, Defourny and Laville, 2018). Through a network model, local structures (small enterprises, all types of communities), regional structures (within the country itself through the adaptation of existing institutions) and global structures (interconnected worldwide to both sell and acquire goods and services) can all constitute tools of social change. In addition, the social dimension of this new paradigm includes meeting the needs of the underprivileged, of those currently excluded from the mainstream economic and social system, thereby affecting the quality of life of people today and that of subsequent generations.

The environmental dimension focuses on the failure by companies and other kinds of organization to pursue development that is harmonious with the various existing ecosystems, as well as the lack of sensitivity to the real needs of society – an approach which would require the abandonment of economic models based on hyper-unlimited consumption (Luque, 2017). In fact, the evolution of collective action institutions shows that the state and the market are unable to achieve a productive use of natural resources on an ongoing basis (Ostrom, 2000, 26). The current productive model considers the existence and use of natural resources to be something inherent to the

life of human beings – “a dimension of social life” (Draperi, 2011, 222) – thus legitimizing their unbridled use without taking into account the implications and consequences. According to Steiner, the UN Development Program administrator:

The bitter truth is that those who are rich enough will buy their way out. They will buy higher ground; those who are rich enough will move out of the island nations that will disappear due to the rise of the oceans, they will be able to pay double the premiums to insure their properties against floods and put more air conditioners in their homes. Some begin to use the northern sea route and celebrate the fact that Arctic ice is melting, which facilitates the transport of fossil fuels. It is the irony of the early 21st century: climate change is a very cruel phenomenon because it has begun to punish those who have contributed least to it. But at some point, even with all the money in the world, you are not going to buy a different future. (Steiner, 2019)

The legal dimension refers to the implementation of legislative and regulatory measures, with particular interests in many cases undermining the general interest (Li, 2019). These measures comprise processes of liberalization, deregulation, lack of competition, monopsony, bespoke legislation, obscurantism by lobbies, democratic limitation, privatization of profitable public companies, tax reforms in favor of the prevailing economic model, protection of economic law over human rights, and normative asymmetries in free trade agreements with scarce methods of reversion and democratic control, in addition to the imposition of private arbitration tribunals in order to undermine national policies as a tool of domination of states or the imposition of wage containment processes tailored to ETN, etc. It is possible to ignore empirical evidence that refutes such processes, making it impossible to carry out reversal processes in the face of the deployment of legal, economic, political and media resources concentrated in favor of transnational production over another series of more responsible behaviors (Porta and Zumeta, 2002; Luque and de Pablos, 2016).

The political dimension of SSE processes is built on the basis of civil society's response to a series of national and supranational policies – often wrongly called the “collaborative economy” – with largely negative results that lead to precariousness, poverty, exclusion and inequality (Teitelbaum, 2010; Sassen, 2012; Standing, 2013). It is in this context that civil society articulates all kinds of mechanisms of action, from civil disobedience as a legitimate protest, to the creation of policy tools with a normative character carried out under SSE processes, opening the door to a contextualized global governance based on real needs and not only attending to the financial benefits of capitalism (Wanderley, 2004; Ferrarini, Gaiger and Veronese,

2013; Monzón and Chaves, 2017). According to Stiglitz (2019), “The simultaneous loss of confidence in neoliberalism and democracy is no coincidence or mere correlation: neoliberalism has been weakening democracy for forty years”.

The ethical dimension speaks of the degree of commitment of business leaders and managers, based on the evaluation of their actions. For this, it is necessary to establish less accumulative and more redistributive principles of wealth, such as those encapsulated by the SSE. The processes driving the degeneration of ethics can be associated with the loss or dismantling of the principles by which a society is governed in favor of particular interests. At present, there is a need to generate awareness of “how things should be done” according to categorical principles of morality, instead of blindly accepting preponderant – even legalized – criteria, such as the maximization of benefit, which undermine the legitimization of peoples, social realities and human dignity.

The cultural³ dimension brings together legitimate and necessary conflicts and interests, as well as different expressions of cultural diversity, such as social class, ethnic identity, religion, nationality, regional identity, language, taste, sex, tradition, power or cultural heritage. Many of the elements that make up the cultural dimension have been dismissed in favor of a remote-control modernity organized from distant centers of decision-making and control, hence the need to adapt the current development model to the particular characteristics of contemporary societies. There is a need to establish culture as the vehicular element of all types of economic development that are considered social (Hofstede, 2011).

³ See the first Intergovernmental Conference on Institutional, Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies held in Venice, Italy, August 24 – September 2, 1970; <http://www.unpi.com/clem/unpostcards/UNESCO1.asp>

Table 2: Dimensions, coding and searches related to the SSE

Dimension	Coding of the definition	Examples of chain of searches
Economic	Economic or financial factors which affect SSE processes	'new models of production' 'local economic development' 'economic inclusion' 'globalization processes through financial expulsions' 'economic impact of the SSE'
Political	Normative regulations of SSE based on political commitment	'promotion of SSE processes in the global economy' 'introduction of SSE products and services in traditional economy' 'constitutional responsibility with the SSE' 'political commitment transnational regulation'
Social	Relation and effects between the SSE and its incidence in society	'redistribution of wealth' 'consumption limited to needs' 'quality of life' 'social inclusion'
Cultural	System of values, beliefs and ways of mentally constituting a society	'group membership' 'collective identity' 'conservation ancestral traditions'

Environmental	Natural environment	<p>'pollution' 'recycling' 'self-management of waste on its own,' 'sustainable and responsible developments,' 'contribution to the maintenance of biodiversity' 'extractive processes'</p>
<hr/>		
Legal	Relations established by law which produce normative reliability	<p>'protection of human rights' 'decent employment' 'increased rights and social labor regulation' 'empowerment of control and regulation bodies' 'new forms of partnership'</p>
<hr/>		
Ethical	Principles under which SSE processes should be governed based on ethical and moral values	<p>'moral commitment' 'solidarity' 'common benefit' 'collegiate decisions' 'fair wages and trade'</p>

Source: Compiled by the author

Digest of definitions of Social and Solidarity Economy

The experimental procedure begins with the predetermined search for conceptualizations of the Social and Solidarity Economy developed within the academic world, by expert professionals, and by active subjects of institutional life. To do this, keyword chains such as those exemplified in Table 3 were entered into the Google Scholar search engine. The previous delimitation of the search strings, concomitant to the literature review, was structured on the aforementioned seven dimensions of the SSE.

This process was carried out between February 12 and May 20, 2019, and resulted in the collection of 100 units of analysis (UAs), presented in Annex I. This, according to similar studies, is an adequately sized sample on which carry out a qualitative study (Luque and Herrero-García, 2019). After counting the number of times each one of the 100 definitions was quoted or referenced on Google, the incidents were sized according to the coding established (Table 3) and the corresponding absolute frequencies (f_i) were obtained, as shown in Table 1 of Annex I. This stage involved setting some boundary conditions for the inclusion of a particular UA, namely: 1) it must contain at least one scientific reference; 2) it is not replicated in different databases, 3) it appears in one or more categories/dimensions, up to a maximum of seven.

Study on the dimensions of the SSE

Once the qualitative approach of this study had been established, the next stage was to explore the scope of each category, as well as its contribution to the SSE processes.

The 100 UAs were assigned to one or several categories, up to a maximum of seven, and the number of times (f_i) that the SSE concept had been used in a time period of approximately three months was counted. Additionally, the association of any of the seven dimensions ($j = 1, \dots, 7$) with any given unit of analysis (k) was used to calculate the absolute frequencies in the corresponding f_{kj} , that is, the f_i of a unit of analysis, k , associated with a dimension, j . Thus, it was possible to obtain the relative weight of each dimension (PD_j) according to equations 1 and 2, respectively:

Equation 1:

$$CD_j = \sum_{k=1}^y f_{kj}$$

Where:

CD_j is the scope of each dimension, j

f_{kj} is the frequency of positive Google searches for each unit of k associated with a dimension, j

Equation 2:

$$\% PD_j = \frac{CD_j}{\sum_{i=1}^x f_i} 100$$

Where:

PD_j is the relative weight of each dimension, j , in %

f_i is the absolute frequency of occurrence in Google Scholar of each bibliographic reference or UA over a given period of time

The data obtained are shown in Table 3. The social dimension is the one that contributes most to SSE processes, with a factor of 86%, while the environmental category is the least representative (19%).

Table 3: Dimension reach







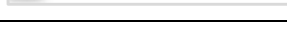
j	Dimensions	CD_j	$\% PD_j$
1	Ethical	1509	70
2	Legal	848	39
3	Social	1858	86
4	Economic	1737	81
5	Environmental	411	19
6	Cultural	600	28
7	Political	1095	51

Source: Compiled by the author

Triad model and combinations of dimensions

Exploring Table 1 of Annex I, it is possible to observe that the SSE concepts studied add up to one category or several with an associated f_{kj} . The volume of information thus generated is compiled in Table 4.

Table 4: Number of UA of a higher order

No. of coded dimensions	No. of UA of a higher order	Weight in Google recount (%)	Distribution
7	3	6	
6	4	2	
5	16	27	
4	19	14	
3	33	32	
2	19	14	
1	6	5	
Total = 100		Total = 100 %	

Source: Compiled by the author

The first order categorization of the previous section facilitates a combination of dimensions that derives from 100 UAs of a higher order. Table 5 specifies the number of categories coded for the different groups of definitions, together with their percentage contribution in the overall count. The results show that association of 33 UAs into triads was the approach that supports the greatest weight.

Thus, a triad model was built by defining ten triads, each consisting of three SSE dimensions. The 33 selected UAs were assigned to these triads according to their content, for the corresponding study of their individual contribution (% of fraction by weight) as a triad to the dynamics of the SSE (Table 5).

Table 5: Triad model

Triads		No. of UA included	Fraction of weight (%)
2	Ethical · Legal · Economic	1	0.4
6	Ethical · Social · Economic	21	63.8
8	Ethical · Social · Cultural	1	2.5
9	Ethical · Social · Political	1	1.0
10	Ethical · Economic · MA	1	7.6
16	Legal · Social · Economic	2	5.1
20	Legal · Economic · MA	1	1.0
21	Legal · Economic · Cultural	1	6.4
27	Social · Economic · Cultural	1	0.3
28	Social · Economic · Political	3	11.9
		Total = 33	Total = 100 %

Source: Compiled by the author

The data obtained from Table 5 suggest that SSE processes are most strongly expressed through the ethical–social–economic category (triad 6), while they are weakly expressed in triads containing the political (for example, triad 9, 1.0%), legal (for example, triad 2, 0.4%), cultural (triad 27, 0.3%) and environmental (triad 20, 1.0%) dimensions.

If we calculate the possible number of ways of organizing seven elements into groups of three, we find there are 35 possible triads, as shown in Table 6. Of these, only 10 have been used in the study, and the remaining 25 excluded. This information has been collected by taking the individual contribution of each dimension – or % PD_j – as both for one and calculating

the algebraic sum of the triad to obtain its relative importance, listed in decreasing order in Table 6.

Table 6: Relative importance

TRIAD		Ethical	Legal	Social	Economic	Environmen tal	Cultural	Political	Relative importance (%)
APPEARS	6	0.7		0.86	0.81				2.37
	28			0.86	0.81			0.51	2.18
	9	0.7		0.86				0.51	2.07
	16		0.39	0.86	0.81				2.06
	27			0.86	0.81		0.28		1.95
	2	0.7	0.39		0.81				1.90
	8	0.7		0.86			0.28		1.84
	10	0.7			0.81	0.19			1.70
	21		0.39		0.81		0.28		1.48
	20		0.39		0.81	0.19			1.39
DOES NOT APPEAR	12	0.7			0.81			0.51	2.02
	1	0.7	0.39	0.86					1.95
	26			0.86	0.81	0.19			1.86
	11	0.7			0.81		0.28		1.79
	19		0.39	0.86				0.51	1.76
	7	0.7		0.86		0.19			1.75
	22		0.39		0.81			0.51	1.71
	31			0.86			0.28	0.51	1.65
	5	0.7	0.39					0.51	1.60
	34				0.81		0.28	0.51	1.60
	29			0.86		0.19		0.51	1.56
	18		0.39	0.86			0.28		1.53
	33				0.81	0.19		0.51	1.51
	15	0.7					0.28	0.51	1.49
17		0.39	0.86		0.19			1.44	
14	0.7				0.19		0.51	1.40	

4	0.7	0.39		0.28		1.37	
30		0.86		0.19	0.28	1.33	
3	0.7	0.39		0.19		1.28	
32		0.81		0.19	0.28	1.28	
25		0.39			0.28	0.51	1.18
13	0.7			0.19	0.28		1.17
24		0.39		0.19		0.51	1.09
35				0.19	0.28	0.51	0.98
23		0.39		0.19	0.28		0.86

Source: Compiled by the author

The data in the first section of Table 7, under “APPEARS”, are essentially the same as those already presented in Table 6 and do not provide additional information, except in the implicit order. Nevertheless, they allow us to define the interval (2.37 to 1.39) defining the relative importance/weight of the 10 triads presented in Table 5. Based on this, the 25 triads not included in the categorization process can be divided into those that are equally eligible for inclusion, having a weight that falls within the 2.37–1.39 interval (16 triads), and those that are not, having a weight of less than 1.39 (9 items, marked in gray in Table 6).

The objective was to try to demonstrate whether, in the SSE processes currently being discussed by experts, there are one or more additional dimension(s) to the established triad 6. To this end, all the ethical contributions, all the legal contributions, and so on were added (Table 7). In this way, the most representative dimensions could be observed, in both sections, since within “DOES NOT APPEAR” they represent a mirror value or reflection of its greatest contribution to the SSE. Additionally, in this range of values, the political category emerges as a lost dimension in the currently topical processes of the Social and Solidarity Economy. Table 7 also shows that the environmental and cultural categories vectorize the SSE in a residual way.

Table 7: Mirror values

	Ethical	Legal	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	Political
APPEARS	3.5	1.56	5.16	6.48	0.38	0.84	1.02
DOES NOT APPEAR	7	4.29	7.74	5.67	2.47	3.36	6.63

Source: Compiled by the author

This fact leads us to two complementary positions: the induction of the current concept of the SSE as that resulting from the two most widely-used approaches within the ethical–economic–social triad, and the complementing of this with the definition of greater political weight (Table 8).

Table 8: Induction

Source	Concept	f_i	Dimension
Castro Sanz, 2003, p. 42	Primacy of the person and the corporate purpose over capital.	72	
Razeto, 1999, p. 10	Another economy that can lead us to the desired development is discovered from various angles and, for convergent reasons, must be more supportive than the current one. When one thinks of an alternative development, it seems obvious that it must involve the development of the social sectors.	86	Ethical Economic Social
Sarria, 2002, p. 173	Set of economic activities and social practices developed by the popular sectors with a view to guaranteeing, through the use of their own workforce and available resources, the satisfaction of basic needs, both material and intangible.	43	Political Economic Social Ethical

Source: Compiled by the author

Conclusions

Taking into account the conceptual study outlined above, it comes as no surprise that the dimensions that contribute most to the delineation of the current dynamics in SSE processes are the ethical, economic and social ones. According to the distribution presented in Table 5, three of the seven original categories are sufficient to pin down the main SSE processes. However, the same data seem to indicate that this could be expanded to five dimensions, since the association of the UAs at this point comes second in the order of relative importance. The qualitative study presented here allows us to conclude that current SSE processes tend to be directed towards legal and political contributions, while the cultural and environmental dimensions are more-or-less excluded.

SSE processes describe a phenomenon generated by logical evolution over time. They are, in turn, impregnated with conceptual elements aimed at maximizing the benefit of the SSE model and establishing de facto dimensions, such as the environmental, cultural, political and legal ones, as accessories. Once the concepts of the SSE have been analyzed, it is worth noting the lack of environmental sensitivity on a consubstantial basis, in turn based on the establishment of unlimited production and implicit consumption. We similarly see a lack of cultural sensitivity, where the historical roots of a territory based on its ancestral economic practices are not recognized as a form of political and social organization. Finally, on a legal level, we can observe a lack of real legislation that promotes the Social Economy as a true unifying system of cultures. These are aspects that place SSE processes in collision between the vision of the common good and the preponderant economic methods of a productive nature. These just constitute the counter-configuration of what SSE processes should be, at a conceptual level: a means to an end, taking into account the infinite wealth that all the poor have based on the absence of a single path to achieve it.

Annex I

The table below shows the sources of the SSE definitions discussed in the chapter, the related concepts presented by each author, the number of citations (f_i) and the dimension or dimensions to which each item belongs.

Table 9: Classification of Social Economy concepts

Source	Concept	f_i	Dimension
Sarria, 2002, p. 173	Set of economic activities and social practices developed by the popular sectors with a view to guaranteeing, through the use of their own work force and available resources, the satisfaction of basic needs, both material and intangible.	43	Economic Social Political Ethical
Art. 1, Ley Orgánica de Economía Popular y Solidaria de Ecuador, (Ecuador's organic law of Popular and Solidarity Economy) 2018	Form of economic organization, where members, individually or collectively, organize and develop processes of production, exchange, marketing, financing and consumption of goods and services, to meet needs and generate income, based on relationships of solidarity, cooperation and reciprocity, privileging work and the human being as the subject and purpose of his activity, oriented to good living, in harmony with nature, instead of appropriation, profit and capital accumulation.	65	Economic Social Environmental Legal Political Ethical Cultural
Pianovi, 2012, p. 2	System that is generated in a society, to determine, produce and manage resources in order to meet the legitimate needs of all the individuals that compose it. Therefore, it is not possible to think of a single system, much less that there is one of universal scope, the evolution of history has proved otherwise.	56	Economic Social Political

Icaza & Tiribia, 2003, p. 176	Powerful means to resist the political, cultural and social exclusion of the popular world and its precarious economy.	5	Economic Social Political Cultural
Torres Peñafiel & Fierro López, 2010, p. 184	Not an individual or individualistic economy but a collective, associative economy, an economy made by and for human groups.	13	Economic Social Political
Sarria Icaza, 2002, p. 20	Dynamics in which new social actors emerge, new associative socio-economic experiences, critical thinking is revitalized and alternatives to the capitalist accumulation model are discussed.	22	Economic Social Legal
Ramos, 2012, p. 43	Power is based on organization and community, and territorial administration; knowledge is based on the exchange of knowledge, reflections and communication and educational policies for community life. Seeks a community economy, healthy technology, seed recovery, barter, exchange, marketing, fairs, art, tourism and community transport; the desire is to provide care and protection to Pachamama ("Mother Earth").	59	Economic Social Environmental Legal Political Ethical Cultural
Sánchez, 2013, p. 2	Model articulated through cooperative sectors created as societies of people who have voluntarily joined to meet their economic, social and cultural needs, whose organization will be jointly owned and democratically managed, with legal status, private law and social interest.	34	Economic Social Legal Political Cultural

Acosta, 2013, p. 26	This new economy consolidates the principle of public monopoly over strategic resources, but, at the same time, it establishes a dynamic use of them from a sustainable perspective.	7	Economic Environmental Legal
Velecela, 2017, p. 15	Complementary alternative to the private and public economy.	1	Economic
Valencia, 2015, p. 268	System that improves productivity in the real sector, especially for small producers and consumers who are not currently financially included.	12	Economic Social Ethical
Rosas Baños, 2012, p. 91	System of institutions and practices that exist in a society to define, mobilize, distribute and organize resources, in order to resolve the legitimate needs and wishes of all its members transgenerationally.	2	Economic Social Political Cultural
Pastore, 2010, p. 13	Recognition of the practices of self-managed mercantile work and the work of reproduction of values.	14	Economic Social Legal Political
da Ros, 2007, p. 12	Mixture of the productive structures, contrasted with the capitalist system for construction within its conditions for its overcoming, by the social organization of producers and consumers.	7	Economic Social Legal Political
Lopera, 1998, p. 7	Based on two organizing factors of community and work.	13	Economic Social Political
Oulhaj, 2015, p. 10	Economy based on specific values and governance mode. It seeks to act at an economic level in an alternative way, reconciling economic activity and social utility.	9	Economic Social Ethical

Avalos & Roqueñi, 2005, p. 2	Radical attempt to overcome the centrality of the company with respect to the person and the asymmetry relationships that lead to discrimination.	5	Economic Social Ethical
Avalos & del Castillo, 2013, p. 1	A perspective that not only makes cognitive aspects visible, but incorporates the institutional, cultural, economic, political dimensions that function as “common sense” in the popular sectors (the good living) and that help to think and act in the scientific field of the economy, foster its links with development and thus raise the perspectives offered by the popular and Solidarity Economy model.	2	Economic Social Environmental Legal Political Ethical Cultural
Singer, 2001	Workers are owners all in the same degree.	3	Economic Legal Ethical
Giuseppina, 2007, p. 9	Proposes new modalities of action to achieve community economic development and greater social cohesion, integrating under a common social identity new experiences that have been developed under different denominations, but with similar objectives and adopting, in addition, different organizational structures.	8	Economic Social Legal Political Ethical Cultural
Coraggio, 2018	An economy where everyone fits, an economy of enough, a Solidarity Economy that gives a material response to the legitimate wishes of all its member citizens.	16	Economic Social Ethical

Castelao Caruana, 2016, p. 354	Mode of production and distribution through producer and/or consumer organizations that promote solidarity among its members through free association, cooperative work and democratic self-management.	14	Economic Social Legal Political Ethical
Bonet, 2005, p. 198	It has a high degree of sensitivity in favor of equality between men and women	3	Social Ethical
Castro Sanz, 2003, p. 42	Primacy of the person and the corporate purpose over capital.	72	Economic Social Ethical
Alzate Cárdenas, Arboleda Álvarez, & Salgado Cañaveral, 2016, p. 3	Model that offers solutions to realities.	4	Ethical
Valle Martínez, 2009, p. 3	Those activities that are not of interest to the market; that is, they are not profitable for the capitalist economy and not for the state, due to the failures of the public sector, especially when it takes the neo-liberal shortcut. In this way, the economy would have three poles: the market economy, the non-mercantile economy in which monetary relations predominate and the non-monetary economy based on reciprocity.	44	Economic Legal Cultural
Hintze, 2010, p. 92	Shows the events of the types of implementation of a public policy in different ways.	64	Political

Pianovi, 2012, p. 112	Promotes the principles of reciprocity, associativity, bonding, complementarity, democracy, redistribution-distribution of resources, equity and equality.	1	Economic Social Legal Ethical
Coraggio, 2011, p. 18	Opportunity to build another society based on the coexistence of the human being in diversity and harmony with Nature, based on the recognition of the diverse cultural values existing in each country and in the world, to the extent that they are in tune with these fundamental principles of humanity.	23	Social Environmental Ethical Cultural
Jácome & Páez, 2014	Model that represents values and interrelates with the global economy to meet the needs of its partners and cooperators from an economic perspective, and that questions the distortions.	19	Economic Social Legal Ethical
Veronese, 2007, p. 5	Collective function is depreciated.	13	Social Political
Monje, 2011, p. 706	Consists in establishing the bases of a mode of production with other principles, different from those of the exploitation of workers, which seeks to maximize profit rates and where nature is an input to produce wealth, as practiced in the current neoliberal phase.	52	Economic Environmental Ethical
Cuenca, 2006, p. 23	Economy that is given to the associates, the public or the users of the organizations monitored so that they can make duly informed decisions and can fully know the scope of their rights, duties and obligations in the contractual relationships that bind them or can link them with those.	68	Economic Social Legal Political Ethical

Pérez de Mendiguren & Etxezarreta, 2015, p. 127	Economy within society, to break the myth of market autonomy. Thus, the market is interpreted in the context of social institutions (understood as structures, but also as regulatory norms) that shape and sustain it.	15	Economic Social Legal Political
Landriscini, 2013, p. 5	Requires having means of production, credit, having its own markets or competing in the private sector markets of the economy.	8	Economic Legal
Coraggio & Arancibia, 2014, p. 217	Public policies that aim to promote social development. The promotion of community sectors, associations, cooperatives and other popular units are the fundamental axis of the so-called SSE, a modality that tries to influence socio-economic indicators with a renewed perspective.	78	Economic Social Environmental Legal Political
Wautiez, Soares, & Lisboa, 2004, p. 290	Relocates the human being at the center of development (overcoming the myth that economic growth and technological modernization would improve living standards), recognizes use-value and the value of the link between people as superior to the value of change.	46	Social Ethical
Orozco, 2014, p. 8	Shared resources and jobs, make joint decisions and build the unique notion of a life that is worth living.	32	Ethical Cultural
Jiménez, 2013, p. 15	Not only are products and services, but other resources that are related to the satisfaction of fundamental needs too, are mobilized for production-marketing and consumption.	16	Economic Social Ethical

Azam, 2009, p. 77	Allows for redefining relations between the local and the global. In globalized societies, subject to the rules of absolute free trade, as well as to the proliferation of property rights over common goods and to the regulation of the market dominated by transnational corporations, territories tend to become a link in the global system.	25	Economic Legal
Razeto, 1999, p. 10	Another economy that can lead us to the desired development and which is discovered from various angles and for convergent reasons, must be more supportive than the current one. When you think of an alternative development, it seems obvious that it must involve the development of the social sectors.	86	Economic Social Ethical
Cruz, 2011, p. 18	Based on the development and use of social technologies capable of producing more and better in an environmentally sustainable way. It is done, in general, also, in solidarity, in a collaborative way, regulating the research processes by principles of socialization of intellectual property that they prevent new developers from appropriating something commercially.	25	Economic Social Environmental Legal Ethical Cultural
Schor, 2016, p. 9	Model in which people would have diverse sources of income, and would access goods and services through various low-cost channels	13	Economic Social Legal
Connelly, Markey, & Roseland, 2011, p. 311	The Social Economy has emerged as a community response to negative impacts of social and economic restructuring.	7	Economic Social Política Ethical

Bauhardt, 2014, p. 5	The idea of a Solidarity Economy is based on the conviction that the economy should serve human beings, rather than human beings the economy.	45	Economic Social Ethical
Auinger, 2009, p. 10	Solidarity Economics could be a model of how to offset such liberal tendencies by means of the collective development of alternative economies.	37	Economic Social Legal Political
Correa & Álvarez, 2005, p. 103	Management that aims at the strategic direction from the formulation, evaluation, monitoring and control of plans, projects and programs, aimed at improving the quality of life of communities in which Solidarity Economy organizations provide their services and exert their influence.	16	Economic Social Legal Political Cultural
Díaz, 2009, p. 87	Space for the existence of the life of its members without the former having a hegemonic character.	55	Social Political Ethical Cultural
Osorio-Cabrera, Iglesias, Sarachu, & Fernández, 2019, p. 21	Recognition of knowledge, participatory certifications, solidarity collaboration networks using efforts to promote new conditions for exchange and joint production.	2	Economic Social Cultural
Castro, Vera, & Duque, 2018, p. 214	Seeks to modify the social and economic system through a development paradigm.	6	Economic Social Ethical
Analuisa, Toapanta, & Borja, 2019, p. 27	Its main motivation is not profit; it is based rather on values and solidarity practices.	1	Social Ethical

Cendejas, 2017, p. 119	Plural and inclusive movement does not always prevail in it, the anti-systemic nature of its creative resistance to the predatory practices of the capitalist market, nor its connection with other related movements.	4	Economic Social Political Ethical
Figueroa, 2011, p. 111	Involves a way of making and promoting politics, since it is consubstantial, the intentional and deliberate objective of transforming socio-economic, political, cultural, educational conditions and relationships, etc.	12	Economic Social Political Cultural
Contipelli & Menezes, 2018, p. 48	Form of economic activity of production, supply of services, marketing, finance or consumption based on democracy and cooperation.	3	Economic Social Legal Political Ethical
Olmedo Barchello, 2017, p. 2	New development model based on the economic and social development of communities and culture.	1	Economic Social Political Cultural
Vázquez-Rueda, Garay & de Jesús, 2019, p. 2	Developed in adverse contexts to which it has to adapt to provide the community with goods and services that neither the government nor private companies have been able to offer with the challenge of competing with private companies under the rules of the market.	4	Economic Social Ethical
Bernal, 2011, p. 5	The Social Economy will relieve extreme poverty in addition to all the creative potential of a true knowledge society, where innovation will not focus on the society of consumption and waste.	11	Economic Ethical

Monzón & Defourny, 1992, p. 3	Conceives of the economy as being at the service of man and society and, therefore, integrates economic efficiency and social welfare into a single objective.	19	Economic Social Ethical
Defourny, 1992	Primacy of people and labor over capital in the distribution of results.	14	Economic Social Ethical
Gueslin, 1987, p. 3	Another way of doing economic policy.	22	Economic Ethical
Jover, 2010, p. 4	An economy that is socially responsible, more ecological and supportive, and interacts with the culture and solidarity education that animates and is self-sustaining.	7	Social Environmental Ethical Cultural
Oxoby, 2011, p. 113	Oriented to the satisfaction of basic social needs over private enrichment, and based on human rights.	9	Social Ethical
Reintjes, 2004, p. 2	A way of managing the economy and society, and includes all the activities of the productive/commercial/financial chain up to consumption. With its global approach and its ethical framework, it contributes to democratize and socialize the economy, and to democratize society.	15	Economic Social Ethical
González Meyer, 2016, p. 6	Processes of production, circulation, distribution and consumption, of goods and services, which are, all of them, social processes in the sense that they imply, together with the humanity-nature relationship, relations between people and groups, in the form of exchanges, contracts, exploitation, reciprocities, cooperation and solidarity.	6	Economic Social Environmental Legal Political Ethical

Cuenca, Cuenca, & Cevallos, 2014, p. 8	Centers the human being as the beginning and end of the responsibilities of the State, proposing a society where workers are the central axes of development, with an inclusive economic model, where the capacities and potentialities of each individual are considered with equity, freedom and democracy, to promote the construction of fair relations, which foster the integration of true social development.	4	Economic Social Ethical
Galiana & Centeno, 2014, p. 15	That which seeks an increase in the emoluments of workers that allows them to lead a dignified life within their social environment, giving priority to the quality of life of the worker.	11	Economic Social Ethical
García, 2018, p. 102	The collective interest of its members, the general interest, or both is pursued; or better yet, the entities.	2	Social Ethical
Platas & Santamaría, 2012, p. 6	Here, the exchange is not only a monetarized relationship, but other forms of economic relations are promoted: donations, reciprocity or cooperation that allow greater social integration of the participants.	23	Economic Social Legal Ethical Cultural
Dembinski, 2004, p. 104	Set of principles of life in society.	27	Social Ethical
Pujol, 2003, p. 4	Those that are closely linked to the development of local communities.	17	Social Ethical Cultural
González, Perpinyà, & Pujol, 2014, p. 20	Promotes social cohesion, contributes to local development and revalues resources and rural heritage.	13	Social Cultural

Elorriaga, 2005, p. 320	That which endorses the objectives of peace, justice and development.	22	Social Ethical
de Sena, 2011, p. 55	That which promotes solidarity and cooperation ties, associativism, social capital and democratization of resources, based on the link between the production and reproduction of human labor.	26	Economic Social Ethical
Pérez de Mendiguren & Etxarri, 2016, p. 210	Based on democracy, self-management and collective entrepreneurship.	7	Social Political Ethical
Godoy, 2015, p. 153	That which organizes the actors around programs created from the different governmental instances, leaving no room for organizations with their own logic of collective action or related to endogenous development processes.	12	Social Legal
Arjona Pachón, 2013, p. 6	An alternative vision to the economist, utilitarian perspectives and those focused on the provision of resources.	8	Ethical
Urrestarazu, Valencia, & Solórzán, 2005, p. 312	That which pays special attention to improvements in the quality of jobs.	21	Social Ethical
Guerra, 2012, p. 4	What defines Solidarity Economy would be "in the name of what is done" values, sense of action and management criteria.	6	Ethical
Stagnaro, 2015, p. 8	Socially conscious and fair economy, prioritizing human life over the accumulation of capital.	7	Social Ethical

Álvarez, 2018, p. 3	Interprets the socio-economic relations before the crisis of the neoliberal capitalist economy to generate well-being.	9	Economic Social Ethical
Calvo, 2013, p. 4	It is included within the scope of local or territorial development conceived as an endogenous process of mobilization of human, social, political and cultural capacities, taking advantage of local economic potentialities.	16	Economic Social Political Cultural
Klein, 2005, p. 6	That which drives and combines both private capital initiatives and public bodies, as well as those that emerge from civil society, as well as the necessary bridges to establish ties between them.	31	Economic Social
Guerra, 2016, p. 92	The SSE opens an interesting field of dispute with the hegemonic theory about the meaning and scope of the economy, the market and the role that ethics plays in them.	9	Economic Ethical
Haddad, 2014, p. 8	Public policy aimed at strengthening the social actors of the social income program with work reliant on autonomy and sustainability.	3	Social Environmental Political Ethical
Ayuntamiento de (City council of) Barcelona, 2019	Set of socio-economic initiatives, formal or informal, individual or collective, that prioritize the satisfaction of the needs of people over profit. They are also characterized by the way they are independent with respect to public powers, act oriented by values such as equity, solidarity, sustainability, participation, inclusion and commitment to the community, and, also, are promoters of social change.	4	Economic Social Environmental Ethical Cultural

Gobierno de (Government of) México, 2019	Set of actions carried out by companies, cooperatives and savings banks that seek a social transformation through collaborative work.	2	Economic Social Ethical
Herrero-Blasco, 2014, p. 85	Very useful instrument to solving inequality and poverty and is key to development cooperation programs.	16	Social
CEPAL, 2014	The SSE is a complementary way to face the continuous increase of precarious employment and the serious deficit of decent work related to the informal economy.	12	Economic Social Ethical
Organización Internacional del Trabajo, (International Labor Organization), 2009	Concept that designates companies and organizations, especially cooperatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations and social enterprises, which have the specific characteristic of producing goods, services and knowledge, while pursuing both social and economic objectives, and promoting solidarity.	45	Economic Social Legal Political Ethical
Red Intercontinental de Promoción de la Economía Social Solidaria, (Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of EES, RIPESS), 2018	An alternative to capitalism and authoritarian economic systems controlled by the State. In this context, ordinary people have an active role in determining the course of all dimensions of human life: economic, social, cultural, political and environmental.	56	Economic Social Environmental Political Cultural
Mozas & Bernal, 2006, p. 129	Covers deficiencies to which the State has not been able to respond.	23	Economic Social Political Ethical

i Acedo & Montes, 2016, p. 11	Economic practice and social movement. Proposes and exercises the economy at the service of people, organized democratically, with social responsibility and territorial roots.	9	Economic Social Legal Political Ethical Cultural
Kawano, 2013	Plays a critical role in addressing problems such as poverty, unemployment and social exclusion, which if unaddressed might erupt into destabilizing social unrest.	13	Economic Social Ethical
Sonnino & Griggs-Trevarthen, 2013	Provides an alternative development model that reconnects communities with their resource-base and enhances their 'resilience'.	9	Economic Social Political Ethical Cultural
Bouchard, 2010, p. 11	Constitutes a form of economy that is distinct from the capitalist and public economy. Co-operative, non-profit and mutual-benefit organizations, as well as foundations, unions funds and nongovernmental organizations, etc., are known for their capacity to respond to emerging needs and to new social demands, particularly in periods of crisis marked by important socioeconomic transformations.	17+7	Economic Social Environmental Legal Ethical
McMurtry, 2010, p. 2	Economic activity which is not directly controlled by the state or by the logic of the profit promoted by the market; activity which puts first the welfare of communities and of the marginalized people before partisan political directives or individual profit.	29+5	Economic Social Political Ethical Cultural

Cace, Arpinte, Cace & Cojocaru, 2011, p. 2	Responds largely to the social field, by social inclusion and higher social participation, and also to the economic field, by providing the incomes necessary for an optimal standard of living accepted by the society.	37+5	Economic Social Ethical
Zhao, 2013, p. 1087	Includes all economic activities conducted by enterprises, primarily co-operatives, associations and mutual benefit societies, whose ethics convey the following principles: (1) providing service to its members or to the community ahead of profit; (2) autonomous management; (3) a democratic decision-making process; (4) the primacy of people and work over capital in the distribution of revenues.	16+ 23	Economic Social Legal Political Ethical
Guridi, de Mendiguren & Pérez, 2014, p. 37	Defends the right to participation in all areas of life - cultural, social, economic, political, etc.	37	Economic Social Political Ethical Cultural
Conseil Wallon de L'économie sociale, 1990	That part of the economy made up of private organizations that share four characteristics: 1) purpose of service to its members or to the community rather than profit management autonomy, 2) democratic decision processes, 3) primacy of people and 4) of the work on capital in the distribution of income.	103	Economic Social Legal Political Ethical

Source: Compiled by the author

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