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Dimas Gonçalves

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Ladies and gentlemen, thanks for all

Almost two years ago in Buenos Aires city - Argentina, more precisely on the thirtieth International Congress of CIRIEC, we were introduced to Lady Barbara Sak and Mr. Leopold Beaulieu and other friends aiming the restructuring of CIRIEC Brazil. At that time we were told that we would support CIRIEC Canada in the person of Mr. Claude Dorion - Developpement Solidaire International - a great friend of social programs and projects of solidarity economy in Brazil. Already in 2015 was also presented to Mr. Jorge Sá of CIRIEC Portugal we can say, for sure, it was our main driver and coordinator for the restructuring of CIRIEC officially in Brazil. And more recently, Mr. José Pitacas member of the board of CIRIEC Portugal. Our thanks for the efforts and twisted - The CIRIEC Brazil is fully and officially constituted with a board of directors formed by researchers at the Public Economy and the Brazilian Solidarity. Thank you for international solidarity of CIRIEC Canada and Portugal.

Thus, in 2015 and 2016, we had several meetings about the effective organization of research areas and responsibilities to our new organization. It took us 6 months to the official. We are a Latin and historical experts bureaucracy country - one of the many legacies of our Latin heritage. What also contributed to this delay are the territorial distances. For we have board members who live in the northeast which made it difficult in the processing of signature matches the required documents. We are based in Campinas city Estate of the São Paulo - Southeast region of the country.

As a second initiative we structured CIRIEC Brazil website - which is already in full operation with articles and reports on our interventions and studies on the public economy and the solidarity economy. In addition to participating in regional economic solidarity events where we try to present the CIRIEC Brazil and International. In these events we find some more conceptual nature of resistance and even ideological as understanding of the different strategies and the development of the solidarity economy in Brazil. Even after numerous initiatives in academia, especially, there are still some "academic sites" that address this issue quite ideologically, and not say, even xenophobic. However our team directors have extension support and research for recognition within national researchers.

In the first quarter 2016 we launched the structuring of a research proposal with the ILO - Cooperative Section (ILO Coop) with the office of the ILO France. In this work, and, again, we had the support of Mr. Jorge Sá. But unfortunately we were not approved. It was the first international initiative to participate.

All walking as we had anticipated until the announcement of the President's impeachment elected Dilma Rousseff who had his process ended on September 1 near past. This process, in our opinion, was a "coup d'état" orchestrated by parliamentarians in support of the Brazilian judiciary - representatives of the ruling elites of the country. In the last 13 years of popular democratic government could not muster enough strength to stop this process said "legal and orderly" against the popular forces. The old Brazilian oligarchy (landlord, banker and industrial) managed to print a substantial wear the popular organizations. We do not want with this assessment, harmless or even hide the errors of our deposed president, but denounce the new forms "legal and orderly" coup - the bullets and tanks of our past, today we face of the judiciary and the media (4th power) under the new arrangements of the neoliberal right. Paraguay, Venezuela, Argentina are also examples of this new neoliberal effort of International Capital. In addition to China's economic opportunism in our South American continent.

With all our intentions in designing the CIRIEC Brazil as a research center and production studies and evaluations in public and social economy, they have been and are very shaken. Our fronts with public agencies, for example the SENAES - National Secretariat for Solidarity Economy of the Ministry of Labour have been eliminated by the new guidelines of the new (old) president Michel Temer. In the comments of the Minister of Justice of Brazil, the country needs weapons and not research - recent address this national public authority.

We are not the most affected by situation. Thousands of university students lost their student funding sources - about 500 thousand scholarships were cut college students. As well as all related research human and social sciences are with frozen funds for further analysis of the education ministry. As it has also frozen the national literacy project. We have today, in Brazil, about 15 million young and adult illiterates. The SENAES - National Secretariat for Solidarity Economy - simply dismissed the new development projects of solidarity economy enterprises. More than 19,000 enterprises that are without resources for their organization and development plans. Family farming is responsible for 70% of the food of the Brazilian dining table also lost their crop financing. Capacitating programs on the management of these enterprises were also closed. And with that transgenic agriculture or agriculture business won new market of breath and recipients of funding and the new incentive plans president of Brazil - Mr. Michel Temer.

This is aside from the dislocations of social projects related to social housing, public health, sanitation and food security.

We do not know where this is going .. (a Brazilian popular expression). But now it is time for reflection and gain strength to face this new ... more subtle, more subliminally, quieter. We need to join forces to keep the solidarity economy has already won and this shows the character of productive and social inclusion of the solidarity economy in Brazil - The solidarity economy is a productive inclusion project, economic, social sectors policy in vulnerable character . It is a project of social rescue workers. Workers those who always were the margin of national economic development. As we know, the phenomenon of

unemployment is no longer a feature of the southern hemisphere countries or the peripheral countries - using a politically misconception - this situation also knocks the doors of the ladies and gentlemen here present.

Solidary economy in Brazil is among recovered companies, small urban farmers cooperatives, artisans, cooperatives of family farmers, producers of organic agriculture, recyclable material collectors, banks and popular credit unions, groups of women producers of cities, groups producing rural women, family agribusiness, cooperatives of young artists the outskirts of large cities and other economic categories, about 7% of GDP of the Brazil.

Productive experiences in the context of the guidelines and principles of Solidarity Economy can not only be defined by technical relations of production, trade in goods and their marketing relationships. The effort to incorporate them in the field of Solidarity Economy should understand before levels of trade and the multiple nature of these economies, which are located in a variety of events located in the field of productive inclusion and the exercise of political communities.

Reflecting the field of trade, are differentiated relationships of multiple certain economies by the diversity of particular social structures and their demands, communities and cultural provision, production and production arrangements chains, work registration ways and productive activities, economic sense assumed in production practices and the territories of insertion of these communities. Sure, the differentiated and multiple character of these manifestations require theoretical assumptions that meet their economic and political existence subject to membership in the transformation process of the propositions of the Solidarity Economy.

Multiple economies involving exchanges situated levels particularly in two interrelated levels: the material exchanges and symbolic exchanges. Or rather, the material exchanges are based on economic practices ensured by production chains and techniques of production relations; already symbolic exchanges could be placed on the ability of communities to reproduce their social and cultural relations as transmission of information accumulated from past generations or the collective construction of new information.

Exchanges, mainly symbolic, do not cease to inhabit a certain conflict of space by education systems, ways of appropriation of forms of cultural representations, cultural reproduction of the media, as well as politics and democracy. Here you can talk politics and formation of consensus so necessary for the governance of the provisions of the communities, creating social and cultural control mechanisms, willingness to accept a market economy, as well as the political deconstruction of these devices for social and economic transformation in the field of solidarity.

As for the material exchanges can be identified in the production processes as to (a) formation of the scale of production, (b) productivity of solidarity enterprises, (c) control of fixed and variable costs in the training of the production scale process in networks cooperation and (d) expansion of the market to marketing, to mobilize institutions and

actors in order to break the fragmentation, isolation and fragility of solidarity enterprises. In detail, the articulation of production processes in the material exchanges cooperation networks can be defined in:

(A) production and commercial scale:

(B) productivity of enterprises in the aim scale:

(C) control of costs in the formation of the production and commercial scale:

(D) Market Expansion for marketing:

(E) Strategic Plan for the construction of local development indicators.

The definition of cooperation in the joint ventures in cooperation networks enables new field of interaction to enable the material and symbolic exchanges in the field of public policies. No public policy and integration in the private market in the expansion of institutional marketing, sustainability, or feasibility of material exchanges, will be compromised in the financial or economic results. Therefore, it can be said that cooperation networks are strategic tools for:

(1) joint management of internal factors of production units in the scale of the formation of production and viability of self-management in the production space;

(2) and policy coordination and mobilization of the actors in the territories to create common agenda for policy strategic priorities for local development.

It can be said that material changes - economic, scrito sensu- already carry embodied symbolic exchanges, expressed by the provisions of social and cultural relations in the transmission of production techniques, its ties to the territories in its cultural manifestations of economic reproduction and its experience in various production chains in the formation of a single consensus on the basis of reciprocity, in others words, the field of solidarity promoted by the material exchanges.

There is a consensus that represents the social and cultural alignment of the provisions of the communities in the creation of reciprocal space, or reciprocal exchanges, making sense of solidarity arrangements set out in cooperative experiences present in the social and cultural relations. Even before the devices or social and cultural control mechanisms, communities are willing to reciprocity for the formation of areas of cooperation and economic and social solidarity.

But at the same time present in their difference, or, by extension, are manifested in its multiplicity with specific consensus based on reciprocity: that is, inhabit plateaus, or specific plans according to their demands, their characteristics and the formation of new consensus. From here you can speak of a quilombo economy (historical groups direct descendants of slaves), a feminist economy, an economy of agrarian reform, an economy on the periphery of an economy of the forest people, an economy of conscious consumption of an economy of metal health of an economy of traditional peoples, an economy of rural women and the city, an economy of recyclable material collectors, an economy of young

people, a cultural diversity economy, a economy of family agriculture, an economy of sexual diversity, an economy of people in the water, an economy of religious communities and others.

Multiple economies claim to the field of political rights, guarantee of public space and public policy as agents historically and socially recognized for their practices. The field of reciprocal exchange is characterized by the direction taken by the material conditions and customs of the communities to determine the recognition in the field of public policies.

The Solidarity Economy thus occupies the stage of the institutional framework to make sense of economies as a common consensus before the multiplicity of the reciprocal nature of trade, expressed in inherent in the occupation of territories practices and territoriality economies in movements in the territories. Therefore, there are economies linked to specific territories of occupation, as the economies of family farms, the forest, the countryside and the city, for example; and economies in movements, cutting various occupation of territories, as feminists economies, young, maroon etc. Here the territory assumes new provision, or better, as social, economic and cultural training devices, and at the same clipping time of other relationships for subversion of order and static of social, economic and cultural to inhabit the political role. Both occupancy economies of territories and territoriality - space of material and symbolic exchanges - ultimately, are cut by dynamic and interaction of political forces, removing the static character of the economies to install a multitude of events to create new consensus in politics and leadership.

The Solidarity Economy becomes the commonplace of all institutionalities - or common space and the public to economic forces, social and political - for enabling the reciprocal or sympathetic character changes: or institutional procedures to articulate consensus and mobilize the role policy in the territories and territoriality an agenda of common actions for mobilization of a policy in favor of economic, social and cultural diversity of the communities. The dynamics inherent in "savings" in their territoriality questions the dimensions of traditional and market economy, when you put in the field of diversity and rights: environmental and cultural preservation, promoting the agenda of the sustainability of natural resources, political struggles for land, feminist struggles, youth, maroon etc. The new field of Solidarity Economy, when you put reciprocity for building the size of an economy of material and symbolic exchanges of solidarity character, also rearticulates the field of political practices, resource management and a new concept of sustainability.

The solidarity economy is much more than simply a new way of producing and commercialization is dignity of citizenship project - a job generation strategy and income with dignity and respect for workers facing a new international neoliberal expansion project economic and political and economic opportunism of China.

Locally, the CIRIEC-Brazil, will seek to establish as the main strategy to approach with Brazilian municipalities, with emphasis on the Campinas metropolitan region - a region that comprises 20 cities with a population of approximately 3 million people, 3rd.

largest economy in the State of São Paulo. It is 2% of the National GDP and 8% of its GDP. For that occur municipal elections and new governments take office in 2017. We believe, effectively the CIRIEC Brazil to present their credentials in the field of research and advisory services in the field of public economics. Therefore on our website already we incorporated some analyzes and studies on the socioeconomic conditions of the region in question. As we are also finalizing negotiations with the National Institute for Research in the Amazon for social economy studies with the people of the rain forest.

Ladies and gentlemen

Thank you for the confidence and opportunity.