

# MEASUREMENT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY FROM A MODERN INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS APPROACH

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# INTRODUCTION

- TO DISPLAY THE ANSWERS OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY TO MANY INEFFICIENCIES (ESPECIALLY IN TERMS OF SOCIAL COSTS) RESULTING FROM THE MARKET MECHANISM
- LACK OF RIGOR IN THE EVIDENCE, BUT ARE ASSUMED BY THE ACADEMICS SUFFICIENTLY , WHICH SHOWS A LACK OF BALANCE BETWEEN THE OBSERVATION OF FACTS, THE GENERATION OF IDEAS ABOUT THEM, ASSUMPTIONS, THE SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE ON THE DEPENDENCE AND INTERDEPENDENCE ANALYSIS OF THESE IDEAS WITH APPROPRIATE TECHNIQUES
- FIRST, THE DIFFERENTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IS SOCIAL, NOT PRIMARILY MONETARY-MATERIAL, BUT ALSO INCLUDES. SECOND, ITS MEASURE IS (AT LEAST) A COMPLEX THING.

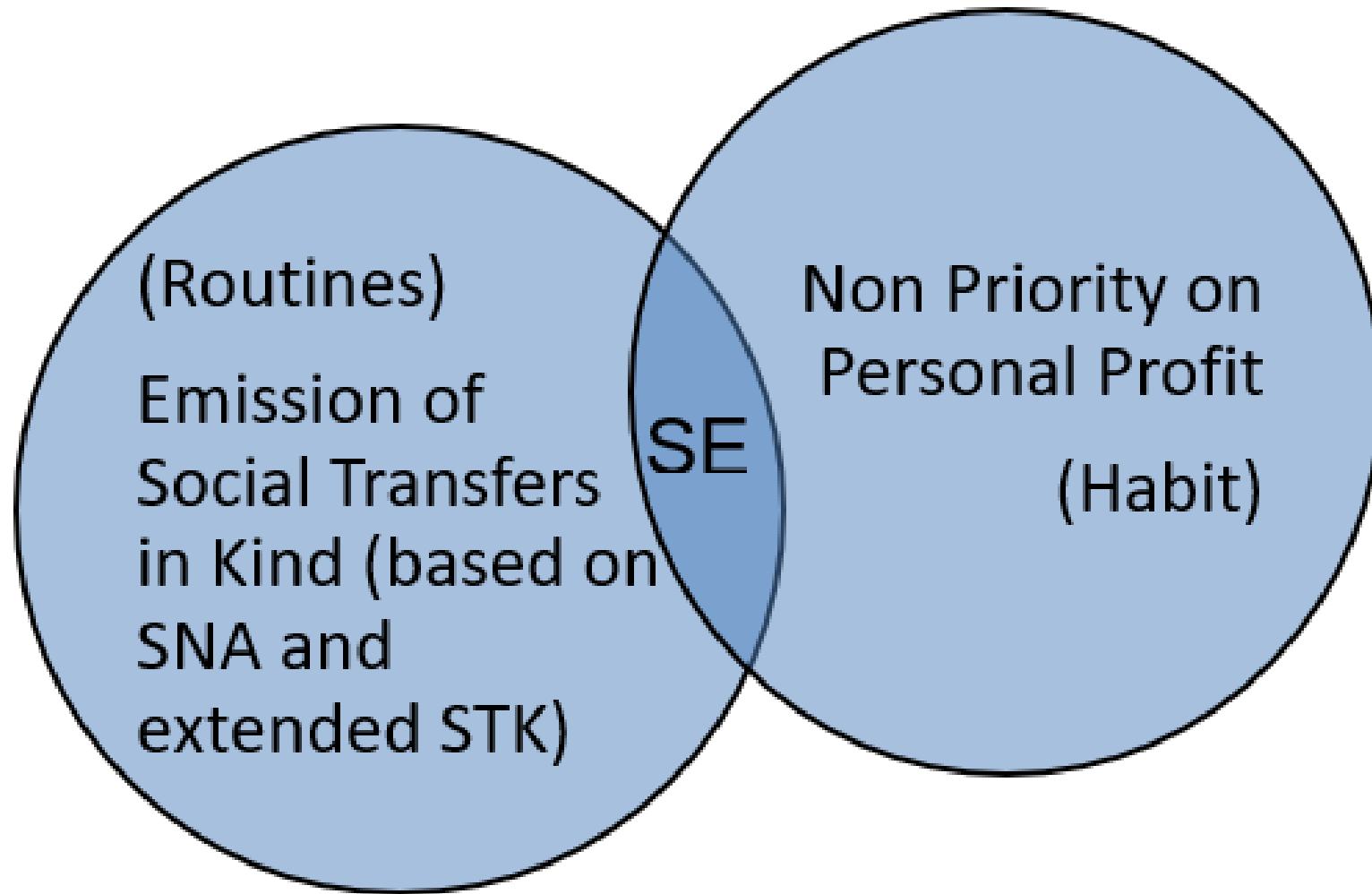
- ESTIMATION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE ENTITIES OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY AT THE AGGREGATE LEVEL, THE QUANTIFIABLE AND CONVERTIBLE TO MONETARY VALUE IN THE SCHEME OF AGGREGATE ACCOUNTS (SNA). THEN, NON-MONETARY ROUTINES/ TRANSFERS FOR SOCIAL BALANCES.
- PURPOSE OF THE MEASUREMENT: TO KNOW AND TO COMPARE.
- IT IS PROPOSED A MODEL OF PERSISTENCE OF SUSTAINABILITY (FROM *ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONALISM*) IN THE DIMENSIONS IN WHICH THE HABITS AND ROUTINES OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY ACQUIRE MEANING IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO BE CLASSIFIED IN THE COINCIDENCE OF THE DEFINITION OF CIRIEC-INTERNATIONAL/SOCIAL ECONOMY EUROPE.
- UTILITY 1) TO PERFORM EVALUATIONS OF PUBLIC POLICIES (SCARCITY), 2) TO DO A SELF-ASSESSMENT TO HELP THE COMPONENTS LOCATE THEIR IMPORTANCE WITHIN THE SET.
- IT IS NEEDED AN AGREEMENT ON THE MEASURABLE ROUTINES (MONETARY TRANSACTIONS) AND TO OBTAINING THE NON-MONETARY ACTIONS FOR SOCIAL BALANCES TO DECLARE A CLEAR REFERENCE TO COMPARE ENTITIES AND TO FEEL THEMSELVES IDENTIFY.

- MAIN CONCEPT BY CIRIEC-INTERNATIONAL TO THE SET OF COOPERATIVES, AND MUTUAL SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS; IN ADDITION TO OTHER, ALWAYS ACCORDING TO THE LEGAL ENTITIES/ORGANIZATIONS THAT EXIST IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. FOR EXAMPLE, LABOUR SOCIETIES, INSERTION COMPANIES, SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT CENTRES, IN THE CASE OF SPAIN. ARTICLE 4 OF THE LAW 5/2011 OF SOCIAL ECONOMY:
- PRIMACY OF THE PERSON AND OF THE SOCIAL OBJECT ON THE CAPITAL.
- VOLUNTARY AND OPEN MEMBERSHIP.
- DEMOCRATIC CONTROL BY THEIR MEMBERS.
- CONJUNCTION OF THE INTERESTS OF MEMBERS AND GENERAL INTEREST.
- DEFENSE AND APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SOLIDARITY AND RESPONSIBILITY.
- AUTONOMY ON MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENCE OF PUBLIC POWERS.
- NON-SHARE OF BENEFITS OR DESTINATION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE SURPLUS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, TO IMPROVE SERVICES (TO MEMBERS) OR FOR GENERAL INTEREST.



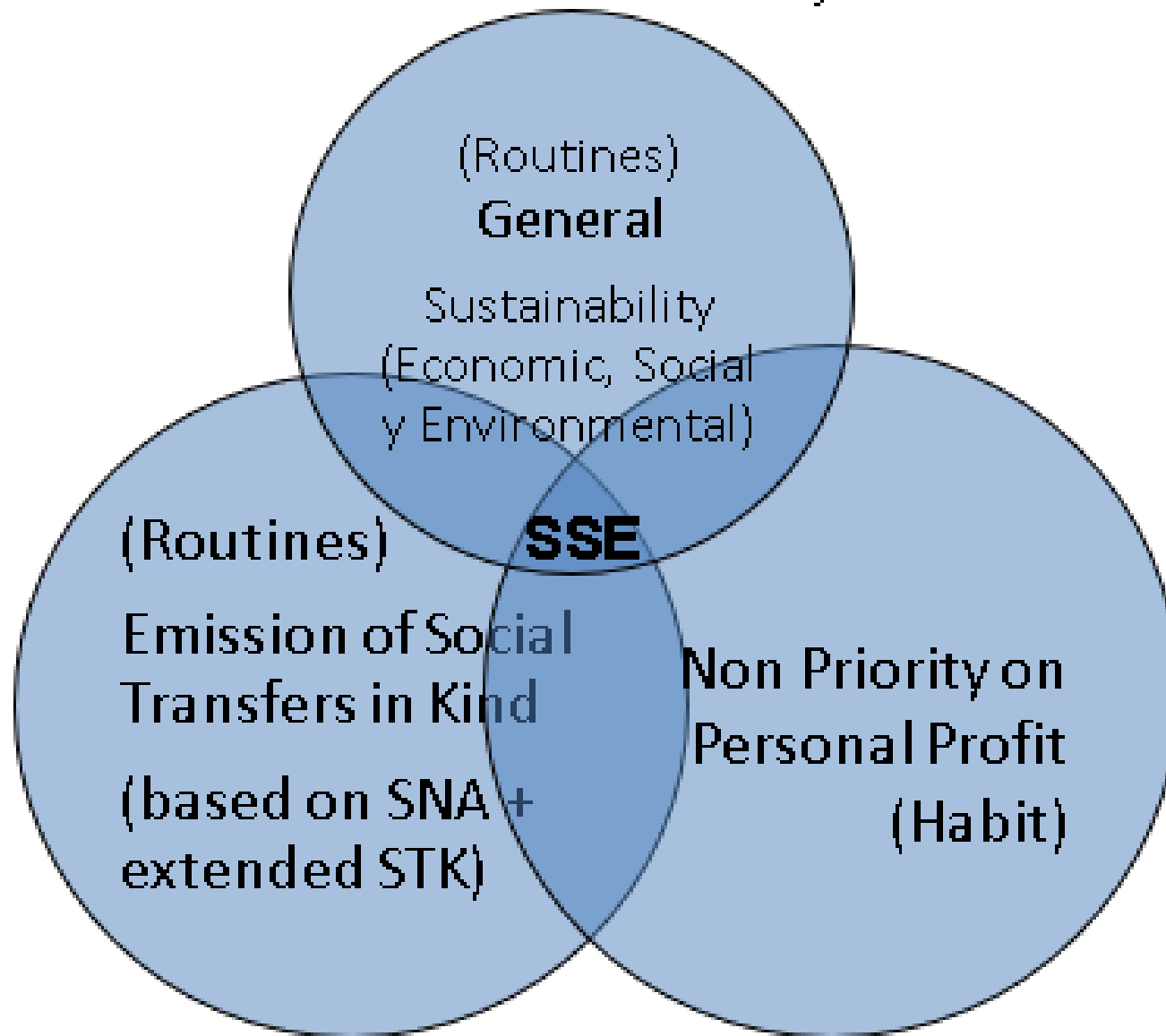
- IT IS PROPOSED A SCHEME "TOP-DOWN" TO SHOW THE METHOD (MEASURE/ESTIMATION). FIRST, TO AGGREGATE COMMON ELEMENTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL VALUE TO ALL THE COMPONENTS. THEN, IT WOULD CONCRETE CAUTIOUSLY, THE EVIDENCE OF ROUTINES FOR ACCURATE COMPONENTS.
- THE MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTEGRAL VALUE (ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL) GENERATED BY THE ENTITIES OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY AND THE TRADITIONAL CAPITALISTS ENTERPRISES IS THE EMISSION OF SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND.
- THE ENTITIES THAT INCLUDES THE CONCEPT OF CIRIEC-INTERNATIONAL (BASED ON THE SUM OF THE MULTIPLE CRITERIA THAT EACH LEGAL PERSONALITY OF THE ENTITIES NEEDED) ARE THE SAME AS THE *ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONALISM PROPOSAL* "SET OF PERSISTENT RELATIONSHIPS OF EMPATHY (NETWORKS OF HABITS, ROUTINES, INSTITUTIONS), FORMALIZED IN ENTITIES PRODUCING GOODS AND SERVICES, WHICH HAVE AS THEIR COMMON PRINCIPLE NON-PRIORITY IN THE PERSONAL PROFIT AND GIVE SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND" (ALARCÓN, 2016)

## Diagram 1. Social economy from the economic institutionalism



- ENTITIES OF NEW PARADIGMS: THE SOCIAL INNOVATION, THE COLLABORATIVE ECONOMY, THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMONS, SOCIAL ENTERPRISE AND SOLIDARITY-BASED ECONOMY. THEY TOUCH SE BUT THEY ARE NOT.
- LEVEL OF TRANSVERSALITY WOULD CONSTITUTE CONTRADICTIONS ABOUT CERTAIN BELONGINGS IN THE CONTEMPORARY VERSION. A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR THE EXISTENCE OF AN ORGANIZATION THAT PRODUCES GOODS AND SERVICES: BE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTALLY (BRUNDTLAND, ET AL., 1987), THEY HAVE TO REACH THE SUFFICIENCY IN EACH.
- IT IS SEEMED MORE APPROPRIATE TO APPROACH THE SOCIAL ECONOMY FROM THE HABIT OF NOT PRIORITY ON THE NON-PERSONAL PROFIT TOGETHER WITH THE PERSONALIST ISSUANCE OF ROUTINES OF SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND, TO BALANCE WITH THE SUSTAINABILITY OF BRUNDTLAND (1987), TO FINISH THE THE GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY (DIAGRAM 2)

Diagram 2. Social and sustainable economy from the economic institutionalism





# ADD-ONS

- THE INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENTS ARE PERFECTLY "INTEGRABLE IN" AND "DERIVABLE FROM" NATIONAL ECONOMY WITH THE SCHEME OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS. IN FACT, THE SNA OF UNITED NATIONS 2008, SUCH AS THE 1993 (UN, 1993; 2008) IS SUFFICIENTLY SUPPORTED BY INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES SUCH AS BASIC ELEMENT FOR COMPARISONS OVER TIME AND SPACE AT A GLOBAL LEVEL.
- IT WAS DEVELOPED BY KEYNESIANS (SCHEME DERIVES FROM CLASSICS AND OF THE IDEAS OF KEYNESIAN AGGREGATES) AND DISCIPLES OF THE *AMERICAN ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONALISM*: KUZNETS DEVELOPS THE FIRST NATIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES, WHILE STONE (1961) AND MEADE WORKED WITH KEYNES DEVELOPING THE FIRST SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF UNITED NATIONS. THEY HAD HAVE THE INFLUENCE OF *ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONALISM* (J. M. CLARK, W.C. MITCHELL, KAHN, AMONG OTHERS) VS MAINSTREAM ECONOMICS / ORTHODOXY.

# MAINLY

- WHAT THEY BRING THE INSTITUTIONS TO SOCIAL STABILITY IS PLAYING HABITS AND ROUTINES TO PRACTICE, WHICH REPRESENT THE WHOLE OF THE SOCIAL *INTEGRAL VALUE*.
- BRETOS, DÍAZ-FONSECA AND MARCUELLO (2018) INTERNALIZE THE COOPERATIVE SIZE AS EVIDENCE ON THE DETERMINATION OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION, DEMONSTRATING THAT THE LARGE COOPERATIVES ARE VERY NOTABLE DENSITIES OF INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE, BUT DEPENDING ON THE PRODUCTIVE SECTOR. HOWEVER, THE REST OF THE COOPERATIVISM NO: THERE IS NOT HABIT NOR ROUTINE.

# THE MONETARY COMPONENT OF THE INTEGRAL VALUE OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

- THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS OF THE 1993 SNA FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY KNOWLEDGE (IN THE BROAD SENSE, CHAVES & MONZON, 2017; CHAVES, ET AL., 2013; BOUCHARD, ET AL., 2010, 2015 AND 2017; GARCIA DELGADO, ET AL., 2004, 2005 AND 2009; MONSOON, 2006 AND 2011) IS BASED ON TWO ASPECTS:
- THE MANIFESTATION OF NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS SERVING HOUSEHOLDS. INVISIBLE PREVIOUSLY (SNA).
- THE CONSEQUENCE: “THE SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME ACCOUNT” AND “THE ACCOUNT FOR THE REDISTRIBUTION OF INCOME IN KIND”, OTHER THAN “THE USE OF DISPOSABLE INCOME ACCOUNT” AND “THE USE OF ADJUSTED DISPOSABLE INCOME ACCOUNT”. PART OF THE EVIDENCE OF A SET OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF THE ENTITIES OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY: THE EMISSION OF FLOWS OF SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE FINAL CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS.
- WHY NOT...? ESTIMATIONS FOR OTHER ENTITIES WITH SOCIAL PURPOSES THAT ARE NOT BASED ON THE MONETARY PROFIT, SUCH AS THE COLLECTIVE OR MUTUAL PROFIT OR THE TRANSACTIONS THAT ARE NOT VALUED IN THE NON-PROFIT SECTOR: THE CONTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTEER WORK (WHICH OFFERS MORE GOODS AND SERVICES TO THE ECONOMY (EXPANDED GDP’)

# THE INCREASE OF $STK+STK'$ , INCREASES

- IN PRO-MEMORIA, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION LINES IN SEVERAL ACCOUNTS OF SNA:
  - PRODUCTION' GVA'
  - GDP'
  - FCE' HOUSEHOLDS,
  - ADI' HOUSEHOLDS,
  - ...NEXT BALANCES'
- SIMILAR DISCUSSIONS ON THAT TOPIC ARE COLLECTED IN CIRIEC/BOUCHARD (2015, 2017)

Table 1. Integration of the routines of STK (SNA + Extended STL) for an SNA with the Social Economy as Institutional Sector (monetary units [u.m.] dummy).

Uses		I. Production account.	Resources	
National Economy	Social Economy	Transactions and other flows and balances	Social Economy	National Economy
		Production	50	2000
1000	30	Intermediate consumption		
		Taxes less subsidies on products	5	100
1100	25	GDP/GVA		
200	0.8	<i>Pro memory (italics) Consumption of fixed capital</i>		
50	(4+5) = 9	Social transfers in kind		
		(Totals: SCN and extended)		
		Production (including the Social Economy)	55	2005
900	24.2	NDP/NVA		
1105	30	GDP/GVA included the Social Economy		
905	29.2	NDP/NVA included the Social Economy		
Uses		II. 3. The redistribution of income in kind account	Resources	
National Economy	Social Economy	Transactions and other flows and balances	Social Economy	National Economy
		Gross disposable income	32	1200
		Net disposable income	31.2	1000
100	(4+5) = 9	Social transfers in kind (total)		100
1200	23	Adjusted disposable income		
1000	22.2	Net adjusted disposable income		
Uses		II.4.1. The use of disposable income account	Resources	
National Economy	Social Economy	Transactions and other flows and balances	Social Economy	National Economy
		Disposable income	32	1200
		Net disposable income	31.2	1000
900	9	Final consumption expenditure		
-10		Adjustment for the changes in pension entitlements		-10
300	23	Gross saving		
100	22.2	Net saving		
Uses		II. 4.2. The use of adjusted disposable income account	Resources	
National Economy	Social Economy	Transactions and other flows and balances	Social Economy	National Economy
		Adjusted disposable income	23	1200
		Net adjusted disposable income	22.2	1000
900		Actual final consumption		
-10		Adjustment for the changes in pension entitlements		-10
300	23	Gross saving		
100	22.2	Net saving		



Table 2. Some evidence of the measuring the value of routines of the Social Economy.

	Term	Component	Term/GDP expanded
Spain, 2001 [Garcia Delgado (dir), 2004]	Social Surplus of Volunteerism	The non-profit Sector	1.874 Millions of euros, (0.7 per 100 of GDP), equivalent to 488,442 full-time volunteers
Spain, 2005 [Garcia Delgado (dir), 2009]	Social Surplus of Volunteerism	The non-profit Sector	6,689 million euros (0.65 per 100 of the GDP) per 413,533 full-time equivalent volunteers
Brazil, 2002, 2005 (Alarcón-UCLM, 2010, Report stay State University of Campinas, Sao Paulo. Not edited)	Social Surplus of Volunteerism	The non-profit Sector	125-174 million Brazilian reais, by 1,75-1,95 millions of volunteers, which represent between 11,040 and 12,250 full-time equivalent volunteers
Spain, 2001-2005 (Alarcón, 2010)	Extended social transfers in kind for the maintenance of employment	Cooperatives	207-187 million euros, 49 million for maintenance of the cooperative employment. Significant positive difference -- by productive sector NACE 93, between the average profit of the work in societies and cooperatives, on sample of Database SABI (GPM=GP/L)SO and (GME=GP+RE-AA-DePR+RACO

Colombia, 2003-2010  
(Alarcón, 2013)

Social transfers in kind expanded for the maintenance of employment in the Cooperatives, in millions of Colombian pesos).

Positive Difference by productive sector between the average earnings of working in the national average and in cooperatives, on the microdata from confecoop.

Di= [RMIT - RMI CO]

Recent estimates for 2014 and 2016, amounting to 543,043 and 608,776 million Colombian pesos, respectively. The TSE capabilities of cooperatives have weighed around 1 per 100 of the TSE of Colombia between 2002 and 2016 and 0.1 per 100 of the GVA cooperative.

1 Sector	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2,046	1,616	3,850	5,657	1,388	-2,833	-3,120	92,633
2	2,205	1,885	519	13,725	20,059	2,275	1,388	779
3	14,026	26,392	32,674	43,534	42,294	16,261	8,224	13,309
4	582	1,590	4,496	4,880	4,037	2,574	109	81
5	20,159	15,682	13,949	20,367	25,329	30,571	15,714	7,432
6	-35,004	-19,881	-8,377	-6,550	-45,938	-73,936	-	-
7	14,474	40,153	67,882	70,745	54,265	36,528	3,541	4,316
8	84,863	77,955	100,15	165,92	91,153	275,11	853,402	796,881
9	72,981	96,935	93,334	66,590	133,15	54,263	12,966	14,580
10	-5,986	12,803	27,045	37,048	5,026	-57,762	-54,375	-80,532
Total (T)	170,346	255,13	335,50	421,92	330,77	283,05	696,797	524,560
T/BAV2	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.11

<sup>1</sup>1 Sector. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries; 2. Exploitation of mines and quarries; 3. Manufacturing industries; 4. SUPPLIES OF ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER; 5. Construction; 6. COMERCIO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR; 7. TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS; 8. Financial Intermediation; 9. REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS; 10. Education, Health, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES

T/GVA<sup>2a</sup> social transfers in kind expanded for the maintenance of the cooperative employment on the Colombian Cooperative GVA by both 100

Set of European countries in a court of Law 1999/2005 on the activities that constitute the volunteer work at HETUS database: Tasks of organization for volunteer work and informal help to other households. For over 15 years (it is a lower limit may be volunteering).

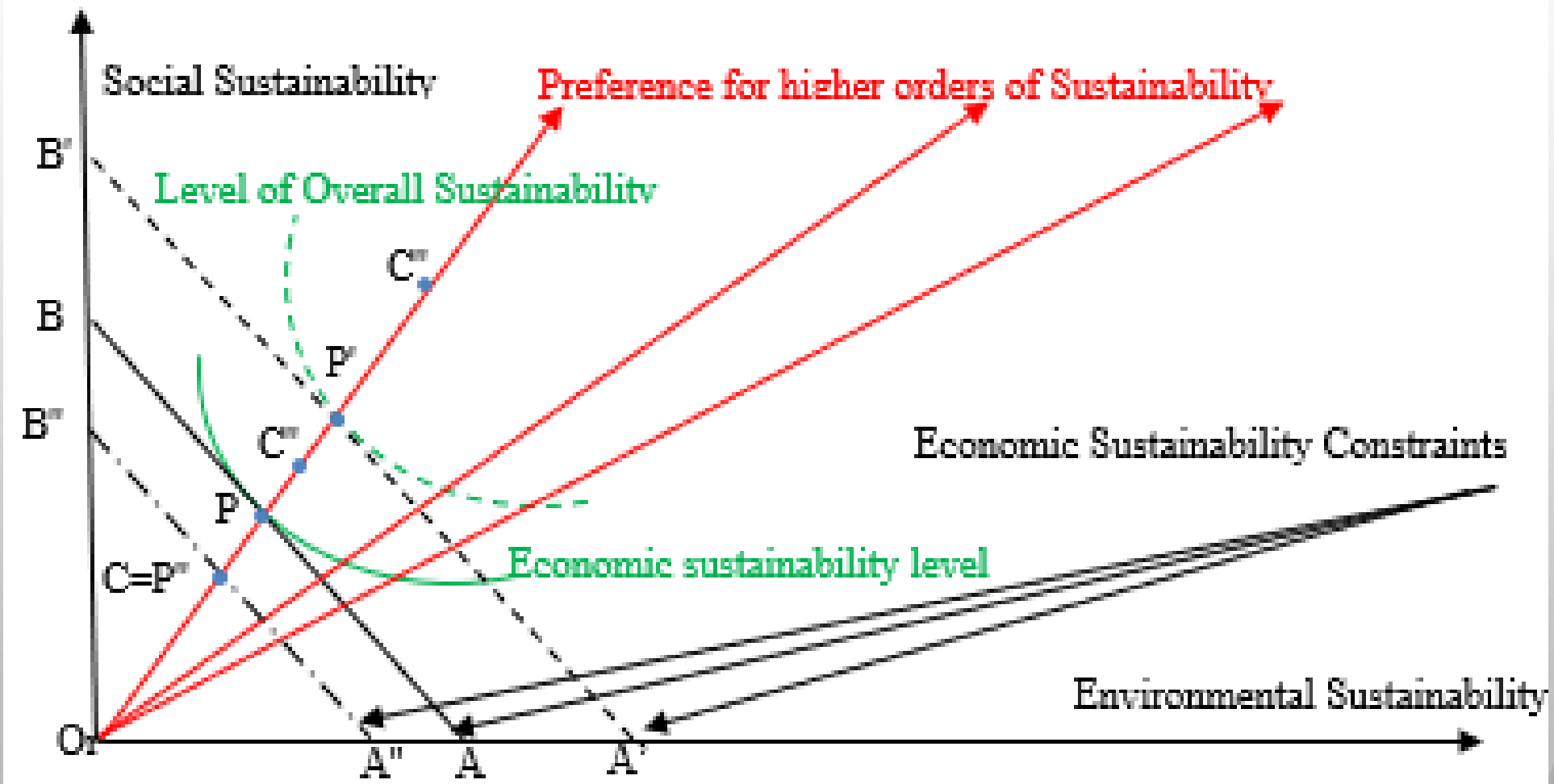
Social Surplus of Volunteerism over the cut 1999/2005 of the database HETUS and Eurostat (Alarcón, 2011b)

Social Surplus of volunteerism	Fork In millions of euros		Participation of the fork Social Surplus on GDP (in %)	
Belgium	2,613	2,439	0.9	0.8
Germany	31,011	29,237	1.5	1.4
Estonia	58	63	1.0	1.1
Spain	2,623	2,612	0.3	0.3
France	17,123	15,528	1.3	1.2
Italy	6,400	6,170	0.5	0.5
Latvia	21	25	0.2	0.3
Lithuania	96	94	0.6	0.6
Hungary	202	211	0.3	0.4
Poland	1,385	1,399	0.7	0.7
Slovenia	73	88	0.3	0.4
Finland	1,524	1,418	1.2	1.1
Sweden	2,036	1,757	0.8	0.7
United Kingdom	15,147	13,180	0.9	0.8
Norway	692	606	0.4	0.3
Half of the countries			0.7	0.7

- -*PRODUCTION IN THE BROAD SENSE* OF S. MERTENS ET.AL. THE PRODUCTION OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES AND THEIR DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS, (LEAVING THE NET EFFECTS OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EXTERNALITIES INCONCLUSIVE)
- -F. SEDRINE-LEJEUNE FECHER AND W. BEN (SAME WORK) ONLY REACHES TO ATTACH AN EXAMPLE FOR BELGIUM IN 2007, ACCORDING TO THE ESA 1995, DERIVED FROM THE 1993 SNA, WHEN THERE WAS ALREADY THE ESA 2010 DERIVED FROM THE 2008 SNA
- -A. ARTIS, M. J. BOUCHARD AND OTHERS AGREE ON WHAT HAS ALREADY PROPOSED ALARCÓN (2011) AS THE MOST LOGICAL AND FEASIBLE WAY TO IMPLEMENT THE INTEGRATION OF SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE SNA. THE AUTHORS MANAGE TO QUANTIFY THE AGGREGATION AS CONSISTENT AS POSSIBLE WITH THE BROAD CONCEPTION OF SOCIAL ECONOMY
- CIRIEC MANUAL COOPERATIVES, MUTUALS... DIRECTED BY BAREA AND MONZÓN (2011) SUBJECT TO THE DATA IN 2008. AFTER THIS, THERE HAS BEEN NO OTHER SATELLITE ACCOUNTS FOR COOPERATIVES AND MUTUALS IN SPAIN, NOR CHANGE THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF THE MANUAL (BECAUSE OF THEY ARE NOT NECESSARY, DUE TO THE SIMILARITIES OF THE SNAS)
- IN A BROAD SENSE, THE ABOVE FIGURES ON THE ONE SET IS DATED IN 2001 AND 2005, PUBLISHED IN 2004, 2005 AND 2009 BY GARCIA DELGADO (2004, 2005 AND 2009). THE SOCIAL SURPLUS OF VOLUNTEER WORK.
- IN THE MEANTIME, COLOMBIA APPLIES IN 2013 THE MANUAL OF BAREA AND **MONZÓN** (2006) ON THE SATELLITE ACCOUNTS FOR COOPERATIVES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT "*SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COOPERATIVISM IN COLOMBIA*", AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH CENTER (CENICOOP), WHICH PRODUCES A MANUAL (ALARCÓN, ET AL., 2013) AND A REPORT (ALARCÓN, 2013), **WITH STK THANKS TO WAGES DIFFERENTIALS.**

# A MODEL FOR PERSISTENCE OF THE GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY

Diagram 3. A model for persistence of the General Sustainable of Social Economy



- AS A RESULT, THE MODEL SHOWS A POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE THREE ORDERS OF SUSTAINABILITY, EACH AND EVERY ONE, AND THE GREATER ISSUANCE OF SOCIAL SURPLUS OR STKS.
- HENCE, THE SITUATION P' DISPLAY VIRTUALLY THE SITUATION IN WHICH THE INSTITUTION OF SOCIAL ECONOMY REACHES THE MAXIMUM LEVEL OF SUSTAINABILITY AS GENERAL AS POSSIBLE, TOGETHER WITH THE MAXIMUM EMISSION OF ROUTINES THAT WILL UTTER A REASON, ITS MAXIMUM SOCIAL SURPLUS, THE MAXIMUM POSITIVE EXTERNALITY AND SOCIAL BENEFIT WITH THE RESOURCES USED.
- AS A RESULT, THE SITUATION C" SHOWS A NON-SUSTAINABLE ENTITY IN ANY DIMENSION, THE INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY (OR NOT) MAY BE OPERATING IN THE SHORT TERM, OR A LONGER PERIOD WHILE OTHER INSTITUTIONS MAY NOT DETECT THAT THE HABITS AND ROUTINES THAT GIVE MEANING TO THEIR SURVIVAL ARE NOT THEIR OWN.
- THE *ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONALISM PROPOSAL* GUARANTEES THE EFFICIENT OUTCOME TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, NOR EFFICIENT INSTITUTIONS, NOR THE COMPETITIVENESS, NOR THE INDIVIDUALISM OPTIMIZATION.



# ON A METHODOLOGICAL CONSENSUS AND RIGOR

- “*LAST TERM THAT CAN GET THINGS*”, NOT AS “PROPERTY AND ACCURACY”, THE RIGOR WILL BE BASED ON THE TECHNIQUES AVAILABLE AND THE DIVULGATION OF RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF THE *SOCIAL ECONOMY* ON THE GENERAL ECONOMY THAT SHOULD NOT PROVIDE COGNITIVE DISSONANCES.
- PARADOXICALLY, THERE ARE STAKEHOLDERS THAT SHOW INDICATORS AND TRANSFER THE KNOWLEDGE AND THEY DO NOT HAVE ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE PRESENT.
- THE FIGURES SAY US THINGS ABOUT THEM.

# A PROPOSAL ON THE ROUTINES OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY THAT COMPOSE ITS INTEGRAL VALUE

- LIBERATION OF RESOURCES MEASURABLE IN MONETARY VALUE, BY MARKET PRICES DIFFERENTIALS (VS. COOP PRICES. E.G.).
- SOCIAL SURPLUS CONVERTIBLE IN MONETARY VALUE, SUCH AS SOCIAL SURPLUS OF VOLUNTEERISM (MULTIPLIED BY AVERAGE OR MEDIAN WAGE), SUCH AS SOCIAL EMPLOYEE SAVINGS IN PROVISION OF GOODS AND COOPERATIVE SERVICES, ETC.
- QUALITATIVE SOCIAL SURPLUS MEASURABLE, BUT NOT CONVERTIBLE TO MONETARY VALUE, AS PREFERENTIAL GOODS OR COOPERATIVE ASSETS, SOCIAL ACTIONS AND NON-MONETARY TRANSACTIONS. MORE FREQUENT IN THE NON-PROFIT SECTOR. THIS CONTRIBUTION WOULD BE REPRESENTED IN SOCIAL BALANCES AND COULD BE USED AS A COMPLEMENTARY ELEMENT TO KNOW THEIR ROUTINES AND TO BUILD A REFERENCE FOR COMPARISONS (¿AVERAGE/MEDIAN?)

# CONCLUSIONS

- THE MODEL OF REFERENCE (CIRIEC/ SEE) IS EXTENDED TO A THEORY: ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES.
- THE SAME ENTITIES, THE SAME CONCEPT. BE CAREFUL WITH THE INFLATION OF PARADIGMS THAT GRAVITATE ON THE FUNDAMENTAL REFERENCE: THE SOCIAL ECONOMY.
- IT IS NEED TO CLEAR SET OF REFERENCE. LACK OF CONSENSUS ON THE ELEMENTS THAT SHOULD INTEGRATE THEIR AGGREGATE MEASUREMENT AND ITS PARTS, AS WELL AS THE SET OF HABITS AND ROUTINES THAT REFLECT THE SURVIVAL OF THEIR INSTITUTIONS.
- IF THERE IS A CONSENSUS ON THE PERIMETER IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE THE AGGREGMENT ON THE ROUTINES THAT OFFER US THE REASON OF BEING. IT COULD BE BY "TOP-DOWN" ESTIMATION WHICH TO ACHIEVE A VERSATILE MODEL FOR *PERSISTENCE OF THE GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY OF SOCIAL ECONOMY*. THIS MODEL SEEKS A TAXONOMY OF THE ENTITIES BASED ON THE PERSISTENCE OF THE *HABIT OF NON-PRIORITY IN NON-PROFIT, AND THE ROUTINES OF EMISSION OF STK (MONETARY VALUED, CONVERTIBLE OR NON-MONETARY LIKE REFERENCES OF THE MICRO-MESO SOCIAL BALANCES*.
- THE MODEL ASSOCIATES A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SEARCH FOR THE OVERALL SUSTAINABILITY AND THE INCREASE OF EMISSIONS OF STK / SOCIAL SURPLUS.
- WE ARE AWARE OF THE LIMITATIONS. THE MISSION WILL BE ABLE TO IMPROVE THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE MODEL TO REDUCE CERTAIN LIMITATIONS.



# THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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