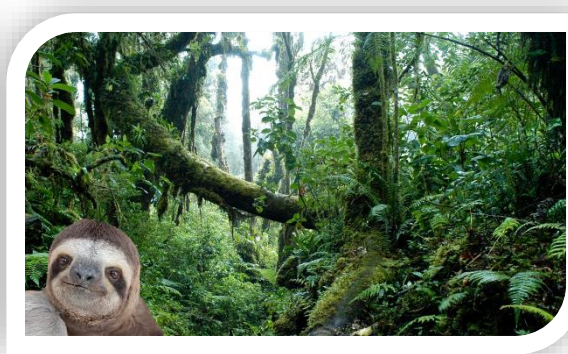
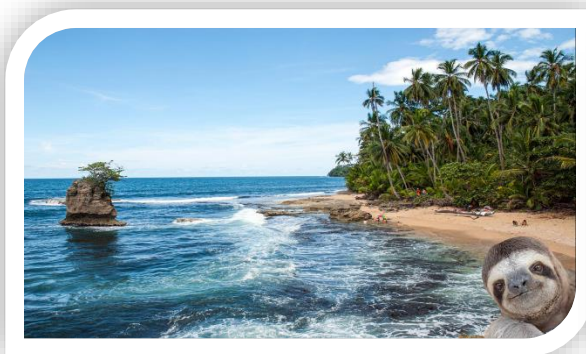


**CALL FOR SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATIONS
FOR THE 34th CIRIEC INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS
COSTA RICA,
OCTOBER 16-18, 2024 –
*"WHAT STRATEGIES FOR A TERRITORIAL
AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT?"***



Costa Rica, a Central American country of lush beauty, will host the 34th International Congress of the International Research and Information Center on public, social and cooperative economy (CIRIEC) on October 16, 17 and 18.

The event is organized by the State University for Distance Learning (UNED, Costa Rica), the International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative economy (CIRIEC), together with the CIRIEC-Costa Rica section.

The objectives are: promoting a space for reflection and analysis for the academic contribution to the Social and Solidarity Economic sector worldwide, as well as strengthening the institutional programs oriented to guarantee inclusion, equity and the improvement of welfare conditions of everyone.

1. Introduction

The technological advances have had a profound effect on the development of our societies. However, they cannot alone reduce inequalities nor

strengthen political and economic policies. It is necessary to have public policies and a collective action to achieve territorial and human development for the benefit of all.

The CIRIEC Congress will address themes and challenges related with the STRATEGIES and INNOVATIONS implemented under the impact of the various transitions. The actors of the social economy and public economy will share their experiences and achievements for a fairer and more sustainable society.

2. Key themes:

1. Territorial development in urban and rural areas

Proposed subthemes:

- a. Sustainable strategies to favor development in urban and rural areas
- b. Circular economy as a tool to generate territorial development and protect ground ecosystems
- c. Social innovations in products and services to reduce social inequalities

2. Human development in relation to health, education and rights

Proposed subthemes:

- a. Models of collaborative economy to promote human development, health, education and rights
- b. Companies that promote human development in terms of quality of life and opportunities of personal economic growth
- c. Spin-off models to create sustainable development

3. The SDGs and the environmental emergency: concrete initiatives and impact measurement

Proposed sub-themes:

- a. Strategies to safeguard food and drinkable water security
- b. Strategies to mitigate climatic change
- c. Projects of marine innovation to take care of marine life

4. Public policies for territorial development

Proposed subthemes:

- a. Political democratization and territorial development
- b. Public health and access to drinkable water as an inherent people's right
- c. Measurement indicators of resilient and green infrastructures

5. Public policies and social and solidarity economy

Proposed subthemes:

- a. Empowerment and entrepreneurship with a gender perspective to create models of development under an approach of social and solidarity economy
- b. Political democratization and territorial development under an approach of social and solidarity Economy
- c. Participatory democracy
- d. Bottom-up initiatives
- e. Indicators and measures

6. Initiative and public action for sustainable development

Proposed subthemes:

- a. Corporate social responsibility of companies as an initiative of development and economic progress
- b. Bioeconomy will drive sustainable development
- c. Orange economy will boost creativity, culture and art

7. Scientific and technological innovation

Proposed subthemes:

- a. Innovation and clean energies under the models of social and solidarity economy to protect natural resources
- b. Innovation and disruptive technologies under a social and solidarity economy approach
- c. Technological applications to measure social, economic and environmental variables

8. Infrastructures and public service networks

Proposed subthemes:

- a. Building development of sustainable cities
- b. Cooperatives and social companies to generate infrastructures and public service networks
- c. Strategies to improve access to drinkable water for all

9. History of cooperativism and social economy

Proposed subthemes:

- a. Origins of cooperativism and development of cooperative thinking

- b. Impact of cooperatives on territorial and human development
- c. Cooperativism and sustainable development
- d. Cooperativism and gender

3. Important dates for the presentation of communications

Date	Event
17/4/2024	Call for proposals for abstracts and/or full texts.
15/8/2024	Deadline for the receipt of abstracts and/or full texts (Formats)
From 18/4/2024	Beginning of notification of acceptance of abstracts proposals
17/4 to 15/6/2024	Registration date with a 10% discount: Presenters or participants (in person or online*)
14/9/2024	Submission of full texts for publication
16/10/2024	Beginning of the Congress

4. Congress' website

<https://ciriec.uned.ac.cr/es/>

5. General structure of the Congress

The structure of the congress is based on 3 axes:

1. Plenary sessions with keynote speakers;
2. Parallel thematic round tables;
3. Sessions for the presentation of scientific communications, whose instructions of presentation are included in this document.

6. Presentation of proposals to the congress

The organizers invite the university researchers and specialized research centers to participate in the congress by presenting proposals of abstracts within the general theme and thematic areas of the event.

Abstracts: The abstracts must be between 100 and 150-word long with only periods and include a bibliography. They can be written either in Spanish, English, French or Portuguese.

To present your proposals, please, only send the attached document to: cirieccr@uned.ac.cr, with the subject: PAPER: "CIRIEC 2024 – COSTA RICA – Author's name". For example, "CIRIEC 2024 – COSTA RICA – María Rodríguez". To send inquiries, documents, and others, indicate a convenient subject.

The final document will have to be 9000 words long maximum including the bibliography in Arial font 12 with 1,5 spacing with titles in bold 16, subtitles in bold 14 and the tables in black and white in editable format.

Accepted communications: The list of accepted communications will be published on the congress website: <https://ciriec.uned.ac.cr/es/>

Accepted communications will be presented at the Congress in English, French, Portuguese or Spanish. These sessions would not benefit from interpretation.

Submission of complete texts: The date for the remission of the full texts of communications for their publication is September 14, 2024. The publication of communications received after this date is not guaranteed.

Communications of researchers not duly registered will not be accepted.

7. Registrations

All the members of the congress must be registered for the congress.
The registration must be processed through the Congress webpage (soon available).

8. Basic writing manual for scientific articles

A scientific article is a written report transmitting new knowledges and experiences. According to UNESCO "the essential purpose of a scientific article is to communicate the results of research, ideas and debates in a clear, concise and faithful manner; publication is one of the methods inherent to scientific work. It is important to establish well-elaborated publication strategies and to follow a series of appropriate norms with awareness so as to facilitate the interchange between scientists of all the countries and reasonably reduce the growth of the number of publications".

Any article must have an adequate structure to be presented to reviews and be published: title, author, institutional affiliation, abstract, keywords, introduction, research methodology, results, discussion, conclusions and bibliographical references. In addition, it is important to comply with ethical norms, style and format norms and it is essential for the article to be logical, clear, accurate, well-written and to have a clear and simple thematic thread.

First of all, the author will have to specify the proposed purpose in his/her research and based on this, he/she will have to analyze what to say in his/her article and the relevance thereof and, according to the type of reader to whom it is addressed, he/she will have to analyze the most appropriate way to convey his/her message.

Parts of an article

Title: The title makes someone willing to read the complete article or not. It is advisable to do this task at the end, when the whole work is finished. It should be clear what one wishes to communicate, so as to define the working methodology and corresponding organization. The scopes of the presentation objective must be clearly established and their limits must be known. The title should be explanatory enough to draw the reader's attention, it should be concise, specific and clear. It should be short, three lines at most and obvious words such as: analysis of...; contribution to the knowledge...; notes about...; studies about..., among others, should not be used.

Authors: There may be one or more authors, what is important is that the authors are really those who have made a substantial intellectual contribution and may assume all the responsibility for the content of the article. No-one should be denied credit for their contribution to a part of the article (incomplete authorship) and it is not right to add authors who have not contributed in any manner to the article (unjustified authorship).

It is inappropriate to include people whose contribution as authors to the article has been minimal or null (unjustified authorship), or deny author's credit to a person who is responsible for a decisive part of the intellectual content of the article (incomplete authorship). In case of several authors, the author who has contributed the most should be first and so on.

Institutional affiliation: The institutional affiliation should be mentioned after the author's name. The adequate order is as follows: department, institution, city, province and country.

The email should be indicated but it is not necessary to write "email".

Article abstract: The abstract should precede the rest of the work and in many cases, it is the only piece of writing that is read and if it draws the reader's interest, the latter will read the whole article. It should be written after the article is finished, to highlight the importance of the complete text. The abstract should not be very long, it should be between 100 and 150-words long with only full stops. Its purpose is to guide the reader to identify the basic content of the article fast and accurately and determine the relevance of the content.

The abstract should express in a clear and concise way: the relevance of the topic, the research topic, the objectives and scope of the study, the basic procedures, the analytical and observational methods, the main discoveries and results and the most relevant conclusions. In this respect, the research should be placed in time and place. It is necessary to specify how, where and when the work was carried out. It should be written in the third person, in the past tense and should not contain any abbreviations nor bibliographical references.

This abstract should also be provided in English as a publishing requirement.

Keywords: The author should preferably define between 3 and 5 keywords to facilitate the cross-indexing of the article. Although this happens in most cases, keywords should not be used either in the title nor in the abstract. They should be provided in English too.

Introduction: The problem should be clearly identified in the introduction and framed at this time, the most relevant works briefly presented, and the contributions of other authors regarding the theme subject of study highlighted, the research reasons justified and the hypothesis and pertinent objectives formulated. By itself, the introduction is the general objective of the research work and should cover from the general to the particular and from the oldest to the most recent. It is indispensable to answer what is known and not known regarding a specific theme and raise the likely alternatives that need addressing. No bibliographical references should be

included in the introduction, however, if records are mentioned, they should refer to previous works.

Methodology: Any article should contain a paragraph mentioning the research methodology used. It is necessary to know whether the research was quantitative or qualitative and the way the work was carried out, the information sources and the data collection instruments used should be indicated, the study population or group should be mentioned too, along with the research design, the selection and appointment of subjects to study groups, the processing, methods of analysis and information process.

Body: The writing of this section is very important. Its content should enable any specialized professional in the field to replicate the research. It is a reality that the cornerstone of the scientific method demands that results obtained from any research should be reproducible and, for the results to be considered as such, it is necessary to provide a basis so that others may repeat the experiments in order to obtain the scientific value.

Results and discussion: Only the information relevant to the objectives of the study should be presented in this section, the discoveries should follow a logical sequence and a clear thematic thread and what is relevant to the research is mentioned here with sufficient details that enable to justify the conclusions. The results should be clear and demonstrate whether they constitute the logical consequence of the methodology used. No space should be wasted with repetitions of what has been stated in tables or charts. The representative data should be displayed and it will be established whether the study was well designed, effective and compared with others. The central conclusion arising from the results should be included in the initial paragraphs of the discussion, in a summarized way, with interpretation, explanation and presentation of principles, relations and possibilities of generalization of results. The new or controversial aspects will be highlighted, as well as the theoretical consequences of the work, the likely practical applications and the real significance of the article. This way, by following a logical and clear order, the reader may be convinced of the internal and external value of the research.

Conclusions: The important aspects of the research should be included in the conclusion, while the results should not be repeated in detail. The author has to emit his/her criterion in this section about the researched elements and justify his/her position in relation to the data obtained and with a

consistent theoretical basis. All the conclusions should be based on the data obtained, there should not be any superficial conclusions, since they limit instead of enriching the study.

Bibliographical references: They ease the broadening of the reading: they may be direct or indirect quotes, numbered in alphabetical order and have truly been consulted. It is preferable to use bibliographical references of already published articles in reviews for the most and to a lesser extent in some books. Webpages whose contents have not been duly verified and do not maintain quality standards required for scientific articles should not be quoted (examples: Wikipedia, *rincón del vago*, monographies among others).

Downloads

Manual de estilo para la presentación de artículos Chicago Deusto (Style manual for the presentation of articles Chicago Deusto). <https://revistasecauned.com/index.php/ciriec/libraryFiles/downloadPublic/21>

Manual de Lineamientos Presentación y Divulgación de Artículos Científicos. (Guideline Manual on the Presentation and Dissemination of Scientific Articles)

<https://revistasecauned.com/index.php/ciriec/libraryFiles/downloadPublic/22>

Examples of quotes

Book:

Footnote

María Isabel González-Lutz, *Análisis estadístico con JMP* (San José: EUNED, 2004), 56.

Short note

González-Lutz, *Análisis...*, 56.

Bibliography

González-Lutz, María Isabel. *Análisis estadístico con JMP*. San José: EUNED, 2004.

Review article:

Footnote

Naoki Fujiwara, "Public-Private Partnerships and Their Limiting Factors for a Sustainable Public Sewerage Industry: A Comparative Analysis of Three Municipal Cases in Japan", *Revista Nacional de Administración* 12, n.o 2 (December 2021): 11-21.

Short note

Fujiwara, "Public-Private...", 11.

Bibliography

Fujiwara, Naoki. "Public-Private Partnerships and Their Limiting Factors for a Sustainable Public Sewerage Industry: A Comparative Analysis of Three Municipal Cases in Japan". *Revista Nacional de Administración* 12, n.o 2 (December 2021): 11-21. <https://doi.org/10.22458/rna.v12i2.3771/>

Thesis:

Footnote

Cynthia Rojas-Ureña, "Modelo Administrativo para la incorporación de las mujeres en altos puestos de liderazgo: Tecnología de Información y Comunicaciones de Costa Rica en el sector privado" (Tesis de Doctorado en Ciencias de la Administración. Universidad Estatal a Distancia, abril, 2018), 150.

Short note

Rojas-Ureña, "Modelo...", 150.

Bibliography

Rojas-Ureña, Cynthia. "Modelo Administrativo para la incorporación de las mujeres en altos puestos de liderazgo: Tecnología de Información y Comunicaciones de Costa Rica en el sector privado". Tesis de Doctorado en Ciencias de la Administración. Universidad Estatal a Distancia, abril, 2018.

Newspaper article:

Footnote

Nelson Murillo, "Importaciones frenan crecimiento económico", *La Nación*, 10 de junio de 1988, 5A.

Short note

Murillo, "Importaciones...", 5A.

Bibliography

Murillo, Nelson. "Importaciones frenan crecimiento económico". La Nación, 10 de junio de 1988.

Internet article:

Footnote

Gustavo Hernández-Castro, "Lineamientos: Presentación y divulgación de artículos científicos", modificado el 31 de agosto de 2021, <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kAGjkVxrJLeOdXS7ppPW7EIJRzGWhCq-/view/>

Short note

Hernández-Castro, "Lineamientos", 5.

Bibliography

Hernández-Castro, Gustavo. "Lineamientos: Presentación y divulgación de artículos científicos". Modificado el 31 de agosto de 2021. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kAGjkVxrJLeOdXS7ppPW7EIJRzGWhCq-/view/>

Appendix: Some articles require the inclusion of appendices to complete and illustrate the development of a theme. As such, they can be included when the information deemed essential does not fit well within the body of the article because of its size and format but is necessary for the appropriate understanding of the text.

Footnotes: Footnotes that are not too long may be used. A great number of researchers now prefer using appendices instead of footnotes.

9. Scientific Committee of the Congress

Executive Scientific Committee of the Congress

Rodrigo Arias Camacho, President of the State University for Distance Learning and President of CIRIEC- Costa Rica

Marie Bouchard (CIRIEC-Canada, Quebec University in Montreal)

Rafael Chaves (CIRIEC-Spain, Valencia University, Spain)

José Luis Monzón (CIRIEC-Spain, Valencia University, Spain)

Federico Li Bonilla (CIRIEC-Costa Rica, State University for Distance Learning, Costa Rica)

Members of the Scientific Committee:

Juan Fernando Álvarez coordinador (CIRIEC - Colombia – Pontificia Javeriana University)

Federico Li Bonilla (CIRIEC-Costa Rica, State University for Distance Learning, Costa Rica)

Luis Guillermo Coto (UNED - Costa Rica, State University for Distance Learning, Costa Rica)

Patricia Bravo (UNED - Costa Rica. State University for Distance Learning, Costa Rica)

Edwin Castillo Arias (UNED - Costa Rica, State University for Distance Learning, Costa Rica)

Christopher Montero Jimenez (National University, Costa Rica)

Dalia Borge Marin (Andaluza Faculty, Spain)

Sergio Navas (FUNDEPOS University, Costa Rica)

Yasy Morales Chacon (University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica)

Sergio Navas Alvarado (Fundepos University, Costa Rica)

Jessica Brenes Jiménez (CANESS, Costa Rica)

Jiae Seo (Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency, South Korea)

Antonio González Rojas, (Valencia University, Spain)

Carmen Marcuello (Zaragoza University, OBIESCOOP, Spain)

Maite Cancelo Márquez (Santiago de Compostela University, Spain)

María del Pino Domínguez Cabrera (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria University, Spain)

Adoración Mozas Moral (Jaen University, Spain)

Marietta Buchelli (Pontificia Javeriana University, Colombia)

Fabian Salazar Villano (Public Administration Graduate School, Colombia)

Mónica López Santamaría (La Salle University, Colombia)

Rodolfo Martínez Gutiérrez (Technological Institute of Mexico, Mexico)

Roberto Cañedo (Guerrero University, Mexico)

Sugeyli Donaji Olguin Andrade (Autonomous Chapingo University, Mexico)

Delia Patricia Couturier Bañuelos (Autonomous Metropolitan University, Mexico)

Noemí Lezama Ruíz (Guerrero University, Mexico)

Tatiana García Rivera (Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

José de Jesús Rivera de la Rosa (Meritorious Autonomous University of Puebla, Mexico)

Eliane Ribeiro Pereira (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Dirceu Basso (Federal University of Latin American Integration, Brazil)

Daniel Maneses Nagao (Faculty University of Campiñas, Brazil)

Leandro Moraes (Paulista State University, Brazil)

Natalia Sandoval (Catholic University of the North, Chile)

Víctor Caro Castro (University of Santiago de Chile)

Manuel Belo Moreira (University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Luis Reto (University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal)

10. Contacts

For more information related with registration, program and practical information please, email to: cirieccr@uned.ac.cr