

Insights into Collaborative Economy Research in Ibero-America: A Systematic Review of the Scientific Literature Available in Spanish in Scopus

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Abstract— Collaborative economy, a novel economic model, accesses resources and benefits via shared services, omitting ownership. It's categorized into 5 groups: sharing physical goods, skills, funding, knowledge, and consumption. This study aimed to address the following research questions: a) What are the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America, published in Spanish, available on the Scopus database? b) From which countries do the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America, published in Spanish, originate in the Scopus database? c) What sector do they belong to, and what type of collaborative economy is detailed in the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America, published in Spanish, available on the Scopus database? d) What are the main findings described in the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America, published in Spanish, available on the Scopus database? To address these research questions, a systematic review was conducted on the Scopus database. The initial search for "collaborative economy" yielded 41 initial investigations, from which, after applying 7 exclusion criteria filters (temporality, full access, original article, country of origin, language, duplicity, and relevance), the final identification of 10 scientific articles was achieved. As for the conclusions, the study of collaborative economy reveals innovative business models that challenge existing regulations and policies. It affects labor dynamics, market competition, fosters innovation, and enhances social cohesion. Additionally, by promoting shared resource usage, it contributes to environmental sustainability, playing a crucial role in understanding modern society's complexity.

Keywords— Collaborative economy, sustainability, crowdfunding, SME, systematic review.

I. INTRODUCTION

As technology advanced, the modes of economic exchange expanded to the point where various specialties emerged. Among these is the collaborative economy, often known as the sharing economy, which is a new consumption model resulting from the growth of the Internet and new

information and communication technology [1], [2].

The collaborative economy is built on individuals sharing, pooling, and collaborating on commodities, services, resources, time, or expertise via dedicated platforms, with or without monetary transaction [3].

Examples of collaborative economies include shared cars, collective financing, and travel lodging, among others [4]–[11]. These economies generate individual income for those who share their wealth with the community.

Current literature identifies at least five types of collaborative economy in contemporary times (See Fig. 1), following the significant technological advancements acquired during the post-COVID-19 era.

- a) **Sharing physical goods**: There are platforms that facilitate individuals lending or renting out their belongings to others [12], [13]. The range of shareable goods includes cars, houses, apartments, tools, bicycles, personal protective equipment, clothing, among others.
- b) **Sharing skills**: Some individuals with uncommon skills can share their services with the community through platforms that favor this type of collaborative economy [14]–[17]. People can be hired for hours or even several weeks to perform tasks such as programming, graphic design, writing, translation, consulting, etc.
- c) **Collective funding**: Also known as crowdfunding, it allows community members to support local ventures with capital, whether to grow a business or to make the realization of a social responsibility event possible [18]–[22]. On these platforms, a goal is set, and interested individuals will donate resources according to their capabilities to collectively reach that goal.

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- d) **Sharing knowledge:** Collective education has been favored by this model. There are platforms where the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and intellectual assets is allowed [23]–[28]. Free and enduring mass education is also possible in exchange for a donation.
- e) **Collaborative consumption:** Goods and services that usually require a large number of people for purchase can be marketed collaboratively [29]–[33]. These include meals, visits to tourist destinations, event tickets, among others.

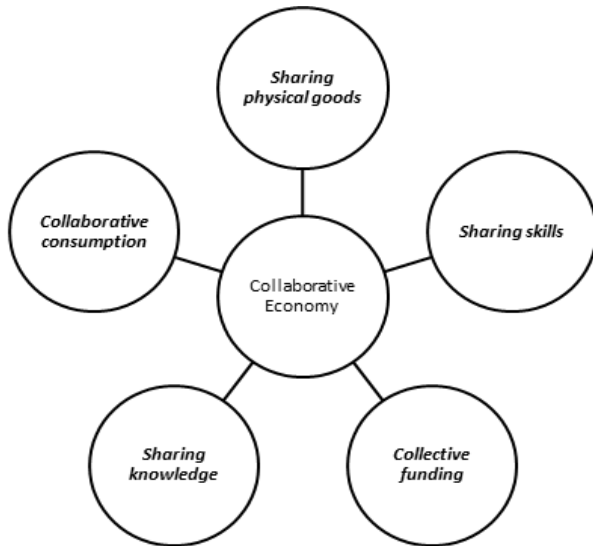


Fig. 1 Types of collaborative economy in contemporary times.
Note: Prepared by the authors based on various scientific literature.

The research questions of this study were:

- a) What are the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America, published in Spanish, available on the Scopus database?
- b) From which countries do the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America, published in Spanish, originate in the Scopus database?
- c) What sector do they belong to, and what type of collaborative economy are detailed in the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America, published in Spanish, available on the Scopus database?
- d) What are the main findings described in the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America, published in Spanish, available on the Scopus database?

As it is known, research and the dissemination of its highest-level results are carried out through scientific documents such as scientific articles. However, since the native language of researchers from Ibero-America is

predominantly Spanish, the majority of these studies are disseminated in that language [34].

On the other hand, the Scopus database stands out as one of the main search sources for the international scientific community, who access it to find scientific evidence that allows them to increase their knowledge in the field and in practice [35], [36]. However, the vast majority of searches made in the Scopus database are conducted in English, which often results in research from Ibero-America in Spanish not being noticed.

In this regard, this research is theoretically justified because it will elevate articles to the international forefront that, due to their limited visibility, tend to go unnoticed. By identifying and incorporating them into an English-language scientific article, they can become points of reference for future research. Additionally, this systematic review can serve as a scientific standard for other studies.

The research objectives of this study were:

- a) Identify research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America published in Spanish available on the Scopus database.
- b) Determine the countries of origin for the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America published in Spanish available on the Scopus database.
- c) Classify the sector and type of collaborative economy detailed in the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America published in Spanish available on the Scopus database.
- d) Analyze the main findings described in the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America published in Spanish available on the Scopus database.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Study Design

It was decided to follow a systematic review, which is a publication that synthesizes previous findings. We followed PRISMA protocol [37], [38].

This will consolidate all information about collaborative economy into a single document accessible to the people interested in this topic. While collaborative economy is a popular topic, research from Latin America, particularly those written in Spanish, lacks visibility for international readers.

B. Eligibility Criteria

Regarding the inclusion criteria, all results obtained through Scopus data were included. The search was conducted using the credentials of Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University (UIGV, Peru) on February 7th, 2024. Seven (7) exclusion criteria are utilized, which will be outlined in the following lines:

- a) **Temporality:** Temporality filters were not applied in this study since the aim was to encompass all possible results in Spanish on collaborative economy throughout time.
- b) **Full access:** Articles available 100% either in PDF or web version were considered. It is important to clarify that accessing articles in the Scopus database required the use of credentials provided by Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University.
- c) **Original article:** Only articles containing introduction, methodology, results, and conclusions addressing collaborative economy topics will be considered. All other file types will be removed.
- d) **Country of origin:** Evidence of experiences in countries within Ibero-America is included.
- e) **Language:** Any article not written in the Spanish language will be discarded, as articles in languages other than Spanish are less likely to be found by individuals who do not speak the language. Often, these articles go unrevised despite potentially offering valuable references and recommendations.
- f) **Duplication:** If two articles with identical titles are found among the results, they will be considered duplicates, and only the first one will be taken into account, discarding the others.
- g) **Relevance:** Any article not aligned with the study objectives will be removed.

C. Information Sources

A strategic search was conducted for each of the articles in the Scopus Database, recognized internationally for the outstanding quality of its academic articles, which cover the full range of publications in the humanities and social sciences. The primary objective was to ensure a comprehensive and exhaustive exploration of literature relevant to this study.

Table 1 displays the databases explored, along with the date of the last access.

TABLE I
DATABASES EXPLORED

Database	Last Access Date
Scopus	February 07, 2024

D. Search Strategy

The exploration of the term "economía colaborativa" was carried out within the Scopus database. Preliminary results would encompass a fusion of these words in the title, abstract, and/or keywords.

E. Selection Process of Studies and Data Extraction

Two research groups were formed to conduct the study selection process and data extraction independently. On February 7th, 2023, the search was performed in the selected database applying the inclusion and exclusion filters detailed previously. Immediately afterward, a group meeting was held to verify the results. No differences were found between the findings of both groups, so the data from the identified scientific articles were extracted. It is important to clarify that no specialized software for systematic reviews was used; all records were made in Microsoft Excel.

F. Selection Process of Studies and Data Extraction

We proceeded to apply the filters detailed in section 2.B. Initially, there were a total of 41. Subsequently, some articles were removed according to the exclusion criteria:

Criterion 1: Temporality. No filter was applied, so no records were excluded.

Criterion 2: Open access. It was not possible to download 5 articles, so these records could not be included.

Criterion 3: Original article. We removed 12 articles from the study [39]–[49] (the search results presented one article twice). They were essays, legal analyses, theoretical analyses, reviews, conceptual analyses, expanded abstracts, points of view, critical reviews, etc.

Criterion 4: Country of origin. We removed 5 articles that did not mention cases of collaborative economy in Ibero-America [50]–[54]. These articles detailed experiences in Germany, Portugal, Romania, and globally.

Criterion 5: Language. Despite searching in the Spanish language, we identified and removed 2 articles written in English [55], [56].

Criterion 6: Duplicity. There were 0 duplicate results at this stage.

Criterion 7: Relevance. We identified 7 articles whose content did not address the research questions in this study [57]–[63] so they were considered irrelevant and discarded.

G. List of Data

Table II shows how the initial 41 results included went through the 7 exclusion criteria, resulting in the identification of 10 records that meet the research questions of this systematic review.

TABLE II
INITIAL AND FINAL SEARCH RESULTS

Process	Search results
	Total
Initial Results	41
Criterion 1: Temporality	0
Partial Results	41
Criterion 2: Open Access	5
Partial Results	36
Criterion 3: Original Article	12
Partial Results	24
Criterion 4: Country of Origin	5
Partial Results	19
Criterion 5: Language	2
Partial Results	17
Criterion 6: Duplicity	0
Partial Results	17
Criterion 7: Relevance	7
Final Results	10

H. Assessment of Bias Risk

Each team of researchers operated autonomously, conducting thorough searches within their assigned database. This approach ensured comprehensive coverage and minimized the risk of overlooking relevant literature. Following this initial phase, the collected data from each team's findings underwent meticulous cross-referencing. This rigorous validation process aimed to ensure consistency and reliability across the board, serving as a safeguard against potential biases that could compromise the integrity of the study's outcomes.

In anticipation of potential discrepancies, a contingency plan was established to address any inconsistencies in the results. This plan involved a third team member replicating the search process and applying the same filters to verify the accuracy and reliability of the findings. Despite the meticulous preparation, the need for this precautionary measure did not arise, as the initial cross-referencing process yielded uniformly consistent responses, indicating a high level of reliability in the data collected.

The careful execution of these validation procedures underscores the commitment to maintaining the integrity and credibility of the research findings. By ensuring transparency and rigor in the selection and validation processes, the study sought to uphold the highest standards of academic excellence. This meticulous approach not only enhances the reliability of the study's conclusions but also serves as a model for best practices in systematic review methodologies.

I. Flow Diagram and Synthesis Method

Fig. 2 illustrates the flowchart followed from the identification of initial results to the attainment of the final outcomes.

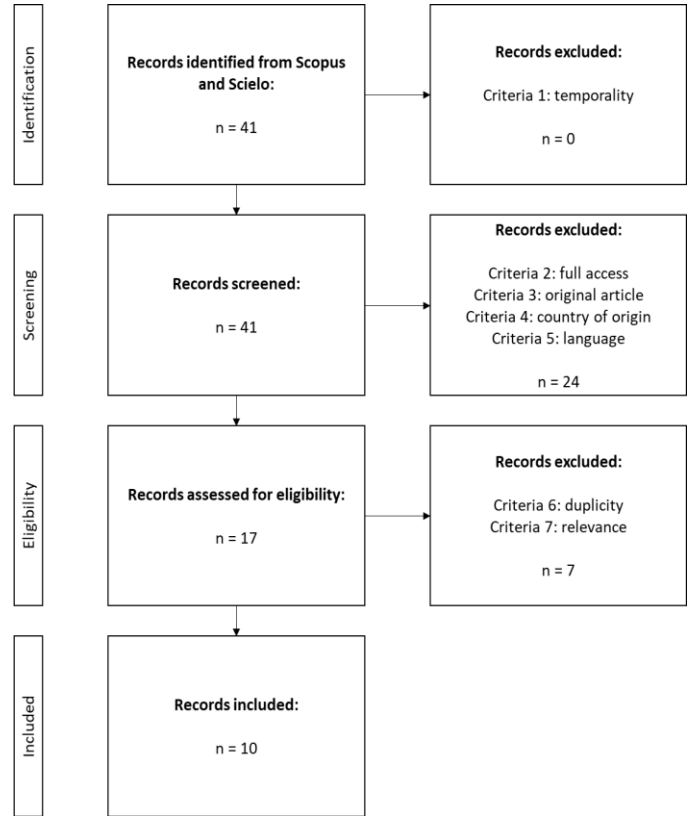


Fig. 2 PRISMA Flow Diagram.

Next, each of the 10 scientific articles was analysed, extracting data including the authors, the year of publication, the original article title, the article title translated into English, the scientific journal, the country, the sector to which the collaborative economy platform belongs, details of the identified collaborative economy, and the main findings of the article.

III. RESULTS

A. Identify research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America published in Spanish available on the Scopus database

In this research, 10 scientific articles that meet the research objectives were identified. For each of them, a code was assigned, and their citation, authors, publication year, titles (original in Spanish and translated into English), and the

scientific journal in which they were published were identified. These data are presented in Table III.

TABLE III
CODE, CITATION, AUTHORS, YEAR OF PUBLICATION, TITLE (ORIGINAL AND TRANSLATED TO ENGLISH), AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF EACH EVIDENCE

Code	Citation	Authors	Year of publication	Article title (original)	Article title (translated to English)	Scientific Journal
1	[64]	Aguado-Moralejo, Itziar; Del Campo-Echeverria, Josú	2020	El fenómeno Airbnb en Donostia-San Sebastián: ¿un modelo de economía colaborativa?	Airbnb in Donostia-San Sebastián: a sharing economy model?	Ciudad Y Territorio, Estudios Territoriales
2	[65]	Rodríguez-Antón, José Miguel; Alonso-Almeida, María del Mar; Rubio-Andrada, Luis; Celemín Pedroche, María Soledad	2016	La economía colaborativa. Una aproximación al turismo colaborativo en España	Collaborative economy. An approach to sharing tourism in Spain	Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa
3	[66]	Leal Londoño, María del Pilar; Medina, F. Xavier	2017	Turismo y economía colaborativa: el caso de los recorridos gratuitos a pie en Barcelona	Tourism and collaborative economy: the case of free walking tours in Barcelona	Cuadernos de turismo
4	[67]	Cantalapiedra Nieto, Basilio	2018	Crowdfunding y audiovisual de proximidad. La economía colaborativa como instrumento de desarrollo sectorial	Crowdfunding and proximity audiovisual. Collaborative economy as an instrument of sectorial development	CIRIEC-España, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa
5	[68]	Pesquera González, Miguel Ángel	2015	La movilidad compartida, sistema emergente derivado de la economía colaborativa y digital	Shared mobility, an emerging system derived from the collaborative and digital economy	ROP 3566
6	[69]	Dip, Juan Antonio; Simes, Horacio; Benítez, Juan Pablo	2020	Cooperación y reciprocidad en la economía colaborativa de Airbnb. Un estudio para la provincia turística de Misiones, Argentina.	Cooperation and reciprocity in the sharing economy of Airbnb. A study for the tourist province of Misiones, Argentina	REVESCO. Revista de Estudios Cooperativos
7	[70]	Berbel Giménez, Gaspar; Reyes-Gómez, Juan David; J. Francesc Fondevila-Gascón	2022	Utilidad, reputación online e intención de uso de cuatro plataformas de economía colaborativa. Modelo de análisis multivariante (ANOVA). Alojarse, viajar, comer y experimentar. Comparación de Airbnb, Blablacar, Eatwith y Trip4Real	Utility, online reputation and intention to use our collaborative economy platforms. Multivariate analysis model (ANOVA). Accommodations, trips, food, and experiences. Comparison of Airbnb, Blablacar, Eatwith and Trip4Real.	CIRIEC - España, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa.
8	[71]	Tarrés Vives, Marc	2019	Economía colaborativa e innovación tecnológica en el transporte urbano de viajeros en automóviles de turismo	Collaborative economy and technological innovation in urban passenger transport in passenger cars	IDP - Revista de Internet, Derecho y Política
9	[72]	Jiménez García, Mercedes; Peña Sánchez, Antonio Rafael; Ruiz Chico, José	2018	El impacto del eWOM en los alojamientos turísticos de la economía tradicional vs. la economía colaborativa. Análisis de caso	The impact of eWOM on tourist accommodation in the traditional economy vs collaborative economy. Case analysis.	Asociación Cuadernos de Economía
10	[73]	Bani, Sara	2017	Las guías de vecindarios de Airbnb: el discurso turístico en la economía colaborativa	Airbnb Neighbourhoods: Tourism Discourse in the Sharing Economy	Ediciones Complutense

The results show a wide variety of evidence published between the years 2015 and 2022. The topics revolve around collaborative economy in various fields, although mostly related to tourism and transportation. The scientific journals where they were published are diverse and none of them are repeated, so no trend could be identified in this regard.

B. Determine the countries of origin for the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America published in Spanish available on the Scopus database.

It was deemed useful to identify the country of origin for each of the Ibero-American evidences. The results are

displayed in Table IV, providing greater visibility into the dissemination of this type of research in Spanish.

TABLE IV
CODE, CITATION AND COUNTRY WHERE THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED

Code	Citation	Country
1	[64]	Spain
2	[65]	Spain
3	[66]	Spain
4	[67]	Spain
5	[68]	Spain
6	[69]	Argentina
7	[70]	Spain
8	[71]	Spain

9	[72]	Spain
10	[73]	Spain

As shown in Table IV, out of the 10 identified studies, 9 (90%) were conducted in Spain. Meanwhile, the South American region is represented by just 1 (10%) evidence from Argentina.

C. Classify the sector and type of collaborative economy detailed in the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America published in Spanish available on the Scopus database

Table V provides insights into the business sectors where the studies took place. Sustainable entrepreneurship experiences were identified in diverse sectors, encompassing general services and maintenance, education, banking, hospitality, food, tourism, and others.

TABLE V
CODE, CITATION, BUSINESS SECTOR AND TYPE OF COLLABORATIVE ECONOMY DESCRIBED IN EACH EVIDENCE

Code	Citation	Business sector	Type of collaborative economy
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1	[64]	Accommodation	Sharing physical goods
2	[65]	Transportation and accommodation	Sharing physical goods, Collaborative consumption
3	[66]	Tourism	Sharing knowledge, Collaborative consumption
4	[67]	Music	Collective funding
5	[68]	Transportation	Sharing physical goods
6	[69]	Accommodation	Sharing physical goods
7	[70]	Multiple sectors	Multiple types
8	[71]	Transportation	Carsharing
9	[72]	Accommodation	Sharing physical goods
10	[73]	Tourism, transportation and accommodation	Sharing knowledge, Collaborative consumption, Sharing physical goods

D. Analyze the main findings described in the research papers on collaborative economy in Ibero-America published in Spanish available on the Scopus database

The key findings extracted from the chosen studies are conveniently summarized in Table VI. This table concisely outlines key aspects discussed in each study regarding collaborative economy, offering valuable insights and lessons for the broader international community to enhance their understanding in this field.

TABLE VI
KEY FINDINGS OF THE SELECTED STUDIES

Code	Citation	Key findings
1	[64]	The collaborative economy emerges strongly, creating new business models like Airbnb, and these transformations are the ones affecting the hotel and tourism sector. Legal consequences and socio-economic impacts accompany this new business model. Airbnb helps balance accommodation supply in areas where traditional hotel offerings are lacking. It highlights the need for constructing alternative tourism models that harmonize better with other urban functions and facilitate coexistence between visitors and residents in public spaces. The entry of the collaborative economy into the tourism industry triggers changes in patterns, as it reduces travel costs, increases trip frequency, extends stays, and encourages participation in other destination activities.
2	[65]	The collaborative economy is being applied across multiple economic sectors such as goods production, professional and financial services, education, healthcare, and logistics. The tourism sector is gaining significant prominence in this realm, particularly in aspects related to transportation and tourist accommodation. The collaborative economy represents a new type of offering and utilization of products and services that spans numerous sectors and presents new opportunities for all stakeholders. For there to be proper coexistence between activities conducted within the realm of the collaborative economy and the traditional economy, it is necessary to have regulation that clearly outlines the rules of the game.
3	[66]	Basic principles of evolutionary economic geography, including knowledge, innovation, and path dependence, are employed. The collaborative economy is defined as a transformation of the traditional economy shaped by historical structures that configure the current collaborative market. Knowledge and innovation are identified as primary factors for analyzing the behavior of tourism companies and the quality of tourist guides within the collaborative economy. The emergence of the collaborative economy has led to enhancements in consumer welfare through the introduction of new innovations, increased options, greater service differentiation, improved prices, and higher-quality services. The phenomenon of free walking tours is explored from an evolutionary perspective, highlighting key characteristics of the collaborative economy such as B2C models, the essential role of the internet, and consumer empowerment. This study suggests that the collaborative economy is altering economic relationships between companies and customers within the tourism sector, enabling customer empowerment through internet platforms, which is reflected not only in the ratings of companies but also in those of tourist guides. Additionally, it is noted that companies operating within the collaborative economy focus on building trust, which shapes their reputation through online reviews provided by customers, often facilitated by tourist guides.
4	[67]	They describe crowdfunding as a financing mechanism emerging to address funding needs, leveraging citizen support in an economic context that necessitates the encouragement of novel financing methods, divergent from traditional ones, thereby fostering entrepreneurial initiatives. They delineate the fundamental activities of the collaborative economy, including collaborative consumption, collaborative production involving collective participation in designing, producing, or distributing goods, collaborative learning, and collaborative finance or financial services, encompassing loans or investments provided outside conventional financial institutions, with crowdfunding being a prime example. This system comprises three interacting entities: promoters seeking funding for their projects, sponsors willing to endorse specific projects, and crowdfunding platforms acting as intermediaries. Two state-based crowdfunding platforms, Lánzanos and Verkami, which operate on a rewards-based model, have demonstrated notably high success rates.
5	[68]	Collaborative consumption is a response to the inequity and inefficiency prevalent in the world. For instance, 40% of the planet's food is wasted, private cars spend 95% of their time parked, and a British motorist squanders 2,549 hours of their life searching for parking spots. The digitalization of all aspects of life serves as a catalyst for the sharing economy, which is transforming the world into a vast network. The

		Collaborative Economy emerging in the 21st century is characterized by abundance, contrasting with the "ownership" economy marked by scarcity and competition, and its reality is made possible by the technological development of digital platforms.
6	[69]	This study on Airbnb in the province of Misiones, Argentina, reveals that factors such as location, guest reviews, and cancellation policies affect accommodation prices. It highlights a preference for flexible cancellation policies and positive reciprocity between guests and hosts, especially noting the influence of quick responses and reviews on ratings. Additionally, it acknowledges the significance of women as hosts. The adoption of registration systems similar to those in Andalusia is suggested to address fiscal and legal issues. This comprehensive analysis underscores the importance of regulation and financial transparency in the context of Airbnb's collaborative.
7	[70]	The study examined the perception of participants from different generations towards collaborative economy platforms such as Airbnb, BlaBlaCar, Eatwith, and Trip4Real. It was found that the intention to receive future information varies across platforms, with Trip4Real showing higher levels. The experimental group, with a fictitious mission, demonstrated greater intention across several scales, supporting the influence of cognitive dissonance and direct experience in the acceptance of collaborative economy services. Although millennials showed greater receptivity, generational differences were not decisive in most evaluations. The Trip4Real platform aroused greater interest, and gender had little influence, except in the intention to recommend, where women scored higher. These findings underscore the importance of direct experience and needs formation in the perception and acceptance of collaborative economy services.
8	[71]	The text analyzes the complexity of regulating Vehicles for Hire with Driver (VTC), attributing its importance to friction with the current regulatory framework. It describes two opposing doctrinal approaches and proposes an intermediate position for regulating services through digital platforms. It highlights the economic impact of these platforms on market price formation and predicts future regulatory reforms. It focuses on the taxi sector as an example of regulation and protectionism. It concludes by emphasizing the need for consensus-driven and continuous regulatory changes at the regional and local levels for the leasing of vehicles with drivers.
9	[72]	The study compares the collaborative economy, represented by Airbnb, with the traditional economy in the tourist accommodation sector, highlighting their key differences. While the traditional economy benefits from brand reputation and security, the collaborative economy stands out for its integration into the environment and personalized host treatment. There is an attitudinal loyalty indicator towards the product, with 24% on TripAdvisor and close to 19% on Airbnb. Responses to negative comments differ between the two platforms, with TripAdvisor being more formal and appreciative, while Airbnb tends to have more informal and personalized responses. The proportion of completely negative comments is lower on Airbnb. Additionally, 5-star hotels show a high response rate, around 75%, on TripAdvisor. Effective management of electronic Word-of-Mouth (eWOM) is highlighted as a source of competitive advantage, emphasizing the importance of human interaction and aspects to consider in future research, such as interviews and methodological improvements. Although two "suspicious" comments were detected, there is no significant evidence of "fake reviews" practices.
10	[73]	The exploration of Airbnb's Neighborhood Guides reveals their significant importance in the collaborative economy of tourism, highlighting Airbnb's key role in providing authentic experiences. The active participation of the community in content creation, the multimodality combining text and imagery, and the linguistic strategies reveal a persuasive and participatory approach. The trend towards local and authentic experiences, coupled with the use of cultural references, contributes to the construction of a unique tourist experience. In summary, the Guides aim to inform and inspire, promoting a more authentic and local tourism experience within the framework of the collaborative economy.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This systematic review aimed to gather all information disseminated as scientific articles detailing experiences of collaborative economy in Ibero-America presented in the Scopus database in Spanish.

It is known that literature in Spanish has lower visibility than that presented in English in international databases of high impact. For this reason, many researchers tend to write their scientific articles in English. However, many prefer to disseminate their research results in scientific journals that accept their publications in Spanish.

After applying the search filters, 10 studies that met the research objectives were identified, with relevant data from each of them being identified in a systematic table.

Regarding the authors, no repetitions were identified, which means that it was not possible to identify a reference in the field due to the number of publications on this topic in the Spanish language. Regarding the publication year, it was identified that the first article with these characteristics was published in 2015, and the last one in 2022.

Regarding scientific journals, no trend could be identified. None of the scientific journals identified have more than 1

article on the topic in the language and geographical context of interest in this study.

Regarding the country of origin, it was surprising to see that of the 10 evidences collected, 90% detail cases of collaborative economy in Spain, and only 1 in Argentina. This means that although collaborative economy could be employed throughout Ibero-America, Spain stands out as the main provider of scientific literature on this topic in relation to Latin America.

As for the studies and their key insights, we found:

- a) The collaborative economy, exemplified by Airbnb, impacts the hotel and tourism sector, prompting legal, socioeconomic, and structural shifts.
- b) The collaborative economy spans multiple sectors, including tourism, where it significantly impacts transportation and accommodation, presenting new opportunities and regulatory challenges.
- c) Utilizing economic geography principles, the collaborative economy undergoes a redefinition as a departure from traditional structures, emphasizing innovation and knowledge in analyzing its tourism impact.
- d) Crowdfunding emerges for funding needs, supported by citizens, fostering entrepreneurship. Collaborative economy activities include consumption, production,

learning, and finance outside traditional institutions, exemplified by Lánzanos and Verkami.

- e) Collaborative consumption combats global inefficiencies. Digitalization fuels the sharing economy, fostering abundance in the 21st century.
- f) Airbnb study in Misiones, Argentina, shows location, reviews, and policies affect prices. Emphasizes flexible cancellations, guest-host interactions, and regulatory compliance.
- g) Study examined perceptions of different generations towards collaborative economy platforms like Airbnb, BlaBlaCar, Eatwith, Trip4Real. Found Trip4Real generated more interest, with direct experience influencing acceptance.
- h) The paper analyzes VTC regulation challenges, proposing a balanced approach for digital platform services and emphasizing ongoing regulatory changes needed.
- i) Study contrasts Airbnb's collaborative economy with traditional tourism. Loyalty: TripAdvisor (24%), Airbnb (19%). Responses to negative feedback differ; Airbnb is informal. Effective eWOM management crucial for competitive advantage.
- j) Airbnb's Neighborhood Guides enhance collaborative tourism with authentic, local experiences, utilizing community involvement and persuasive strategies to inspire tourists within the collaborative economy.

Lastly, the study in collaborative economy unravels innovative business models, challenging current regulations and public policies. It impacts labor dynamics and market competition, fostering innovation and strengthening social cohesion. By promoting shared resource usage, it also contributes to environmental sustainability. It is essential for understanding the complexity of contemporary society.

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