



# **Legal Ecosystems for Social Economy Peer Learning Partnership**

## **PL4SE – PLP**

### **AXIS 1 Background Paper**

## **“Overall legal framework for social economy”**

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## INTRODUCTION

This background paper aims at preparing the participation of all partners on the first online seminar (10th June) on overall legal frameworks (AXIS 1).

This document collects the answers to the First Guiding Questions from some partners more directly involved in or who express their interest in providing an added value on the issue on “overall legal frameworks”.

To facilitate the comparability, replicability, emulation and inspiration principles that are on the base of the PLP process, all partners’ answers are organized and compiled under each one of the Guiding questions.

This document has **Two Chapters**:

- **Answers from public partners (partners representing national or regional authorities)**
- **Answers from non-public partners.**

**Please, note that the answers provided by the “Employment and Social Development Canada” were coordinated with the Canadian CED Network and the Direction General for Self-Employment, Social Economy and CSR of the Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Economy was in close consultation with CEPES.**

This background document is complemented with another document to gather the “questions to cases” to get the comments and questions of all partners on the information collected in this document. Those questions and your main interest will feed the online seminar next 10<sup>th</sup> June.



## PART 1 PUBLIC BODIES CONTRIBUTIONS

## ISSUE 1 - "DEFINITION"

Question 1.1. Is there an overall law on social economy in your National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-National or Local/Municipal areas?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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#### Abstract

*Yes, there is a national overall law in Spain: Law 5/2011 on social economy. This is the first overall law adopted by a Member State of the European Union. The law generated consensus and was adopted unanimously by members of the Senate and Congress.*

*Also, it is important to mention that the regional Government of Galicia has adopted an overall Law on social economy. There is also a draft Law on social economy under discussion at the Regional Parliament of Aragon.*

#### Relevant documents

CEPES translated the Spanish Law into English; available here:

<https://www.cepes.es/files/publicaciones/64.pdf>

Regional Law on Social Economy of Galicia (in Spanish):

<https://innovativeworker.economistjurist.es/BDI/legislacion/legislaciongeneral/emergentelegislacion.php?id=1478186>

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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#### Abstract

*Starting in 2016, a unitary general framework on the Third Sector was drawn up at state level (Law 106/2016, Legislative Decrees 112 and 117/2017), which provided a legal definition of the "Third Sector" as a complex of entities characterised by a) the absence of a profit-making purpose; b) carrying out activities in one or more sectors that the legislator defined as being of general interest; c) the pursuit of civic, solidarity and socially useful aims; d) participatory governance; e) inclusion in a registration system managed by the public administrations and characterised by the publication of information on the organisational structure and financial information of the entities.*

*The same legal framework also provides for general rules on the governance of bodies and on the way they carry out their activities, as well as tax rules adapted to the characteristics of the various types of bodies.*

*Even if the concepts of 'social economy' and 'third sector' are not entirely overlapping, this is the first case of uniform regulation of a group of entities that enhances their common aspects, overcoming the previous legal fragmentation. In fact, previously the legal or fiscal regulation of individual types of entities had given rise to situations of overlapping of distinct regulatory regimes for the same entity.*

*Third sector organisations are the main operators in the social economy, especially according to a European definition that, irrespective of the organisational structure or legal regime of organisations, substantially considers the fact that they carry out economically assessable activities.*

## Relevant documents

Legge 106/2016 (legge delega sulla riforma del Terzo settore)

<http://www.normattiva.it/eli/stato/LEGGE/2016/06/06/106/CONSOLIDATED/20200519>

Decreto legislativo 112/2017 di riforma della disciplina dell'impresa sociale

<http://www.normattiva.it/eli/id/2017/07/19/17G00124/CONSOLIDATED/20201203>

Decreto legislativo 117/2017 (Codice del Terzo settore)

<http://www.normattiva.it/eli/id/2017/08/02/17G00128/CONSOLIDATED/20210322>

Legge 381/1991 sulle cooperative sociali

<http://www.normattiva.it/eli/id/1991/12/03/091G0410/CONSOLIDATED/20180810>

Legge 3818/1886 sulle società di mutuo soccorso

<http://www.normattiva.it/eli/id/1886/04/29/086U3818/CONSOLIDATED/20201231>

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*Federal - No.*

*However, there is a lot of activity focussed on “social purpose organizations” and more specifically charities and non-profits. Framework legislation, as recommendation #1 of the Social Innovation and Social Finance Steering Group, is being considered at the federal level; however, it is unclear if this will end up as “Social Economy” legislation. Further, there are some jurisdictional challenges in Canada: provinces and territories really do have the jurisdiction to govern most organizations within the social economy, but the federal revenue agency as the tax regulator often takes the role by default. At the federal level a similar dynamic plays out in terms of organizational structure of the federal government – where one federal department (Employment and Social Development Canada) has the lead role implementing the Social Innovation and Social Finance Strategy for example, Finance and the Canada Revenue Agency are responsible for any legal and regulatory issues (aside from incorporation/legal structure) and another department, Industry Science and Economic Development, is responsible for business programming and data etc. All these jurisdictional issues make the design/ implementation of framework legislation a rather daunting task.*

*Sub-federal (provincial) - yes, Quebec*

*Local/Municipal - unknown*

### Relevant documents

Loi sur l'économie sociale Québec - <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/ShowDoc/cs/E-1.1.1>

Inclusive innovation: New ideas and new partnerships for stronger communities, Recommendations of the Social Innovation and Social Finance Strategy Co-Creation Steering Group

<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/social-innovation-social-finance/reports/recommendations-what-we-heard.html>

### Practice

*Quebec's law identifies 2 civil society "interlocuteurs privilégiés" (section 6) and an advisory table (section 11-12), making co-creation with civil society a requirement of implementation.*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*We have the Decree that establishes the National Strategy of Impact Investment and Social Business - ENIMPACTO (Decree 9.977/19), and some legislations that establish state strategies for impact investments and social businesses (Rio Grande do Norte - State Law nº 10.483 de 04 de fevereiro de 2019;*

*Rio de Janeiro - State Law nº 8.571 de 16 de outubro de 2019; Minas Gerais - State Law nº 23.672 de 03 de julho de 2020; Paraíba - State Law 1.409/2019 (awaiting sanction by the Governor); Distrito Federal - Distrit Law nº 6.832 de 26 de abril de 2021)*

*We don't have an overall law on social economy, but there are some projects of laws:*

*DRAFT LAW 6606/2019 - NATIONAL SOLIDARY ECONOMY POLICY*

*Substitute of the Senate to the Bill of Law of the Chamber No. 137, of 2017 (PL No. 4.685, of 2012, in the Chamber of Deputies), which "Provides for solidarity economy enterprises, the National Policy for Solidarity Economy and the National System of Solidary Economy".*

*Proposed Constitutional Amendment PEC 69/2019 - Add item X to art. 170 of the Federal Constitution to include the solidarity economy among the principles of the Economic Order.*

*LAW No. 12,305, OF AUGUST 2, 2010 (National Policy on Solid Waste).*

### Relevant documents

*All legislation cited*

### Practice

*National Strategy of Impact Investment and Social Business - ENIMPACTO (Decree 9.977/19)*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*Tuscany Region issued on 22/07/2020 a new law on "third sector", this being the close definition to social economy in use in Italy. This law enforces the national framework law on third sector, and imports the definition laid down at the national level.*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*In Catalonia, there is still no legal definition of the social economy as a whole, but it is expected to be agreed during the drafting of the future Catalan Social Economy Act once the bases of the law have been approved.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*Yes, the Social and Solidarity Economy Law (Ley de Economía Social y Solidaria, hereinafter LESS - published in May 2012) is in force throughout the country but there are no social economy laws in the States; however, most of them have Social Development Laws (Leyes de Desarrollo Social) and in 16 of States (Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Colima, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, Tamaulipas, Veracruz and Zacatecas). These laws include a chapter on the promotion of the social sector of the economy.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*Yes, there is the Law on Social and Solidarity Economy, General Law on Cooperative Societies.*

### Relevant documents

<https://www.gob.mx/inaes/documentos/ley-de-la-economia-social-y-solidaria-36064>

[http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/143\\_190118.pdf](http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/143_190118.pdf)

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*Regional “Legislative act on the accreditation and support of social enterprises (23 July 2018)”*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *Yes. In Korea, a national Level on social economy Basic Act has not yet been enacted, Instead individual laws have been introduced by various government departments covering different types of social economy enterprise. From among these social economy enterprise are as follow.(please refer to the table in a last row)*

- *In addition, the current proposed legislation includes social ventures, agricultural and fisheries cooperation within the social economy category, which are governed by individual laws and related laws.*

- *At the metropolitan level, all 17 metropolitan governments have enacted framework ordinance on social economy.*

- *At the local government level, 157 out of 226 regions (69.5%) have enacted and implemented a variety of ordinance (as of December 2020).*

- *As of 2021, a Act (bill) on social economy has been proposed in the National Assembly following discussions on the need to establish a common legal framework that incorporates various types of social economy enterprises, in order for sustainable social and economic development to be achieved.*
- *However, for the proposed act to become law, it is necessary to collate the opinions of the interested parties in various fields and to discuss in depth the parties' opinions and requirements. This seminar focuses on sharing information about existing social economy laws (social Enterprise, Cooperatives) and at the metropolitan government level, rather than at the national level.*
- *Seoul city is the regions example where social economy is most developed and it will be focus of this seminar.*

### Relevant documents

#### ① Social Enterprise Promotion Act

[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG)

#### ② Framework Act on Cooperatives

[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=44518&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=44518&lang=ENG)

#### ③ Seoul Metropolitan City Framework Ordinance on Social Economy

<http://legal.seoul.go.kr/legal/english/front/page/law.html?pAct=lawView&pPromNo=4007&firstYn=Y>

[Individual laws by type of organization.jpg](#)

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*Yes. French National Law on Social and solidarity Economy (LOI n° 2014-856 du 31 juillet 2014 relative à l'économie sociale et solidaire)*

### Relevant documents

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000029313296/>

**Question 1.2** Is there a definition of the social economy applied in your National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-national or Local/Municipal area? Is this a legal definition based on a national law or on a subnational or local act or both? If not, how this definition has been laid down?

## Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

### Abstract

*Yes, there is a national legal definition of social economy applied by Public Authorities at national, regional and local levels.*

*This legal concept is introduced by Law 5/2011 into the Spanish general legal framework. A common and shared legal concept is key “to establish a common legal framework for the set of entities that make up the Social Economy (...) as well as to determine the measures that can be taken to promote such entities”. (art 1 of Spanish Law 5/2011).*

*The Law brought both legal and institutional recognition. The Law recognizes that social economy can set up associations for the representation and defence of their interests. This means that social economy can be recognized as a partner to be consulted by public authorities in the elaboration and implementation of public policies. The Law also gives mandate to public authorities to promote social economy, in line with art. 129.2 of the Spanish Constitution, which states that the public authorities shall efficiently promote the various forms of participation within companies and shall encourage cooperative societies by means of appropriate legislation. They shall also establish means to facilitate access by the workers to ownership of the means of production.*

*The Law of Galicia and the draft Law of Aragón respect the essence of the national Law and maintain the same concept. The main aim of these Laws is to promote public measures in favor of the social economy at regional level. It is important to mention that the regional governments (so called "Autonomous Communities") possess legislative powers on social economy. There are a good number of regional strategies, measures and plans for the promotion of social economy adopted by the "Autonomous Communities".*

*It is also worth to mention that Public Authorities - at national and regional levels – applied an unofficial concept of social economy before the adoption of Law 5/2011. This was not “a de jure” concept but a factual concept.*

*This implied that the social economy (as a whole) was not taken into consideration in the law-making process and some important socioeconomic initiatives were not properly addressed to the social economy or did not consider those entities at all (negative discrimination).*

*Furthermore, the unofficial concept brought a lack of clarity when public authorities developed or carry out public regulations for social economy. For instance, some Regional Governments did not include the same legal forms under their initiatives in favor of those entities while some other regional Governments applied a larger concept of social economy. It was necessary to harmonise the scope of the social economy legal concept to be applied by all public authorities.*

### Relevant documents

See precedent comment 1.1. Spanish Constitution in English, can be consulted here:  
<https://www.boe.es/legislacion/documentos/ConstitucionINGLES.pdf>

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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### Abstract

*As mentioned in point 1.1. above, there is a legal definition at state level of 'Entities of the Third Sector' which has replaced the previous sociological-statistical definition, often confused with the concept of 'non-profit entities'. Third Sector Entities, as defined by Article 4 of Legislative Decree. 117/2017 are "voluntary organisations, social promotion associations, philanthropic bodies, social enterprises, including social cooperatives, associative networks of third sector entities, mutual aid societies, associations, including those without legal personality, foundations and other private entities other than companies established for the non-profit pursuit of civic, solidarity and socially useful purposes by carrying out, exclusively or principally, one or more activities of general interest in the form of voluntary action, the provision of free financial contributions, goods or services, or mutuality or the production or exchange of goods or services, registered in the Single National Register of the Third Sector. Unlike the so-called 'non-profit sector', the Third Sector excludes public administrations, political formations, trade unions, employers' organisations, as well as entities that are directly coordinated or controlled by these 'excluded' entities.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*Federal - no*

*Sub-federal (provincial) - yes, Quebec*

*Local/Municipal – unknown*

### Relevant documents

Loi sur l'économie sociale Québec - <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/ShowDoc/cs/E-1.1.1> (section 3)

### Practices

The definition includes democratic governance and distribution of profits

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACT

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### Abstract

*The Social Businesses, Impact Investments and Intermediary Organizations were defined as follows by Decree nº 9.977/2019:*

*I - Social Business - ventures with the objective of generating socioenvironmental impact and a positive financial result in a sustainable manner;*

*II - Impact Investments - mobilization of public or private capital for impact businesses; and*

*III - Intermediary Organizations - institutions that facilitate, connect and support the connection between supply (investors, donors and entrepreneurial managers) and demand for capital (businesses that generate social impact).*



*The state laws (Rio Grande do Norte - State Law nº 10.483 de 04 de fevereiro de 2019; Rio de Janeiro - State Law nº 8.571 de 16 de outubro de 2019; Minas Gerais - State Law nº 23.672 de 03 de julho de 2020; Paraíba - State Law 1.409/2019 (awaiting sanction by the Governor); Distrito Federal - Distrit Law nº 6.832 de 26 de abril de 2021) followed the definitions of the national law (Decree nº 9.977/2019)"*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*"Third sector bodies are voluntary organisations, social promotion associations, philanthropic bodies, social enterprises, including social cooperatives, association networks, mutual aid societies, associations, whether recognised or not, foundations and other private bodies other than companies set up for the purpose of pursuit, non-profit, civic, solidarity and social utility purposes through the performance of one or more activities of general interest in the form of voluntary action or the free provision of money, goods or services, or mutuality or the production or exchange of goods or services, and registered in the single national register of the Third Sector".*

*This is a quite wide definition, which main features are: a) relative interest in the legal form; b) being aim-oriented; c) being non-profit.*

*The concept of third sector traditionally used by Tuscany puts more emphasis on players related to traditional concept of social and solidarity economy and less on players active in fair-trade, microcredit or social agriculture, for instance.*

*The regional law strengthens the community dimension of the "third sector" by stating: "The Region also recognises the fundamental value of voluntary work and mutuality as a form of original and spontaneous fulfilment of the mandatory duties of solidarity within the community".*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*According to the bases of the SSE Law, agreed with the sector represented by AESCAT (an organisation formed by the Confederation of Cooperatives of Catalonia, the Federation of Mutualities, the XES (Solidarity Economy Network), the Confederation of the Third Social Sector of Catalonia, and the Third Sector Committee), the future definition will be based on the principles, values and practices of the SSE in accordance with its diversity and with an open and inclusive vision.*

*In any case, it will have to take into account*

- *The initiatives already included in the existing Catalan, Spanish and European legal frameworks and related to the Social Economy.*
- *It will recognize typologies that, despite not being included in any framework law, already have a reference on the part of the Administration. This is the case, among others, of the Third Social Sector and Ethical and Solidarity Finance.*
- *The emerging practices and conceptualizations that, through academic contributions and militant research into the social economy, have systematized knowledge about the Social and Solidarity Economy.*
- *It will incorporate the notion of self-recognition, i.e. the awareness of being part of the same sphere expressed by Social and Solidarity Economy initiatives, when they identify with its values beyond the legal forms.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*Yes. Based on the descriptive concept of Art. 25 para. 8 of the Constitution, the LESS in Art. 3 contains a definition of the social sector of the economy.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*There is the concept of the Social Sector of the Economy which is integrated by: ejidos, workers' organisations, cooperatives, communities, enterprises that belong mainly and exclusively to the workers and in general, all forms of social organisation for the production, distribution and consumption of socially necessary goods and services; functioning as a socio-economic system created by socially owned organisations, based on relations of solidarity, cooperation and reciprocity, privileging work and the human being, formed and administered in an associative way, to satisfy the needs of their members and communities where they are developed. (Article 25 of the Political Constitution of the Mexican United States).*

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*The regional "Legislative act on the accreditation and support of social enterprises (23 July 2018)" defines as 'social enterprise/social economy' legal persons under private AND PUBLIC law complying with a set of criteria.*

*This definition goes beyond work integration social enterprises (entreprises sociales d'insertion) which had hitherto been at the focus of regional policies promoting the social economy. Legal persons under private law wishing to accredited as 'social enterprise' have to fulfil all of the following criteria:*

*A) The implementation of an economic project which is characterised by: 1° a continuous activity of production of goods and/or services; 2° an economically viable activity; 3° a minimum level of quality and sustainable paid work.*

*B) The pursuit of a social purpose which is characterised by:*

*1° the inclusion in its articles of association of an explicit objective of activities and/or services aimed at the interest of the community or a specific group of people;*

*2° the priority given to social objectives by limiting the distribution of profits on the one hand and pursuing sustainable production and consumption methods on the other hand;*

*3° the demonstration of moderate wage tension.*

*C) The exercise of democratic governance which implies that the company implements:*

- 1° a high degree of management autonomy in both strategy and day-to-day management;*
- 2° a democratic power of decision not based solely on the ownership of capital;*
- 3° a transparent and participatory dynamic involving the main stakeholders concerned.*

*Legal persons governed by public law wishing to accredited as ‘social enterprise’ have to comply with the following criteria:*

- 1° either created by a law and benefiting from management autonomy, without prejudice to the powers of supervision and control of the public authorities; or*
- 2° created by the public authorities for the accomplishment of tasks of general interest; or*
- 3° subject to a decisive influence by the public authorities, which appears when :*
  - a) either their management is subject to the control of the public authorities;*
  - b) more than 25% of the members of their board of directors represent public authorities.*

*The implementation of an economic project is characterised by:*

- 1° a continuous activity of production of goods and/or services;*
- 2° an economically viable activity;*
- 3° a minimum level of quality and sustainable paid work.*

*The pursuit of a social purpose is characterised by:*

- 1° the inclusion in its constitutive act of an explicit objective of activities and/or services aimed at the interest of the community or of a specific group of people;*
- 2° giving priority to social objectives on the one hand by allocating profits to the achievement of this objective and on the other hand by pursuing sustainable modes of production and consumption;j*
- 3° the demonstration of moderate wage tension.*

*The exercise of democratic governance involves:*

- 1° a high degree of autonomy in day-to-day management;*
- 2° a democratic decision-making power;*
- 3° a transparent and participatory dynamic involving the main stakeholders concerned.*

*In the legislative act, the terms “social enterprise” (entreprise sociale), ‘social economy’, ‘social entrepreneurship’ are used synonymously. The above mentioned criteria have been further elaborated in the Decree of the Government of the Brussels-Capital Region on the approval of social enterprises (20 December 2018).*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *The proposed legislation stipulates the definition of the concept of social economy and the scope of the organization (social enterprise, community enterprise, self-sufficiency enterprise, social venture and agricultural/fisheries cooperation etc) at the national level.*
- *A social economy encompasses all economic activities of nongovernmental actors that strive to generate social value through the production and distribution of goods and services on the basis of cooperation and self-help among those actors ("members"). The definition has varied from society to society and from era to era, but the social economy has generally been understood as involving economic activities at the junction between the state and the market that pursue social values with member participation (Social Economy Promotion Plan, 2017).*
- *At the local government level, the concept of "social economy" is defined as an economic activity involving production, exchange, distribution and consumption of goods and services on the basis of cooperation and mutual benefit in order to serve the public interest and social values, such as resolving social and economic polarization, restoring social safety nets, and improving the quality of life and the welfare of members of society.*
- *There are similar concepts of third sector, non-profit sector, voluntary sector, social solidarity economy and citizen economy, etc.*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*Article 1 of the national law:*

#### **French Official Version**

I. - L'économie sociale et solidaire est un mode d'entreprendre et de développement économique adapté à tous les domaines de l'activité humaine auquel adhèrent des personnes morales de droit privé qui remplissent les conditions cumulatives suivantes : 1° Un but poursuivi autre que le seul partage des bénéfices ; 2° Une gouvernance démocratique, définie et organisée par les statuts, prévoyant l'information et la participation, dont l'expression n'est pas seulement liée à leur apport en capital ou au montant de leur contribution financière, des associés, des salariés et des parties prenantes aux réalisations de l'entreprise ; 3° Une gestion conforme aux principes suivants : a) Les bénéfices sont majoritairement consacrés à l'objectif de maintien ou de développement de l'activité de l'entreprise ; b) Les réserves obligatoires constituées, impartageables, ne peuvent pas être distribuées. Les statuts peuvent autoriser l'assemblée générale à incorporer au capital des sommes prélevées sur les réserves constituées au titre de la présente loi et à relever en conséquence la valeur des parts sociales ou à procéder à des distributions de parts gratuites. La première incorporation ne peut porter que sur la moitié, au plus, des réserves disponibles existant à la clôture de l'exercice précédant la réunion de l'assemblée générale extraordinaire ayant à se prononcer sur l'incorporation. Les incorporations ultérieures ne peuvent porter que sur la moitié, au plus, de l'accroissement desdites réserves enregistré depuis la précédente incorporation. En cas de liquidation ou, le cas échéant, en cas de dissolution, l'ensemble du boni de liquidation est dévolu soit à une autre entreprise de l'économie sociale et solidaire au sens du présent article, soit dans les conditions prévues par

les dispositions législatives et réglementaires spéciales qui régissent la catégorie de personne morale de droit privé faisant l'objet de la liquidation ou de la dissolution.

II. - L'économie sociale et solidaire est composée des activités de production, de transformation, de distribution, d'échange et de consommation de biens ou de services mises en œuvre : 1° Par les personnes morales de droit privé constituées sous la forme de coopératives, de mutuelles ou d'unions relevant du code de la mutualité ou de sociétés d'assurance mutuelles relevant du code des assurances, de fondations ou d'associations régies par la loi du 1er juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association ou, le cas échéant, par le code civil local applicable aux départements du Bas-Rhin, du Haut-Rhin et de la Moselle ; 2° Par les sociétés commerciales qui, aux termes de leurs statuts, remplissent les conditions suivantes : a) Elles respectent les conditions fixées au I du présent article ; b) Elles recherchent une utilité sociale au sens de l'article 2 de la présente loi ; c) Elles appliquent les principes de gestion suivants : - le prélèvement d'une fraction définie par arrêté du ministre chargé de l'économie sociale et solidaire et au moins égale à 20 % des bénéfices de l'exercice, affecté à la constitution d'une réserve statutaire obligatoire, dite « fonds de développement », tant que le montant total des diverses réserves n'atteint pas une fraction, définie par arrêté du ministre chargé de l'économie sociale et solidaire, du montant du capital social. Cette fraction ne peut excéder le montant du capital social.

Les bénéfices sont diminués, le cas échéant, des pertes antérieures ; - le prélèvement d'une fraction définie par arrêté du ministre chargé de l'économie sociale et solidaire et au moins égale à 50 % des bénéfices de l'exercice, affecté au report bénéficiaire ainsi qu'aux réserves obligatoires.

Les bénéfices sont diminués, le cas échéant, des pertes antérieures ; - l'interdiction pour la société d'amortir le capital et de procéder à une réduction du capital non motivée par des pertes, sauf lorsque cette opération assure la continuité de son activité, dans des conditions prévues par décret. Le rachat de ses actions ou parts sociales est subordonné au respect des exigences applicables aux sociétés commerciales, dont celles prévues à l'article L. 225-209-2 du code de commerce.

III. - Peuvent faire publiquement état de leur qualité d'entreprise de l'économie sociale et solidaire et bénéficier des droits qui s'y attachent les personnes morales de droit privé qui répondent aux conditions mentionnées au présent article et qui, s'agissant des sociétés commerciales, sont immatriculées, sous réserve de la conformité de leurs statuts, au registre du commerce et des sociétés avec la mention de la qualité d'entreprise de l'économie sociale et solidaire. IV. - Un décret précise les conditions d'application du présent article, et notamment les règles applicables aux statuts des sociétés mentionnées au 2° du II.

#### **English translation. Non- Official version**

*I. - The social and solidarity economy is a model of business and economic development adapted to all areas of human activity to which legal persons belong and meet the following cumulative conditions:*

*1° A goal other than the mere sharing of profits; 2° A democratic governance, defined and organized by the statutes, ensuring information and participation not only linked to their capital contribution or to the amount of their financial contribution of the associates, employees and stakeholders in the achievements of the enterprise; 3° A management in conformity with the following principles: a) Profits are mainly devoted to the objective of maintaining or developing the activity of the enterprise; b) The compulsory reserves constituted, which cannot be shared, may not be distributed. The statutes may authorize the general assembly to incorporate into the capital sums taken from the reserves set up under this law and to increase the value of the shares accordingly or to make distributions of bonus shares. The first incorporation may only concern half, at most, of the available reserves existing at the close of the financial year preceding the extraordinary general assembly having to decide on the incorporation. Subsequent incorporations may only relate to half, at the most, of the increase in the said reserves recorded since the previous incorporation. In the event of liquidation or, where applicable, in the event of dissolution, the entire liquidation surplus is*

*devolved either to another social and solidarity economy enterprise within the meaning of this article, or under the conditions provided for by the special legislative and regulatory provisions governing the category of private law legal entity subject to liquidation or dissolution.*

*II. - The social and solidarity economy is composed of the activities of production, transformation, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods or services implemented : 1° By legal persons under private law constituted in the form of cooperatives, mutual insurance companies or unions under the mutual insurance code or mutual insurance companies under the insurance code, foundations or associations governed by the law of July 1, 1901 on the contract of association or, where applicable, by the local civil code applicable to the departments of Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin and Moselle; 2° By commercial companies which, under the terms of their articles of association, fulfill the following conditions: a) They comply with the conditions set out in I of this article; b) They seek a social utility within the meaning of article 2 of this law; c) They apply the following management principles: - the deduction of a fraction defined by order of the minister in charge of the social and solidarity economy and at least equal to 20 % of the profits for the financial year, allocated to the constitution of a mandatory statutory reserve, called "development fund", as long as the total amount of the various reserves does not reach a fraction, defined by order of the Minister in charge of the social and solidarity economy, of the amount of the registered capital. This fraction may not exceed the amount of the share capital.*

*Profits are reduced, if necessary, by previous losses; the withdrawal of a fraction defined by order of the Minister in charge of the social economy and solidarity, at least equal to 50% of the profits for the financial year, allocated to retained earnings and mandatory reserves. Profits are reduced, if necessary, by previous losses; the prohibition for the company to amortize the capital and to proceed to a reduction of the capital not motivated by losses, except when this operation ensures the continuity of its activity, under conditions provided by decree. The repurchase of its shares is subject to compliance with the requirements applicable to commercial companies, including those set out in Article L. 225-209-2 of the Commercial Code.*

*III. - Can make public their condition as a social and solidarity economy enterprise and the legal entities of private law which answer the conditions mentioned in the present article as well as the commercial companies that are registered, subject to the conformity of their statutes, in the register of trade and companies with the mention of the quality of company of the social and solidarity economy, can benefit from the rights attached to their condition as social and solidarity economy enterprise. IV. - A decree specifies the conditions of application of the present article, and in particular the rules applicable to the statutes of the companies mentioned in the 2° of II.*

#### Relevant documents

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000029314926](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000029314926)

**Question 1.3 • How is the scope of social economy legally defined although there is no overall legal Law or framework in your national/federal, sub-federal/sub-national or local/municipal area? Is it based on the legal form (cooperatives, wises, mutuals or any other legal forms under the social economy) or on a administrative qualification of legal persons (entity type) (statutory approach)? Is it based on principles and values? (substantial approach) If so, which ones? Or is it on terms of objectives of the initiatives?**



## Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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### Abstract

*The legal concept of social economy is based on principles and values (article 4 of the Spanish Law on social economy):*

*"a) Primacy of the individual and of the social purpose over capital. This materializes in an autonomous and transparent, democratic and participative management, which prioritises a decision-making process based more on individuals and the contribution they make to the organization with their work and services or on the social purpose, than on their contributions to the capital.*

*b) Distribution of the profits obtained from the economic activity mainly according to the work contributed or the service or activity performed by members and, if applicable, according to the entity's social purpose.*

*c) Promotion of solidarity internally and with society that favours commitment to local development, equal opportunities between men and women, social cohesion, the insertion of persons with the risk of social exclusion, the generation of stable and quality jobs, the conciliation of private, family and work life and sustainability.*

*d) Independence with regard to the public authorities".*

*The Spanish Law also states the legal forms covered under the concept of social economy. Art 5 says: "Cooperatives, mutual societies, foundations and associations engaged in an economic activity, worker owned societies, insertion companies, special employment centres, fishermen's associations, agricultural processing companies and special organisations created by specific rules that are governed by the principles set forth in the previous article are part of the Social Economy ".*

*The list of legal forms under the social economy can be enlarged to include new social economy forms. Art 5. 2 states that "any entities that carry out economic and business activities and whose operating rules respond to the principles set out in the previous article (art 4), and included in the catalogue of entities established in article 6 of this Law may also be part of the Social Economy".*

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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### Abstract

*On the basis of points 1.1. and 1.2. above, we can use the legal definition of "Third sector entities" to identify all entities operating in the social economy. In this sense, the legal form is not particularly significant; instead, the following are important:*

- 1) the open, democratic and participatory character of the governance*
- 2) the restrictions on the distribution of profits, which must be used to make management financially sustainable and to carry out social activities;*
- 3) the aims pursued (civic, solidarity, mutualistic), i.e. aimed at satisfying the needs of society as a whole, its members or particular categories of citizens;*
- 4) the fact that the company's object is mainly to carry out one or more activities belonging to a set of activities pre-identified by the legislator (Appendix 1), or to provide employment for particular categories of socially weaker or more fragile persons;*

5) transparency, "social reporting", and knowledge of the organisation and its activities.

*The first four points must be expressly provided for in the articles of association, the fifth is achieved through inclusion in a public registration system for bodies.*

*Within the Third Sector, specific types of entities governed by special regulations to which the general regulations (Legislative Decree 117/2017) refer are then identified: social enterprises, governed by Legislative Decree 112/2017, social cooperatives governed by Law 381/1981, mutual aid societies, governed by Law 3818/1886. These are also expected to be registered in the Single Register even though they are currently already included in their own registration systems. Each of them has its own areas of operation and sometimes specific legal forms.*

*With regard to activities of general interest and social enterprises (Legislative Decrees 117 and 112 of 2017), there has been a significant extension of the activities of third sector entities - the so-called "Activities of General Interest" - which, compared to the previous ones, have been included in the Single Register. Activities of general interest - which, compared to previous legislation, do not only concern a predominantly social-health field nor are they tied to the disadvantaged conditions of the beneficiaries.*

#### Relevant documents

All. 1: elenco delle attività di interesse generale (art. 5 d.lgs. 117/2017 per la generalità degli enti del terzo settore; art. 2 d.lgs. 112/2017 per le imprese sociali; art. 1 l. 381/1991 per le cooperative sociali, art. 1 legge 3818/1886 per società di mutuo soccorso).

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*Although the federal government department of Innovation Science and Economic Development did have a working definition of social enterprises for a brief period in 2016-2017, there is no current definition of the scope of the social economy at the federal level. Social economy entities have a variety of legal structures to choose from - incorporated as a non-profit organization provincially or federally, incorporated as a co-operative provincially or federally, incorporated as a Community Interest Company in Nova Scotia, incorporated as a Community Contribution Company or Benefit Corporation in British Columbia. All these types of legal structures allow for entities to act in a manner consistent with social economy principles. The Recommendations of the Social Innovation and Social Finance Strategy Co-Creation Steering Group refers to Quebec's definition of the social economy (Figure 15 of the report). The term "social economy" resonates with only a portion of stakeholders, while many others see it as a sector by another name. The term "social economy" is most often associated with Quebec. Beyond Quebec, policy makers often refer to the sector by legal structure (e.g., the charitable and nonprofit sector) or by the intent of the organizations (the social purpose sector, which would include for-profit social enterprises).*

### Relevant documents

Inclusive innovation: New ideas and new partnerships for stronger communities, Recommendations of the Social Innovation and Social Finance Strategy Co-Creation Steering Group  
<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/social-innovation-social-finance/reports/recommendations-what-we-heard.html>



## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Social Business - ventures with the objective of generating a socio-environmental impact and a positive financial result in a sustainable manner (Decree nº 9.977/19)*

*Social businesses can take on the following legal structures:*

- a) Companies with dividend distribution*
- b) Companies without dividend distribution (Social Business)*
- c) Cooperatives;*
- d) Income-generating Civil Society Organizations (association and cooperatives)*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*The scope of the organisations belonging to the third sector is enshrined in the definition quoted under point 1. This definition refers to the “performance of activities of general interest”. These activities are also specified in the national law as:*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>a. Social services</i>   | <i>q. Social housing</i>   |
| <i>b. Health care services</i>                                    | <i>r. Refugees welcome</i>   |
| <i>c. Social and healthcare services (dealt with altogether)</i>  | <i>s. Social agriculture</i>   |
| <i>d. Education and vocational training</i>                       | <i>t. Amateur sport activities</i>   |
| <i>e. Environmental services</i>                                  | <i>u. charity, distance support, free food, or the provision of money, goods or services in support of disadvantaged people or activities of general interest</i>  |
| <i>f. Cultural services (including safeguard of landscape)</i>    | <i>v. promotion of the culture of legality, peace between peoples, non-violence and unarmed defence</i>  |
| <i>g. University research and education</i>                       | <i>w. promotion and protection of human, civil, social and political rights, as well as the rights of consumers and users of the activities of general interest referred to in this article, promotion of equal opportunities and mutual aid initiatives</i> |
| <i>h. scientific research of particular social interest</i>       | <i>x. care of international adoption procedures</i>  |
| <i>i. Cultural and art productions (of social interest)</i>       | <i>y. civil protection</i>   |
| <i>j. Community-based radio broadcasting</i>                      | <i>z. rehabilitation of unused public assets or assets confiscated from organised crime</i>  |
| <i>k. Social tourism</i>  |  |
| <i>l. Extra-curricular education</i>                              |  |
| <i>m. Services to third sector</i>                                |  |
| <i>n. Cooperation to development</i>                              |  |
| <i>o. Fair trade and related activities (including labelling)</i> |  |
| <i>p. Work insertion of unemployed and disadvantaged persons</i>  |  |

*A specific slightly modified provision is laid down for social enterprises (including social cooperatives): The social enterprise operates on a stable and principal basis one or more business activities of general interest for the pursuit of civic, solidarity and social utility. Also the activities of general interest are reduced to 22.*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*In Catalonia, there are different sectoral legal definitions related to social economy. The sectoral definitions depend on the legal form and may be the responsibility of the Central State or the Generalitat. For example, cooperatives have their own definition in the Catalan law on cooperatives, but labour companies (SAL or SLL) are defined in State law because they are understood to be under the scope of trade.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*The Mexican LESS states that social economy functions as a "socio-economic system created by socially owned organisations, based on relations of solidarity, cooperation and reciprocity, privileging work and the human being, formed and administered in an associative manner, to satisfy the needs of its members and the communities where they develop themselves". And the Law legally lists the forms that make it up, which is complemented by a catalogue of organisations issued by the National Institute of Social Economy (INAE), and the system is mixed, as it recognises as organisations of the social sector of the economy both certain legal entities (for example, cooperatives and ejidos, among others), and other forms of social organisation without legal personality that, by fulfilling certain requirements and for administrative purposes, are allowed to be subject to support. The LESS also establishes certain purposes of the social sector of the economy and that its organisations are subject to various principles, values and practices.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*The scope is defined in this case on the basis of the provisions of the Law, which already has a legal framework that applies at the national level. It is based on the legal form of the Social Sector of the Economy, which includes ejidos, communities, workers' organisations, cooperative societies, companies that belong mainly or exclusively to the workers and in general all forms of social organisation for the production, distribution and consumption of socially necessary goods and services and it is also based on the objectives of the social sector of the economy that are: to promote the values of human rights, social inclusion and in general the integral development of the human being, to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country by participating in the production, distribution and consumption of socially necessary goods and services, to foster education and training by promoting practices that consolidate a culture of solidarity, creativity and entrepreneurship, to contribute to the exercise and improvement of participatory democracy, to participate in the design of plans, programmes and projects of economic and social development, facilitate the participation and access to training, work, property, information, management and equitable distribution of benefits without discrimination, participate in the generation of sources of work and better ways of life for all people, promote the full creative and innovative potential of workers, citizens and society and promote productivity as a mechanism for social equity and finally it is based on principles and values such as: Autonomy and independence from the political and religious sphere, participatory democratic regime, self-managed form of work, concern for the community and values such as mutual aid, democracy, equity, honesty, equality, justice, plurality, shared responsibility, solidarity, subsidiarity, transparency, trust, self-management and social inclusion.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *Please see the answers under Q1.1~1.2*

## ISSUE 2 - "REGISTRY" AND OTHER MEANS OF FORMAL IDENTIFICATION

Question 2.1 • Is there a registry for social economy? Is there any other public qualification or identification that formally recognizes the condition of being part of the social economy (label, denomination, etc.)? Is it created by the overall legal framework?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

#### Abstract

*Each regional government manages its own registers of cooperatives, worker societies and insertion companies. The qualification and registration of cooperative societies is carried out by the "Autonomous Communities", except for those with a national scope, which is done by the National Registry based in the Ministry of Labour and Social Economy. Worker societies are also registered in the National Mercantile Registry. Insertion companies are qualified and registered by the autonomous communities, although a National Registry is also planned in the National Employment Service, currently under development. The Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Economy coordinates with the "Autonomous Communities" the different registries at national level. The rest of social economy entities are registered by other Public Departments.*

*The Spanish Law 5/2011 foresees (art. 6) the adoption of a catalogue with the list of the different types of entities that make up the Social Economy, taking into account the principles established in the law and in coordination with the catalogues existing within the Autonomous communities. The list of types of social economy entities can evolve.*

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

#### Abstract

*The Third Sector Code has provided for the establishment of a single national register for all bodies. Bodies entered in the Register may include in their company name acronyms or phrases that enable them to be immediately identified as social promotion associations, voluntary organisations, third sector bodies, social enterprises, philanthropic bodies, social cooperatives. Organisations not entered in the Register may not use such acronyms or phrases, even if they are constituted in the same way and with the same characteristics, as registration in the Register means that they become third sector organisations.*

### Employment and Social Development Canada

#### Abstract

*As mentioned above, this was initiated by the federal government department of Innovation Science and Economic Development in 2016-2017, but it disappeared shortly thereafter. One of the main sectoral initiatives for formal identification is being led by Buy Social Canada, in partnership with Akcelos (an initiative of the Chantier de l'économie sociale).*

#### Relevant documents:

<https://ccednet-rcdec.ca/en/new-in-ced/2016/08/26/federal-government-launches-national-social>  
<https://www.buysocialcanada.com/>  
<https://akcelos.com/fr>

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*No, there is not*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*A national registry for third sector is ought to be created; this will embody the regional registries. Meanwhile, the regional law on social cooperatives created specific registers.*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*In Catalonia, there are for the moment sectoral registries related to juridical forms.*

*There is still no Register of Social Economy Entities as a whole. According to the base-works of the SSE Law, the entities that comply with the principles and values to be established in the Law itself will be incorporated into a publicly owned SSE Register, with telematic processing and consultation and coordination with other public registers. Thus, the register will deliver a seal to enterprises having different legal forms.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*Yes, there is a way of identifying the social economy based on the eighth paragraph of Article 28 of the Constitution and the Law on the Social and Solidarity Economy, which regulates this paragraph of the Constitution.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*Besides the laws, there is INAES (National Institute for the Social Economy) and the bodies of the Social Sector of the Economy that derive from the existing legal framework. There is a national directory of Social and Solidarity Economy enterprises which is managed by that Institute.*

### Relevant documents

<https://www.gob.mx/inaes/articulos/directorio-nacional-de-empresas-de-economia-social-y-solidaria?idiom=es>

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*In Belgium no overall social economy register exists so far.*

*Several competences linked to the social economy such as those linked to fiscal policies or the accreditation of social cooperatives, are at national level. The Federal Public Service for Economy envisages the establishment of a specific website providing data on the social economy.*

*Sectoral registers exist in the framework of accreditation procedures at national level for (social) cooperatives and at regional level for social enterprises (either as *Entreprise Sociale et Démocratique (ESD)* or *Initiative Publique d'Economie Sociale (IPES)*), including cooperatives d'activités.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *Yes, Each type of organization has a social economy certification and designation process, which can be explained according to the legal form of the enterprises.*
- *In case of Social Enterprise, Please refer to Social Enterprise Promotion Act Article 7(Certification of Social Enterprises) and 8(Requirements and Procedures for Certification of Social Enterprises).*
- *In case of Social Cooperatives, Please refer to Framework Act on Cooperatives Article 85(Social Cooperatives`s Authorization for Establishment) and 114(Federation of Social Cooperatives`s Authorization for Establishment)*
- *The important thing is that social enterprises are not type of legal organization and it is certification recognized as "social" enterprises.*
- *Village enterprises and self-sufficiency enterprises can also be established only if they meet the requirements specified in related laws and enforcement guidelines (more details will introduce in axis2)*

### Relevant documents

① Social Enterprise Promotion Act article 7 and 8  
[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG)

② Framework Act on Cooperatives article 85 & 114  
[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=44518&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=44518&lang=ENG)

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*A set of statutes existed before the SSE law of 2014 with specific registers: mutuals, cooperatives, associations. The CRESS (regional chambers of the SSE) must keep an updated list of SSE companies in their region (indicated by the SSE law): "Under conditions defined by decree, the regional chambers of the social and solidarity economy keep and ensure the publication of the list of social and solidarity economy companies, according to the 1° and 2° of II of Article 1, which are located in their jurisdiction." (Official text : « Dans des conditions définies par décret, les chambres régionales de l'économie sociale et solidaire tiennent à jour et assurent la publication de la liste des entreprises de l'économie sociale et solidaire, au sens des 1° et 2° du II de l'article 1er, qui sont situées dans leur ressort. »)*

*The 2014 law created a cross-cutting approval, the ESUS (Entreprises Solidaires d'Utilité Sociale) approval, defined in Article L3332-17-1 of the Labor Code. Companies that meet the conditions listed in Article L3332-17-1 of the Labor Code can register with the RCS: Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés as a social and solidarity economy company.*

### Relevant documents

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000042654642](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000042654642)

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000029320636/2014-08-02](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/article_lc/LEGIARTI000029320636/2014-08-02)

Question 2.2 • In case there is a registry or public qualification for social economy entities, what is its purpose? does this provide a concrete benefit for the stakeholders? Which type of social economy entities can register so far? What is the legal force of the registry? Is there any control?

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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### Abstract

*The aims of the Single National Register of the Third Sector are:*

- to identify and make known the entities that qualify as third sector entities;*
- to make statutes, balance sheets, social offices, social reporting documents, fundraising, dissolution and loss of status public*
- to a large extent, overcome the current fragmentation of registers (managed by a multiplicity of administrations, often not public or with costs for consultation, regulated by different provisions from region to region).*

*The advantages derive from the acquisition of an ad hoc legal status, which gives access to tax benefits and the possibility of entering into agreements with public administrations. In addition, the register accessible to third parties gives the organisation visibility (e.g. in order to be identified as a beneficiary of donations or donations from third parties).*

*With the reform of the third sector, uniformity is ensured at national level in the rules of access and permanence in the register and in the information and documents required from each body. The register also guarantees much greater levels of transparency and knowability than in the past.*

*The register is not yet operational, but will be by 2021. Once operational, all entities currently registered in various sectoral registers managed at state or regional level will be transferred to the register. However, the regional registers of social cooperatives, which regions use to entrust particular services to cooperatives, will remain in place.*

*In addition, there is already a special section of the business register (managed by the chambers of commerce) in which social enterprises, social cooperatives and mutual benefit societies are registered. With the activation of the Single National Register, the special section of the Business Register will become permanently linked to the Single Register.*

*With the activation of the Register, the first checks will be carried out by the offices during the transmigration of the bodies currently registered in the existing registers of social promotion associations and voluntary organisations to verify that they have been adapted to the new rules.*

*In the case of new registration, the checks, of a formal nature, will concern the possession of the requirements for registration. Three-yearly periodic checks are also envisaged (again mainly of a formal nature but with the possibility of inspections and on-the-spot checks) on whether the requirements for registration are still met and on compliance with the reference regulatory regime. There are also checks by the tax authorities to verify compliance with the provisions entitling to tax benefits.*

*In the case of social enterprises and third sector entities applying to acquire legal personality (for which incorporation by public deed is required), notaries carry out the legality check on the incorporation deed and the conditions for registration in the register.*

*At a later stage, on social enterprises and cooperatives the controls (for social enterprises not yet operational) are arranged by the Ministry of Labour through the Labour Inspectorate and by the Ministry of Economic Development through qualified auditors.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*The purpose of the registries being developed by Buy Social Canada and Akcelos would be to facilitate market access and procurement from recognized social economy entities.*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*Enrolment in the regional register of social cooperatives is a necessary condition for the stipulation of the agreements with the Region, its bodies, the regional health service companies and bodies, the regional health service companies and bodies, the individual or associated local authorities.*

*The importance of such registry lays in the fact distinctive features of social economy players (principles, organisational aspects etc..) are certified and verified every year.*



## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*Registration in the Register may enable a series of promotional measures to be taken. Statistical data on SSE organisations will be compiled in the Register of Social Economy Entities for future exploitation and study.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

### Abstract

*Social economy entities are not subject to public registration or licensing because of this characteristic, but because of their legal nature. Thus, cooperatives and social solidarity societies are registered with the Public Registry of Commerce, which is federal in nature but is administered by the Public Registry of Property and Commerce of each of the 32 federal entities of the country, while ejidos and communities are registered with the National Agrarian Registry. In addition, there is a register of savings and loan cooperatives with a financial authority. In all cases, this registration is constitutive, i.e. it is part of the formalities for their creation in accordance with the laws governing these legal entities, which is why the type of control exercised is that they must prove that they are legally constituted in order to carry out official procedures and legal acts*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*At the Federal level, there is a directory which I do not know the purpose of its creation, but it includes all the OSSE (Organismos del Sector Social de la Economía).*

*In the State of Puebla, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Economy are creating a directory in which cooperatives and groups interested in becoming a cooperative can be incorporated. The purpose of this directory is to locate, measure and in some way be the first step to publicise these enterprises, where they are located and what they do, and in some cases to gather information to justify the creation of specific programmes at the State level. The total control is carried out by two areas that work directly with this public and the base is not yet in the public domain as the information is still being collected, but this is done in person to get to know each of the cooperatives or groups that are being registered.*

### Relevant documents

<https://directorio.inaes.gob.mx/directorioEESS/#/consultar>

<https://www.gob.mx/inaes/documentos/catalogos-inaes-2021?idiom=es>

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*Accreditation as "social enterprise" (according to "Legislative act on the accreditation and support of social enterprises (23 July 2018)" ), eligibility for financial support. The Regional Advisory Council for Social Entrepreneurship (Conseil Consultatif de l'Entrepreneuriat Social (CCES), in which social economy players are involved, has a certain control function regarding accreditation.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *The purpose of promoting the certification system is to secure trust in social enterprises from the people and society and to support the applicant Organization to be fostered as sustainable social enterprises by ensuring that they meet certain requirements related to management as a social enterprise.*
- *Recently, innovative organizations that try to solve (contribute) various social problems have emerged in Korea, and discussions on the necessity of transitioning from the social enterprise certification system to the registration system have been made to promote the entry of such organizations into the social economy.*
- *For the rest of the types, the scope and level of each organization are different, but they provide support specific to that type or provide support for inclusion in other support systems (for example, small size enterprise support, etc.)*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*All SSE companies that already had public approval prior to the 2014 law (insertion companies, companies recognized as of public utility, etc.) as well as companies that fall under the definition of Article 1 of the SSE law and meet a certain number of criteria, are automatically granted ESUS approval. It allows to direct certain financing, in particular those resulting from solidarity-based employee savings. The approval is delivered by the State (DIRECCTE).*

## ISSUE 3 - "STATISTICS"

Question 3.1 • Are there statistical instruments collecting specific information on the contribution of social economy to local wellbeing, development and employment?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

#### Abstract

*The Law mandates the Ministry of Labour and Social Economy to adopt, in collaboration and coordination with the ministries and governments competent for the registration of Social Economy organisations “any measures required guaranteeing that there is statistical information available on such enterprises as well as the organizations representing” social economy.*

*Even though there are no official statistics for the whole social economy, the public Administration (Ministry of Labour and Social Economy) collect data on cooperatives and worker owned societies and social insertion enterprises. Those data come from two main sources, the Social Security system and the different registries, and mainly focus on jobs, number of societies, activity sectors and survival of cooperatives and workers societies. Part of these statistics are included in the National Statistical Plan of the National Statistical Institute.*

*The Spanish National Statistical Institute is developing an initiative to include social economy in the national accounts.*

#### Relevant documents

Statistical information of the Ministry of Labour and Social Economy on cooperatives and worker societies available here: [https://www.mites.gob.es/es/sec\\_trabajo/autonomos/economia-social/estadisticas/index.htm](https://www.mites.gob.es/es/sec_trabajo/autonomos/economia-social/estadisticas/index.htm) (in Spanish)

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

#### Abstract

*The National Institute of Statistics (Istat) carries out annual statistical surveys on nonprofit entities, including in addition to third sector entities other entities (trade unions, associations, political parties). The last one was published in 2020.*

*In addition, a first report on the social economy in Italy, produced in collaboration between the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and the European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises (Euricse), was released on 11 May with the main objective of recomposing the statistical fragmentation of data on social economy organisations.*

#### Relevant documents

Rilevazione statistica sugli enti non profit: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/248321>

Rapporto sull'economia sociale Istat-Euricse:  
<https://www.istat.it/it/files//2021/05/Leconomia-sociale-in-Italia.pdf>

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*The most detailed statistical portrait of the social economy is in Québec. Statistics Canada, alongside the federal government department Employment and Social Development Canada, has started looking at how Canada's statistical infrastructure can adopt the UN Guidelines for measuring Third Sector/Social Economy Organizations. Currently, only parts of the social economy are captured in national macro-economic statistics (charities, non-profits, and co-operatives). Limited data is collected through surveys on for-profit social enterprises (the Survey of Financing and Growth of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises). Together these various data sources help to describe the Social Economy, but are in no way holistic or complete.*

### Relevant documents

<https://statistique.quebec.ca/en/document/economie-sociale-au-quebec-portrait-statistique>  
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/210430/dq210430d-eng.htm>  
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/210329/dq210329b-eng.htm>  
<http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/106.nsf/eng/00154.html>

### Practices

*Statistics Canada currently struggles to identify for-profit social enterprises within national statistics.*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Not yet. The closest thing to a statistical instrument is the Impact Business Mapping carried out by Pipe.Social <https://mapa2021.pipelabo.com/#firstPage>*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*Tuscany Region elaborates a yearly report on third sector, based on meta-data collected from the national statistical office, the regional registries and other organisations gathering information concerning the sector the report considers the following data:*

- a. number of entities*
- b. fields/sectors of intervention (compared to the total number of entities)*
- c. number of volunteers (per 10.000 inhabitants)*
- d. number of employees (per 10.000 inhabitants)*
- e. growth rate of the sector (in terms of entities)*
- f. growth rate of employees in the sector*
- g. seniority of the sector*

*A measurement of the social impact of such players is still lacking, although it is considered be very interesting and useful.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*The Mexican legal framework grants two bodies the power to collect information related to the social economy: general statistics are kept by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), which is an autonomous body and, in accordance with its census instruments, keeps accounts of employment, enterprises and economic indicators.*

*On the other hand, INAES, which is a decentralised body of the Ministry of Welfare, has the legal attribution to publish a compendium of basic information on the organisations of the social sector of the economy, which it is in the process of integrating on the basis of a National Directory of Social Economy Enterprises launched at the beginning of 2021.*

*In addition to the above, INEGI, with the collaboration of INAES, carried out a study in 2018 to integrate the Satellite Account of the Social Economy in Mexico, with data for 2013, and is currently carrying out a similar exercise with data for 2018, and subsequently the possibility of constructing the complete 2013-2018 series of this satellite account will be assessed*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*Through INAES I don't know if this exists because it is not its main function to supervise or measure economic impact, at the State level we want to measure it but we have to use tax collection indicators and precisely with formal enterprises.*

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*In the Brussels-Capital region statistics exist for those social economy enterprises that have been accredited in the framework of the "Legislative act on the accreditation and support of social enterprises (23 July 2018)". Additional information and statistics can be found on a specific online observatory set up by the social economy platform CONCERTES.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *Globally, social economy is becoming increasingly important as it plays a significant role in various areas, such as job creation and retention, social inclusion and unity, social innovation, regional development, and environmental protection. However, the statistical data available to substantiate the contribution made by the social economy, is very limited. 'Statistics' are generally obtained using scientific methods in which observation and examination play a significant role, but gathering statistics on social economy requires the consent of various stakeholders and is sometimes difficult to obtain.*

- *However, several attempts are currently being made, the prime examples being the fact-finding surveys being conducted within several sectors (every 5 years for social enterprises, every 2 years for cooperatives, as stated in relevant laws).*

- *In addition, social enterprises submit annual business reports to confirm whether they maintain certification requirements such as contribution to the local community and job creation, and social cooperatives are also required to disclose whether or not they carry out public service projects through management disclosure.*

Practice that the partner would like to underline and share

- *In the absence of a legal framework covering the whole of the social economy, any statistics gathered tend to lack accuracy and objectivity, as each sector differs in the survey cycle and the content of questionnaires, and it is largely based on self-reporting from the enterprises themselves.*
- *In order to identify the contributions offered by social economy in solving social problems, a variety of areas need attention, including establishing a comprehensive support system that covers the whole of the social economy, creating a group of indicators that can objectively measure the contributions based on the statistics produced at the national and regional level, and finally, gathering and measuring the opinions of various stakeholders.*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*On employment, statistical instruments exist and are of good quality, notably thanks to the observatory carried by ESS France. But concerning the contributions to GDP, to the well-being or to the development it is more complicated and there is no unified statistical instrument at the national level.*

**Question 3.2 • Are these statistics collected by the Public Authorities under the requirement of the overall legal framework?**

## Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

### Abstract

*See precedent answer to question 3.1.*

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

### Abstract

*No, the definitions used by Istat are of a socio-statistical nature and not of a legal nature. For this reason, the scope of Istat's survey is broader and also concerns subjects that do not belong to the Third Sector.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

### Abstract

*Unknown*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*No, for now they are collected by a private organization. We will start negotiations to involve IPEA and IBGE in the production of these statistics, but this will happen in the medium term.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*Yes. They are collected according to the current legal framework: INEGI carries out its activities based on the Law on the Statistical and Geographic Information System, published on 16 April 2008, while INAES does so according to the aforementioned Law on the Social and Solidarity Economy (2.1.).*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*The information that is being collected is in line with the legal framework, although in the State of Puebla not all those that fall within the OSSE (Organismos del Sector Social de la Economía ) are being considered, but only groups that want to become cooperatives or formal cooperatives.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

*In case of fact-finding survey by type of organization, the relevant minister conduct a survey and announce the results.*

### Relevant documents

- ① Social Enterprise Promotion Act article 6  
[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG)
- ② Framework Act on Cooperatives article 11(6)  
[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=44518&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=44518&lang=ENG)

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*The work of the SSE France observatory (a mission recognized by the 2014 SSE law) is based on data collected at the national level: social data (DADS), INSEE, etc. But these statistical data must be reworked because no SSE extraction has been carried out. Researchers are working on these subjects: surveys of associations, etc. The INSEE (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies) is also carrying out work on SSE companies (also provided for by the 2014 law):*  
[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000029314984](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000029314984))

## Relevant documents

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000042654646](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000042654646)



## ISSUE 4 - "LINKAGES TO OTHER STRATEGIES/PROGRAMMES/POLICIES"

Question 4.1 • To which extent are there links between the overall legal framework (in case there is any) with National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-National or Local/Municipal development strategies for social economy? Are links created between policies/strategic planning tools/platforms on social economy and policies/tools/platforms existing for other areas or overarching topics such as National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-National or Local/Municipal socioeconomic development?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

#### Abstract

*The Law 5/2011 gives a mandate to the Spanish Government to adopt a national strategy to foster and develop social economy. The Government adopted a Plan to boost social economy for the period 2015-2016. The current Spanish Strategy runs from 2017 until 2020 and the Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Economy is elaborating a new one for the period 2021-2027.*

*The subtitle of the Spanish Strategy for social economy 2017-2020 is “Strategy for the consolidation of the enterprise model and values of the Social Economy entities and for the promotion of a sustainable and solidarity-based economic growth model in a more competitive and modern Spain”. This Strategy is structured around 11 strategic actions and 63 measures that address different key aspects for the development of the social economy:*

- 1. Support for employment and entrepreneurship in the social economy.*
- 2. Promoting the creation, consolidation and growth of Social Economy enterprises.*
- 3. Analysis and development of the legal framework of the social economy, in order to eliminate any barriers that may prevent or limit its development.*
- 4. Generation of innovative mechanisms for the participation of the Social Economy in strategic sectors.*
- 5. Promotion of digitalization of Social Economy entities.*
- 6. Promotion of the institutional participation of the Social Economy.*
- 7. Development of the Social Economy within the framework of the International Agenda, especially in Latin America, Europe and the Mediterranean.*
- 8. Increasing the visibility of social economy and their activities.*
- 9. Promoting gender equality and social inclusion in the social economy.*
- 10. Promoting social responsibility within the framework of social economy organizations.*
- 11. Participation of the Social Economy in the design and implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.*

*This strategy is in line with the mandate given to the Spanish Public Authorities to promote social economy. Art 8 of Law 5/2011 states that “the promotion, stimulation and development of the Social Economy enterprises and their representative organizations is recognized as a task of general interest”. This article is of key importance to adopt public policies in favour of social economy.*

*Art 8.2 says that the “public authorities, within the scope of their respective powers, will pursue, among others, the following as objectives of their policies for the promotion of the Social Economy:*

*a) to remove the obstacles that impede the commencement and development of an economic activity by Social Economy entities. For this purpose, special attention will be given to simplify the administrative procedure for the creation of Social Economy entities.*

*b) to facilitate the various initiatives in the Social Economy.*

*c) to promote the principles and values of the Social Economy.*

*d) to promote occupational training and retraining within the scope of Social Economy entities.*

*e) to facilitate access to technological and organizational innovation processes for entrepreneurs of entities in the Social Economy.*

*f) to create an environment that promotes the development of economic and social initiatives within the framework of the Social Economy.*

*g) to engage Social Economy entities in active employment policies, particularly in favour of the sectors that are more affected by unemployment, such as women, young people and long term unemployed population.*

*h) to include references to Social Economy in the curricula of the different education phases.*

*i) to promote the development of Social Economy in areas such as rural development, dependence and social integration.*

*Furthermore, the Fourth additional provision of Law 5/2011 (Integration of the Social Economy enterprises into the strategies for the improvement of productivity) has allowed social economy and its values to be part and get involved in all policies regarding private sector and business development including those regarding digitalization and green transition.*

## Relevant documents

The Spanish Strategy for the development of the social economy is available here (in Spanish):

[https://www.mites.gob.es/ficheros/ministerio/sec\\_trabajo/autonomos/economia-soc/EconomiaSocial/docs/EstrategiaEspanolaEconomiaSocial.pdf](https://www.mites.gob.es/ficheros/ministerio/sec_trabajo/autonomos/economia-soc/EconomiaSocial/docs/EstrategiaEspanolaEconomiaSocial.pdf)

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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### Abstract

*According to Article 69 of the Third Sector Code, the State, the regions and the autonomous provinces promote the access of Third Sector entities to European funding (EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND and others) for projects aimed at achieving their institutional objectives.*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*After the creation of Enimpacto (Decree 9.244 / 17), subnational strategies were created similar to the national strategy, as are the cases of the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Paraíba and the Federal District.*

*We are now discussing the creation of a National Impact Investment and Social Business System (SIMPACTO), with a governance body capable of articulating strategies at the three federal levels (national, state and municipal), increasing synergy, cooperation and articulation between these initiatives.*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*Tuscany regional law and policies to support social economy/third sector are embedded into regional welfare policies.*

## Catalonia Region

### Abstract

*Since 2016, the strategy for the territorial development of the Social and Solidarity Economy has its main line of action through the Ateneo Cooperativo and subsidies for unique Social Economy projects. Strategy for the development of the Social Economy in Catalonia: Ateneu Cooperatives and singular projects.*

#### *Regulations:*

*- Order Ateneos Cooperativos TSF/315/2016 : established the creation of the territorial points of the programme to promote the development of economic activity in the territories within the framework of the social economy and cooperatives (Line 1) and singular social economy projects were promoted in the territory, to cover already existing needs or to identify and develop strategic, job-generating opportunities through the creation of employment in social economy enterprises as well as the creation of cooperatives and labour companies (Line 2).*

*In this first edition, 10 Ateneo Cooperativos were set up*

*- Amendment of Order TSF/315/2016 by Order TSF/234/2017*

*These lines of subsidies were consolidated with the aim of continuing to facilitate, within the framework of the Aracoop Programme (now the Social Economy Programme), the creation of cooperative companies and labour companies, to encourage the entrepreneurial spirit of a collective nature, as well as to generate*

*stable and quality employment throughout Catalonia.*

*It also served to promote the visualisation and standardisation of cooperatives and labour companies as a labour and business option that is increasingly present and valued in all sectors of activity and thus to ensure coverage throughout the territory of services and resources aimed at entrepreneurs in social and cooperative economy projects, as well as the consolidation of these companies.*

*To extend the social economy as an instrument of economic transformation, and therefore, also social beyond the metropolitan areas, respecting the territory and its diversity.*

*In Line 1, Singular Projects, two axes were established:*

*Axis A. Singular comprehensive projects to promote the social economy with a high territorial and sectoral impact throughout Catalonia.*

*Axis B. Singular projects for territorial reactivation, generating employment in the social economy, in a more local sphere.*

*In Line 2, Network of Cooperative Athenaeums, the Cooperative Athenaeums, promoted by social economy entities in the territory as well as municipalities and other local administration entities and in the framework of the Aracoop Programme (now Social Economy Programme), become the spaces for meeting, coordination, learning, innovation and advice in the field of social and cooperative economy.*

*The line is established with the aim of supporting the continuity of the cooperative Athenaeums already set up by virtue of Order TSF/315/2016, of 22 November, as well as to extend the creation of new cooperative Athenaeums and cooperative circles (specific territorial and sectoral actions dependent on some Athenaeums) in order to increase the proximity and the scope of territorial coverage of the services offered.*

*In this edition, the 14 existing Ateneo Cooperativos were created.*

*The aim is to include in the SSE Law the establishment of a transversal strategy for public policies in favour of the Social and Solidarity Economy with coordinated actions with local and municipal bodies. It is also intended to promote the co-production of public policies of the SSE with society by recognising public-cooperative-social and community consultation.*

*In order to achieve these objectives, work will be carried out on the drafting of a multi-annual National Plan for the Promotion of the SSE, based on the collaboration of the Generalitat de Catalunya with AESCAT and representatives of the Local Administration.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*Possible links can be established. The Planning Law (Ley de Planeación) (published in the Official Journal of the Federation on 5 January 1983) states a National Development Plan (PND) for each six-year period of government. Other federal programmes must be coherent with the PND, but as each of the agencies and institutions create their own programmes according to their competence, which do not necessarily create these links with the social economy; there is therefore an area of opportunity.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

### Abstract

*The existing legal framework of the Social Economy is taken into account to a large extent in order to develop programmes that impact and promote the sector, but there is a lack of coherence, as too much emphasis is given to cooperatives and not to the Social Economy. It seems to me that there is a need to work in a coordinated way to align the efforts made in the field of Social Economy and to be able to create a specific work agenda.*

## Brussels-Capital Region

### Abstract

*In the Brussels-Capital region policy initiatives promoting the social economy are embedded in larger local development strategies, such as the overarching Go4Brussels 2030 strategy (adopted in January 2020), which aims to ‘engage Brussels for economic, social and environmental transition’ and which updates the precedent Go4Brussels 2025 strategy and related acts.*

*The strategy follows two axes:*

- *Develop a Transition Strategy for the Brussels economy up to 2030, which organises the decarbonisation of all sectors and reinforces its support for the sectors of the circular and regenerative economy, social and democratic entrepreneurship and the digitalisation of the economy;*
- *Orienting cross-employment-training policies on the specific issue of qualifications and supporting employment-environment alliances: sustainable construction & renovation, sustainable food.*

*Under “Objective 1.2: Supporting VSEs and SMEs, including industry, crafts, local shops and social and democratic entrepreneurship”, the Region announces a particular focus on cooperatives, including platform cooperatives: “At the heart of social and democratic entrepreneurship are cooperatives, which are instruments that allow everyone to take ownership of the economy. They allow workers to have a say in the management of their enterprise, users to guide the development of a project and citizen-investors to make the choice to support a project because it meets their needs and those of the community. At a time of digital revolution, the Brussels Government will support a cooperative 2.0 model as well as cooperative platforms (“platform cooperativism”).”*

*Moreover, a revision of employment aids is announced under the same objective.*

*Measures to be taken are further detailed in Work package 1.2.4 “To make social entrepreneurship emerge as a promising economic model”:*

- *Reorient the financial tools to support social and democratic entrepreneurship initiatives (linked to Axis 1 Objective 1) and evaluate the CoopUs scheme to ensure maximum use.*
- *Raise awareness and ensure the promotion of social entrepreneurship.*
- *Support the development of cooperative platforms (Coop 2.0) to make them the heart of the collaborative economy.*
- *Sustain CoopCity.*  
*The Go4Brussels 2030 Strategy continues the engagement taken with the Small Business Act 2016-2025, which, in its objective 3.1 foresees specific support to social entrepreneurs and social enterprises.*

*In the Small Business Act, the Brussels-Capital region announced to extend its support – which, due to high unemployment rates, focused for a long time on work integration social enterprises (Entreprises d’Insertion and so-called Initiatives Locales de Développement de l’Emploi) - also to other type of social economy enterprises. In the context of the Small Business Act, the following initiatives were agreed:*

*Measure 31. Financing of new business models: circular economy and social entrepreneurship/social enterprises*

*“A: Increased resources for social entrepreneurship and social enterprises : An additional €700,000 has been earmarked in the 2016 budget for boosting social Innovative social enterprises via the Brupart and Brusoc tools of the regional investment company finance.brussels/Group Srib. The ERDF 2014-2021 programming in terms of financial instruments could make it possible to structure over the long term this increase in resources (loans and equity investments). The additional envelope will be linked to a broader definition of social enterprises (social economy), which goes beyond work integration social enterprises.”*

*Measure 38. Establishing a new legal framework for the social economy in Brussels “to recognise the broad scope of the social economy, beyond work integration social enterprises”.*

*Measure 39. Stimulate and support social entrepreneurship and innovative social economy*

*Call for innovative projects. The Region will stimulate the emergence of innovative projects by organising an annual call for projects. In 2016, this call for projects is endowed with €500,000 and targets in particular the following thematic objectives: 1° Supporting companies from the social economy in their deployment, particularly within the logic of socio-professional integration and beyond, by encouraging the development of activities that are economic opportunities that create jobs and meet a range of socio-economic needs of the people of Brussels, including in a logic of social and economic cohesion and living and doing together; 2° Supporting innovative projects that place social enterprises on innovative markets and/or testing innovative business models; 3° Weaving of bridges between the social economy, collaborative economy and circular economy ; 4° Strengthening existing social enterprises, in particular through the exploitation of synergies or the mutualisation of strengths, and the development of new activities to exploit economies of scale.*

*B. Support for social entrepreneurship and innovative social economy.*

*The future regional support centre will inform candidate entrepreneurs about the different business models, including those of the social economy (cooperatives; social purpose enterprises, etc.) and their advantages and disadvantages.*

*The advisers in direct contact with the project leaders will be gradually and systematically trained in these dimensions, in addition to the person in charge of the mission ‘social entrepreneurship’. Support for collective entrepreneurship dynamics (cooperatives) will be fully provided for in the activities of the support centre.*

*C. Brussels Centre for Social, Cooperative and Collaborative Entrepreneurship.*

*The Region co-finances the COOPCITY project for the 2014-2021 period via ERDF funds. It brings together 7 public and private partners.” In 2020 the partners are SAW-B, Febecoop, Job Yourself, Hub. Brussels, Innoviris, ICHEC-PME and Solvay-Entrepreneurs. “The objectives of the project are to complete the offer of support for creation and development of social and cooperative enterprises, and to promote cooperation and social entrepreneurship. The project will operate on the basis of calls for proposals for social enterprises defined very broadly, regardless of their legal form. COOPCITY monitors also to the networking of a community of social entrepreneurs and collaborative economy.*



*D. Foster the emergence of economic projects resulting from local initiatives and the informal economy. The creation of new social enterprise projects goes beyond projects by new entrepreneurs who opt for these models. The dynamism of citizens and associations is intense at the local level, and some initiatives have a strong real economic potential. The Region will support local associations and citizen initiatives to structure their social economy projects. The expertise of existing confirmed and innovative social enterprises will be promoted. This orientation will include the development of measures to exploit the potential of the informal economy, which may find in social enterprise models a way of deployment. COOPCITY project partners will be invited to formulate proposals for structuring support for this dynamic.*

*E. Support networking and promote information on regional mechanisms.*

*The Region will support the networking of social entrepreneurs. The need for peer networks (social entrepreneurs) is as important as integration into generalist networks. The Region will also consider encouraging 'matching' between entrepreneurs in order to foster encounters between those who are ready to launch an initiative (but not alone). The Region will also improve the flow of information on existing tools targeting social enterprises and social entrepreneurs (support for economic expansion, provision of financing, guarantees, support for localization and the development of business and financial plans, etc.). The organisation of meetings with social entrepreneurship and social economy actors is envisaged. In addition, three measures are foreseen in the chapter on SME financing for financing social entrepreneurship and the social economy. (...)*

*A. Increase in resources and adaptation of the product offer. (... measure 31).*

*B. Granting of guarantees adapted to social enterprises. (... measure 35).*

*C. Mobilisation of citizen savings and promotion of direct financial instruments. (...measure 32)."*

*Under the specific Objective 3.4: Supporting jobseekers that self-create jobs, the Region envisaged a number of measures supporting so-called cooperatives d'activités, including a better access to credits for persons testing activities in the framework of activity cooperatives.*

*Under "Objective 3.6: Supporting entrepreneurs active in 'shared' enterprises", Measure 52. 'Support for entrepreneurial cooperatives and shared enterprises' the Brussels-Capital Region declares it will "encourage the development of shared enterprises (cooperatives of entrepreneurs, e.g. employment cooperatives) as an integral part of its economic policy. In particular, it will identify recognition and useful support for relevant actors to develop alternatives to the often 'on-demand' mini-job models in the Brussels Region that are incompatible with the Brussels objective of creating quality jobs."*

*Finally, under measure 9 "Regional efforts to promote takeover and transmission", the Brussels-Capital Region engages in analysing, together with Coopcity partners and the Union des SCOP (worker cooperatives), the potential, in the Brussels-Capital Region, of the take-over of enterprises by cooperatives.*

*As can be seen in the aforementioned measures, the programming of ERDF-related financing is explicitly foreseen with regard to the improvement of access to finance for the social economy (financial instruments) as well as in relation to the establishment and development of Coopcity (Brussels Centre for Social, Cooperative and Collaborative Entrepreneurship).*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

### Abstract

- *As of 2021, the Basic Act on Social Economy (Draft) proposed by the Korean National Assembly is a legal basis covering various social economy organizations such as social enterprises, cooperatives, village enterprises and it includes the necessary matters for policy formulation and coordination for social economy development and support plans of the state and local governments.*
- *If the Framework Act on Social Economy is enacted and enforced, the state and local governments will be able to establish a comprehensive plan that considers regional characteristics for the development of a regional-based social economy and prepare administrative and financial support measures necessary for its implementation.*

### Relevant documents

① Social Enterprise Promotion Act article 5

[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG)

② Framework Act on Cooperatives article 11

[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=44518&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=44518&lang=ENG)

③ Seoul Metropolitan City Framework Ordinance on Social Economy article 8

<http://legal.seoul.go.kr/legal/english/front/page/law.html?pAct=lawView&pPromNo=4007&firstYn=Y>

### Practices

*As of 2021, the Basic Act on Social Economy (Draft) proposed by the Korean National Assembly is a legal basis covering various social economy organizations such as social enterprises, cooperatives, village enterprises and it includes the necessary matters for policy formulation and coordination for social economy development and support plans of the state and local governments.*

*If the Basic Act on Social Economy is enacted and enforced, the state and local governments will be able to establish a comprehensive plan that considers regional characteristics for the development of a regional-based social economy and prepare administrative and financial support measures necessary for its implementation*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

### Abstract

*Local SSE development plans are strongly linked to the 2014 SSE law (definition of SSE, etc.). In addition, the 2014 SSE law sets goals in terms of regional SSE strategies. Although local SSE development strategies existed prior to the 2014 law, the law reinforced their structuring and development. Local SSE development policies are often embedded in socioeconomic development policies. At the regional level, the SSE strategy is one of the components of the economic development strategy.*

### Relevant documents

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000029314978](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000029314978)

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000029315078](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000029315078)



**Question 4.2 • Are there programs and instruments launched by the Public Authorities (National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-National or Local/Municipal levels) that contribute to achieve the priorities to develop social economy set up by the overall legal framework?**

## Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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### Abstract

*Art. 7 of Law states that social economy may set up associations for the representation and defence of their interests. Social economy is recognized as an active partner able to be consulted by the Public Authorities in the policy-making process.*

*CEPES plays this role (the representation and defence of social economy common interests). CEPES' initiatives have contributed to develop the mandates and provisions of the Law in dialogue with the Spanish Government.*

*Following the precedent answer, it is important to mention that National public authorities (Ministries) include and promote social economy - as a whole - in different policies, strategies, initiatives and programmes related to different policies such as job creation, maintenance of employment, SMEs and business development, entrepreneurship, social policies, local and rural development, social inclusion, development cooperation or implementation of the Agenda 2030.*

*Social economy is included in the Spanish Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan. This is the most ambitious initiative for the recovery to be launched by the Spanish Government with the support of the European Union and in coordination with all EU Member states to achieve common goals closely related with green and digital transitions.*

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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### Abstract

*The reform of the Third Sector contains an articulated system of incentives and funding for activities of general interest carried out by Third Sector entities.*

*The FUND FOR THE FINANCING OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF GENERAL INTEREST IN THE THIRD SECTOR (art. 72 CTS) has been financially supporting since 2017, through the disbursement of non-repayable contributions to projects and activities of general interest, promoted by voluntary organisations (VO), associations for social promotion (Aps) and foundations of the Third Sector registered in the single national register of the Third Sector (Runts). Pending the launch of RUNTS, registration in existing registers is considered valid.*

*Every year the Minister identifies the general objectives, the priority areas of intervention and the lines of activity that can be financed, following agreement at the Permanent Conference for relations between the State, the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano. Further resources, part of which will be placed in a further fund (referred to in Article 73 of the Code), will be distributed among the various Italian Regions to finance local projects and activities. Lastly, specific contributions are provided for certain associations representing and supporting persons with particular types of disability as well as for the purchase of ambulances, medical cars and other instrumental goods that the bodies use directly or donate to public health structures.*

Recently, the available resources have been increased in order to support organisations during the crisis generated by the Covid 19 pandemic.

A further measure provided for by the Code (art. 81) is the 'social bonus', i.e. a tax credit in favour of those who make donations in cash to voluntary organisations and associations for social promotion to support projects for the recovery of unused public buildings or movable or immovable property confiscated from organised crime. The relevant implementing decree has yet to be issued.

Further facilitation measures in the form of decommercialisation of certain types of revenue, or reductions in local taxes, as well as deductions and deductions for donations made by individuals to Third Sector entities under the Code, will come into force following approval by the European Commission.

Also subject to authorisation by the EU Commission, the reform has provided for forms of deduction from taxable income of investments made by individuals and companies in the capital of social enterprises established as companies or cooperatives.

In addition, the Ministry of Economic Development, the administration responsible for providing incentives to businesses, runs a programme at national level ('Italia economia sociale') that supports the growth of social enterprises. The financial resources allocated amount to EUR 223 millions. The incentives facilitate investments by social enterprises that aim to:

- increasing the employment of disadvantaged workers
- the social inclusion of vulnerable people
- protecting and enhancing the environment, the territory and the historical and cultural heritage
- meeting the specific needs of the community or the area in question.

The programme is currently being revised: the reforms, which are not yet complete, provide for an extension of the types of entities that can access it - including social enterprises in non-corporate form - a simplification of the procedures for financing provided by financial intermediaries and guaranteed by the State, a revision of the scope of investment programmes for greater adherence to the objectives of the 2030 agenda and of the conditions of access to facilitate smaller enterprises, including by strengthening cooperation between them.

#### Relevant documents

<https://www.mise.gov.it/index.php/it/incentivi/impresa/imprese-sociali>

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

Yes several. I would like to highlight some of them:

- InovAtiva de Impacto: Acceleration program for impact startups
- BNDES Garagem: Impact Business Acceleration Program
- Centelha: Selection program of ideas capable of becoming business
- IdeaZ: Startup selection program in the ideation phase

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*On the basis of articles 72 and 73 of the national Third Sector Code (Decreto Legislativo n. 117/2017), resources necessary to support the activities of third sector subjects are transferred annually to the regions (in the three-year period 2018/2020 there were over 10 million euros for Tuscany).*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*See answer to question 4.1*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*Yes, the Programme for the Promotion of the Social Economy 2021-2024, which is a special programme derived from the National Development Plan 2019-2024, is in the final approval stage for publication.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

### Abstract

*The State Secretary of Labour of Puebla supports cooperatives by promoting their constitution, covers costs for its constitution process, training and equipment in order to contribute to the promotion of decent, self-managed and sustainable working conditions.*

- *Constitution of Cooperative Societies: the support consists of the payment for granting of powers of attorney for the legal constitution before a Notary Public of a Cooperative Society of Consumers and/or Producers of Goods and/or Services in accordance with the provisions of the General Law of Cooperative Societies.*
- *Training for Cooperative Societies; training of a group of members of the Cooperative Society with the focus on strengthening activities in the areas of Cooperativism, Administration, Marketing and Business Plan.*
- *Support for Cooperative Societies; the support consists of acquiring equipment to strengthen productive activities with a support amount of up to \$130,000 pesos in equipment, machinery and/or tools.*

*The Secretary of Economy has a project of intervention and support for artisans in the state through the methodology of support to social economy enterprises (MAEES) which was developed by the Iberoamerican University of Puebla. Training is also being provided on cooperative coaching, team management and coaching skills with a social economy approach for training centres specialising in trades and technical work in municipalities in order to avoid direct competition in small markets and to use collaboration as an option. We also participated with a foundation to train cooperatives on administrative issues.*

### Relevant documents

<https://stp.puebla.gob.mx/web/content/29023>  
<https://stp.puebla.gob.mx/web/content/29029>  
<https://stp.puebla.gob.mx/web/content/29031>  
<https://coop.possible.org.mx>

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*See answers questions 4.1 and 9.1*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *Yes. The Korean government introduced a strategy for developing the social economy into an impetus for inclusive growth in the nation, by achieving a paradigm shift and establishing ecosystems of a virtuous cycle for the social economy.*
- *The strategy envisions reducing central government control and enhancing, instead, involvement of the private sector and local governments. It also seeks to loosen the criteria for social enterprise certification and shift to a registration system, and lower other entry barriers so as to expand the scope of potential beneficiaries of policy support. Whereas individual departments controlled diverse programs on their own in the past, the MOEF is now to serve as the central command, coordinating interdepartmental cooperation. The Korean government has supported this strategy by announcing and implementing a series of follow-up measures, including the interdepartmental Social Economy Promotion Plan (SEPP, October 2017), and the Plans for Developing Social Finance (Financial Services Commission or FSC, February 2018), Human Resource Development (MOEL, July 2018), and Measures to Enhance Local Community Capabilities for the Social Economy (MOPAS, 2019).*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

Yes at all levels: a national roadmap, regional development strategies (mandatory by the 2014 SSE law, cf. article 7) and many local authorities also have an SSE development plan.

**Question 4.3 • Are you promoting or taking advantage of international initiatives to adopt legal framework for social economy? Are you promoting or taking advantage of international initiatives in favour of social economy to achieve the priorities set up by the overall legal framework in favour of these entities?**

## Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

### Abstract

*Spain, as Member State of the European Union (EU), benefits from initiatives adopted by the European Institutions that impact on social economy. For the moment, there are no EU initiatives focusing on the promotion of “overall legal framework social economy” in Member States (note: We expect that the future European Action Plan for Social Economy to be adopted at the end of 2021 by the European Commission contributes to establish a common understanding on social economy at EU level).*

*CEPES closely follows other European measures such as the ones concerning “social enterprises”, because the definition established by the European Commission on “social enterprise” generates sometimes confusion with the concept of social economy.*

*CEPES – in coordination with Social Economy Europe, the umbrella organization representing social economy at EU level, and its members – makes a follow-up of the development and implementation of European initiatives regarding the “social enterprises” (access to finance or public aids, among others) in order to assure the correct transposition and inclusion of these measures into the Spanish legal framework in coherence with the legal concept and scope of the social economy (according to the Spanish Law 5/2011).*

*On the other hand, there are many other EU initiatives that are linked with the development of the social economy that will be object in the future exchanges of this action (axes 2 and 3).*

*Let us mention the European directive on public procurement, with several measures in favour of some social economy entities that Member States have transposed into their national legal frameworks, or the European Social Fund (ESF).*

*The ESF is Europe’s main instrument for supporting jobs, helping people get better jobs and ensuring fairer job opportunities for all EU citizens. Social economy is one of the investment priorities (among many others) of the ESF regulation. This allows Member States to chose “social economy” as a priority for their investments on public programmes co-financed by ESF.*

*The Spanish Government has launched (with the support of the ESF) an Operational Program for Inclusion and Social Economy (POISES in Spanish) for the period 2014-2020. CEPES manages a part of the POISES as “Intermediary Body” appointed by the Spanish Government.*

*This appointment allows CEPES to directly manage and implement a programme directed to create and support social economy entrepreneurs and to foster social insertion of vulnerable collectives by social economy entities. The ESF budget for this CEPES’s programme is 34 Million euros for the period 2014-2020+2023.*

*We mention this experience because the ESF does not give a clear definition of social economy. However, it is assured that the whole Spanish social economy benefits from the ESF because the Law 5/2011 clearly defines its scope. This confirms the importance of the legal certainty for the development of the social economy.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*No; we are primarily taking advantage of Quebec's example to demonstrate the potential of the social economy if it were to be expanded across the country.*

*The Social Innovation and Social Finance Co-Creation Steering Group recommended that the Canadian government consider the creation of Framework Legislation (recommendation #1). The strategy was co-created with ESDC. In developing the recommendation, the Steering Group examined Quebec and international comparators abroad. However, it is unclear if framework legislation would focus on the "social economy" in name or some other term (i.e., social good sector, charitable and non-profit sector etc). There has been no further progress made since the Steering Group submitted their report in 2018.*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Yes we are. Initiatives promoted by the Vatican, such as the Francisco Economy, or the Great Reset, from the World Economic Forum, the UN SDGs, or even Blackrocks' priority investments in companies that follow ESG standards, favor the debate on the need to expand legislation on the theme. It is also worth mentioning the partnership between Enimpacto and EUROSOCIAL, in which we are articulating a network of public managers in Latin America who work with impact businesses*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*In what concerns the access to European Funds – namely ESF – the regional law states that “The Region in the programming phase of the allocation of the European Social Fund and others European funding, favours and promotes, with dedicated measures and actions, the access of third-sector bodies for projects aimed at their consolidation and dissemination in Tuscany, in accordance with the article 69 of Legislative Decree 117/2017”.*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*We take into account legal initiatives at European and international level through a comparative study*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*The legal framework for the social economy in Mexico was created 9 years ago and had a legislative process in the legislative chambers that basically took into account internal concerns, but also some international experiences that had been developed at that time, such as the Spanish Law of 2011.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*What is happening is to participate in international discussions, learn from the experiences of others to adopt programmes and somehow adapt them to the needs of the territory, in this case Puebla; the relationship that exists with international initiatives is not so close even for a lack of existence. We participate in some calls or programmes that the UNDP is currently promoting entrepreneurship but it does not focus only on social economy enterprises.*

### Relevant documents

<https://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/presscenter/articles/2019/05/empoderate.html>

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*The social enterprise concept used in the legislative initiatives of the Brussels-Capital Region in the field of social economy is based on the definition of the EMES network. Also, the legislative act of 23 July 2018 establishes that an evaluation report has to be realised every two years. This report also has to include information on ongoing developments in European regions that can be considered innovative with regard to social enterprise development.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

• KoSEA undertakes joint projects and networks with international organizations and institutions over matters of the social economy, identifying policy issues and exploring ways to foster sustainable ecosystems for the social economy. The KoSEA also organizes the Social Economy Leaders Forum (SELF), benchmarking and training trips abroad, and other activities of international exchange. This role is specified in the Act.(Social Enterprise Promotion Act)

### Relevant documents

① Social Enterprise Promotion Act article 20

[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG)

② Framework Act on Cooperatives article 8&10

[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=44518&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=44518&lang=ENG)

③ Seoul Metropolitan City Framework Ordinance on Social Economy article 21

<http://legal.seoul.go.kr/legal/english/front/page/law.html?pAct=lawView&pPromNo=4007&firstYn=Y>

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*At the time of the elaboration of the SSE law of 2014 (co-elaborated with SSE actors), the Spanish law was for example cited. But also more recent examples of the adaptation of Quebec's youth service cooperatives, complementary local currencies, Community Land Trust into Solidarity Land Organizations, etc.*



## Question 4.4 • Are specific links to the pursuit of SDGs made explicit? Which ones?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

#### Abstract

*Social economy is recognized by the Spanish national strategies in favour of the 2030 Agenda as a transversal private actor that contributes to all SDGs.*

*Even though the Spanish Law on social economy was adopted before the Agenda 2030, the principles and values on the base of the legal definition of “social economy” are strongly connected with some SDGs: “Promotion of solidarity internally and with society that favours commitment to local development, equal opportunities between men and women, social cohesion, the insertion of persons with the risk of social exclusion, the generation of stable and quality jobs, the conciliation of private, family and work life and sustainability”.*

*CEPES – as representative organisation of social economy – is being consulted by the Spanish Government as partner in the elaboration of the new Spanish Strategy to implement the 2030 Agenda. CEPES is member of the Spanish Council of Sustainable Development. Members of this Council are high representatives of the main Ministries, social partners (business organisations, trade unions), experts and civil society organisations*

*The Spanish Government points out the contribution of social economy to create quality jobs and to a new green digital and fair economic model.*

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

#### Abstract

*The references to the objectives of sustainable development (and in particular to those of the 2030 Agenda based on the environmental, social and economic dimensions) are contained both in the guidelines with which the Minister of Labour identifies, as of 2017, the general objectives, priority areas of intervention and lines of activity that can be financed through the resources referred to in Articles 72 and 73 of the Code, characterised by the development of a generative territorial welfare, and in the amending provisions of the 'social economy' programme of the Ministry of Economic Development, which, in identifying the new specific objectives of the subsidised investment programmes, also expressly refer to the European directives on the subject of the Green New Deal.*

#### Relevant documents

Atto di indirizzo Ministeriale per il 2020:

<https://www.lavoro.gov.it/documenti-e-norme/normative/Documents/2020/DM-44-del-12032020-Atto-indirizzo-2020-Terzo-Settore.pdf>

### Employment and Social Development Canada

#### Abstract

No



## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Not yet. We are still providing that. In the coming weeks, meetings will take place with the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic - the body that is centralizing actions to promote the UN's sustainable development objectives.*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*No specific reference to SDGs appears in the present law.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*No. SDGs are only implicitly contained in the Programme for the Promotion of Social Economy 2021-2024, since the competent authorities in the national planning process established a standard methodology for all programmes derived from the NDP (National Development Plan).*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*Within the Methodology for Accompanying Social Economy Enterprises, some topics linked with the SDGs, seek to foster cooperation and collaboration not only among people and community, but also to involve the territory and environmental ecosystem such as inclusive, equitable and quality education, highlighting the social dimension that aims to manage processes, so that people progressively become aligned and integrate groups contributing, working and solving collective problems in favour of local development. With regard to the promotion of sustained economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, the entrepreneurial and innovation dimension is involved, whose main objective is to consolidate business ideas into results that translate into competitive companies and above all with solid value propositions that benefit communities and that both men and women develop in employment that fairly and equitably remunerates wealth and thus achieve the generation of community.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *No. There are no specific article in a law, But, If we look carefully the Basic idea of Social economy is highly related to SDG's Pursuit.*
- *SEEs tend to have greater employment-inducing effects than other businesses. Because their members share the profits, SEEs are able to create decent jobs. The democratic structures of governance ensure fairness in labor relations and transactions with other businesses, while ensuring better prospects for survival. SEEs, furthermore, help housewives, retirees and other persons capable of work enter the labor*

*market to earn income and generate added value into the economy. SEEs can also play a significant part toward reducing income inequality, strengthening the social security net, and rebuilding communities.*

*They provide jobs for persons from disadvantaged backgrounds and provide opportunity to earn income. SEEs provide health, artistic and other services that have been neglected by both the state and the market, while also facilitating timely responses to the growing demand for new services. By organizing direct participation of local residents and members, SEEs also help communities restore trust between their members.*

## Relevant documents

① Seoul Metropolitan City Framework Ordinance on Social Economy article 2

<http://legal.seoul.go.kr/legal/english/front/page/law.html?pAct=lawView&pPromNo=4007&firstYn=Y>

## Practices

- *Korea believes that the social economy could overcome social crisis such as unemployment and poverty. Therefore, by enacting social economy laws and examining the experiences of foreign countries operating various support systems. It is related to preparing the concrete of Korean social economy laws and systems.*

*This OECD PLP activity is also part of this effort.*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

No direct inclusion of the SDGs in the 2014 SSE law. But the national SDGs roadmap was fed by the SSE ministry and SSE actors.

## ISSUE 5- "THEMATIC FOCUS"

Question 5.1 • Are there global strategies in favour of social economy at National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-National or Local/Municipal levels that impact on social and economic sustainable development objectives (for instance ecological transition, job creation, social inclusion social innovation, etc.)? Are those global strategies provided by the overall social economy frameworks?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

#### Abstract

*(This follows the answer to question 4.1):*

*The additional provision number seven of Law 5/2011 mandates the Spanish Government to adopt a programme to promote social economy. The Spanish Strategy for Social Economy 2017-2020 (already mentioned) will be followed for a new one for the period 2021-2027. The Strategy 2017-2020 was aligned with some main public policies. Those initiatives will be also part of the new strategy 2021-2027 that will focus also on the recovery and green and digital transitions.*

*These strategies are a key pillar to build a national policy in favour of social economy. Those strategies cover initiatives linked to social economy and its legal forms and also to other policies with an impact on social economy. The Strategy makes possible to involve social economy in key socioeconomic mainstreaming public policies and promotes a stronger coordination and common work among different policies and public departments involved in the development of the social economy.*

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

#### Abstract

*The two above-mentioned programmes, respectively under the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and the Ministry of Economic Development, are deemed to have an impact on the objectives of sustainable development.*

*In particular, the recent revision of the programme in favour of social enterprises of the Ministry of Economic Development, in addition to supporting the dissemination and strengthening of the social economy throughout the country, by supporting investments with the aim of increasing the employment of disadvantaged workers and the social inclusion of vulnerable persons, has extended its contents to environmental enhancement and protection, urban regeneration, and the protection and enhancement of historical and cultural assets, sustainable tourism and research into the environmental sustainability of business activities, including through decarbonisation, reuse and use of recycled materials, products and by-products from production cycles as an alternative to virgin raw materials, reduction of waste production, eco-design, reduction in the use of plastic and the replacement of plastic with alternative materials, always with particular reference to the effects within a community or a territory.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*Québec's governmental social economy action plan 2020-2025 contains four priorities which include a sustainable and circular economy and innovation.*

*The Social Innovation and Social Finance Strategy Co-Creation Steering group recommendations is largely seen within the federal government as the key tool to supporting organizations within the social economy. To date, there has been movement on 2 of the recommendations: recommendation #6 with the creation of the Investment Readiness Program and work on the Social Finance Fund (which hasn't been made public yet), and recommendation #2, Social Innovation Advisory Council. The thematic focus has largely been around financing.*

### Relevant documents

<https://www.quebec.ca/gouv/ministere/economie/publications/plan-action-gouvernemental-en-economie-sociale-2020-2025>

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Yes, Enimpecto and the Subnational Strategies for Impact Investments and Social Business*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*As stated, the Regional law of Tuscany translates the national law. Therefore, it refers to the wide range of topics/sectors which are quoted by the national law. The list of sectors/topics is not static, as could be updated according to changing situations.*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*The initiatives are part of an overall strategy that has been reinforced by the Catalan Parliament's own pronouncement in favour of it, which approved a resolution on the subject on 16 September 2020.*

*- Resolution Parliament 16 September 2020 on decent work*

*For the maintenance of the business fabric and jobs and the promotion of reindustrialization, the Parliament of Catalonia urges the Government of the Generalitat "(...) To encourage the SSE, promoting collective self-employment and the various forms of the SSE, especially cooperatives, as generators of economic activity by:*

*a) The promotion of the draft SSE law as a key instrument for boosting the sector and the draft law on concerted action for the provision of services of a social nature that ensure quality and excellence in the care*

*of people, and the non-commercialisation of public services as a priority condition.*

*b) To study the possibility of establishing tax deductions for investment in the social capital of cooperatives in order to maintain employment and promote economic recovery.*

*c) Promote the incorporation of the Better and Smart Regulation to lighten the regulatory burdens imposed on social and solidarity economy enterprises and to speed up administrative simplification, as well as to advance in the digitalisation of the required procedures.*

*d) To strengthen and consolidate the Ateneos Cooperativos as a territorial strategy for cooperative and social economic development that promotes collective entrepreneurship, job creation, cooperative enterprises and social and solidarity economy cooperative ecosystems.*

*e) Reinforce the lines of promotion and support of the Singular Projects for cooperatives and ensure their implementation throughout the Catalan territory through the established public mechanisms or others of similar nature, optimizing their operation and coordination.*

*f) The creation of a joint coordination body between the Government of the Generalitat de Catalunya, the Network of Municipalities for the Social and Solidarity-based Economy (XMESS), and AESCAT (Catalan Social Economy Association) for the preparation of a Strategic Plan for the Social and Solidarity-based Economy in Catalonia.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*It is not clear which global strategies the question refers to.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*At the national level, the Nodes for the Promotion of the Social and Solidarity Economy (NODESS) are a strategy of INAES that seeks to generate the integration of a network of territorial alliances made up of academic institutions, local governments and social sector organisations. The objective of the NODESSs is to develop Social and Solidarity Economy ecosystems in each territory through which territorial solutions to current and collective needs are proposed, designed and implemented; this programme has been contemplated since 2019. 2019 results were the integration of 14 allies in different parts of the republic, both institutions and organisations joined this project, where we can find Yucatan, Morelia, Leon, Chihuahua, among others. The SINCA web portal, National System of Training and Specialised Technical Assistance, was developed and operates, which seeks to present information for entrepreneurs immersed in the Social Economy, provide them with training, advice, technical assistance and support, as well as informative and educational materials on experience in the Social Economy, organisation, entrepreneurship, good business practices, etc. The aim is to promote participation in the sector and provide the option of productive and social collaboration.*

### Relevant documents

<https://www.gob.mx/inaes/acciones-y-programas/nodos-de-impulso-a-la-economia-social-y-solidaria-nodess-233732>

<https://www.gob.mx/inaes/acciones-y-programas/nodos-de-impulso-a-la-economia-social-y-solidaria-nodess-233732>

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*See previous answers*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

*No. There are no specific innovation-related articles within a law.*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

Yes, SSE development plans at national, regional and local levels are generally based on sustainable development: job creation, ecological transitions, territorial cohesion, etc.

Question 5.2 • Do initiatives have a specific thematic focus? How and on which basis has it been defined?

## Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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### Abstract

*See precedent our answer*

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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### Abstract

*The programmes of initiatives in favour of the third sector entities financed by the Ministry of Labour are based on the provisions concerning the general purposes identified by the Code in Articles 72 et seq.*

*That of the Ministry of Economic Development has as its specific object the granting of aid, under the de minimis regime, to enterprises (social cooperatives, social enterprises, cultural and creative enterprises) operating throughout the national territory, on the basis of the possibility of establishing specific aid schemes under Law No 296/2006, which allows the establishment by decree of the Minister of Development in accordance with EU regulations.*

*Both programmes were also oriented on the basis of EU guidelines aimed at developing the environmental, social and economic dimensions.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

### Abstract

*The themes of Québec's most recent action plan should have been co-developed with sector representatives as laid out in Québec's social economy framework law*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACT

### Abstract

*Among the SDGs addressed by the entrepreneurs, there is a clear reduction in solutions for clean and accessible energy. And there remains a limited number of solutions addressing the challenges of access to justice, conservation and sustainable use of marine resources and terrestrial ecosystems and, as well as the challenge of access to drinking water and basic sanitation*



## Catalonia Region

### Abstract

*See previous answer*

## Brussels-Capital Region

### Abstract

*See previous answers*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

### Abstract

No. There are no specific innovation-related article within a law.

## ISSUE 6 - "INNOVATION"

Question 6.1 • Are there specific innovation-related elements (specific articles, chapters, programmes, ...) covered or promoted by the overall legal frameworks? In case of a legal framework, does it mention or promote social innovation?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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#### Abstract

*Even though Law 5/2011 does not mention “social innovation”, there is strong connection between social economy and social innovation. Social Economy is considered by the Spanish Government and also by the Public regional governments as a key actor that contributes to find innovative solutions to social issues connected to social inclusion or the provision of social services, to the promotion of quality and fair jobs for collectives such as riders or to save jobs through workers buy-outs, among others.*

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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#### Abstract

*A specific programme aimed at promoting social innovation, financed by the Fund provided for by the Budget Law for 2018 (Article 1, paragraph 205-207 Law 205/2017) with a three-year allocation of €25 million is managed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department of the Civil Service to finance social innovation projects in the areas of social inclusion, cultural animation and combating school drop-out. Project holders are local public administrations working in cooperation with third sector organisations and other private entities.*

### Employment and Social Development Canada

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#### Abstract

*In 2017, a Co-Creation Steering Group, appointed by the federal government, engaged stakeholders from across sectors and regions to provide recommendations for a pan-Canadian Social Innovation and Social Finance Strategy. The following year, the Social Innovation and Social Finance Strategy Co-Creation Steering Group released its report, which contains 12 recommendations for advancing the social economy in Canada, many of which are relevant to this survey.*

#### Relevant documents

Inclusive innovation: New ideas and new partnerships for stronger communities, Recommendations of the Social Innovation and Social Finance Strategy Co-Creation Steering Group  
<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/social-innovation-social-finance/reports/recommendations-what-we-heard.html>



## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Legal Framework of Innovation (LAW Nº 13.243, OF 11 JANUARY 2016.)*

*Art. 2º: IV - innovation: introduction of novelty or improvement in the productive and social environment that results in new products, services or processes or that includes the addition of new features or characteristics to an existing product, service or process that may result in improvements and effective gain quality or performance;*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*Innovations was also tested thanks to the actions developed with the ESF Social Inclusion with a co-planning method on each regional local District-Zone*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*In principle, the desire of the Catalan government is that the Social and Solidarity Economy Act should provide instruments and mechanisms to promote innovation and research in all its forms among SSE entities, including social innovation in order to respond to social challenges. This will require the creation of specific lines of funding to promote innovation*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*Yes. There is a general legal framework related to innovation in the Law on Science and Technology published in the Official Journal of the Federation on 5 June 2002, which puts the National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) in charge of the country's science, technology and quality innovation policies and strategies. In addition, the Law for the Development of Competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, published on 30 December 2002, highlights among its objectives the promotion of schemes for the "modernisation, innovation and technological development of MSMEs", while the Law to promote the sustained increase in productivity and competitiveness of the national economy, published on 6 May 2015, establishes as one of its objectives the promotion of mechanisms that foster, among other aspects, "applied innovation"; Both laws fall within the remit of the Ministry of Economy, which is why in the Sectoral Programme for the Economy 2020-2024 its first priority objective is to "Promote innovation and economic development in the productive sectors".*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*Yes, there are specific elements related to innovation but they are not aligned to a legal framework, in the artisan programme through the MAEES we talk about innovation and design. 20 basic innovation actions focused on process improvement, standardisation of processes, prototyping of new products. 8 intermediate innovation actions focused on diversification of product lines and new applied manufacturing techniques and 2 advanced innovation actions focused on tangible product improvement.*

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*The Go4Brussels 2030 Strategy (mentioned above) takes up the measures stipulated in the Small Business Act 2016-2025, which, in its objective 3.1, foresees specific support to social entrepreneurs and social enterprises. Measure 39. of the Small Business Act aims explicitly to stimulate and support social entrepreneurship and innovative social economy through specific calls/programmes.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *Looking at the recently revised Act on Special measures for the promotion of venture business (21.4.30), The definition and requirements for social ventures are newly reflected.*
- *It is stated that social ventures must meet the requirements of social and innovativeness as a company that pursues social and economic values in an integrated manner. Currently, many social venture companies are active in the Korean social economy area.*

### Relevant documents

[https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=49158&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=49158&lang=ENG)

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*Yes: definition of social innovation in the 2014 SSE law*

### Relevant documents

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000029315042](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000029315042)

## Question 6.2 • Are there initiatives to support social innovation in small social economy entities?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

#### Abstract

*Among the resources managed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, those referred to in Article 73 of the Code, which are generally distributed among the regions for the financing of projects at regional or local level, are particularly aimed at the implementation of projects of an experimental nature using particularly advanced intervention methodologies.*

### Employment and Social Development Canada

#### Abstract

*One of the 12 recommendations of the above-mentioned report was to launch a social finance fund, the purpose of which would be to accelerate the development of social finance ecosystems across Canada. This has not yet been rolled out; however, the Investment Readiness Program, meant to be a pre-cursor to the Social Finance Fund, was launched as a pilot project in 2019 with \$50 million CAD available over 2 years. This has recently been renewed for another \$50 million CAD over 2 more years.*

### Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

#### Abstract

ENIMPACTO

### Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

#### Abstract

*No initiatives have been identified for this purpose; however, the LESS foresees "creativity and innovation in all areas" as one of the practices of the social sector of the economy.*

### Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

#### Abstract

*In the case of the State of Puebla, yes, with the initiative of accompaniment for artisans.*

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*Brussels-Capital Region issued, in 2020, a call for “Innovative projects developed by social and democratic enterprises” as well as the call for projects “BeCircular” which aims to support initiatives in the field of the circular economy. The latter foresees a 10% increase of the subsidy in cases where the initiative is promoted by a social and democratic enterprise such as it has been defined in the 2018 Legislative Act of 23 July 2018.*

*Through Innoviris, its regional innovation agency, the Brussels-Capital Region also launched, in October 2020, the programme ‘Prove your social innovation’ responding specifically to the needs of the social economy. The programme aims to support companies that intend to develop a socially innovative product or service and engage in a social and democratic entrepreneurship process.*

*Projects and the enterprises that carry them out must meet the three main characteristics of social and democratic entrepreneurship set out in the Legislative Act of 23 July 2018 on the approval and support of social enterprises, namely: social and/or environmental purpose rather than pure private profit, economic viability, and democratic governance that includes the various stakeholders.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *The government's active social economy policy and institutionalization have a profound influence on the development of the Korean social economy and are a great foundation for promotion the social economy.*

*One of these is the policy to activate social ventures (announced on April 2018). In order to increase the capacity for social innovation, the implementation plan is embodied through specialized support for each field, such as preparing an evaluation system to identify social ventures, establishing a youth social venture hub, finance, technology development, and sales channels.*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*Yes, a lot of funding and actions are based on social innovation.*

## ISSUE 7 - "PARTICIPATORY APPROACH/MULTI-SECTOR-APPROACH"

Question 7.1 • In case there is an overall legal framework, is there an "umbrella" organisation at National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Su-National or Local/Municipal level representing the whole social economy as defined in that legal framework (as mentioned in question 1.1)? Does this "umbrella" organization exist even though there is no an overall legal framework?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

#### Abstract

*CEPES is the national umbrella organization representing the Spanish social economy. CEPES exists since 1992, that's to say, years before the adoption of the national Law on social economy in 2011.*

*In any case, the Law 5/2011 states (art 7) that "the Social Economy entities may set up associations for the representation and defence of their interests". Article 7 lays down the conditions to recognized as an national inter-sectoral confederation representing the whole social economy that will be represented in the national General administration "institutional participatory bodies that deal with the matters that affect their economic and social interests".*

*CEPES plays this role (representative organization that defend the common interests of social economy) and the Spanish Government recognizes CEPES as the national inter-sectoral confederation and the social partner representing social economy.*

#### Relevant documents

CEPES: [www.cep.es](http://www.cep.es)

#### Practice

CEPES' experience as national platform representing the whole social economy

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

#### Abstract

*The Third Sector Code provides for a specific role for the most representative association of Third Sector organisations in the country, which is identified through a public notice, and provides for it to appoint its representatives to the National Council of the Third Sector set up at the Ministry of Labour. To date, this association has been identified in the National Forum of the Third Sector, which associates a large part of the third sector bodies, especially those of an associative nature, performing functions of social and political representation, coordination and support of the organisations of third sector bodies, and is now a recognised social partner.*

*Other representative organisations, which include various types of organisations, are the "associative networks", which take the form of an association of third sector organisations and are responsible for the coordination, protection, representation, promotion or support of organisations and their activities. They are also represented in the National Council of the Third Sector.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*Federal - CCEDNet convenes the People-Centred Economy Group, meant to be a network of federal and provincial networks that contribute to advancing the social economy. But there is no legal framework for this; it is entirely a civil society initiative.*

*Subfederal - Quebec's law on the social economy identifies 2 "interlocuteurs privilégiés" - the Chantier de l'économie sociale and the Conseil québécois de la coopération et de la mutualité*

### Relevant documents

People-Centred Economy Group Terms of Reference [https://docs.google.com/document/d/14IHk4Uoth2u-EHXNSAmIC\\_iQzU\\_Jne-4H4BIHLhXSvs/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/document/d/14IHk4Uoth2u-EHXNSAmIC_iQzU_Jne-4H4BIHLhXSvs/edit?usp=sharing)

Chantier de l'économie sociale <https://chantier.qc.ca/>

Conseil québécois de la coopération et de la mutualité <https://www.cqcm.coop/>

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Yes, the National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Businesses is a umbrella organization kind formed by 16 public entities and 10 civil society organizations*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*The national law foresees for the recognition of associative networks as legal entities of representation, also with tasks of control and supervision of the affiliates.*

## Catalonia Region

### Abstract

*The regulations governing the Ateneos Cooperativos include this as one of their obligatory areas of action:*

- *Axis A) Updating of the diagnosis and/or visualisation of the social and cooperative economy in the territory.*
- *A1 Territorial table for the joint articulation of the social economy with the different actors: creation of a space with representatives of the social economy, the third social sector, local bodies, educational centres and other reference bodies to present the proposal of the action plan and establish the mechanisms for collaboration (minimum three meetings; for presentation, monitoring and closure of the programme).*
- *a) Identification of the representative actors of the social economy and co-operativism and the institutional representatives.*
- *b) Calling of meetings, ensuring the presence of the most relevant entities in the territory.*
- *c) Follow-up of improvement proposals for the sector (in order to incorporate them into the action plan).*
- *d) Communication and dissemination.*

*The Catalan government plans to establish specific measures for the promotion of the SSE in order to gain access to the public purchase of goods and services. These include, for example, the promotion of relationship frameworks that go beyond procurement and that prioritise the quality of services over price, instruments such as public-social-community consultation in public services: services to people, management of facilities.... Or the provision of public facilities for the promotion of the SSE such as SSE incubators and other similar formulas.*

*Other instruments to co-create public policies for the promotion of the social economy at a transversal level, and in particular, with the involvement of the territory (municipalities, etc...)*

*Framework Collaboration Agreement signed between the Department of Labour, Social Affairs and Families of the Government of Catalonia and Barcelona City Council for the promotion of the social and solidarity economy.*

*The aim of the Framework Partnership Agreement is to establish cooperation between the Department of Labour, Social Affairs and Families and Barcelona City Council in public policies to promote the social and solidarity-based economy by means of support instruments of an institutional and strategic nature, to encourage, strengthen and promote the social and solidarity-based economy in the city of Barcelona.*

*It is likely that framework collaboration agreements will soon be established with other town councils and even with the XMESS (Network of Social and Solidarity Economy Municipalities) to strengthen the social economy throughout the territory and to collaborate in the creation of a social and solidarity economy ecosystem throughout the territory.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*Referring to the national government in Mexico, the body in charge is the Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social (National Institute of Social Economy).*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

It does exist, and it is INAES, through which efforts are made to strengthen the ecosystem.

### Relevant documents

<https://www.gob.mx/inaes>

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*There are several regional umbrella organisations representing different type of social economy enterprises (work integration enterprises, cooperatives, ...) in the different language communities. In addition, the platforms ConcertES and SAW-B bring together different type of social economy entities from the French-speaking part of Belgium (including RBC). In the Brussels-Capital region, the Advisory Council for Social Entrepreneurship brings together representative organisations of the social economy sector designated by the Minister of Employment.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *The national legislature enacted a series of statutes, while the central government continued to improve the policy delivery system and update development strategies. Local governments, too, introduced ordinances, support centers, and the Council of Local Governments for the Social Solidarity Economy, helping to speed up the significant outward growth of the social economy in Korea.*
- *At national Level, several Ministries and Public Institution (inc. KoSEA) are involved in the regulation and support to social economy.*
- *At Local Level, 17 Metropolitan and 226 Provincial authorities and regional/local social economy center and Council of local governments for social solidarity economy are involved in the regulation and support to social economy.*
- *Please refer to the attached file of page 24~p.27*

### Relevant documents

[Korea Social Economy.pdf \(p24~p27\)](#)



## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

ESS France (Chambre Française de l'Économie Sociale et Solidaire) at the national level as well as a dual organisation at the national level on a thematic or “family” basis and at the regional level via the CRESS (regional chambers of the SSE).

### Relevant documents

Article 5 : [https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000042654646](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000042654646)

Article 6 : [https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000042654642](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000042654642)

Question 7.2 • in case there is an overall legal framework in your National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Su-National or Local/Municipal area, how is elaborated? Who takes the initiative inside the Public Administration to draft those frameworks according to your experience? Is there any formal or information consultation process with social economy representative organisations?

## Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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### Abstract

*The initiative of a Spanish Law on social economy was launched by the Spanish Ministry of Labour after a lobby action (in front of different Governements) lead by CEPES, as the common voice of the whole Spanish social economy.*

*CEPES supported all the legislative process of the Law 5/2011.*

*Firstly, CEPES opened a debate among its members to agree a draft text for a Law on social economy. This proposal was presented by CEPES to the Spanish Minister of Labour. CEPES's text was taken by the Spanish Government as a basis for the draft law submitted and discussed by the Spanish Parliament. CEPES met all political parties to support the Law that was finally adopted in March 2011 with the support of all political forces.*

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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### Abstract

*The general legal framework relating to the reform of the Third Sector, in this specific case, arose from a law (Legislative Power) which entrusted the Government with the task of drawing up the general implementation aspects and the Ministry of Labour with those of greater detail. All these stages provided for and continue to provide for the consultation of organisations representing third sector bodies (Third Sector Forum and association networks) and sub-state levels of governance. All these components are currently permanently present, together with qualified experts, in the National Council of the Third Sector, a body established by the framework law, which the Ministry consults for the drafting of detailed legislation and administrative practice documents.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*Federal - N/A*

*Sub-federal - Québec - The Minister of Economy and Innovation is responsible for the implementation of the law, in consultation with the Minister of Finance and the 2 "interlocuteurs privilégiés". There is also a "Table de partenaires en économie sociale" which advises the Minister on all questions related to the social economy.*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Initially, through a wide public consultation. Subsequently, involving the main actors of the ecosystem in its Committee and actively participating in all forums, seminars and discussion spaces on the impact topic.*

*Enimpecto is guided by a Base Document, prepared by several institutions, which received subsidies from society through a public consultation on Investments and Impact Business held in the second half of 2017.*

*After the round of consultation with the competent sectors of the government, the private sector, foundations, the scientific and technological community and civil society, the National Strategy was made official through Decree No. 9,244, of December 19, 2017, beginning to guide the Federal Government actions on this topic.*

*In order to propose, monitor, evaluate and articulate the implementation of Enimpecto, the Investment and Business Impact Committee was created. Expected to last until December 20, 2027, the Committee is composed of 16 organizations from the Public Power and 10 from the private sector and civil society organizations. That is, the collegiate articulates federal public administration, the private sector and civil society, promoting social participation and the collaborative construction of solutions.*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*The regional law 65/2020 was the result of a broad participation process started with the third sector conference in January 2017 with over 1,000 participants*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*For the elaboration of the Catalan Social Economy law, that we are working on, previous work has been done with the representative organization of the Social Economy in Catalunya (AESCAT) and a basic document has been agreed.*

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## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*The legal framework referring to the social economy and its organisations is elaborated in accordance with the constitutional legislative process, in which legislators, either deputies or senators, have played an important role as the creators of the main initiatives. In 2020, the Commission for Social Economy and Promotion of Cooperativism, belonging to the Chamber of Deputies, organised a series of Open Parliament citizen consultations on the legal framework applicable to the social economy and cooperatives.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*For an initiative promoting a solid movement and a strong promotion to boost the Social Economy within the State, it is necessary to consider 3 strategic allies together, which can be: government, institution and entrepreneurs, who respectively provide tools for its execution, such as methodologies of accompaniment and application for the impulse of initiatives and social businesses, the encouragement, promotion and reforms of projects that boost the cultural, economic and social detonation that detones in a local and resistant economy, allies that join the implementation of this new economic system that seeks to dignify the collective work and contribute in the integral development of the being.*

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*In the Brussels-Capital region, at governmental level, competences for the social economy and related regional legislation are shared between the Minister for Employment and Training and the Secretary of State for Economic Transition. Social economy and social partners, but also different regional structures such as Actiris (employment agency) or BRUSOC (branch of the regional investment company finance&invest.brussels) have been consulted on a number of initiatives, including the Legislative Act of 23 July 2018, and are also partially involved in their implementation.*

*The regional Advisory Council for Social Entrepreneurship (Conseil Consultatif de l'Entrepreneuriat Social (CCES), in which social economy players are involved, has the following missions (stipulated in art. 25 of the 2018 Legislative Act):*

- 1° to formulate opinions relating to the accreditation of social enterprises referred to in Article 11 of the Legislative Act;*
- 2° to formulate opinions relating to the integration programs referred to in Article 15, § 2 of the Legislative Act;*
- 3° to formulate opinions on its own initiative and at the request of the Government;*
- 4° to organize the consultation between the accredited social enterprises and the public and private actors in connection with social entrepreneurship;*

5° to contribute to the promotion of the regional policy on social economy.

*At a very operational, but also strategic level, a number of initiatives targeting the social economy are also developed in cooperation with Coopcity, the Brussels Centre for Social, Cooperative and Collaborative Entrepreneurship which implements its activities based on the input by the different partners of the Coopcity Consortium (the Region, regional agencies such as Innoviris or impulse.brussels, regional social economy platforms and business schools).*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *At the time of enacting and revising laws and ordinances at the national and regional level, the Korea Social Economy Association and representative organizations of each type go through discussion meetings, round-table conferences, and public hearings.*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*A formal consultation and co-elaboration process has been put in place. A Minister of ESS was appointed in 2012 and initiated the consultation process for the development of the 2014 ESS law.*

**Question 7.3 • To which extent non-social economy stakeholders (other private actors, chambers of commerce, trade unions, business organisations, etc.) are involved in the elaboration of overall legal frameworks?**

## Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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### Abstract

*Social partners (business organisations and trade unions) and other socioeconomic actors (such as CEPES) were consulted in the law drafting process of Law 5/2011 as members of the Spanish Economic and Social Council, the government advisory body in the socioeconomic and employment sphere.*

*This consultation to the Spanish Economic and Social Council was one more step in the regular Law-making process in Spain (public consultation; information and consultation to all Ministries, approval by the general intervention of Government and debate in Parliament and Senate).*

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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### Abstract

*Trade unions were involved in the drafting of the legal framework, as they also represent workers in the third sector.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*Trade union federations are represented on the governing Board of the Chantier de l'économie sociale*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Characterized by being an articulation of public and private bodies and entities, Enimpacto was instituted by presidential decree in December 2017 with the aim of promoting an environment favorable to the development of investments and impactful businesses. It is a new way to implement solutions to social and environmental problems.*

*The innovation brought by Enimpacto is as much in its object as in its formatting. Its purpose is to promote impactful businesses, a new economic sector, still expanding, which is able to develop creative solutions on an experimental basis for social and environmental problems, to test and scale them. Its format, on the other hand, is innovative because it articulates all the actors of the impact ecosystem based on a governance structure that horizontally brings together representatives of the Federal Executive Branch, Legislative Branch, state and municipal governments, civil society organizations and private initiative. Within this structure, solutions, programs and incentives are co-created to boost the impact sector, leveraging initiatives that were previously carried out in an isolated and disarticulated manner by civil society.*

*Despite budget limitations, Enimpacto has been able to mobilize the ecosystem and involve public authorities in this agenda, showing that innovative governance arrangements can be decisive in achieving public policy results. To have a dimension, since its creation, the number of impact businesses in Brazil has more than doubled and investment in the sector has quadrupled in the period, despite the severe economic crisis faced. In addition, in a short time, Brazil managed to become a positive reference in the sector.*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*The other non-profit subjects are involved in the co-programming phase*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*Participate in consultations or hearings during the processing of laws. And, specifically, the representative business organizations and the unions when it informs the Catalana Economic and Social Council.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*No such involvement is identified.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*They do not participate. The prevailing economic model has no relevance in the development of the legal framework for the social economy and no such participation exists as there is a false conceptualisation.*

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*A stronger involvement of and work with enterprises which do not belong to the social economy is also one of the objectives expressed by the regional government (elected in 2019). The objective here is to “inspire and support the transition of all enterprises in Brussels” towards social economy principles.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

*Basically, it can be seen that coordination with other stakeholders is achieved through the process and procedure of legislative enactment such as public hearings and review procedures of the National Assembly jurisdiction*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*Parliamentarians and unions were involved.*

**Question 7.4 • To which extent do initiatives based on overall legal frameworks seek to widen cooperation with and work on the social economy to other policy departments and policy-levels (including municipalities, other public bodies etc.). Which instruments are proposed?**

## Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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### Abstract

*The Spanish Law (art 8.4) states that the national government “will foster the necessary cooperation and collaboration mechanisms with the administrations of the autonomous Communities (regional governments) to develop the Social Economy promotion activities”. The Ministry of Labour and Social Economy meets regularly the Department of the Regional governments in charge of social economy to implement this article.*

*Article 13 regulates the Council for the Promotion of the Social Economy, with the participation of all "Autonomous communities", the Spanish federation of municipalities and provinces and other relevant actors of the Social Economy. (see answer to question 8.1)*

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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### Abstract

*The other national administrations (Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Economic Development, Revenue Agency) are involved in the elaboration of legislative decrees and ministerial decrees whenever the measures concern areas of common interest (e.g. tax matters, funds for social enterprises), through the instruments of consultation and/or agreement.*

*Regional administrations are involved through the instrument of agreement (in the state-region conference) on relevant legislative or administrative measures as well as on those allocating funding (Article 72 and 73 funds). As mentioned above, also regions and municipalities (sub-state and sub-regional levels of government) are permanently represented in the National Council of the Third Sector.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*The Recommendations of the Social Innovation and Social Finance Co-Creation Steering Group are meant to be implemented across many federal government departments; in fact, recommendation 3 is to create a permanent Office for Social Innovation which would, among other things, coordinate, share information, and raise awareness across the federal public service. Again, this is not an adopted legal framework; simply recommendations at this point. Following on the recommendations of the Steering Group, Canada's tax agency, the Canadian Revenue Agency, announced the creation of an Advisory Committee for the Charitable Sector, to advise the Canadian government on legal and regulatory issues affecting charities. Although it is only a part of the social economy, this committee is the only body so far to look at legal/regulatory issues affecting the social economy at the federal level to date.*

### Relevant documents

Advisory committee on the charitable sector - Canada.ca

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Simpacto - National Impact Business System - is designed as an expression of a public policy to stimulate impact businesses that will involve the three levels of the federation, with its own legislation and shared physical and financial implementation responsibilities.*

- *It must be a system formed by public administration entities - from the three federal levels - and by private sector entities, with and without profit, always harboring the widest regional diversity.*
- *As an established national system, it must mobilize and enhance the critical mass and the power of action of its members, enabling and promoting a smooth and dynamic, but effective connection between them.*
- *Simpacto's ways of operating will include:*
  - o *Articulation.*
  - o *Information.*
  - o *Promotion.*
  - o *Mobilization*
  - o *Advocacy.*
- *It is proposed that the Executive Coordination be initially from the Secretariat of Innovation and Digital Transformation of the Ministry of Economy, moving later to a coordination chosen among the peers; it will have Enimpacto's Executive Committee as its guidance and governance body.*
- *As the Simpacto acquires body and has a significant volume of activities and members, a new governance and coordination arrangement must be put into effect; this process must be organized by the members of the Simpacto themselves, with the governance and coordination functions exercised by existing entities or created specifically for this purpose.*
- *Initially, participants participating in Enimpacto and other strategies / initiatives active in this field will be invited to join the Simpacto.*
- *It will be up to the initial governance group and affiliates to specify the activities and concrete ways of operating the Simpacto.*
- *Once this operation starts, other actors will be invited or admitted, always within the criteria of real affinity with the objectives, activities and functions foreseen for the members.*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*The regional institutional network is widespread and in every provincial capital there is a third sector office which will be consolidated with the advent of the single national register of the third sector.*



## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*Points agreed by the future Social Economy Act:*

*-Strategy for mainstreaming public policies*

*-Coordinated action with local authorities and municipalism*

*-National SSE Promotion Plan (Catalan Government + representative organisations + local government)*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*There are possibilities to enlarge the application of social economy to other agencies and levels of government, since there are isolated references to the social economy in some federal laws that provide competence to some Secretariats, and as for the states, there are chapters on the social economy in their Social Development Laws and a few have laws on cooperative promotion. Although this is insufficient, there are areas of opportunity to extend this through an express legal framework that foresees and strengthens it.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*I believe that there is no convergence between initiatives based on general legal frameworks and those that practise the social economy. There are governments that try to set up dialogue roundtables where different enterprises, cooperatives, associations, chambers of commerce converge, but this remains an attempt.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

*•The currently proposed Framework Act on Social Economy basically includes related ministries other than the competent ministries, and according to the legislation being prepared, it can be seen that other ministries and local governments are covered when preparing the basic social economy plan, regional basic plan, and implementation plan.*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*PTCEs: territorial clusters of economic cooperation were, for example, recognized by the 2014 SSE law: a grouping of SSE structures, non-SSE companies, universities, local authorities, etc. to develop economic and social projects that are socially or technologically innovative and lead to sustainable local development.*

### Relevant documents

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000042656807](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000042656807)

## ISSUE 8 - "PARTNERSHIP AND CONSULTATION"

Question 8.1 • To which extent do the overall legal frameworks foresee consultation bodies between social economy representative organisations and administrations to develop public policies? Which instruments are proposed?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

#### Abstract

*The Spanish Law (art 9) regulates the “Council for the Promotion of the Social Economy” as the advisory and consultative body for activities related to the Social Economy of the Spanish Government. This is integrated into the Central Government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Economy.*

*CEPES takes part of this Council. CEPES nominates 18 members out of a total of 70. High representatives of all main Ministries of the Spanish Government, the “Autonomous Communities” and the Local Authorities are members of the Council. Trade unions and experts are also members of this Council.*

*The functions of the Council are the following:*

- (a) To report and collaborate in the preparation of projects on any legal or regulatory provisions affecting social economy entities.*
- b) To prepare such reports as may be requested by the Ministry of Labor and Social Economy and other ministerial departments.*
- c) To prepare a prior report on the preparation and updating of the catalogue of social economy entities of the Ministry of Labor and Social Economy.*
- d) To report on strategies and programs for the development and promotion of the social economy.*
- e) To carry out studies and reports on issues and problems affecting the social economy and, in particular, on the strengthening of knowledge, institutional presence and international projection of the social economy.*
- f) To ensure the promotion of and respect for the guiding principles set forth in Article 4 of Law 5/2011, of March 29, 2011, on the Social Economy.*
- g) To issue a prior report on the adoption of measures for statistical information on social economy entities.*

#### Relevant documents

Link to the regulation of the Spanish Consultative body: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2001-5061>

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

#### Abstract

*Consultation of representatives of third sector bodies is provided for in the Code with the stable inclusion of representatives in the National Council of the Third Sector (25 out of 34 members). The National Council expresses opinions on the outlines of legislative acts concerning the third sector, on the modalities of use of financial resources, on some types of implementing measures (ministerial decrees).*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*Federal - The Co-Creation Steering Group recommendation #2 is to establish and fund a permanent multi-sectoral Social Innovation Council to advise the federal government. This has not been implemented as of yet.*

*Sub-federal - Québec - As mentioned, the 2 interlocuteurs privilégiés and the Table de partenaires en économie sociale play this role in Québec.*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Enimpecto aims to become a major hub for the spread of ideas, values and, above all, instruments that promote a more just, inclusive, equitable and regenerative economy.*

*Ministry of Economy published Public Consultation on the topic of impact investments and collected contributions from all actors in the sector. A working group with the participation of several federal agencies started to meet to evaluate actions and projects, already existing or on proposal, connected to Impact Investments and Social Business. A Base Document with all the actions was prepared (69 actions organized in 4 strategic axes to be implemented by 2027).*

*Several instruments have already been implemented, such as public social business acceleration programs; Structuring of Impact Investment Fund (BNDES, CAIXA, FBB); Conducting mappings of the impact businesses; Creation of a program to strengthen incubators and accelerators that work with Social Business*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*The Regional law of Tuscany dedicates 5 articles to partnership between public authorities and social economy/third sector players:*

*Art. 9 on co-programming:*

*“1. Without prejudice to regional planning and programming disciplines and the regulatory autonomy of local authorities, the administrations referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, shall ensure the involvement of Third Sector entities also through the activation of co-programming procedures, pursuant to article 55 of Legislative Decree 117/2017, in relation to the activities of interest general, justifying any requirements that may prevent the activation of such an institution.*

*2. The purpose of the co-planning is to identify the subjects referred to in article 3, paragraph 2, by the parties referred to in article 3,1, the needs of the reference community to be met, the interventions necessary for that purpose, the methods of implementation and available resources.*

*3. The subjects referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, through the co-planning procedure, acquire the whole of the needs represented by the third sector bodies and by the others administrations, they draw up the framework of needs and social offer, they take consequent decisions, if necessary, in matters falling within its competence.*

*Art. 10 on co-programming principles:*

*“1. The co-planning procedures are carried out in accordance with the following principles:*

- a) the willingness of the proceeding administration to activate co-planning results from an act, with which the relevant procedure is initiated;*
  - (b) at the outcome of the act referred to in point (a), a notice shall be published, in compliance with the rules in transparency and administrative procedure, with which the aims are regulated, the subject matter, requirements, terms and conditions of participation in the procedure by the Third sector, as well as other entities, other than Third sector entities, provided that the related contribution is directly connected and essential with the purpose and object of the notice;*
  - c) the notice is published for a period of time appropriate to the activities to be carried out in the context of the co-planning procedure and, in any case, not less than twenty days;*
  - d) the notice shall specify, in particular, the manner in which the participation in the proceedings by Third Sector entities will happen;*
  - e) the co-planning process shall be concluded with a reasoned report by the head of the procedure, which is transmitted to the competent bodies for the issue of any acts, and consequent measures ;*
  - f) the acts of the co-planning procedure are published on the administration's website in compliance with current regulations on transparency .*
- 2. If local authorities choose to activate the co-planning procedures referred to in this law, they shall implement the principles referred to in paragraph 1 as part of their regulatory autonomy.*
- 3. The administrations referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, may modify or supplement the planning instruments and programming acts provided for by the sector regulations, taking into account the results of co-planning activities .*

*Art. 11, on co-projecting*

- 1. In order to establish forms of partnership with third sector entities, the parties referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, shall, in the context of activities in the general interest and in the exercise of their autonomy, activate the co-projecting procedure, pursuant to article 55 of Legislative Decree 117/2017, also following the outcome of the co-programming activities.*
- 2. The co-projecting referred to in paragraph 1 is carried out through the collaboration between third sector entities. and bodies referred to in Article 3, paragraph 1, for the definition and possible implementation of specific projects, services or interventions aimed at meeting defined needs, as well as innovative and experimental projects.*
- 3. Within the framework of the co-projecting, the entities of the Third Sector and the subjects referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, which contribute to the project implementation, shall bring their own material, immaterial and economic resources.*
- 4. The subjects referred to in Article 3, paragraph 1, may also contribute through contributions pursuant to Article 12 of Law no. 241 of 7 August 1990 (New rules on matters of administrative procedure and right of*

access to administrative documents), as well as through the use of public assets by Third Sector entities.

5. The administrations referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, are the owners of the choices and, to this end, must predetermine the general and specific objectives of the interventions, define the areas of intervention, establish the duration of the project and identify its essential characteristics.

6. The entities of the Third Sector involved in the co-design shall apply, in the cases provided for by the national regulations in force, the national, territorial or company collective agreement in force for the sector and for the area in which the services are performed, signed by the trade union confederations that are comparatively more representative on a national level, whose scope of application is closely connected with the actual activities to be carried out.

#### Art. 12 on contracting services

1. If the parties referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, intend to outsource services and with recognition of a fee, the rules on public contracts set out in Legislative Decree no. 50 of 18 April 2016 (Public Contracts Code) shall apply.

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*The Catalan government plans to establish specific measures for the promotion of the SSE in order to gain access to the public purchase of goods and services. These include, for example, the promotion of relationship frameworks that go beyond procurement and that prioritise the quality of services over price, instruments such as public-social-community consultation in public services: services to people, management of facilities.... Or the provision of public facilities for the promotion of the SSE such as SSE incubators and other similar formulas.*

*Other instruments to co-create public policies for the promotion of the social economy at a transversal level, and in particular, with the involvement of the territory (municipalities, etc...)*

*Framework Collaboration Agreement signed between the Department of Labour, Social Affairs and Families of the Government of Catalonia and Barcelona City Council for the promotion of the social and solidarity economy.*

*The aim of the Framework Partnership Agreement is to establish cooperation between the Department of Labour, Social Affairs and Families and Barcelona City Council in public policies to promote the social and solidarity-based economy by means of support instruments of an institutional and strategic nature, to encourage, strengthen and promote the social and solidarity-based economy in the city of Barcelona.*

*It is likely that framework collaboration agreements will soon be established with other town councils and even with the XMESS (Network of Social and Solidarity Economy Municipalities) to strengthen the social economy throughout the territory and to collaborate in the creation of a social and solidarity economy ecosystem throughout the territory.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*There are two ways of participation of the social and private sectors in public policies and legal norms; the first is provided for the Planning Law that regulates the consultation forums for the elaboration of the National Development Plan and the programmes derived from it; while the second is the participation that the legislative chambers grant to the interested parties in any law that is discussed through the open parliament sessions.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*My feeling is that they do not foresee sufficient consultation bodies, it remains a "what would you do" and you cannot address a new legal framework if you have not yet solved the deficiencies of the one you already have because then that consultation becomes a mailbox for complaints; an instrument that would work would be the diagnosis from the practical, which is useful. The role of public policy is to facilitate not to hinder, it should be a collective construction.*

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*The regional Advisory Council for Social Entrepreneurship (Conseil Consultatif de l'Entrepreneuriat Social (CCES), in which social economy players are involved, has the following missions (stipulated in art. 25 of the 2018 Legislative Act):*

- 1° to formulate opinions relating to the accreditation of social enterprises referred to in Article 11 of the Legislative Act;*
- 2° to formulate opinions relating to the integration programs referred to in Article 15, § 2 of the Legislative Act;*
- 3° to formulate opinions on its own initiative and at the request of the Government;*
- 4° to organize the consultation between the accredited social enterprises and the public and private actors in connection with social entrepreneurship;*
- 5° to contribute to the promotion of the regional policy on social economy.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

*Please refer to article 9 (Seoul Metropolitan City Framework Ordinance on Social Economy)*

### Relevant documents

<https://legal.seoul.go.kr/legal/english/front/page/law.html?pAct=lawView&pPromNo=4007&firstYn=Y>

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*The 2014 SSE law devotes an article to the Conseil supérieur de l'ESS (CSESS) responsible for ensuring dialogue between SSE actors and national and European public authorities, is placed under the Prime Minister and chaired by the minister in charge of SSE, must be consulted on all draft legislative and regulatory provisions common to the social and solidarity economy. The CSESS also contributes to the definition, every three years, of a national strategy for the development of the social and solidarity economy.*

### Relevant documents

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000042654650](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000042654650)

**Question 8.2 • To which extent do the overall legal frameworks foresee partnerships between social economy representative organisations and public authorities to implement those policies? Which instruments are proposed?**

## Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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### Abstract

*The development of the provisions of the Spanish Law is based on the partnership and cooperation between the Public Administration and the representative organisations of the social economy.*

*For instance, the Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Economy created in April 2020 the “Table of the social economy” to discuss directly with CEPES about any political regulation and initiative concerning social economy and its implementation and development. This “Table” complements the dialogue in the framework of the “Council for the Promotion of the Social Economy”, as well the participation of CEPES in consultative bodies of different Ministries in charge of sustainable development, SMEs, entrepreneurship, CSR or development cooperation policies.*

## Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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### Abstract

*Article 55 of the Third Sector Code (Legislative Decree No. 117/2017) requires public administrations, in the exercise of their functions of planning and organisation at territorial level of interventions and services in the areas of activity of Third Sector entities to ensure their active involvement. The forms envisaged are co-programming, co-design and implementation of specific interventions to meet defined social and territorial needs, accreditation, through which Third Sector entities are identified with which to activate partnerships.*

*By means of conventions (art. 56), public administrations can entrust certain bodies of the third sector with carrying out activities for third parties or social services, not in return for payment but merely for reimbursement of the costs incurred by the bodies. This is an alternative to the normal buyer-supplier relationship provided for by the market economy, which is made possible by the convergence of objectives*



*common to public administrations and third sector entities, as well as by the aggregation of public resources with private resources intended for the performance of activities of general interest.*

*The underlying logic is the implementation of the horizontal subsidiarity provided for by the Constitution, in a logic of cooperation between administrations and organised citizens interested in solving problems concerning the social realities close to them.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*Same as answer to 8.1*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Initially, through a wide public consultation. Subsequently, involving the main actors of the ecosystem in its Committee and actively participating in all forums, seminars and discussion spaces on the impact topic.*

*Enimpacto is guided by a Base Document, prepared by several institutions, which received subsidies from society through a public consultation on Investments and Impact Business held in the second half of 2017.*

*After the round of consultation with the competent sectors of the government, the private sector, foundations, the scientific and technological community and civil society, the National Strategy was made official through Decree No. 9,244, of December 19, 2017, beginning to guide the Federal Government actions on this topic.*

*In order to propose, monitor, evaluate and articulate the implementation of Enimpacto, the Investment and Business Impact Committee was created. Expected to last until December 20, 2027, the Committee is composed of 16 organizations from the Public Power and 10 from the private sector and civil society organizations. That is, the collegiate articulates federal public administration, the private sector and civil society, promoting social participation and the collaborative construction of solutions.*

*The social control of the initiative is carried out in three main ways:*

*1) Registration and publication of actions: All minutes and presentations of the meetings are made available to the public on the initiative's institutional page, which is constantly updated. The Annual Activity Reports are also available, a document containing all the actions carried out during each year, validated by the Committee and submitted to the Minister of Economy.*

*2) Leadership of members of civil society: The Enimpacto Committee, in addition to its multi-institutional character, has shared leadership among members of the Public Power and representatives of civil society in its four Strategic Axes. In addition, the initiative is organized into subgroups with the participation of other actors in addition to those who make up the Committee. In GT3, for example, one of the most prominent actions today is led by two organizations that are not members of the Committee: Anup and ICE.*

*3) Open Committee Meetings: Meetings are open to the public, and the participation of non-members is the rule, not the exception.*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*Institutes of co-programming, co-planning and agreement*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

Future SE Act: Catalan SSE Council: It is tasked with agreeing on, implementing and running SSE promotion measures and policies across the region and subsequently evaluating them

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*Within the framework of the LESS, a Consultative Council for the Promotion of the Social Economy has been created, which is an instance of citizen participation and plural conformation specific to the subject, but there are also other consultative instances in other laws and depending on the matter in question, in which the federal government allows social and academic organisations to participate with their opinions.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*We are in a process of construction, although there are platforms made up of people who want the sector to be boosted, but it is still only at talking tables where it is difficult to take action.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- Please refer to article 11~13 (Seoul Metropolitan City Framework Ordinance on Social Economy)

<https://legal.seoul.go.kr/legal/english/front/page/law.html?pAct=lawView&pPromNo=4007&firstYn=Y>

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*The 2014 SSE law refers to the co-elaboration of SSE public policies (one of the few references to the co-elaboration of public policies in a legal framework), cf. article 8 8 "Official Version : Les politiques publiques des collectivités territoriales et de leurs groupements en faveur de l'économie sociale et solidaire peuvent*

*s'inscrire dans des démarches de coconstruction avec l'ensemble des acteurs concernés. Les modalités de cette coconstruction s'appuient notamment sur la mise en place d'instances associant les acteurs concernés ou de démarches associant les citoyens au processus de décision publique." (Non-official English version: The public policies of local authorities and their groupings in favor of the social and solidarity economy can be part of co-elaboration approaches with all the actors concerned. The terms of this co-elaboration are based in particular on the establishment of bodies involving the actors concerned or approaches involving citizens in the public decision-making process."*

*The 2014 SSE law also institutes the regional SSE conferences that must be held every 2 years between the State, local authorities and SSE actors: cf. article 8 (Official version): 8 "Au cours de la conférence régionale de l'économie sociale et solidaire, sont débattus les orientations, les moyens et les résultats des politiques locales de développement de l'économie sociale et solidaire. Ces débats donnent lieu à la formulation de propositions pour le développement de politiques publiques territoriales de l'économie sociale et solidaire" (non-official English version: "During the regional conference of the social and solidarity economy, the orientations, means and results of local policies for the development of the social and solidarity economy are debated. These debates lead to the formulation of proposals for the development of territorial public policies of the social and solidarity economy".)*

#### Relevant documents

[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000029315078](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000029315078)

## ISSUE 9 - "RESSOURCES"

Question 9.1 Is the legal framework endowed with consistent budget and resources in case there is any? Where do they come from?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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#### Abstract

*The second additional provision on “Funding” refers that the promotion, dissemination and training activities (...), as well as the operation of the Council for the development of the Social Economy (...), will be financed through the loans” of the Ministry of Labour”*

*The Ministry of Labour and Social Economy also carries out an annual call for grants that, among other purposes, are intended to promote the carrying out of the activities contemplated in the Spanish Strategy for the Promotion of the Social Economy.*

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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#### Abstract

*Funding for Third Sector entities is provided by the budgets of the administrations involved: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (funds under articles 72 and 73 of the Code), Ministry of Economic Development (Fund for Social Economy).*

*In addition, a number of provisions facilitate the mobilisation of private resources in favour of the entities, e.g. by providing facilities for donations by private individuals, tax credits in favour of banking foundations and other entities that make donations in cash or in kind.*

### Employment and Social Development Canada

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#### Abstract

*Federal - N/A*

*Sub-federal - Québec - There is no budget attached to the law itself, but since the law was passed, the provincial budget has included allocations towards 5-year governmental action plans (by the Québec government but also by the 2 interlocuteurs privilégiés).*

### Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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#### Abstract

*The Enimpecto Committee is an advisory body, designed to propose, monitor, evaluate and articulate the implementation of the National Investment and Impact Business Strategy. All of Enimpecto's actions are carried out with its own resources belonging to each of the bodies that make up the committee. There are no financial resources belonging to Enimpecto.*

## Tuscany Region

### Abstract

*Resources come from the Italian Ministry of Welfare and from the European Social Funds Regional Operational Plan (Axis Social inclusion and fight against poverty)*

## Catalonia Region

### Abstract

*The regulation about Ateneus cooperatius foresees yearly support for the initiatives, as shown hereafter.  
Year 2016*

*Budget of the Ateneo Cooperativo Network: 3.300.000,- euros. The maximum amount to subsidize each project was 215.000,- euros, except Barcelona City with a maximum amount of 290.000,- euros. The subsidy could cover 100% of the total cost of all the projects. Ten Ateneu Cooperatives were approved, covering practically the whole of Catalonia.*

*Budget for unique social economy projects: 1.900.000,- euros. The maximum amount to subsidize each project was 200.000,- euros and could cover 100% of the total cost of the projects.  
Year 2017*

*Budget for the Athenaeum Network: The maximum amount allocated to the line was 4,200,920 euros. The amount to be subsidised for each Cooperative Athenaeum project was 222,000 euros, except for Barcelona city, where the maximum amount was 297,460 euros. The grant could cover 100% of the whole project.  
Budget for Singular Projects: The maximum amount allocated to the line was 7,750,000 euros. With two axes:*

*Axis A. Comprehensive one-off projects to promote the social economy with a high territorial and sectoral impact throughout Catalonia.*

*Maximum amount to be allocated: 4,150,000 euros, distributed by sector:*

- Agriculture: 900,000 euros*
- Housing: 350.000,- euros*
- Culture and media: 550.000,- euros*
- Consumption: 550.000,- euros*
- Service cooperatives: 350.000,- euros*
- Other areas: 550.000,- euros*

*The maximum amount to be subsidised for each project was 200,000.- euros and could cover up to 100% of the total project cost.*

*Axis B. Singular projects of territorial reactivation, generating employment in social economy. Maximum amount allocated to the Axis was 3,6000,000 euros.*

*Maximum amount to be subsidized for each project was 60.000,- euros and could cover up to 100% of the total cost of the project.*

*Year 2018:*

*Budget Singular projects to promote the social economy and the creation of cooperatives and labour companies: 7.750.000,- euros.*

*Axis A. Singular integral projects, of promotion of the social economy, of high territorial and sectorial impact at the level of the whole Catalan territory: Maximum amount to destine to the Axis: 4.150.000,- euros., distributed by sectors:*

- Agriculture: 900.000,- euros
- Housing: 350.000,- euros
- Culture and media: 550.000,- euros
- Labour insertion in special employment centres and labour insertion companies: 900.000,- euros
- Consumption: 550.000,- euros
- Service cooperatives: 350.000,- euros
- Other areas: 550.000,- euros

*B axis. Unique projects of territorial reactivation, generating employment in the social economy. Maximum amount allocated to the Axis was 3,600,000 euros.*

*Maximum amount to be subsidised for each project was 60,000 euros and could cover up to 100% of the total cost of the project.*

*Budget of the Network of Cooperative Athenaeums: 4.200.920,- euros*

*The amount to be subsidised for each project of the Ateneo Cooperativo was 222,000 euros, except Barcelona city, where the maximum amount was 297,460 euros. The grant could cover 100% of the whole project.*

*Year 2019:*

*Budget Singular projects of promotion of the social economy and the creation of cooperatives and labour companies: 5.070.000,- euros*

*A-axis. Singular comprehensive projects to promote the social economy with a high territorial and sectorial impact throughout Catalonia. Maximum amount allocated: 2.550.000,- euros, distributed by sector:*

- Agriculture: 400.000,- euros
- Housing: 250.000,- euros
- Culture and media: 300.000,- euros
- Consumption: 450.000,- euros
- Service cooperatives: 200.000,- euros
- Other areas: 700.000,- euros

*B axis. Unique projects of territorial reactivation, generating employment in the social economy. The maximum amount allocated to the Axis was 2,500,000 euros and could cover up to 100% of the total cost of the project.*

*Budget: Network of Cooperative Athenaeums*

*The maximum amount allocated to this line was EUR 3 903 460*

*The amount to subsidize each project of Ateneo Cooperativo was 222.000,- euros, except in Barcelona city where the maximum amount to subsidize per project was 297.460,- euros. The subsidy could cover up to 100 % of the total cost of the project.*

*Year 2020:*

*Due to the health, economic and social crisis caused by the COVID19 , among other lines of sectoral aid, the Catalan government quickly set up a line of aid for the social economy based on intercooperation, on the understanding that the way to tackle the crisis is to put into practice one of the basic principles of the SSE, namely collaboration and intercooperation.*

*Resolution TSF/1434/2020, of 18 June, opening the call for the concession of the line. Measures to assist one-off projects for the economic revival of COVID19 for cooperative enterprises,*

Two axes:

*Axis A. Unique projects of economic reactivation: The new unique projects of inter cooperation and/or fusion for the maintenance and growth of economic activity and employment. Inter-cooperation must be promoted by at least two cooperative companies that can make alliances with other types of legal entities with economic activity. The cooperative companies promoting the project and, where appropriate, the other legal entities involved must have a joint turnover of more than 500,000 euros per year according to the latest balance sheet.*

*Axis B: Singular projects of integral economic reactivation: New singular projects of intercooperation and/or fusion for the maintenance and growth of economic activity and employment are considered to be singular projects of integral economic reactivation. Inter-cooperation must be promoted by at least two cooperative companies that can make alliances with other types of legal entities with economic activity. The cooperative companies promoting the project and, where appropriate, the other legal entities involved must have a joint turnover of more than 2,000,000.- euros per year, according to the latest balance sheet.*

*Axis C: Singular projects with a high strategic impact on the social economy: New singular projects of growth or intercooperation and/or merger that demonstrate a strategic relevance of dimensioning and positioning in the social economy market are considered singular projects with a high strategic impact on the social economy. Inter-cooperation must be promoted by at least two co-operative companies that can make alliances with other types of legal entities with economic activity. The cooperative companies promoting the project and, if applicable, the other legal entities participating, must have a joint turnover of more than 20,000,000 euros per year, according to the last balance sheet.*

*Budget: 3.900.000,- euros*

*Axis A: maximum amount allocated was 1.500.000,- euros*

*Axis B: maximum amount allocated was 1,600,000.- euros*

*Axis C: maximum amount allocated was 800,000.- euros*

*Line: Cooperative Athenaeums Network*

*The maximum amount allocated to this line was EUR 3 903 460*

*The amount to subsidize each project of Ateneo Cooperativo was 222.000,- euros, except in Barcelona city where the maximum amount to subsidize per project was 297.460,- euros. In any case, the subsidy can cover up to 100 % of the total cost of the project.*

*The financing comes from the funds that the state government transfers to the Autonomous Communities (regions) but it is possible to increase it with the own funds of the Generalitat de Catalunya.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

### Abstract

*The National Institute of Social Economy is endowed with a federal budget that is funded by tax resources.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*As far as I know, the legal framework does not have a budget, the initiatives that arise are the result of will and the desire to do something about the issue, and in this way the money is sought to facilitate the creation of projects, in the specific case of what exists in the State of Puebla, the money comes from the State Government*

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*Based on its Legislative Act of 23 July 2018 and a related Decree, the Brussels-Capital Region provides specific support for work integration social enterprises:*

*The accredited social enterprise may apply for a mandate to carry out a service of general economic interest (SGEI) mission, which consists of reintegrating people who are particularly far from employment into the labour market. In addition to the resources made available in the framework of the aforementioned legislative act, support for the social economy in general- going beyond work integration social enterprises - is also provided through a specific programme for social and democratic entrepreneurship.*

*Annual funding is due within the framework of the mandate. The funding is calculated on the basis of the actual employment of workers from the target group.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *In case of Seoul Metropolitan city framework ordinance, details of the financing and supporting are listed in a article. (14,15,16,17,18)*

### Relevant documents

[support policies.jpg](#)

### Practices

*Intermediate support agencies have been established at the regional and local level to provide various support policies including start-up support, public relations, human resource development, and business model development*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

No



## Question 9.2 • Are there support programmes to ease the access of social economy entities to financial instruments?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

#### Abstract

*The Spanish Law 5/2011 does not elaborate on the specific instruments but on the general guidelines to foster and promote social economy.*

*However, we consider that the Law has increased the relevance of social economy in key instruments such as the General State Budgets. The budget heading for social economy of the Spanish General State Budgets have increased by 39% in 2021.*

*The funds jointly earmarked by the National Government and the “Autonomous Communities” to social economy were 60 M€ in 2020.*

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

#### Abstract

*In addition to what is provided for with reference to the Ministry of Economic Development's Fund for the Social Economy, further access measures can be recalled, by way of non-exhaustive list, in addition to traditional/mutual/microcredit and the forms of financing provided for by law to be borne by foundations of banking origin (Article 62 of the Third Sector Code), which ensure the stable financing of voluntary service centres (CSV), whose function is to support third sector entities through specialised technical, fiscal and advisory assistance services:*

*access to subsidised credit (art. 67 Legislative Decree 117/2017), which allows voluntary organisations, associations for social promotion, cooperatives and their consortia, to access credit and surety facilities following the approval of one or more projects for activities and services of general interest inherent to their institutional purposes;*

*access to European funds (Article 69 of Legislative Decree 117/2017), in which public administrations promote initiatives co-financed by the European Social Fund and other European funding for projects aimed at achieving institutional objectives;*

*5 per thousand (d. lgs. 111/2017), an institute that allows individual taxpayers to allocate 5 per thousand of their personal income tax to Third Sector entities in order to finance their social activities;*

*fundraising (Article 7 of Legislative Decree 117/2017), activated by the entities also through the request to third parties of legacies, donations and voluntary contributions;*

*Other instruments provided for in the Code require further implementing provisions. They include:*

*solidarity bonds (Article 77 of Legislative Decree 117/2017), bonds and other debt securities or certificates of deposit issued, without placement commission, by credit institutions authorised to operate in Italy. The peculiarity of these securities lies in the obligation of the issuers to allocate the entire funding to the financing of Third Sector entities. Intermediaries have the right to choose whether or not to make a donation, in proportion to the nominal amount of the securities placed, to non-commercial Third Sector Entities which submit a specific project to support their institutional activities and which are more deserving;*

*in respect of donations made to non-commercial Third Sector Entities, intermediaries will be entitled to a tax credit equal to 50% of such donations;*

*social lending (Art. 78 of Legislative Decree 117/2017), lending-based crowdfunding, introduced in Italy with the Bank of Italy's provision on the collection of savings by entities other than banks of 8 November 2016; it is a particular form of social lending provided without the help of intermediaries, in which through an online platform a plurality of entities can request potential lenders to provide refundable funds for personal use or for a specific project. Article 78 of the Third Sector Code defines the fiscal regime of social lending.*

## Employment and Social Development Canada

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### Abstract

*This is a barrier in Canada. Often, social economy entities registered as non-profits or co-operatives are specifically excluded from government funding programs, because these programs are designed to support for-profit enterprises only. In fact, recommendation #9 of the Co-Creation Steering Group is to address the legal and regulatory issues impeding charities and non-profits from engaging in social innovation and social finance. The Investment Readiness Program and Social Finance Fund are intended to address, at least in part, some of the issues regarding access to financing.*

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Yes. Highlight for BNDES Garagem and for the National Impact Accelerators and Incubators Program*

## Tuscany Region

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### Abstract

*Within the framework of the ESF a specific training has been promoted on the techniques of co-planning*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*There are lines of guarantees with Institut Català de Finances, with a guarantee of 80% of the Catalan government on loans*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

### Abstract

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*No. There are support and credit programmes from development banks, but not specifically for social economy entities.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*I have not identified a support programme to facilitate access to financial instruments, but dialogue tables are being set up between the Secretary of Labour and the Secretary of the Economy to create a fund whose main purpose is to provide financing for social economy enterprises. We are also considering presenting the need for this type of enterprise for financing to the Productive Development Unit of the Federal Economy in a programme that was implemented during the pandemic in which the call is issued to the States to participate with soft credit for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.*

### Relevant documents

<http://se.puebla.gob.mx/tucreditopesoapeso/>

## Brussels-Capital Region

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### Abstract

*Under the ERDF 2014-2020 operational programme two financial instruments were created:*

*1. A financial instrument designed to promote the development of social economy enterprises, work integration enterprises or cooperatives :*

*This financial instrument has been established under Axis 2 of the Operational Programme “Strengthening entrepreneurship and improving the development of SMEs in promising sectors” and, more specifically, under Objective 2.1: “Create new job-creating activities, including in the social economy”.*

*The instrument has the objective to promote actions to support the start-up of economic activity and the development of sources of innovation, including social innovation and support for the creation of activities in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.*

*This is being done through the allocation of advantageous loans to different type of companies in the social economy (work integration enterprises, cooperatives, other type of social economy enterprises). This mechanism aims in particular to support the creation and development of businesses in Brussels while improving the employability of vulnerable groups.*

*2. Micro-credit tool:*

*This instrument is also part of Axis 2 “Strengthening entrepreneurship and improving the development of SMEs in promising sectors” of the regional operation programme and, more specifically, under objective 2.1: “Creating new job-creating activities, including in the social economy”. social innovation and support for the creation of activities in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.*

*This is being done through the allocation of advantageous loans to different type of companies in the social economy (work integration enterprises, cooperatives, other type of social economy enterprises). This mechanism aims in particular to support the creation and development of businesses in Brussels while improving the employability of vulnerable groups.*

- *Other financial instruments created: The role of Finance&Invest Brussels*

*Finance&invest.brussels is a public regional investment company that provides loans or equity investments to different type of enterprises, including – through its BRUSOC branch - social enterprises and cooperatives. Investments reach from €5,000 to €150,000.*

*a) COOP US programme: equity investments in cooperative societies.*

*Finance&invest.brussels invests in cooperative societies that have investment and/or development projects, most often through an increase in capital that will, at most, double the investment of all cooperators. The holding of these shares can vary between 5 and 10 years. The exit valuation is relatively advantageous for the cooperative because it is based on a formula that allows it to recover part of the value generated by Brusoc's investment.*

*b) CITIZ US programme: loan for social enterprises. The programme targets companies and associations serving a societal cause (e.g. integration, environmental). It provides loans for a maximum of €100,000 over a period of 1 to 5 years.*

*Social economy enterprises also have access to financial instruments targeting SMEs in general. In the context of the Covid-19 crisis, BRUSOC, with the support of the Brussels-Capital Region, set up the RECOVER initiative which provides emergency loans designed exclusively to support the cash flow of very small companies, self-employed and social economy enterprises impacted by the Coronavirus crisis.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *In case of Korea, following the announcement of social economy promotion plan, comprehensive plan, as of May 2021, 24 major policies are being announced and implemented.*

*One of major policies is "Social finance activation plan.('18.2). It supports investment, guarantees, loans, and crowd funding to social economy enterprises. The basic social economy law is tabled including social finance due to a lack of legal ground.*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*Yes, the law promotes access to financing for SSE companies through the accreditation of "socially useful solidarity companies" allowing access to specific financing, notably from employee savings and tax reductions for investors. It also provides the monitoring of access to this financing. It defines the notion of social innovation and provides a legal framework for the development of local currencies.*

## ISSUE 10 - "DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION"

Question 10.1 • Is there an evaluation on the impact of overall legal frameworks in case there is any? Is this evaluation planned in the legal framework itself?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

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#### Abstract

*The Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Economy is about to carry out an evaluation on the National Strategy for social economy 2017-2020. This National Strategy is directly linked to the Law. (see answer to question 4.1)*

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

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#### Abstract

*During the preparation of the two decrees 117/2017 and 112/2017, a number of useful indicators were defined to measure the achievement of the objectives. These include, with regard to the Code of the Third Sector, those concerning the number of entities registered in the Register of the Third Sector, the number of registered association networks, the number of checks on entities carried out by the various palyers, the opinions issued by the National Council of the Third Sector, the annual percentage ratio between national resources committed and resources available to third sector entities, the number of interventions and projects admitted to funding each year, the number of accredited voluntary service centres and data on the funds for their financing made available by the foundations of banking origin, etc.*

*These elements will be the subject of an annual report to Parliament.*

*On the other hand, with regard to social enterprises and the revision of the relevant legislation provided for by Legislative Decree 112/2017, the indicators consist of the number of social enterprises registered in the special section of the Register of Enterprises, the annual number of checks carried out and their outcomes; the average annual value of the social enterprises' share capital.*

### Employment and Social Development Canada

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#### Abstract

*Federal - N/A*

*Sub-federal - Québec - The Québec law requires an action plan to be elaborated and reviewed every 5 years. 18 months following the plan, the law requires that a report on its implementation.*

#### Relevant documents

Application de la Loi sur l'économie sociale, Rapport 2013-2020, Gouvernement du Québec  
[https://www.economie.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/contenu/lois\\_reglements/economie-sociale/rapport-loi-economie-sociale-2013-2020.pdf](https://www.economie.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/contenu/lois_reglements/economie-sociale/rapport-loi-economie-sociale-2013-2020.pdf)

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*We hired a consultant to do an Impact assessment of Enimpecto. By the end of 2021, 1) definition of Enimpecto's theory of change and Indicators panel will be delivered; 2) comparative analysis of Enimpecto with policies of other developing countries; and 3) analysis of the developments of Enimpecto in Rio Grande do Norte, qualitatively and also with the method of differences in differences.*

## Catalonia Region

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### Abstract

*The diagnosis is an obligatory action axis of the Ateneos Cooperativos (Order Ateneos 2016, 2017 and calls to date):*

*"1.2 The actions of the cooperative athenaeums planned for each of the lines of work are as follows:*

*Axis A) Updating of the diagnosis and/or visualisation of the social and cooperative economy in the territory*

*A1 Territorial table for the joint articulation of the social economy with the different actors: creation of a space with representatives of the social economy, the third social sector, local bodies, educational centres and others of reference to present the proposal of the action plan and establish the mechanisms for collaboration (minimum three meetings; for presentation, monitoring and closure of the programme).*

*a) Identification of the representative actors of the social economy and co-operativism and the institutional representatives.*

*b) Calling of meetings, ensuring the presence of the most relevant entities in the territory.*

*c) Follow-up of improvement proposals for the sector (in order to incorporate them into the action plan).*

*d) Communication and dissemination.*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*The LESS regulates the periodic evaluation of public policies to promote and support the sector's organisations, which is the responsibility of the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), a decentralised body of the Ministry of Welfare. To date, CONEVAL has carried out only one such evaluation.*

## Secretaría de Economía, Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, México

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### Abstract

*It does not exist, especially in the social economy, because there is no institution to measure the legal impacts, hence the informality and why it is so difficult for enterprises to join a legal framework.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

- *It doesn't contain article which is relevant with impact (such as social value), But, the discussion of evaluation of impact (such as social value) is in progress. performance indicators are also being developed by professional organizations. all of these details are available through the attached files (37~39 page report)*
- *It was not specified in the law, The KoSEA Measures financial and social performance of social enterprises using objective (by using SVI\*) indicators and expands application of Social Value Index, organizes training, refines Index etc.*
- *The Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) and the Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency (KoSEA) have developed the 'Social Value Index (SVI)' to measure the social value of social enterprises (July 2017)*
- *In addition in 2018, the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, a government-funded research institute, conducted a study to develop a comprehensive set of indicators to measure social and economic values of the social economy.*

Related Link: <https://www.kihasa.re.kr/publish/report/view?type=all&seq=27868>

### Relevant documents

[Korea Social Economy.pdf](#)

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*Yes, like all laws in France.*

## Question 10.2 • Is it foreseen an ex-ante and ex-post evaluation of the legal framework?

### Ministry of Labour and Social Economy – Spain

#### Abstract

No

### Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Italy

#### Abstract

*An ex ante evaluation was carried out when the decrees were being prepared (the related document, called "Regulatory Impact Analysis" takes into account the objectives to be achieved by introducing changes to the existing regulatory landscape, taking into account, together with the hypothesis of regulatory intervention, the so-called "zero option", i.e. non-intervention, and assessing the situations and presumed consequences deriving from each of them; it also identifies the indicators to assess the level of achievement of the objectives resulting from regulatory intervention).*

### Employment and Social Development Canada

#### Abstract

See answer to 10.1

### Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

#### Abstract

No

### Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

#### Abstract

No

### Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

#### Abstract

*If the level of consensus on the social values created by the social economy is determined and quantitative data are continuously accumulated, it is expected that the legal framework to be sufficiently evaluable.*



## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*Information report by deputies Yves BLEIN and Daniel FASQUELLE in June 2016. Analysis of the main provisions of the 2014 SSE law by the CNCRESS (ESS France).*

### Relevant documents

Rapport d'information des députés Blein et Fasquelle : <https://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/rap-info/i3557.asp> Analyse des principales disposition de la loi CNCRESS : [https://ess-france.org/media/client/gridfichier/ressource4/cncress\\_livret\\_loi\\_ess\\_2eedition.pdf](https://ess-france.org/media/client/gridfichier/ressource4/cncress_livret_loi_ess_2eedition.pdf)

Any other relevant issues to be added

## Ministry of Economy - Brazil - National Strategy of Impact Investing and Social Business - ENIMPACTO

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### Abstract

*Yes, there is a public consultation at the congress to create the Legal Impact Business Framework in Brazil*

## Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social - Mexico

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### Abstract

*An initiative on various federal laws presented in November 2020 by various legislators is in the legislative process and proposes to issue a new Law on Social and Solidarity Economy and a new General Law on Cooperative Societies, as well as to reform 6 laws: the General Law on Commercial Companies, the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration, the Law to Regulate the Activities of Savings and Loan Cooperative Societies, the Law on Transparency and Regulation of Financial Services, the Law on the Protection and Defence of Financial Services Users, and the Law on Public Sector Acquisitions, Leasing and Services. It is currently in the process of being debated in the Chamber of Deputies and, if approved by the legislature, these changes will create a renewed legal framework that will give greater impetus to the social economy in Mexico.*

## Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency

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### Abstract

*- As explained above, Korea still lacks a basic law covering overall the social economy. The Social Enterprise Promotion Act for social enterprises, the Framework Act on Cooperatives for cooperatives, the National Basic Living Security Act for self-supporting enterprises, and the Implementation Guide for village enterprises. Each organization is based on the above regulations.*

*Due to different ministries, there may be temperature differences in priorities for policy implementation.*

*Fortunately, the necessity of preparing a basic law as the main subject of realizing “social values”, which is the basic principle of social economy, is being discussed again. The bill is the proposed status. If the basic law is established, it will be possible to increase efficiency in the process of supporting social economy policies.*

*Between central & regional social economy support activities can also be conducted in a more harmonious manner.*

*The most important thing is how to keep the principles of the social economy. We look forward to getting hints about these questions through mutual learning in this legal system.*

## Le Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire - France

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### Abstract

*The 2014 SSE law provided a definition of the subsidy, entering it as a safe mode of contractualization that respects civil society initiative. The 2014 SSE law also introduced the obligation to adopt a scheme to promote socially and environmentally responsible public procurement above a certain amount of annual purchase, Article 13 included in Article L2111-3 of the Public Order Code.*

### Relevant documents

Grant Definition : [https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000029318586/2014-08-02](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000029318586/2014-08-02)  
article L2111-3 code de la commande publique sur les SPASER :  
[https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section\\_lc/LEGITEXT000037701019/LEGISCTA000037703458/#LEGISCTA000037703458](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section_lc/LEGITEXT000037701019/LEGISCTA000037703458/#LEGISCTA000037703458)

Summary of legislative and regulatory texts: [http://www.esspace.fr/files/pdf/livret\\_ess.pdf](http://www.esspace.fr/files/pdf/livret_ess.pdf)

## PART 2 NON-PUBLIC BODIES CONTRIBUTIONS

## ISSUE 1 - "DEFINITION"

Question 1.1. Is there an overall law on social economy in your National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-National or Local/Municipal areas?

### SSE International Forum

#### Abstract

*At the National level, Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Uruguay, Cape Verde, Cameroun, Djibouti, Tunisia, Romania, Greece, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal have an overall law on Social Economy. Brazil, Dominican Republic, Maroc, Senegal, South Africa and Republic of Korea have a project of national overall law on Social and Solidarity Economy. Argentina, Brazil and Italia have adopted regional law on Social and Solidarity Economy. On the other hand, multiple constitutional provisions provide a solid basis for state support for enterprises in this sector. This starts with the many references to cooperatives. Indeed, some 20 constitutions around the world, on all continents, express direct support for cooperatives. For exemple, in Yemen, Bolivia, Philippines, Taiwan or Italy.*

#### Practice

*In the case of States with a unitary political organization system, the legislative definition of the Social Solidarity Economy will be established by the legislative power, possibly the executive if it has the capacity to initiate laws. Countries that are federal or divided into autonomies face another question: the choice of the geographical level of legislation. In this context, the state shares its powers with the territorial entities, communities, the federated or autonomous states. Thus, internally, its sovereignty is shared with the federated states and often each autonomous entity may have its own legal order, leading to the coexistence of several legal orders within the same state. The choice of the geographical level of legislation is not only logical but also depends on the national context and policy decisions. However, there are two main orientations to these decisions: on the one hand, a national law is often the ultimate goal, since this alone guarantees national coherence; on the other hand, it may be appropriate to rely on certain provinces or to experiment with a system locally before making it general. The example of Argentina illustrates the second point particularly well.*

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute

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#### Abstract

No

## The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*"In the Republic of Korea, at National Level, the bill for ""Framework Act on Social Economy (FASE)"" is a legislative draft still pending for the entire Social Economy across the nation.*

*In Seoul, the 'Framework Ordinance on the Social Economy(2014)' was enacted in 2014. "*

#### Relevant documents

SEOUL METROPOLITAN CITY FRAMEWORK ORDINANCE ON SOCIAL ECONOMY (FOSE)

#### Practice

*The enactment of FOSE is particularly notable since it does the following: • "establishes the idea, actors, and common principles of the social economy"; • defines the concept of social values, and the scope and principles of Social Economy*

*Organizations (SEO) required for "energizing the social economy in Seoul and fostering ecosystems for its sustainability";*

- *requires the establishment of the Social Economy Master Plan every five years; • establishes a public-private partnership for the creation and operation of the Social Economy Committee, tasked with deliberating upon planning and implementing social economy policy measures and plans;*
- *requires the designation of, and support for, special social economy zones; • enables the creation and operation of the SSEC as the central intermediary support agency for the citywide social economy;*
- *requires provision of management support and facility subsidies for SEOs; • lays down the ground for financial support and public funds;*
- *establishes the processes for providing training and research support;*
- *requires purchases of products and services from SEOs for public ends; • provides support for the SEO associations; calls for increased participation from private companies;*
- *encourages international relations on the social economy;*
- *urges public campaigns and rewards for SEOs to raise the public awareness; and • requires the inspection and guidance of SEOs receiving financial support.*

### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*At a provincial level, the Social Economy Act was adopted unanimously by Quebec's National Assembly in 2013, enforcing inter-ministerial collaboration and the obligation of all ministries to integrate the social economy in the elaboration of new public policies and programs. It also enshrines longstanding stakeholder dialogue and partnership in law to represent the diversity of the social economy across sectors and target populations.*

#### Relevant documents

[Social Economy Act Montreal](#)

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

(Catalonian Regional Level)

*Catalonia also has a regional constitution, the 2006 Statute of Autonomy. This also contains several sections explicitly governing the social economy sector and urging public authorities (at all levels) to promote it. (Local Level)*

*At the municipal level, Barcelona City Council passed a Mayoral Decree S1/D/2017-1271 on sustainable public procurement measures, which lays out a section on "Subcontracting with social economy enterprises". Barcelona County Council also passed an internal regulation on strategic public procurement."*

### Relevant documents

[Organic Act 6/2006 of the 19th July Barcelona](#)  
[MAYORAL DECREE S1/D/2017-1271 Barcelona"](#)

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*Portuguese Constitution, dated from 1976, establishes under art. 80, that the economic organization of the country relies on several principles namely, coexistence of public, private and cooperative and social ownership sectors of means of production. This so called third sector is exactly the social economy sector. Developing this principle it was published in 2013, Law 30/2013, that establishes the main principles for Social Economy in Portugal.*

**Question 1.2** Is there a definition of the social economy applied in your National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-national or Local/Municipal area? Is this a legal definition based on a national law or on a subnational or local act or both? If not, how this definition has been laid down?

## SSE International Forum

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### Abstract

*At the international level, the definition of the Social Solidarity Economy is the one that has reached consensus in UN forums where SSE is defined as "the production of goods and services by a wide range of organizations and enterprises with explicit social and often environmental objectives and guided by principles and practices of cooperation, solidarity, ethics and democratic self-management ; and the SSE field includes, but is not limited to, cooperatives, mutual benefit societies, associations, foundations and social enterprises, self-help groups, community-based organizations, informal sector employee associations, service-oriented NGOs and solidarity financing mechanisms. "*

*This definition is the result of a consensus between different approaches, also taking into account the contexts of emergence of the notion. Moreover, the Social Solidarity Economy remains a concept under construction.*

## United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute

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### Abstract

*Yes there are definitions for some aspects of SSE, including land trusts, cooperatives, employee owned firms, credit unions, social housing etc. The legal definitions only exist for some of these formations nationally and at the state level. Due to the economic nature of the enterprise formations such as cooperatives and employee owned firms, much of the definition is codified by the federal tax code, and either separately or additionally recognized at the state level through the registry for enterprise incorporation. For worker cooperative specifically, there are many states with laws (definitions), but that applies to fewer than half of them. The only national definition for worker co-ops was adopted by our membership (of the USFWC) at a member meeting in 2015.*

### Relevant documents

["State Cooperative Statute Provision Comparisons Updated October 2017.xlsx"](#)

### Practice

*Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs) are a mechanism to scale employee ownership via a retirement savings mechanism in the US Federal tax code. These firms are mostly minority employee-owned with several that are 100% worker owned. There are currently estimated to be up to 10 million employees in the US who participate in these plans, especially in larger corporations.*

## The Global platform for promoting social economy

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### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*Although Seoul City's 'FOSE' does not provide a specific definition of the Social Economy, FOSE defines the concept of social values, and the scope and principles of Social Economy.*

#### Relevant documents

SEOUL METROPOLITAN CITY FRAMEWORK ORDINANCE ON SOCIAL ECONOMY (FOSE)

#### Practice

*FOSE was enacted in 2014 and consolidated policy change along with the Municipal Ordinances on Public Purchases and Marketing Support of the Products of SEEs and on Public Procurement for Realization of Social Values. The early enactment and effectuation of these laws in Seoul have inspired numerous other local governments as well as the national legislature to motion and enact similar statutes. In 2012, the SMC also enacted the Municipal Ordinance on the Creation and Administration of the Social Investment Fund, thus paving the way for shifting policy support for SEEs from direct financing for individual SSEs to indirect support via fostering ecosystems for the social economy.*

## GSEF / Montreal

### Abstract

*The Social Economy Act provides a co-constructed legal definition of the social economy that includes “all the economic activities with a social purpose carried out by enterprises whose activities consist, in particular, in the sale or exchange of goods or services”, and referring exclusively to collectively owned enterprises or organizations.*

### Relevant documents

#### [Social Economy Act Montreal](#)

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*According to European Parliament and European Economic and Social Committee, the social economy is comprised of cooperatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations, and other enterprises and organizations that share the founding characteristics of the social economy. And the social economy enterprises refer to a universe of organizations based on the primacy of people over capital and include organizational forms such as cooperatives, mutual societies, foundations, and associations as well as newer forms of social enterprises and may be regarded as vehicles for social and economic cohesion across Europe as they help build a pluralistic and resilient social market economy.*

### Relevant documents

[Transformative policies for the Social and Solidarity Economy: The new generation of public policies fostering the social economy in order to achieve sustainable development goals: The European and Spanish cases Barcelona](#)

*The Social Economy Act provides a co-constructed legal definition of the social economy that includes “all the economic activities with a social purpose carried out by enterprises whose activities consist, in particular, in the sale or exchange of goods or services”, and referring exclusively to collectively owned enterprises or organizations.*

## [International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies \(information on Portuguese Social Economy\)](#)

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### Abstract

*The definition of Social Economy is in art. 2.1 of Law 30/2013. However it is somehow..twisted...because it says that social economy is the set of social-economic activities pursued by the organizations referred to in another article : mutuals, cooperatives, foundations, houses of Mercy...etc. However the Law itself establishes in art.5th, the set of principles that SE Organizations must comply with...primacy of people interests and social objectives, free joining, democratic control by the members and " using" of financial surpluses on developing interests/objectives of social economic organizations, among others.*



**Question 1.3 • How is the scope of social economy legally defined although there is no overall legal Law or framework in your national/federal, sub-federal/sub-national or local/municipal area? Is it based on the legal form (cooperatives, wises, mutuals or any other legal forms under the social economy) or on a administrative qualification of legal persons (entity type) (statutory approach)? Is it based on principles and values? (substantial approach) If so, which ones? Or is it on terms of objectives of the initiatives?**

## SSE International Forum

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### Abstract

*"A choice that the legislator must make in the Law on the Social and Solidarity Economy is about the perimeter of the Social and Solidarity Economy, by drawing up a more or less open list of legal forms that make up the organizations and companies of the Social and Solidarity Economy. For us there is two methods:*

*1) The statutory closure method: Historically, the first path that was taken to define the scope of the Social Solidarity Economy was that of a definition by extension, i.e. the elaboration of a list of legal forms making up the companies of the Social Solidarity Economy. It was in France that the first outlines of this approach. This approach is found in many laws around the world, for example in Mexican law, which covers ""ejidos, communities, workers' organizations, cooperative societies"", enterprises that are majority or exclusively owned by workers and in general, all forms of social organization for the production, distribution and consumption of socially necessary goods and services, consumption of socially necessary goods and services. This list of enterprises concerned, as well as their names, varies according to local particularities : Portugal has the ""misericordias"" for instance.*

*2) The substantial method of maximum openness : This basic method of delimiting the perimeter by closure has evolved: a large number of laws now propose an openness to other legal forms, provided that they comply with the principles. Some legislation, which is in the minority, goes further, abandoning any reference to any legal form whatsoever. This is the case, for example, of the Luxembourg law."*

### Practice

*One element of the legislative definition of the Social Solidarity Economy concerns the principles with which organizations and companies must comply. In addition to the general principles common to any definition of the Social Solidarity Economy, some legislations enshrine ethical and moral principles (non-discrimination, transparency, publicity of accounts, etc.), while others include variations of principles in accordance with local realities. This is the case of the concept of good living in Ecuador. The choice of principles is obviously not neutral; it is a political decision that is imposed on the legislator. Finally, it should be noted that the law can also, in addition to principles, define objectives for the Social Solidarity Economy. A telling example of this can be found in article 4 of the Cape Verdean.*

## United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute

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### Abstract

*I believe there are examples of all of the above. Especially because the US lacks a unifying framework or law on SSE. The only “values” that may pertain are government programs that direct funding for support or development to “Socially Disadvantaged Groups”, or for “Women and Minority-Owned Businesses” or sometimes procurement laws that define particular geographies (e.g. local, rural) or geographical proximity (i.e. local food procurement definitions of farm sourcing within 200 km)*

*DAWI: Agreed with USFWC; I will only add that in the U.S. context, various social solidarity economy forms have been deployed to meet the unique needs of certain disadvantaged communities (rural communities and rural electric coops, credit unions and low-income and/or communities of color that lack access to appropriate and affordable capital, etc). Increasingly, local, state, and in part, the federal government are seeing worker ownership (worker coops, ESOPs, and other broad based EO forms) as a tool for addressing the nation's widening racial and class wealth gap while also addressing current priorities such as the aging of small small business owners and the need for succession options.*

### Practice

*Two of the largest cooperative “sectors” in the US are credit unions and rural-electricity co-ops. Each of these was founded through a Federal charter nearly 100 years ago, and because of that Federal investment in that legal framework, each was able to scale. There are ~100 million members of credit unions. Credit Unions by Federal definition must serve local residents and targeted populations (the targets may vary), and are highly regulated to adhere to their social mission. Rural-Electric co-ops were chartered to build out utility infrastructure to reach the most inaccessible regions where private, for-profit, traditional businesses did not see a financial incentive to invest. Now, these co-ops cover over 80% of the landmass of the US.*

## The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*In the case of Seoul, the scope of social economy follows the definition and principles stipulated in FOSE. It is based on the legal form (Cooperatives, Social Enterprises, Village Enterprises, and Self-Supporting Enterprises) and/or on the entity type: intermediate support organization, association of parties interested in social economy, and private social economic network, etc.)*

#### Relevant documents

SEOUL METROPOLITAN CITY FRAMEWORK ORDINANCE ON SOCIAL ECONOMY (FOSE)

### GSEF /Montreal

#### Abstract

*The Social Economy Act serves as the overall legal framework and legally defines the scope of social economy.*

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*The state regulates some specific forms of social economy enterprises, such as worker-owned enterprises, social-initiative special employment centres and work integration social enterprises. Catalonia regulates the legal forms of the social and solidarity economy, as well as its promotion by the public authorities: cooperatives, Law 12/2015, of 9 July, pursuant to Catalanian cooperatives, associations, governed by Sec. 321.1 of Law 4/2008, of the third book of the Civil Code of Catalonia and foundations, governed by Sec. 331.1 of the same Law 4/2008. Foundations and associations deemed to be public amenities have specific regulations, Law 21/2014.*

### Relevant documents

[LLEI 4/2008 Barcelona](#)

[LLEI 21/2014 Barcelona"](#)

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*It is defined by the Law: Social economic activities. Obviously this is a wide concept subject to an ever updated interpretation.*

## ISSUE 2 - "REGISTRY" AND OTHER MEANS OF FORMAL IDENTIFICATION

Question 2.1 • Is there a registry for social economy? Is there any other public qualification or identification that formally recognizes the condition of being part of the social economy (label, denomination, etc.)? Is it created by the overall legal framework?

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute

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#### Abstract

*No. Some states recognize Benefits Corporations (B Corps) which is the closest we have for a registry for the social economy (they do not see themselves within the social economy framework)*

### The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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#### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*"There is no unified registry for the whole Social Economy at Seoul Metropolitan Government level. However, the registration and evaluation of the above-mentioned 4 legal entities of Social Economy in Korea are dealt by different organizations under different ministries. Their qualification or identification is mentioned in the respective law.*

#### <Cooperatives>

*The term ""cooperative"" means a business organization that intends to enhance its partners' rights and interests, thereby contributing to local communities by being engaged in the cooperative purchasing, production, sales, and provision of goods or services.*

#### <Social Enterprises>

*The term ""social enterprise"" means an entity certified as prescribed in Article 7 to be the one that pursues a social objective aimed at enhancing the quality of life of community residents by providing vulnerable social groups with social services or job opportunities or by contributing to the communities while conducting its business activities, such as the manufacture or sale of goods and services;*

#### <Village Enterprises>

*A company operated by local residents or organizations to improve living environment, revitalize local community, and create income and jobs by utilizing various resources, such as manpower, native habitat, culture, and natural resources, etc. of the relevant area.*

#### <Self-supporting Enterprises>

*Self-reliance enterprises are companies that are run by beneficiaries of the National Basic Living Security Programme (NBLSP) and members of the near-poverty group participating in the Self-reliance Working Groups of local self-reliance centres.*

## Relevant documents

1. Social Enterprise Promotion Act (Social Enterprises)
2. FRAMEWORK ACT ON COOPERATIVES (Cooperatives)
3. SPECIAL ACT ON PROMOTION OF AND SUPPORT FOR URBAN REGENERATION (Village Enterprises)
4. National Basic Living Security Act (Self-Supporting Enterprises)"

## GSEF / Montreal

### Abstract

*Although there is no formal registry in Montreal, entities have to meet certain criteria to be recognized as a social economy enterprise under the Social Economy Act. The enterprise should operate in accordance with the following principles:*

- (1) the purpose of the enterprise is to meet the needs of its members or the community;*
- (2) the enterprise is not under the decision-making authority of one or more public bodies within the meaning of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information;*
- (3) the rules applicable to the enterprise provide for democratic governance by its members;*
- (4) the enterprise aspires to economic viability;*
- (5) the rules applicable to the enterprise prohibit the distribution of surplus earnings generated by its activities or provide that surplus earnings be distributed among its members in proportion to the transactions each of the members has carried out with the enterprise; and*
- (6) the rules applicable to a legal person operating the enterprise provide that in the event of its dissolution, the enterprise's remaining assets must devolve to another legal person sharing similar objectives.*

*Social economy organizations may take one of three legal forms: cooperatives, mutuals, and enterprising nonprofits. Cooperatives are further classified into five types: producer, worker, worker shareholder, consumer, and solidarity cooperatives.*

## Relevant documents

### [Social Economy Act Montreal](#)

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*The European Union plays a very decisive role in the recognition and development of the Social Economy. The inclusion of the term "Social Economy" in different European documents, such as those concerning employment policies and the use of structural funds in favour of the social economy are some advantageous elements. In Spain, the co-operatives are recognized in the framework of great political programs, or even recognized and supported in the National Constitution.*

## Relevant documents

### [Public policies and Social Economy in Spain and Europe Barcelona](#)

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*Portuguese Law for Social Economy foresees the existence of an on line special site permanent data base for social economy organizations. This site, however, has not yet been put in place. Nevertheless, different families of social economy organizations are legally binded to specific public registrations, depending on the activity they follow. For instance, mutuals and Houses of Mercy are registered at the Ministry for Social Security, Cooperatives in CASES, a public interest cooperative more or less ruled by the Government.*

**Question 2.2 • In case there is a registry or public qualification for social economy entities, what is its purpose? does this provide a concrete benefit for the stakeholders? Which type of social economy entities can register so far? What is the legal force of the registry? Is there any control?**

## SSE International Forum

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### Abstract

*The delimitation of the field of the enterprises concerned can also be referred to subsequent regulatory acts or to local public bodies. In any case, companies applying to join the Social Solidarity Economy are required to make themselves known as such on the company registers. The register also allows for the keeping of statistical accounts.*

## The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*"The four types of SE entities can register so far. Purpose of each SE entity's is as below according to each law*

#### <Cooperatives>

*The purpose of this Act is to facilitate independent, self-supportive, and autonomous activities of cooperatives, thereby contributing to social integration and balanced development of the national economy by providing for basic matters regarding the establishment and operation of cooperatives.*

#### <Social Enterprises>

*The purpose of this Act is to contribute to social unity and to enhancing the quality of life of the people by expanding social services that are not sufficiently supplied in our society and by creating new jobs through the support of the establishment and operation of social enterprises and the promotion of social enterprises*

### <Village Enterprises>

*The purpose of this Act is to contribute to enhancement of the quality of life of the people as evidenced by the expansion of a foundation for sustainable growth of cities, improvement of competitiveness of cities, and recovery of local community, by strengthening the public role in and support for the economic, social, and cultural revitalization of cities.*

### <Self-Supporting Enterprises>

*The purpose of this Act is to ensure a minimum standard of living for the deprived and help them support themselves by furnishing them with the required benefits.*

## Relevant documents

1. Social Enterprise Promotion Act (Social Enterprises)
2. FRAMEWORK ACT ON COOPERATIVES (Cooperatives)
3. SPECIAL ACT ON PROMOTION OF AND SUPPORT FOR URBAN REGENERATION (Village Enterprises)
4. National Basic Living Security Act (Self-Supporting Enterprises)"

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*The succession of legislations more or less benevolent concerning labour societies (sociedades laborales) has caused important variations in the total number of societies created. In 1997 the number of sociedades laborales began to increase again when the law became more flexible and more advantageous on this point again. The modification in the minimum number of members required to create a co-operative, especially production co-operatives, is another factor that explains their rapid development or stagnation in certain countries. In some cases of Spain, the juridical requirements for statutes in social economy organizations may act against the creation or consolidation of jobs. The limits for contracting stable employees who are not members of workers' co-operatives in the country.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*The purpose of the register is to make it officially public, the existence of the organization. Without the register these organizations, or even any other organization, may even not see recognised its legal capacity. The register is a legal condition to legally operate.*

*There is, at least officially, a policy of controlling the organizations that say, but are not, officially recognised as Social Economy Organizations. The responsible persons may even be brought in court.*

## ISSUE 3 - "STATISTICS"

Question 3.1 • Are there statistical instruments collecting specific information on the contribution of social economy to local wellbeing, development and employment?

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

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#### Abstract

*Yes, though not federally (with exceptions- for example for credit unions and rural cooperative business development). Some of this happens in certain local or municipal programs. Most of this activity is neither mandated nor formally monitored by the government- rather it is tracked through nonprofit associations, SSE associations, apex organizations, or academic institutions who have a motivation for doing so.*

*DAWI: New York City has collected some of the most municipal data on worker cooperative impacts as part of their funded initiative since 2015. Detailed reports on business served/ created or workers/entrepreneurs educated and trained can be found at the NYC Small Business Services agency.*

### The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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#### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*In 2019, Statistics Korea made the first attempt to establish statistics on 13 types of SEEs according to a number of indicators (the number of SEEs of each type, the aggregate revenue per type, the gender and age distributions of SEE workers, the lengths of their employment, their rewards or wages, their inclusion in social insurances, and the number of jobs newly created, maintained or replaced by SEEs) based on existing administrative data. The SMG(Seoul Metropolitan Government) also conducts its own surveys to collect data and information with which it could develop better measures for the social economy. The first systematic survey was conducted in 2014 regarding the operational status of SEEs (cooperatives, social enterprises, community enterprises, and self-reliance enterprises) in Seoul.*

#### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*Quebec Institute of Statistics collects all information on Quebec's social economy, including the number of social economy enterprises, its revenue and employees in Quebec. The National Statistical Portrait of the Social Economy of Quebec was first published in 2019 to provide urgently needed and systematic data on the social economy.*

#### Relevant documents

[National Statistical Portrait of the Social Economy of Quebec](#)



## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*According to a qualitative evaluation to evaluate the perception of the efficiency of the main lines of the social economy policy, all the organizations correspond in that the activation of public resources, especially in the form of subsidies, is the best-rated contribution of the policy (scores of 7.46 and 6.28 out of 10). The second largest contribution of the policy has been the increase in visibility of the SSE in the media and its awareness (scores between 6.85 and 6.00 out of 10). The third largest contribution of the policy has been, according to this report, the strengthening of the SSE in the city of Barcelona and its network of organizations for cooperation.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*There is a Satellite Account for Social Economy organizations in Portugal, already in its third edition. It collects information about members, workers, activities, financial data, market shares etc.*

**Question 3.2 • Are these statistics collected by the Public Authorities under the requirement of the overall legal framework?**

## United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute

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### Abstract

No

## The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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### GSEF / Seoul

### Abstract

*Yes but in Korea, at national level, different departments and agencies handle different types of SEEs, making it difficult to introduce comprehensive and centralized policy measures. In order to turn the bill for the FASE into a law, it is critical to ascertain the current conditions of the overall social economy first. As sizable amounts of fiscal resources are invested in its nationwide development every year (the national government's budget for the social economy in 2009 amounts to KRW 460 billion and would likely increase to KRW 480 billion in 2020), it is also important to base related policy measures on accurate statistics.*

## GSEF / Montreal

### Abstract

*"The 2015-2020 Action Plan identified the need to increase the capacity of the social economy to respond to three growing needs in Quebec society and reinforced several financial commitments of the government in the fields of social economy and investment. The Action Plan resulted in the publication of the first National Statistical Portrait of the Social Economy of Quebec in 2019."*

### Relevant documents

[National Statistical Portrait of the Social Economy of Quebec](#)

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*Barcelona City Council has published partial data, "Plan to boost the Barcelona SSE" - Informal assessment, after three years, and the challenges for the future on 28 February 2019. In order to obtain primary data, this study found it appropriate to conduct a qualitative evaluation using two focus groups, one with the current political decision-makers of the PIESS and the other with representatives of second and third-tier SSE organizations.*

### Relevant documents

[Public Policies Fostering the Social and Solidarity Economy in Barcelona \(2016-2019\) Barcelona](#)

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*It is a public authority that is in charge of this satellite account for Social Economy. It is the National Institute for Statistics. Important to say that it is mandatory to reply to the questions/ inquiries officially put by this Institute. One may be subject to strong amendments if it doesn't answer.*

## ISSUE 4 - "LINKAGES TO OTHER STRATEGIES/PROGRAMMES/POLICIES"

Question 4.1 • To which extent are there links between the overall legal framework (in case there is any) with National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-National or Local/Municipal development strategies for social economy? Are links created between policies/strategic planning tools/platforms on social economy and policies/tools/platforms existing for other areas or overarching topics such as National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-National or Local/Municipal socioeconomic development?

### The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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#### GSEF / Seoul

##### Abstract

*Seoul tried a lot to create profound links between the overall legal framework (FOSE) and its strategies for SE. In April 2019, the SMG announced plan 2.0 for developing the social economy in Seoul.*

*The plan 2.0 was considered as the development of Seoul's social economy. In the 2.0 plan (2019~2022), the SMG promotes citizen-centred social economy initiatives through various policy measures, including programmes to develop innovative solutions to tackle social problems faced by citizens in their daily lives through the social economy, the consolidation and expansion of private-public partnerships in the co-construction of public policies for the social economy through the reconstruction of PPPSES by industry, age group, and region, and supporting the establishment of the Mutual Aid Association for the Social Economy Enterprises and Organizations and their Members and Workers.*

##### Relevant documents

REVITALIZE THE SOCIAL ECONOMY OF SEOUL - PLAN 2.0"

#### GSEF / Montreal

##### Abstract

*The Social Economy Act enforces inter-ministerial collaboration and the obligation of all ministries to integrate the social economy in the elaboration of new public policies and programs. It legally requires the Quebec government to adopt a Social Economy Action Plan. A first five-year plan, adopted in 2008 in collaboration with social economy actors, was the basis to argue for the inclusion of five-year action plans in the 2013 legislation. A second action plan was adopted for the period 2015-2020 as proscribed by law. The third was presented for 2020-2025 with 25 new measures and 137 million dollars of new investment. Priorities includes responding to Quebec's demographic challenges (services, entrepreneurship in SME's), food autonomy, innovation and new technologies, and the circular economy and the environment.*

##### Relevant documents

[Social Economy Act Montreal](#)

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*The ecosystem of the SSE in Barcelona has a wide range of public and private enterprises for the support and promotion of economic and political development. There are, on the one hand, regional and local public administrations, and on the other, private bodies such as the representative organizations of the SSE, foundations, and others.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*Even if the Portuguese Constitution establishes the principle of protection for cooperative and social sector the truth is that there is not a national specific policy for this sector. Policies for this Social Economy sector are no different from private sector. Mostly, we can say that national policies, when talking about enterprises include, sometimes, Social Economy organizations. However, one may say that Social Economy organizations are, by nature, specially linked to environmental policies, Poverty preventing policies, unemployment, social care, childhood care...etc.*

*So we can say that, except for Cooperation Agreements between Government and Social Economy Organizations (a kind of public procurement for social protection) there are no specific policies for this sector, only indirect policies...*

**Question 4.2 • Are there programs and instruments launched by the Public Authorities (National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-National or Local/Municipal levels) that contribute to achieve the priorities to develop social economy set up by the overall legal framework?**

## United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

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### Abstract

*This does not happen Federally or at the state level. there are a few municipalities that have recently begun supporting programs for community land trusts, social (cooperative) housing, and worker cooperative development.*

*DAWI: One caveat is the recently reauthorized State Small Business Credit Initiative which was included in the American Rescue Plan to address capital access issues. Congress recommended that some of this funding be used to support employee ownership. Implementation guidances are being shaped by the Federal Treasury Department. Funds are then disbursed to State, Territory, and Tribal government agencies to deploy capital to small businesses. We are waiting to see these guidances to inform our advocacy approach at the State level.*

## The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*Yes. To better achieve the priorities to develop SC set up by the overall legal framework, SMG has introduced three programmes to develop innovative solutions for social problems faced by citizens in their daily lives. First, the Living Together Project, the second programme is the establishment of local social care services for local SEEs*

*By district to provide social care services such as meal delivery, house maintenance, and transportation for the elderly and handicapped, which are part of the integrated social care services provided by Care SOS Centres, community care centres in Seoul and the third programme aims to support the establishment of technical schools to create jobs for the disadvantaged and to promote their social inclusion.*

*As for the instruments, the SMG established the Seoul Social Economy Center (SSEC), a leading intermediary agency that Supports Social Economy Enterprises in 2013 and the Global Social Economy Forum(GSEF), an international platform promoting international cooperation and exchange on SE.*

#### Practice

*The Living Together Project is a programme which was established to support self-help groups of whose members comprised of more than 5 residents living in apartment buildings with more than 150 households to help resolve social problems in their residential communities through solutions mobilizing the social economy. The self-help groups develop business models in cooperation with their resident councils, SEEs and intermediary agencies for the social economy. The Global Social Economy Forum(GSEF), an international platform promoting international cooperation and exchange on SE, has been successfully achieving its goals. Notably, its biannual International Forum has been very successful by serving as a famous and important global SSE event. Below is summary of the past GSEF Biannual Forums:*

*GSEF2013 (Seoul/Korea): 'New Discovery of Collaboration'  
8 cities and 9 SSE networks*

*GSEF2014 (Seoul/Korea, Inaugural meeting as an international association): 'Solidarity for Change' 2,000 participants from 18 cities and 43 SSE organizations from 18 countries*

*GSEF2016 (Montreal/Canada): 'Allies for the Intelligent and Sustainable Development of Cities' 1,400 participants from 62 countries*

*GSEF2018 (Bilbao/Spain): 'Values and Competitiveness for an Inclusive and Sustainable Local Development' 1,700 participants from 84 countries.*

*GSEF2021 (Mexico City/Mexico): 'Local Governments and Social Economy: co-creation of paths for a green and inclusive economy' to be held from 4 to 8 October 2021.*

### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*The 2015-2020 action plan identified the need to increase the capacity of the social economy to respond to three growing needs in Quebec society: homecare services for an ageing population, integration of the unemployed into the labour market, and support for worker cooperatives in cases of business succession. It allocated a budget of CAD 100 million, to create or maintain 30,000 jobs during over the 2015-2020 period.*

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*Barcelona's Pla d'impuls de l'economia social i solidària (PIESS / Plan to Boost the Social and Solidarity Economy) represents a successful new breed of social economy policy. It exhibits specific features of this type of policy: it is transversal in nature, often engages in partnerships and adopts a transformative socio-political perspective. The policy also uses mainstreaming approaches, political innovation and the institutionalization of strategy to achieve its means, and additionally, it mobilizes the local government and its public promotional body, the Comissionat. A significant characteristic of the PIESS is its Catalanian public administration which has for the first time promoted a cross-sectional policy initiative, in that, it holistically acts on SSE, not just part of it. For the PIESS' policymakers, SSE is conceived as a powerful engine of socio-economic transformation that responds, in a systemic and public-community partnership manner, to the multiple problems, challenges, and needs of the city.*

### Relevant documents

[Pla D'impuls de L'economia Social i Solidària; Ajuntament de Barcelona Barcelona](#)

### Practice

*The Plan to Boost the Social and Solidarity Economy (PIESS).*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*Not really. Only cooperation agreements as above said.*

**Question 4.3 • Are you promoting or taking advantage of international initiatives to adopt legal framework for social economy? Are you promoting or taking advantage of international initiatives in favour of social economy to achieve the priorities set up by the overall legal framework in favour of these entities?**

## SSE International Forum

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### Abstract

*In the recent months, a lot of countries in different regions adopted a national law of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE). Tunisia is a perfect illustration of this since on June 17, 2020, the bill on the Social Solidarity Economy was adopted by the Assembly of People's Representatives with 131 votes in favor, zero objections and a single abstention<sup>3</sup>. A year earlier, Cameroon had also legislated in this sense by adopting Law 2019/004 known as the Framework Law governing the Social Economy of April 25, 2019<sup>4</sup>. On June 6, 2019, the Republic of Djibouti promulgated a law on the Social and Solidarity Economy<sup>5</sup> and on September 4, Uruguay adopted a law on the Social Economy. With a diversity of initiative at global level (OECD Global Action, UNTFSSSE action plan, Pact for Impact from the French Government,...) SEE is having more visibility and progress around the world.*

## United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

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### Abstract

*Only a little bit, mostly through learning and iterating for our context.*

*DAWI: Agreed, I think we're always keen to learn from other countries' legal frameworks to identify the 'catalysts' or 'incentives' that can scale worker ownership and other solidarity economy forms. Some of what we've learned in Italy and elsewhere has shaped policy recommendations at the State and Federal level.*

## The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*The City of Montreal commits to support the participation of Montreal actors in international forums on the social economy, including the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF) as well as the organization of study missions abroad. In 2018, the City of Montreal financed a delegation of Montreal actors to participate at the GSEF event Bilbao 2018, and in 2018-2019, it financed two study missions to Barcelona and Seoul to promote knowledge mobilization and sharing among cities committed to the social economy internationally.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*In Portuguese case, international regulations for some social economy organizations, like mutuals, are supposed to apply. Like in other countries, France, Spain for instance, Mutuals have to comply with rules that were build not having in consideration the specific nature and capital structure of these organizations. On the other hand, these rules, like Solvency Rules for instance, but there are others, were established to rule EU Internal Market, but Mutuals are not accepted as actors in the same Internal Market which brings us to an absolute unfair situation. It's absolute market distortion.*

## Question 4.4 • Are specific links to the pursuit of SDGs made explicit? Which ones?

### SSE International Forum

#### Abstract

*Into the SSE law in Uruguay, there is an explicit mention to gender equality thanks to the feminist cooperative movement in this country. In the law project in Marrocco, explicit reference is made to education.*

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

#### Abstract

*For the SSE, not in legal terms, however the co-op sectors are tracking these along with ICA.*

### The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

#### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*No. Not explicitly. However, the programs that the SMG is implementation within its overall SE framework are very much related to the SDGs.*

#### Relevant documents

[Research Paper: Social and Solidarity Economy for the Sustainable Development Goals: Spotlight on the SE in Seoul](#)".

#### Practice

*For example, through the GSEF, it has conducted some researches and among them there is a research paper done by UNRISD titled "Social and Solidarity Economy for the Sustainable Development Goals: Spotlight on the SE in Seoul".*

#### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*"Social economy addresses zero hunger with a strong presence in the area of food security with initiatives supported by the City of Montreal and other levels of government. Furthermore, social economy models (cooperative and non profit housing) are a major component of the City of Montréal's response to the housing crisis.*

*Ministry of Environment and the Fight against Climate Change adopted a Sustainable Development Strategy 2015-2020, with support for the development of social economy enterprises contributing to the transition to a green and responsible economy.*



*In addition, the Quebec government's Sustainable Development Strategy commits the provincial government to support green and sustainable business models and practices. Objective 2 of this strategy identifies supporting green social economy organizations as one of its key actions.*

*Such initiatives can be viewed as linked to SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities and SDG 13 on climate action as well. "*

## Relevant documents

### [Quebec Sustainable Development Strategy 2015-2020](#)

## [GSEF / Barcelona](#)

### Abstract

*The public policies fostering the SE (TPSSE) of the government give social economy a much broader role in the socio-economic system. This shows that many social economy policymakers and practitioners have incorporated the discourse of the Agenda 2030 SDGs, the EU perspective on SE, etc., and the role that all these bodies assign to SE. This has provided support for their actions. Furthermore, these actors have often become the driving force behind the role of SE in society, taking up the challenge of finding specific formulas for the application of this new role in interaction with other actors.*

### [International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies \(information on Portuguese Social Economy\)](#)

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### Abstract

Only Social Protection and Health. Also LTC.

## ISSUE 5- "THEMATIC FOCUS"

Question 5.1 • Are there global strategies in favour of social economy at National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Sub-National or Local/Municipal levels that impact on social and economic sustainable development objectives (for instance ecological transition, job creation, social inclusion social innovation, etc.)? Are those global strategies provided by the overall social economy frameworks?

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute

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#### Abstract

No.

### The Global platform for promoting social economy

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#### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*YES. REVITALIZE THE SOCIAL ECONOMY OF SEOUL PLAN 2.0* includes the task of "Nurture Innovative Resources & Reinforce International Cooperation". It explicitly says, "Promote cooperation with related international associations" as one of their strategies. And this strategy is also provided and supported by the FOSE.

#### Relevant documents

REVITALIZE THE SOCIAL ECONOMY OF SEOUL PLAN 2.0

#### Practice

*Through GSEF, the SMG tries to promote cooperation with related international associations. It Bi-annual International Forum is the biggest platform for achieving this goal.*

#### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*The Social Economy Act stipulates that ministers must promote social economy initiatives carried out in Québec and at the international level.*

*The City of Montreal commits to support the participation of Montreal actors in international forums on the social economy, including the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF) as well as the organization of study missions abroad.*

#### Relevant documents

[Social Economy Act Montreal](#)

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*The involvement of the City Council as an institution in several SSE networks is made of its co-leadership in the CITIES international network for exchange and transfer of good practices in SSE policies between Montreal, Seoul, Bilbao and Barcelona, and its promotional role in the XMSSE, the Catalanian Network of Social and Solidarity Economy Municipalities, currently comprising some forty Catalanian town councils in which more than half the population lives. Both networks qualified the city of Barcelona as one of their founders and promoters.*

### Practice

*The CITIES international network for exchange and transfer of good practices in SSE policies.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*Not really, unless when global strategies impact in work conditions, like minimum salaries, and let us remember, that Social Economy Organizations, because of the lack of resources, normally pay lower salaries.*

Question 5.2 • Do initiatives have a specific thematic focus? How and on which basis has it been defined?

## The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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## GSEF / Seoul

### Abstract

*"Some initiatives have specific thematic focus.*

*Key examples of policy measures include introducing legal provisions for official policy support; enabling social finance initiatives; according preferential treatment to SEEs in public procurement and helping them pioneer markets; supporting and enhancing the management of SSE capabilities; and providing education and training to develop competent actors for the social economy. In this section, we explore some of the leading policy initiatives launched by the central government and the SMG toward developing sustainable ecosystems for the social economy.*

*As for the programs, Seoul has some programs focusing on the development of human Resources such as 1) the Sicuak Ecibiny Acadent and 2) Wiki Seoul Project, 3)SSEC's overseas exchange and training program, 4) Fostering Schoool Cooperatives program.*

## Relevant documents

### <Ordinances>

Seoul's following ordinances has specific Thematic Focus

- 1) SEOUL METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT ENFORCEMENT RULE OF THE ORDINANCE ON THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES
- 2) SEOUL METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE ON SUPPORT FOR VITALIZATION OF COOPERATIVES
- 3) SEOUL METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE ON FACILITATION OF PURCHASE OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE-MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS AND SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR MARKETS
- 4) SEOUL METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND
- 5) SEOUL METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE ON FOSTERING SCHOOL COOPERATIVES (NO ENGLISH VERSION PROVIDED)"

### Practice

*In 2013, the SMG organized the Social Economy Actors Development Group by gathering diverse stakeholders, including SEE actors, education officials, researchers, SMG officials and the SSEC, and established a roadmap. As a result, The Social Economy Academy was formed with the mission of providing basic capability development and practical training necessary to start and manage SEEs. The roadmap also made plans for expanding the network between experts and trainees. For six years from 2013 to 2018, the SMG supported the development of 45 courses, the administration of 131 courses, and helped a cumulative total of 7,960 persons complete their courses. Institutions commissioned to run those courses have been encouraged to design them so that trainees could participate actively. A survey on past trainees, conducted in August 2016, revealed that 88 percent of the trainees continued to work in the social economy, and the 31 percent of the trainees that had not originally worked in the field had entered it for the first time by either landing jobs or starting their own enterprises (SSEC 2016a and 2019)*

### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*The City of Montreal has committed to collaborate and support Unité de travail pour l'implantation de logement étudiant in providing 500 units of student cooperative housing in the next 5 years, thereby addressing two issues, access to affordable student housing and mitigating the pressure on the rental market for families. The partnership has been ongoing with networks of cooperatives and non-profit housing networks and developers.*

*The city also collaborates with nonprofit social economy organizations like YMCA to provide access to public infrastructure for leisure and sport activities.*

*In 2016, Montreal City Council adopted a motion to create a Food Policy Council. The Council aims to assure food security for vulnerable populations, access to healthy food for all and to develop a sustainable food system for Montreal with social economy organizations.*

### International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

#### Abstract

*Not really*

## ISSUE 6 - "INNOVATION"

Question 6.1 • Are there specific innovation-related elements (specific articles, chapters, programmes, ...) covered or promoted by the overall legal frameworks? In case of a legal framework, does it mention or promote social innovation?

### The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

#### GSEF / Seoul

##### Abstract

YES. Clause 5 of Article 16 (Financial Support and Establishment of Fund) of FOSE reads as below;

5. Fostering of innovative social economic enterprises to solve social problems.

Also, the Program ""Wiki Seoul Project"" encourages citizens to submit creative ideas for solving social problems, and recruiting and supporting innovative actors to foster the social economy in Seoul.

##### Relevant documents

SEOUL METROPOLITAN CITY FRAMEWORK ORDINANCE ON SOCIAL ECONOMY (FOSE)

##### Practice

<Wiki Seoul Project> For five years from 2012 to 2016, the SMG hosted the Wiki Seoul Project, encouraging citizens to submit creative ideas for solving social problems, and recruiting and supporting innovative actors to foster the social economy accordingly. A total of 1,949 ideas had been collected by the website<sup>9</sup>. After assessment and review, 195 ideas on diverse subjects, such as education, care services, culture and the arts, manufacturing, and environmental protection, were selected, and 195 entrepreneurial teams were recruited to translate these ideas into reality. Of the participating teams, 36.9 percent or 72 teams went on to start businesses, and 43 of those teams entered the social economy sector (SSEC 2017b).

#### GSEF / Montreal

##### Abstract

The Ministry of Economy and Innovation is responsible for the Quebec government's innovation policy and in that context, finances four centres of liaison and knowledge transfer in social innovation, including Innovative Territories in the Social and Solidarity Economy, an initiative of the Chantier and its research partners.

In May 2018, with the adoption of an Action Plan for Social Innovation, a new social innovation team was informally established within the Economic Development Division.

Research Center for Social Innovation (CRISES) is funded by the government of Quebec.

City of Montreal created Faire Montreal, which is an online platform which introduces projects around the city related to innovation, and socioeconomic development.

## Relevant documents

### [Action Plan for Social Innovation Montreal](#)

### [GSEF / Barcelona](#)

#### Abstract

*The PIESS, as a policy for the promotion of the social economy of the city of Barcelona, constituted a socio-political innovation on several planes such as the approach to holistically incorporate the SSE sector, the political concept behind the policy, the basis of transformative cultural and socio-economic objectives, the way it constructs and produces policies, based on cooperative public-community consensus, the activation of new instruments to promote the social market and unique pilot proposals and finally the inclusivity and centrality of this policy in mainstream local politics.*

### [International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies \(information on Portuguese Social Economy\)](#)

#### Abstract

*The basic principle that establishes some boundaries for Social Economy organizations is in its definition: a set of social economic activities...so, social innovation is also in the heart of Social Economy organizations but there is no specific Law for that.*

### Question 6.2 • Are there initiatives to support social innovation in small social economy entities?

### [United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute \(DAWI\)](#)

#### Abstract

*No, not in legal terms. There is of course a lot of venture capital in the US that support small entity innovation— though it is not directly fueling what we would consider SSE work, explicitly.*

*DAWI: "The largest worker cooperative in the country is Cooperative Home Care Associates located in the Bronx. The co-op was founded in 1985 on three premises: if workers owned their own company they could maximize their wages and benefits, if workers were better trained and better treated, they'd offer better care to their clients, and if they train other homecare agencies and fight for policy change, they can improve the quality of care and working conditions across the industry.*

*To accomplish this, CHCA founded the Paraprofessional Healthcare Institute. Together they operate a workforce development program that provides free training and guaranteed employment opportunities for its trainees. Every year, more than 600 low-income individuals complete the program; the majority of whom are women of color and immigrants. Graduates are then placed in home health aide jobs that recognize the dignity of their work.*

*Since the late 90s, the co-op has grown from 500 workers to over 2,000 today."*

## The Global platform for promoting social economy

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### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*In 2018, the City of Montreal announced that it would contribute funding to the second phase of CHNGR MTL, an innovative programme to raise awareness among university and college students across all campuses in Montreal on the social economy, through dialogue with practitioners, fieldwork, organization of events, classroom discussions and research. The initiative was co-created by Concordia University, District 3 (a start-up incubator at Concordia University), and TIESS.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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#### Abstract

Not really.

## ISSUE 7 - "PARTICIPATORY APPROACH/MULTI-SECTOR-APPROACH"

Question 7.1 • In case there is an overall legal framework, is there an "umbrella" organisation at National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Su-National or Local/Municipal level representing the whole social economy as defined in that legal framework (as mentioned in question 1.1)? Does this "umbrella" organization exist even though there is no an overall legal framework?

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

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#### Abstract

*Not quite, although there are a few groups that come close in their vision or purpose (but not in practice). The US Solidarity Economy Network is one attempt. The New Economy Coalition is another. B-lab represents B corps. NCBA-CLUSA is the apex association for all kinds of co-ops in the US.*

*DAWI: The ESOP Association and National Center for Employee Ownership are other groups*

### The Global platform for promoting social economy

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#### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*In the case of Seoul, the Seoul Social Economy Network (SSEN) and Public Private Policymaking Partnership for the Social Economy in Seoul [PPPPSES] serve as an "umbrella" entity of Social Economy of Seoul but they are not clearly mentioned in the FOSE.*

#### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*The Social Economy Act recognizes the role two principal interlocutors, the Chantier de l'économie sociale and the Conseil québécois de la coopération et de la mutualité (CQCM; Quebec Council for Cooperation and Mutuality), the network of cooperatives in Quebec, in the socioeconomic development of Quebec.*

#### Relevant documents

[Social Economy Act Montreal](#)



## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*The PIESS had two fundamental elements, on the one hand, the political will of the local government to carry out this policy, a will that is expressed, among others, by generous budgetary support, and on the other hand, by a catalyst, pragmatic and dynamic element, the Comissionat, as a public promoter body, and PA (Participatory Area of the SSE policy). The Comissionat for the Cooperative, Social and Solidarity Economy of Barcelona City Council has been established as a driving force and catalyst for the social economy policy. The City Council chose an SSE activist to lead this newly created policy, a person external to the public administration apparatus and political parties. This element aims to facilitate participation of the SSE in the drafting of the SSE policy and internalization of the sector inside the government fabric.*

### Practice

The Participatory Area of the SSE policy.

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*There is an umbrella organization for SE in Portugal which is CPES, Portuguese Confederation for Social economy. However, it is very young, relatively new, and hasn't made its way, so far, to really represent the sector. Yet, some of its members prefer to go on dealing directly with public authorities, like Houses of Mercy, Private solidarity organizations ( CNIS ) and even some mutual federations. CPES has not yet been, so far, accepted as a member of CNES, the National Council for Social Economy, an advisory board for the Government for Social Economy policies, if any.*

**Question 7.2 •** in case there is an overall legal framework in your National/Federal, Sub-Federal/Su-National or Local/Municipal area, how is elaborated? Who takes the initiative inside the Public Administration to draft those frameworks according to your experience? Is there any formal or information consultation process with social economy representative organisations?

## United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

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### Abstract

*Not applicable*

## The Global platform for promoting social economy

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### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*"Even though SSEN and PPPPSES take tremendous responsibilities, their roles/responsibilities are not well elaborated in the FOSE. However, they are the formal consultation. Seoul's policy on the social economy relies on private-private partnership networks and public private partnership for governance as its two main pillars. Since its inauguration in 2012, Mayor Park Won-soon's administration has been developing and advancing Seoul's policy on the social economy in close consultation with nongovernmental actors. The Seoul Social Economy Network (SSEN) represents the private-private SSE partnership networks in Seoul, which was established in 2012.*

*Its members held meetings with Mayor Park to propose the creation of a more effective system for public-private partnership for governance. The two sides agreed to the organization of Public Private Policymaking Partnership for the Social Economy in Seoul [PPPPSES], via which they would discuss and establish basic plans and measures for the social economy policy. PPPPSES has since then continued to hold regular meetings to share updates on the initiatives of the SMG and nongovernmental actors, and jointly decide and monitor policy measures and budgets on the social economy in Seoul (SSEC 2016a and 2016b).*

*To answer the question "Who takes the initiative inside the Public Administration to draft those framework?", the draft is often prepared by the Socail Enterprise Support Division at the SMG.*

### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*Although the 2008 government action plan was adopted by the Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions (MMAR; Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Regions), the responsibility for the social economy was subsequently transferred to the Ministry for Economic Development in 2012. The MMAR has continued to assume certain responsibilities through its support to municipalities for local and territorial development, including a CAD 420 million fund (2016-2019) available to unicipalities for their development priorities.*

*Currently, it is the Ministère de l'Économie et de l'Innovation (MEI; Ministry of Economy and Innovation) that is responsible for the social economy.*

### GSEF / Barcelona

#### Abstract

*At the regional level, in compliance with a statutory mandate by subsidising various lines of action, the Generalitat de Catalunya, the Catalanian Regional Government, has supported and promoted cooperatives and in general the social economy. At the supra-municipal level, the Barcelona County Council has a Technical Strategy Office for Economic Development (OTEDE) which conducts studies and meetings of interest to the SSE. At the local level, Barcelona City Council has a Comissionat for the Cooperative, Social and Solidarity Economy plus the organization Barcelona Activa, which have rolled out the Impetus Plan of the Social and Solidarity Economy.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*Portuguese Law for Social Economy was approved at and by Portuguese Parliament. The legislative initiative went from a right wing deputy and it was approved by unanimity.*

*Second degree laws, specific for mutuals or any other Social Economy Organizations are approved by the Government but, in these last cases there is normally public consultations about the projects, which doesn't mean that the opinions received by different stakeholders, namely Social Economy Organizations are respected.*

**Question 7.3 • To which extent non-social economy stakeholders (other private actors, chambers of commerce, trade unions, business organisations, etc.) are involved in the elaboration of overall legal frameworks?**

## United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

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### Abstract

*Not applicable*

## The Global platform for promoting social economy

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### GSEF Seoul

#### Abstract

*The Article 20 of the FOSE encourages the participation non SE actors as follows;*

*Article 20 (Expanding Participation of Private Enterprises) The Mayor may support the following matters so that private enterprises, organizations, etc. may participate in the establishment and fostering of social economic enterprises:*

- 1. Construction of exchanges and cooperative governance among social economic enterprises, private enterprises, universities, and organizations within a region, and support for their activities;*
- 2. Expansion of support to participating enterprises for the invigoration of connected enterprises. Article 21 (International Cooperation for Invigoration of Social Economy)"*

#### Relevant documents

SEOUL METROPOLITAN CITY FRAMEWORK ORDINANCE ON SOCIAL ECONOMY (FOSE)

## GSEF / Montreal

### Abstract

*An important initiative was launched in 2013 by the CÉSIM, Montreal's social economy regional pole. 'Économie sociale, j'achète!' is an ongoing initiative with two main objectives: to support social economy enterprises in their business development and collaboration with the public and private sectors, and to encourage public institutions and large corporations to purchase goods and services from local social economy enterprises. This initiative mobilized 38 enterprises and 7 large institutions in the first 18 months, generating CAD 2.5 million in purchases. To date, more than 50 participating enterprises, 22 large private corporations and public institutions have participated with overall sales of more than CAD 5.7 million.*

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*The approach of the SSE policy rolled out has been deliberately conceived as participatory. The stakeholders involved in the partner process of construction of the policy come from four areas: (1) from the Social and solidarity economy sector. (2) from the commons collaborative economy sector, with the participation of BarCola and the Collaborative Node of the commons collaborative economy; (3) from Citizen engagement, channelled through the Municipal Action Plan, (4) from City Council Areas, such as Employment, Economy and Strategic Planning, Business, Culture and Innovation, Social Rights, Citizens' Rights, Participation and Transparency, Environment, Mobility and Urban Planning.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

### Abstract

*All non-social economy stakeholders are represented at the national Social and Economic Council (Different from CNES), an advisory board with constitutional dignity. They are heard at this council, as well as at the Parliament itself when they can be heard at specific committees. Also, when new projects of law are publicly submitted, as above said, they can apply if they want.*

**Question 7.4 • To which extent do initiatives based on overall legal frameworks seek to widen cooperation with and work on the social economy to other policy departments and policy-levels (including municipalities, other public bodies etc.). Which instruments are proposed?**

## United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

### Abstract

*There is not pervasive understanding of the SSE, so we need to think about this question in relation to specific sectors, such as cooperatives. For worker co-ops, there have been a few examples (quite limited) of local leaders from City Council to the Mayor, who seek to connect with other local officials from cities who also seek to expand cooperatives. These are always initiated by and organized by non government actors such as activists or associations such as ourselves.*

## The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*Seoul, as an exemplar, it has gone on to inspire the creation of the Social Economy Forum in the National Assembly and the social economy committees of political parties; encouraged candidates to present manifestos on the social economy during their campaigns for national and local elections; and foster a political environment favorable to the social economy nationwide by giving rise to the Council of Local Governments on the Social Solidarity Economy (CLGSSE). Founded with the mission of creating jobs and revitalizing local communities by promoting the social economy, the CLGSSE currently has 47 local governments across the Republic of Korea as its members, including 18 of the 25 self-governing boroughs of Seoul (SSEC 2019).*

*Another example is the cooperation with Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education (SMOE). SMOE has developed and distributed textbooks on the social economy for elementary and middle school students to learn the social values pursued by the social economy and understand the future of work in an ever-changing society. SMOE also enacted the Ordinance on Fostering School Cooperatives in 2013 and established the Seoul School Cooperative Centre in 2017 to foster and support the establishment and management of school cooperatives. Due to these policy measures, the number of school cooperatives in Seoul has increased from one in 2013 to twenty-five in April 2019.*

#### Practice

*Seoul, as an exemplar, it has gone on to inspire the creation of the Social Economy Forum in the National Assembly and the social economy committees of political parties; encouraged candidates to present manifestos on the social economy during their campaigns for national and local elections; and foster a political environment favorable to the social economy nationwide by giving rise to the Council of Local Governments on the Social Solidarity Economy (CLGSSE). Founded with the mission of creating jobs and revitalizing local communities by promoting the social economy, the CLGSSE currently has 47 local governments across the Republic of Korea as its members, including 18 of the 25 self-governing boroughs of Seoul (SSEC 2019).*

### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*The Social Economy Act enshrines longstanding stakeholder dialogue and partnership in law to represent the diversity of the social economy across sectors and target populations.*

*Montreal also adopted A Social Economy Partnership for Community-based and Sustainable Development 2009, encouraging partnership with various stakeholders.*

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*The PA is a forum for discussion and co-construction between the SSE stakeholders and those responsible for public administration. It is, in fact, an informal consultative and joint decision-making body on matters of public policy on the social and solidarity economy, in the absence of a formal body. The development of PA is undertaken with the impetus division of the Commission. In order to implement the SSE-public partner policy approach, the Commission carried out prolific participatory activity: firstly, bilateral meetings with each and every representative agency of the different SSE organizations and enterprise types; secondly, bilateral meetings with the various city groups; thirdly, with civil society in general, within the framework of meetings and also of the series of talks and conferences; and lastly, experts, mostly in relation to public policy, who contributed to improving the proposals of the PIESS were also involved. These opportunities for bilateral dialogue have evolved over time into multilateral ones and become more regular, shaping the PA.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*Basic Law for Social economy doesn't foresee any specific cooperation between or with other sectors. However, some social economy organizations are present, as well as other non-social economy organizations, trade unions, enterprises confederations, in CES, the above referred Economic and Social Council. Here, economic policies are discussed, namely the National Budget every year, a legal instrument where national economic policies are poured and from which a political Opinion is formally required/demanded. What there is, frequently, is a good understanding between local and regional SE. Organizations and local authorities in order to maximize the protection services provided by these organizations. Unless in other countries Social Economy organizations are not yet deeply committed to environmental issues.*

## ISSUE 8 - "PARTNERSHIP AND CONSULTATION"

Question 8.1 • To which extent do the overall legal frameworks foresee consultation bodies between social economy representative organisations and administrations to develop public policies? Which instruments are proposed?

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

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#### Abstract

*There are many initiatives at all levels of government, but this work is strongest for certain municipalities, and with some champions in the legislative or agenda (executive branch) of government. These range a great deal, from easing the tax burden of financing sales in the conversion of a business to cooperative worker ownership, to technical assistance grants, or some workforce development programs.*

*DAWI: Governments at all levels are informed by various stakeholders. They expect that advocacy groups proposing new programs will provide guidance and sometimes assist implementation of those programs. For a look at how cities around the country are supporting worker ownership in particular, please see our report with the National League of Cities which is being published on May 21:  
<https://www.nlc.org/resource/economic-recovery-and-employee-ownership/>*

### The Global platform for promoting social economy

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#### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*In addition to the answer 7.2, the Article 9 of the FOSE also talks about the 'Social Economy Committee' as an advisory/consultation body.*

#### Relevant documents

[SEOUL METROPOLITAN CITY FRAMEWORK ORDINANCE ON SOCIAL ECONOMY \(FOSE\)](#)

#### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

The Social Economy Act enforces inter-ministerial collaboration and the obligation of all ministries to integrate the social economy in the elaboration of new public policies and programs.

In addition, adoption of the first action plan in 2008 raised the visibility of the social economy in government and embedded a multi-stakeholder process of co-construction in public policy.

#### Relevant documents

[Social Economy Act Montreal](#)

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*In Spain, the CIRIEC-Spain network, an association of researchers, teachers, and SE platforms, such as CEPES, the national SE umbrella, and several civil society networks have forged the SE political discourse. Spain was, in fact, the first country in Europe to pass a Social Economy Law (2011) and one of the first to approve a national government strategy for the SE.*

### Relevant documents

#### [The Spanish Law on Social Economy](#)

### Practice

*The CIRIEC-Spain network and CEPES.*

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## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

### Abstract

Only the above referred CES

**Question 8.2 • To which extent do the overall legal frameworks foresee partnerships between social economy representative organisations and public authorities to implement those policies? Which instruments are proposed?**

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## United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

### Abstract

*The frameworks we are adopting are nascent and limited (in the number of local places where they exist). However we have created several programs for government officials in certain municipalities to learn together as a cohort and apply this learning to their daily operations.*

*DAWI: We've facilitated the Shared Equity in Economic Development Fellowship in partnership with the National League of Cities to equip cities with the tools and information to develop and implement worker ownership initiatives. Details on that program can be found here: <https://institute.coop/shared-equity-economic-development-seed>*



## The Global platform for promoting social economy

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### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*The same as 7.1 and 7.2*

### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*Under the Action Plan for Social Innovation, programmes and partnerships with stakeholders is to be developed and financed in line with its first Action Plan for Social Innovation (2018-2022).*

#### Relevant documents

[Action Plan for Social Innovation Montreal](#)

### GSEF / Barcelona

#### Abstract

*The public-community partnership approach of the PIESS has resulted in both the co-construction and co-production of this policy, holistically adopting Social Economy characteristics. The application of this public policy partnership approach has required three elements: (1) PA which is a space for participation and dialogue of its own, (2) public policy action adapted to this partnership approach to policy and aimed at achieving intra-governmental coordination and intergovernmental coordination, and (3) a sector of SSE that is structured both on the cognitive plane (social imaginary and common identity) and on the organizational one (structures and spaces for inter-cooperation) which can be the administration's partners.*

#### Practice

*The public-community partnership approach of the PIESS.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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#### Abstract

*Not that it is foreseen in the law but there is a Cooperation Agreement between the Government and some Social Economy representative federations (not all Social Economy Organizations are represented): Houses of Mercy, private Social Protection organizations and Mutuels. These so called Cooperation Agreements establish the conditions for the organizations represented to accept and provide different sort of services to people under public social protection system. We are talking about day centers, house care, long term care, people with disabilities, mental illnesses and so on. These cooperation agreements are (re)-negotiated every two years and set the prices to pay for the services provided. One should say, however, what is absolutely true, is that the prices never cover the full costs.*

## ISSUE 9 - "RESSOURCES"

Question 9.1 Is the legal framework endowed with consistent budget and resources in case there is any? Where do they come from?

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute (DAWI)

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#### Abstract

*There are state, federal, and municipal programs earmarked for cooperative development or the preservation (through technical assistance) of existing worker cooperatives. These fund nonprofit programs, but not SSE organizing or affiliation.*

### The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

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#### GSEF/ Seoul

#### Abstract

*Yes. The FOSE clearly mentions that the SMG can provide budgetary support for various activities suggested by FOSE. The budget and resources are mainly coming from the SMG.*

*Some examples are:*

- *Support for Education and Training, Research,*
- *Support of Associations of Parties Interested in Social Economy*
- *Support to GSEF Secretariat for smooth operation and business"*

#### Relevant documents

SEOUL METROPOLITAN CITY FRAMEWORK ORDINANCE ON SOCIAL ECONOMY (FOSE)

#### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*The Social Economy Government Action Plan 2015-2020 reinforced several financial commitments of the government, allocating a budget of CAD 100 million, to create or maintain 30,000 jobs during over the 2015-2020 period.*

*The 2018 Federal Budget announced a commitment of CAD 750 million over the next decade to create a Social Finance Fund, which would support the emergence of a social finance market across Canada.*

#### Relevant documents

[Social Economy Government Action Plan 2015-2020](#)

## GSEF Barcelona

### Abstract

*The activist and selected team who possess the abilities required to energise and catalyse social economy policy: personal capacity, open to dialogue, and are knowledgeable on the SSE. They are provided with a team and human resources on, in the City Council on the one hand and the Barcelona Activa city entity, devoted to employment and local development on the other hand.*

### Practice

*The City Council and the Barcelona Activa city entity.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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### Abstract

*Not really. What Portugal has is a kind of an umbrella organization, CASES, above referred, which works mostly for cooperatives, even if dedicated also to SE. This organization, CASES, is legally considered of public interest, the majority of its Board is appointed by the Government and mostly financed through public budget. The amount paid by other Social Economy Organizations that are their members is of no relevance.*

### Question 9.2 • Are there support programmes to ease the access of social economy entities to financial instruments?

## United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute

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### Abstract

*yes.*

*DAWI These included Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) and the State Small Business Credit Initiative*

## The Global platform for promoting social economy

## GSEF Seoul

### Abstract

*Yes. The Municipal Ordinance on the Creation and Administration of the Social Investment Fund was enacted in 2012, with the SMG making an initial investment of KRW 50 billion. The goal of the fund is to support SEEs and their projects for the society by providing them with the required investments and loans.*

## GSEF Montreal

### Abstract

*"The Government identified CAD 1 million for the Collective Worker Business Succession Support Programme, which is designed to provide professional consulting services to workers and their employers in creating a worker cooperative in the process of business succession. However, the programme has yet to be implemented.*

*Governmental Action Plan for the Social Economy (PAGÉS) allocated a budget of CAD 100 million to building the capacity of social economy enterprises; promoting their growth; facilitating their access to markets and to social finance.*

*Under the framework of the 2009 partnership in social economy, through a press release on 9 June 2014, the Mayor of Montreal at the time announced the availability of a new financial assistance programme PRaM (Programme Réussir à Montréal)– Économie Sociale (Succeed in Montreal Programme – Social Economy) for owners and tenants of buildings that house social economy enterprises, with a budget of CAD 3.2 million over four years, from 2014 to 2017.*

### Relevant documents

[Government Action Plan for Social Economy \(PAGES\)](#)

## GSEF / Barcelona

### Abstract

*The PIESS contemplated three lines of action relating to funding: (1) to improve conditions for accessing it using SSE initiatives, (2) to promote tools for a new financial culture and 3) to increase knowledge about ethical financing among citizens. The budget implemented for this up to 2018 exceeded €3.8 million. These actions, grants and other co-financing formulas played a very important role in the funding of SSE projects.*

### Practice

*The Ethical and Solidarity Financing to publish a catalogue of ethical funding, create an app and organize the Ethical and Solidarity Insurance Forum.*

## International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

### Abstract

*This is a key issue. There are no general internal policies to ease up the access of social economy organizations to financial instruments. Those that exist are mainly supported by EU funds. And, even so, not always for everybody...but the access to financial instruments are crucial, vital, for Social Economy. Organizations who live, in general, with strong financial restrictions (some cooperatives and some foundations are absolute exception). It's vital that banking system accepts the specificities of Social Economy organizations conditions that, financially speaking, are completely different from for profit private entities.*

## ISSUE 10 - "DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION"

Question 10.1 • Is there an evaluation on the impact of overall legal frameworks in case there is any? Is this evaluation planned in the legal framework itself?

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute

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#### Abstract

*In the instances where federal or municipal programs supporting employee-ownership and worker co-op development, they require strict documentation of the use of funds and services delivered.*

*DAWI: Please see my comment above about New York City's funded initiative and their reporting.*

### The Global platform for promoting social economy

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#### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

No

#### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*Although it is difficult to pinpoint one specific policy measure during this period or*

*One level of government and to measure its impact in isolation from the rest, the growing presence of the social economy across various sectors, ministries, policy domains and priorities is certainly visible.*

#### GSEF / Barcelona

#### Abstract

*One of the most important qualitative outcomes of the PIESS has been the cognitive and organizational structuring of the SSE, which has contributed to shaping this sector of public policy. Four years down the road from the adoption of the PIESS, it now has its distinguishing marks, its acronym (SSE recognised and felt as its own), common organizational structures (the AESCAT) and joint unifying projects such as the draft legislation on the social and solidarity economy, participatory forums which make up the shared sector of the SSE policy and the studies.*

### International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

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#### Abstract

*The impact evaluation of the overall legal framework is only political. There are no specific ways to evaluate such impact at Social Economy organisations level. From time to time, when new problem show up, stemming out of the legal framework or from the need to answer to new problems, Law is revised. But it is always is a long process*

## Question 10.2 • Is it foreseen an ex-ante and ex-post evaluation of the legal framework?

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute

#### Abstract

*DAWI: The answer is context dependent. Various programs that serve socially disadvantaged groups are evaluated for impact. This is especially the case with federally funded programs such as the Rural Cooperative Development Grant which requires substantial reporting.*

### The Global platform for promoting social economy (GSEF)

#### GSEF / Seoul

#### Abstract

*Even though there is no specific mention in the FOSE regarding the evaluation of the impact on overall framework, to better execute the policy, the SMG has amended the ordinances. So, it is presumed that there can be the evaluation of the legal framework.*

#### GSEF / Montreal

#### Abstract

*For the case study on Quebec, the evaluation on the derivative relationship between municipal government and the social economy that flows from measures adopted at the provincial level highlights the importance of transferring greater power to local governments.*

#### GSEF / Barcelona

#### Abstract

*Comissionat have indicated, in accordance with the evaluation report pending publication, that access to public funding, via subsidies and agreements, as well as the greater social visibility achieved have been the two largest contributions of the PIESS.*

### International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (information on Portuguese Social Economy)

#### Abstract

*Not really*

## Any other relevant issues to be added

### SSE International Forum

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#### Abstract

*"Towards an international right to the SSE? At the international level, there is no international standard defining the Social Solidarity Economy, nor the social enterprise or any other comparable sector. There is only a definition established by various UN agencies, programs and funds gathered within the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Social Solidarity Economy (UNTFSE).*

*Although this definition does not constitute a legal standard, it is an international conceptual reference. However, several factors lead us to believe that such a right is just waiting to emerge.*

*Indeed, based on the existence of an already established corpus in the field of cooperation, the international actor movements are working on the adoption of an international legal instrument. A draft resolution to be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly has emerged in this sense. Once adopted, the UN Resolution will be a political guideline for all countries sitting in the UN General Assembly.*

*Finally, multilateral state cooperation and governmental coordination exist. This is the case of the International Leading Group for the Social Solidarity Economy (GPIESS) or at the European level, the group of the Luxembourg Declaration which brings together nearly ten member states.*

*In addition, the draft Resolution to be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the placing of the Social Economy on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly, and the creation of the European Social Forum, are all examples of this. The International Labour Organization's International Labour Conference in June 2022 as well as the Global Action led by the OECD with the financial support of the European Union demonstrate the progress of the Social Solidarity Economy on an international scale."*

### United States Federation for Worker Cooperatives and Democracy at Work Institute

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#### Abstract

*DAWI: While we do not have an overall legal definition or framework for the social economy, generally speaking, local, state, and at times, the federal government recognize that public dollars can only go so far to meet people's needs. The US relies on the nonprofit (i.e. NGO) sector and the private (i.e. corporate) sector to meet needs that aren't addressed by our inadequate social safety net. Slowly, SSE forms are being recognized as alternative models that meet social needs while still operating within the market (or at least adjacent to the market in case of community land trusts)*