PRELIMINARY REPORT ACTIVITIES 2021

Luxembourg Declaration Monitoring Committee

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Introductory note

This Preliminary Report, concluded in November 2021, aims to provide, in due time, namely for the purpose of transmitting information to the next Committee presidency, Italy, a historical background and collection of relevant information produced since 2015 within the Committee's scope of Monitoring. It is also meant to present the activities developed during the Portuguese presidency, including the five anchor events planned, which were carried out by the five European Capital of Social Economy 2021 cities in March, April, June, July and September. The Final Report will be presented in early 2022 and will include, in addition to this information, the reports prepared by the European Capital of Social Economy 2021 cities on all activities that each of them carried out throughout 2021.

1. Definition and objective of the Luxembourg Declaration Monitoring Committee

The Luxembourg Declaration Monitoring Committee is an intergovernmental body made up of high-level representatives of the member states of the European Union (EU) committed to social economy.

Its aim is to promote and effectively develop social economy in each territory and across the EU, through the exchange of experiences, good practices and specific activities, in collaboration with organisations representing social economy, European institutions and other international organisations and its operation is governed by the regulation approved in 2017 – Annex 1.

2. Origin

The Luxembourg Declaration, adopted at the conference held in Luxembourg on December 3th and 4th, 2015, attended by representatives of the governments of Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, France, Italy and Luxembourg, states that the EU must reach a common understanding on the scope of social economy that respects its enormous diversity and historical development in all member states. It defends the inclusion of social economy as part of a strategy to modernise the single market. It also proposes high-level meetings between those responsible for matters relating to social economy of different Member States. A monitoring committee for the Luxembourg declaration was created. The objective of the "Luxembourg Declaration Monitoring Committee" is to ensure the fulfilment and development of the agreements reached.

At the European conference on social economy held in Bratislava on December 1st, 2016, it was announced that Spain would hold the first chair of this Monitoring Committee and the first meeting would be held in Madrid on March 15th, 2017.

3. Members

The initial group that signed the Luxembourg Declaration was joined by other senior representatives of governments responsible for social economy in the EU. Currently, 20 Member States – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Slovakia, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Czech Republic, Romania and Sweden – are part of the Declaration Luxembourg Monitoring Committee. These are the countries that have ratified at least one of the seven statements on the social economy produced by the Member States.

4. Declarations

ASo far, seven declarations have been produced by different Member States within the Committee, which can be consulted in <u>Annex 2</u>, and are listed below:

• LUXEMBOURG DECLARATION

"A Roadmap to a More Comprehensive Ecosystem for Social Economy Businesses". December 4th, 2015.

• BRATISLAVA DECLARATION

"Social economy as a key actor in providing effective responses to current societal challenges in the EU and worldwide". December 1st, 2016.

MADRID DECLARATION

"Social economy, a business model for the future of the European Union". May 23rd, 2017.

• LJUBLJANA DECLARATION

"Expansion of social economy companies in social and solidarity economy: towards a more solid and structured cooperation between the EU and south-eastern Europe". April 25th, 2017.

PACT FOR IMPACT MANIFEST

"Pact for Impact, a global alliance for a social and inclusive economy" Paris, July 11th, 2019.

TOLEDO DECLARATION

"Social and Solidarity Economy as a fundamental engine for an inclusive and sustainable future", December 4th, 2020.

CASCAIS DECLARATION

"For a European Action Plan for the Social Economy promoting the role of social economy in the European Pillar of Social Rights", July 13th, 2021.

5. Presidency

The presidency of the monitoring committee is held for a period of one year, decided by consensus of the member states.

The operating rules indicate that the Committee should meet ordinarily at least once a year, and extraordinary meetings may also be held at the request of the Presidency or upon written request addressed to the Committee's secretariat of any of the signatory States.

The following member states held the chair:

Spain, 2017

The constitutive meeting of the Monitoring Committee took place on March 15th, 2017, at which the committee's operating rules were approved.

During the Spanish Presidency, the European Conference on Social Economy was also held in Madrid under the title "Social economy, a business model for the future of the European Union", culminating on May 23rd, 2017 with the so-called Madrid Declaration of support for the social economy, signed by 11 member states. The Declaration highlights the importance of the social economy sector for the European Union, with around 2 million companies employing more than 14.5 million people and representing 8% of the European gross domestic product.

The second Monitoring Committee meeting was held on November 16th, 2017, as part of an event held by the European Commission, through DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) on the role of social economy in the growth of economy and the generation of quality jobs, which took place at the Gothenburg Business School, a parallel event to the EU Social Summit.

Slovenia, 2018

The first Monitoring Committee meeting under the Slovenian Presidency was held on April 14th, 2018 in Sofia, Bulgaria, as a side event to a Summit held under the Bulgarian Presidency of the EU Council.

The city chosen for European Capital of Social Economy 2018 was Maribor. Activities launched during the Slovenian term of the Monitoring Committee were led by the Technical Secretariat of the President of Slovenia and developed by the National Association for Social Economy of Slovenia, with an emphasis on the development of social entrepreneurship.

France, 2019

The first meeting of the Monitoring Committee under the French Presidency took place on April 2nd, 2019 in Strasbourg, a city designated as European Capital of Social Economy 2019.

Under the French presidency, a major event called "Pact for Impact" was held with the aim of promoting the Social and Solidarity Economy at a global level, on July 15th in Paris. On November 27th, 2019, the second meeting of the Monitoring Committee was held in Strasbourg, together with the European Day of Social Economy Enterprises, promoted by the European Economic and Social Committee.

Spain, 2020

The first meeting of the Spanish Presidency took place on May 28th, 2020, online, due to the covid-19 pandemic. It was chaired by minister of Labour and Social Economy Yolanda Díaz and was attended by representatives from 16 EU Member States, European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission), international organisations (OECD, ILO), European

organisations (Economic Committee) and European Social) European and national organisations representing the sector (Social Economy Europe, ESS France, CEPES).

At this meeting a decision was made, among other issues, that Toledo would be the European Capital of Social Economy 2020 and the Ministry of Labour and Social Economy would prepare a website about the Luxembourg declaration monitoring committee.

Portugal, 2021

During 2021, Portugal held the Presidency of the Monitoring Committee of the Luxembourg Declaration, which coincided, in the first semester, with the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the EU.

After a process was developed to select the Portuguese European Capital of Social Economy 2021, five finalist municipalities were identified: Braga, Cascais, Coimbra, Sintra and Torres Vedras. In view of the quality of the five applications submitted, a network concept was adopted, integrating those five municipalities as the Network of Portuguese Cities – European Capital of Social Economy 2021 (CEES 2021), which resulted in a series of initiatives promoting the social economy, with local, national and international character, framed by a Letter of Commitment signed by the five municipalities and by CASES – Annex 3.

6. Activities developed in 2021

6.1. Anchor Events

During 2021, CEES 2021 has developed a series of events and activities. Five of these events – the anchor events – were held and promoted by each of the five Municipalities, in partnership with CASES and the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security. The programmes for each event can be found in Annex 3.

HIGH LEVEL CONFERENCE SOCIAL ECONOMY

Sintra, March 29th 2021.

6.1.1 High Level Conference on Social Economy "The role of social economy in job creation and in the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights" - Sintra - March 29th, 2021

Within the scope of PPUE2021 and of the Presidency of the Monitoring Committee of the Luxembourg Declaration, the High Level Conference on Social Economy was held, in Live streaming format, from the National Palace of Queluz, under the theme: "The role of Social Economy in job creation and in the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights", which aimed to effectively contribute to the ongoing debate on Social Economy.







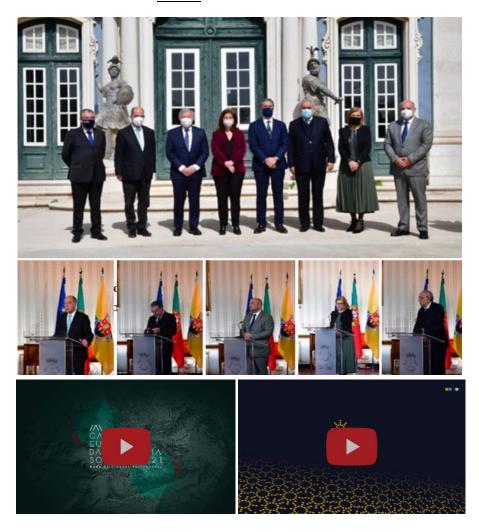
// Opening
Mayor of Sintra
Basílio Horta
Minister of Labour, Solidarity and Social
Security of Portugal
Ana Mendes Godinho



// Presentation of the Portuguese Cities Network

European Capital of Social Economy 2021

This network takes, in 2021, the status of European Capital of Social Economy, developing a programme of its own initiatives, or in partnership with CASES, projecting its expansion and progressive structuring in the future. Thus, the Municipalities of Braga, Cascais, Coimbra, Sintra, Torres Vedras, which CASES joined, formalised the Network of Portuguese Cities – European Capital of Social Economy 2021, through the signature by their mayors of the Letter of Commitment - Annex 3.



Commissioner Nicolas Schmit referred to the role of social economy in creating quality employment and combating inequalities, highlighting the need to build favourable ecosystems to its development, to improve access to financing and to European funds and training, and to accompany the growth and

internationalisation of these companies and entities, including in the context of the green and digital transitions. He recalled that in the fourth



quarter of 2021 the European Commission will present a European Action Plan for the Social Economy, currently in online public consultation, to which all Social Economy actors are called to respond.

// Construction of the European Action Plan for the Social Economy

Responsible by the European Commission (DG EMPL) for the Coordination of the European Action Plan for the Social Economy

Manuela Geleng

Comment

Director of Social Economy Europe

Víctor Meseguer

Manuela Geleng, from the European Commission, mentioned that, despite the positive developments in recent years, namely the acknowledgment of its relevance and greater access to funding (especially through the European Social Fund) by Social Economy entities, there is still little knowledge and awareness of the specifics of the sector, which has a negative impact on policy design and financing. She added that a more coherent framework of concepts is needed for actors in Member States and also at local and regional level, with the study's findings pointing to three main areas for improvement: raising awareness about the Social Economy; create opportunities for access to finance and the market; and

improve structural conditions, namely in terms of training, education and impact measurement.



Victor Meseguer, Director of Social Economy Europe (SEE), commented on what Manuela Geleng said and added the main proposals of the SEE Action Plan for the Social Economy.

This new policy document proposes 7 priority areas for European intervention:

1. A common understanding of the social economy in the EU; 2. Improve the visibility of Social Economy and its socio-economic contribution; 3. Improve access to EU funding and funds for companies and social economy organisations; 4. Boost Social Economy's access to markets in the Single Market; 5. Promote social economy at a global level as a driving force for implementing the SDGs; 6. Towards the participation of social economy in the EU's intersectoral social dialogue; 7. Coordination, implementation and monitoring of the Action Plan for Social Economy.

// The role of social economy in job creation and in the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights

Keynote Speaker Giuseppe Guerini

Participants

Secretary General of the OECD - Angel Gurría

Director of ACTRAV/ILO - Maria Helena André

Secretary of State for Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

Slovenia – Mateja Ribič

Minister of Labour and Social Economy Spain - Yolanda Díaz

President of UNTFSSE - Vic Van Vuuren

President of Social Economy Europe – Juan Antonio Pedreño

Director General of the Portuguese Confederation of Social Economy –

Francisco Silva

President of Portugal Social Innovation - Filipe Almeida

Moderator Director of FEUC and Specialist in Social Economy- Álvaro Garrido



Giuseppe Guerini, the keynote speaker, focused his speech on the central role that the social economy should play in the green and digital transitions, which include

the European Pillar of Social Rights. He referred to its particularly innovative, democratic and social value creation character which is reinvested in communities and people, and which is very relevant in the creation and maintenance of jobs, including for the most vulnerable. The sector must therefore have greater public investment and adequate fiscal treatment, thus promoting the humanisation of the world of work.

From the interventions and debate that followed, and summarising, the following challenges to the social economy in Europe were addressed:

- 1 Strengthen and disseminate their common values and identity;
- 2 Improve management, modernize and attract more young people to social economy entities;
- 3 Develop institutional articulation between the public, private and social economy, promoting greater inclusion of the social economy in public policies, access to private financing and strengthening its role in social dialogue;
- 4 Create scale and promote the internationalisation of sector, with the need for greater cooperation between the European social economy and countries with developing economies.
- 5 Promote the measurement of the sector's impact in different areas, namely with local communities, on sustainable development, on social cohesion.

// Closing
Secretary of State for Social Security of Portugal
Gabriel Bastos





// **Cultural Moment**Sintra string quartet





SOLEMN PUBLIC CEREMONY ANTÓNIO SÉRGIO 2020

COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY AWARD

Torres Vedras, April 28th 2021.

6.1.2. Solemn Public Ceremony of the António Sérgio 2020 Cooperation and Solidarity Award, Torres Vedras, April 28th 2021

The Ceremony took place, on April 28th, in Live streaming format, at the Teatro-Cine of the City of Torres Vedras.



The António Sérgio Cooperation and Solidarity Award, created in 2012 by CASES, is a public and solemn way of paying homage to natural and legal persons who, each year, have distinguished themselves more in areas relevant to the social economy.

At the ceremony, corporate and natural persons linked to the Social Economy sector were honoured.



Among the winners, José António Vieira da Silva stands out, who received the award in the Career Honour category. On the occasion, the former minister of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security gave a conference on "The role of Social Economy in job creation and in the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights".

The session was also attended by the Secretary of State for Social Security, Gabriel Bastos, the Mayor of Torres Vedras, Carlos Bernardes, the councillor of the Torres Vedras City Council and member of the Board of REVES – European Network of Cities and Regions of the Social Economy, Ana Umbelino, and the President of the Board of CASES, Eduardo Graça.



More information here.

SOCIAL INNOVATION FORUM

Braga, June 17th and 18th,

6.1.3. Social Innovation Forum – Social Innovation in in Social Economy, Braga, June 17th and 18th, 2021

The Congress Centre of the Altice Forum Braga hosted, on June 17th and 18th, the Social Innovation Forum, dedicated to Social Innovation in Social Economy.



The event, which had the High Sponsorship of the Presidency of the Republic, aimed to review and reflect on relevant themes in the areas of Social Economy, at national and European level.

These subjects were debated in four panels: "Social Economy and Social Innovation in European and National Policies", "Impact of the European Capital of Social Economy Title on European cities", "Innovation in Social Economy" and "Investment of Impact in Social Economy". Social Entrepreneurship Projects were also presented, and Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation Awards were awarded.

On June 17th and 18th, the Altice Forum Braga Congress Centre hosted the Social Innovation Forum, dedicated to Social Innovation in Social Economy.

The Forum was opened by then Mayor of Braga, Ricardo Rio – who also presented the Social Map of Braga, a geo-referencing tool for all social initiatives in the Municipality – and by the Secretary of State for Social Security, Gabriel Bastos.

The different themes were debated in four panels:

"Impact of the Title of European Capital of Social Economy on European cities", panel dedicated to sharing experiences by cities that have been the European capital since 2018: Maribor in 2018, Strasbourg in 2019, Toledo in

2020 and Braga as representative of the Network of the five Portuguese cities in 2021.

"Social Economy and Social Innovation in European and National Policies", which included the participation of representatives from CASES, the Portuguese Confederation of Social Economy (CPES), Social Economy Europe (SEE), Portugal Inovação Social and a member of European Parliament.

"Innovation in Social Economy" was a panel in which actors dedicated to boosting social innovation in Portugal intervened, namely Manuel de Lemos, from the União das Misericórdias Portuguesas, Filipe Santos, Rector of the Catholic University of Portugal, Celmira Macedo, Social Entrepreneur, Marta Albuquerque, representative of Portugal Inovação Social and Inês Sequeira, Director of Casa do Impacto.

"Impact Investment in Social Economy". This panel included the participation of companies Microsoft, Ikea, Fujitsu, Bernardo da Costa and DST, who made known their actions in support of social economy entities that promote impact.

Social Entrepreneurship Projects were also presented and awarded Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation Awards, in sessions that were very dynamic and allowed presenting innovative realities in the field of social economy.

CASCAIS CONFERENCES AND LUXEMBOURG DECLARATION MONITORING COMMITTEE MEETING

Cascais July 13th and 14th 2021

6.1.4. Cascais Conferences and Luxembourg Declaration Monitoring Committee Meeting, July 13th and 14th, 2021

The Social Economy Conferences and the Meeting of the Luxembourg Declaration Monitoring Committee took place on July 13th and 14th, in Cascais.

The conferences were opened by the Mayor of Cascais, Carlos Carreiras, and by Minister Ana Mendes Godinho.



The Minister of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security stressed that social economy must be a compass and a catalyst to find a fair way out of the ongoing economic and social crisis, mentioning that it responds to the needs of the

ongoing economic and social crisis, mentioning that it responds to the needs of society, it is an engine of economic resilience and social in times of crisis and a tool for a renaissance, making citizens protagonists of the green and digital transitions, in a fair way.

Then, the President of CASES, Eduardo Graça, spoke on "Cities and the Social Economy – protagonists of development and job creation at local and regional level", illustrating with statistical data the importance of the social economy in job creation , in particular at the local level and highlighting that the promotion of social economy by the municipalities is a powerful factor of local development is a relevant quality index of the municipal policy, as it reinforces the territorial rooting of economic activity, induces the creation of employment in quality, stimulates citizens as civic protagonists and the cohesion of the social fabric.

The President of the National Institute of Statistics, Francisco Lima, then made a presentation on "Satellite account of social economy – the statistical issue and the Portuguese case" can be consulted <u>here</u>.

Filipe Almeida, President of Portugal Inovação Social, spoke on "Innovation in Social Economy: a vocation, an opportunity and an imperative", in which he highlighted the need to modernise social economy, namely by deploying younger people and greater investment, valuing results and social impact, also mentioning the need to frame new forms of social entrepreneurship. Professionalising, digitising, collaborating, assessing, communicating and innovating were the challenges pointed out to the activity of social economy entities.

European Commissioner Nicolas Schmit presented the EU's plans to boost social economy through the upcoming Action Plan for Social Economy. Schmit underlined that Europe needs to fight against all inequalities, mobilising the full potential of social economy in key areas such as: solidarity and social services, the green, digital and demographic transitions – with a special mention of the circular economy and cooperatives platform, democracy and active citizen participation, and local development. With regard to priorities for EU action, Commissioner Schmit highlighted:

- Increase the visibility of the social economy: raise awareness throughout society, the financial community and public authorities.
- Help Member States and local and regional authorities to build ecosystems conducive to the social economy.
- Increase access to finance through instruments such as the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism, ESF Mais and InvestEU.
- Encourage social economy companies and organisations to grow, also through the use of the full potential of socially responsible public contracts, cooperation between social economy actors and with traditional companies.
- Drive social innovation and co-creation of social services.
- Taking advantage of young Europeans' willingness to get involved in Social Economy to promote change.
- And develop social economy beyond EU borders to meet the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, with special attention to enlargement and neighbouring countries to the east and south and Africa.

Meeting of the Luxembourg Declaration Monitoring Committee

The morning conferences on the 13th were followed by the Meeting of the Luxembourg Declaration Monitoring Committee, with the participation of Gabriel Bastos, Secretary of State for Social Security, who chaired the meeting, Eduardo Graça and Carla Ventura, president and vice-president from CASES, representatives of Portugal; Ivan Krastev, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Policy and Petar Nachev and Desislava Georgieva-Ushkolova, representatives from Bulgaria; Kypros Protopapas, Commissioner of the Cyprus Cooperative Societies Authority; Joaquin Pérez Rey, Secretary of State for Labour and Social Economy and Juan Manuel Sánchez, Deputy Director for Social Economy and CSR, from Spain; Milan Krajniak, Minister of Labour, Social and Family Affairs of Slovakia; Maxime Baduel, Arnaud Boulanger and Thomas Boisson, representatives from France; Andrea Orlando, Italian Minister of Labour and Social Policy; and Mihnea-Claudiu Drumea, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Romania. Also present were Ruth Passerman, Director for Funds, European Commission, DG EMPL; and Juan Antonio Pedreño, President of Social Economy Europe.

13 Member States – Portugal, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, France, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Romania – have adopted the Cascais Declaration – For a European Action Plan for Social Economy promoting the role of social economy in the European Pillar of Social Rights, reinforcing its cooperation and committing to support social economy as an engine for a fair recovery, underlining its relevance in the creation and maintenance of stable and decent jobs and highlighting the need to improve their access to finance, training, particularly for monitoring the Green and Digital transitions, strengthening local networks and education for Social Economy, sharing good academic and professional practices, and strengthening the role of social economy in the European Pillar of Social Rights, themes that we hope to see reflected in the European Plan for Social Economy.

Also noteworthy is the passage of the torch to Italy, which will chair the Committee in 2022, and which made a presentation of its objectives and commitment to the Social Economy, as well as Bulgaria's application, which intends to chair the Committee in 2023. Slovenia, which holds the Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the second half of 2021, said that it would hold a conference on Social Innovation on October 12th and 13th.

Afternoon conferences on the 13th

Part of the afternoon was devoted to themes such as local and European challenges for Social Economy and the ongoing digital and green transitions, important elements that should be considered and included in the future development of the social economy, as they present a new range of opportunities and challenges. The recording of the afternoon session can be seen here.

On July 14th, the morning sessions were dedicated to the identity of social economy organisations and social companies and to the commemoration of 20 years of the Cascais Network.

More information here.

News "The future of Social Economy passed these days in Cascais"

IBERIAN SOCIAL ECONOMY SUMMIT

Coimbra, September 8th 2021.

6.1.5. Iberian Social Economy Summit, Coimbra September 8th 2021.

The Iberian Summit represented a political deepening of relations between Spain and Portugal in the specific sphere of Social Economy,projecting a set of initiatives into the



future, including the biannual continuity of Social Economy Summits.

The governments of both countries, through the Ministers of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security of Portugal, Ana Mendes Godinho, and the Second Vice President of the Government and Minister of Labour and Social Economy of the Kingdom of Spain, Yolanda Díaz Pérez, signed a Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation on Social Economy Matters, whose actions will be operated by CASES and the General Directorate of Autonomous Labour, Social Economy and CSR of Spain – Annex 5.

More information here.

6.2. Complete programme of the European Capital of Social Economy 2021

In addition to the five anchor events co-organised by CASES, several activities have been developed by each of the five cities in the network, in partnership with social economy entities, in various formats, such as conferences, workshops, studies, training actions, study visits, festivals and fairs, and touching on different areas such as entrepreneurship and innovation, assessment, measurement and impact investment, integration of vulnerable audiences, employability, aging, environment and sustainability, which can be found in Annex 6 - (Braga / Cascais / Coimbra / Sintra / Torres Vedras). These actions will be the subject of a final report, which will form part of the Final Report on Activities 2021 of the Monitoring Committee of the Luxembourg Declaration, to be presented in early 2022.

7. Materials produced

Video Social Economy in Europe and Portugal Video CEES 2021 Website CEES 2021





8. Recommendations of the Portuguese Presidency to future Presidencies

Systematisation and provision of information about the Committee

The Monitoring Committee is an intergovernmental body composed of high-level representatives of the member states of the European Union and as such is subject to constant change, and to date it has been difficult to gather and keep up to date the list of responsible persons and contact persons in each Member State. This information ends up passing, often informally and out of date, from one presidency to another. In this regard, we recommend establishing that each Member State of the Committee designate a policy officer and focal point for this matter, and that a shared directory be created, which all Member States and focal points will be able to access. The Spanish Presidency in 2020 took an important step in systematising existing information, by creating a website. Portugal followed this trend in 2021, by creating the website of the European Capital of Social Economy 2021, which includes information about the Committee, and this report also aims to gather and transmit the available information. We therefore recommend that the next presidencies can go further in this effort, benefiting from the instruments that are expected to be created within the scope of the Action Plan for Social Economy, namely an EU Social Economy Portal, scheduled for 2023.

Biannual Work Plan

As stated in the Cascais Declaration promoted by Portugal this year and signed by 13 Member States, it is recommended that a Biannual Work Plan of the Monitoring Committee of the Luxembourg Declaration be established, in cooperation with Civil Society whenever justified. Indeed, it would be useful for there to be joint work between current and future Presidencies, and civil society, to develop and give greater coherence to the Committee's activities, not forgetting its relationship with the European Action Plan for Social Economy.

European Capital of Social Economy

The European Capital has been designated by the Member State that holds the Presidency. During its Presidency, Portugal opted for an innovative process of creating a Network of European Capital Cities of Social Economy, which has proven to be an asset and to have a multiplier effect on the objective, shared by all Member States, to give visibility and increase knowledge and acknowledgment of the sector. In this sense, it is proposed that previous and future European Capitals of Social Economy work in cooperation, continuing to develop and share activities and good practices, bringing different geographies and realities closer together.



