



WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL ECONOMY DEFINITION AND ITS CONCEPTS

ENSIE & FCAT

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Transnational social mission, Paredes (PT)







Let's start with team presentations!

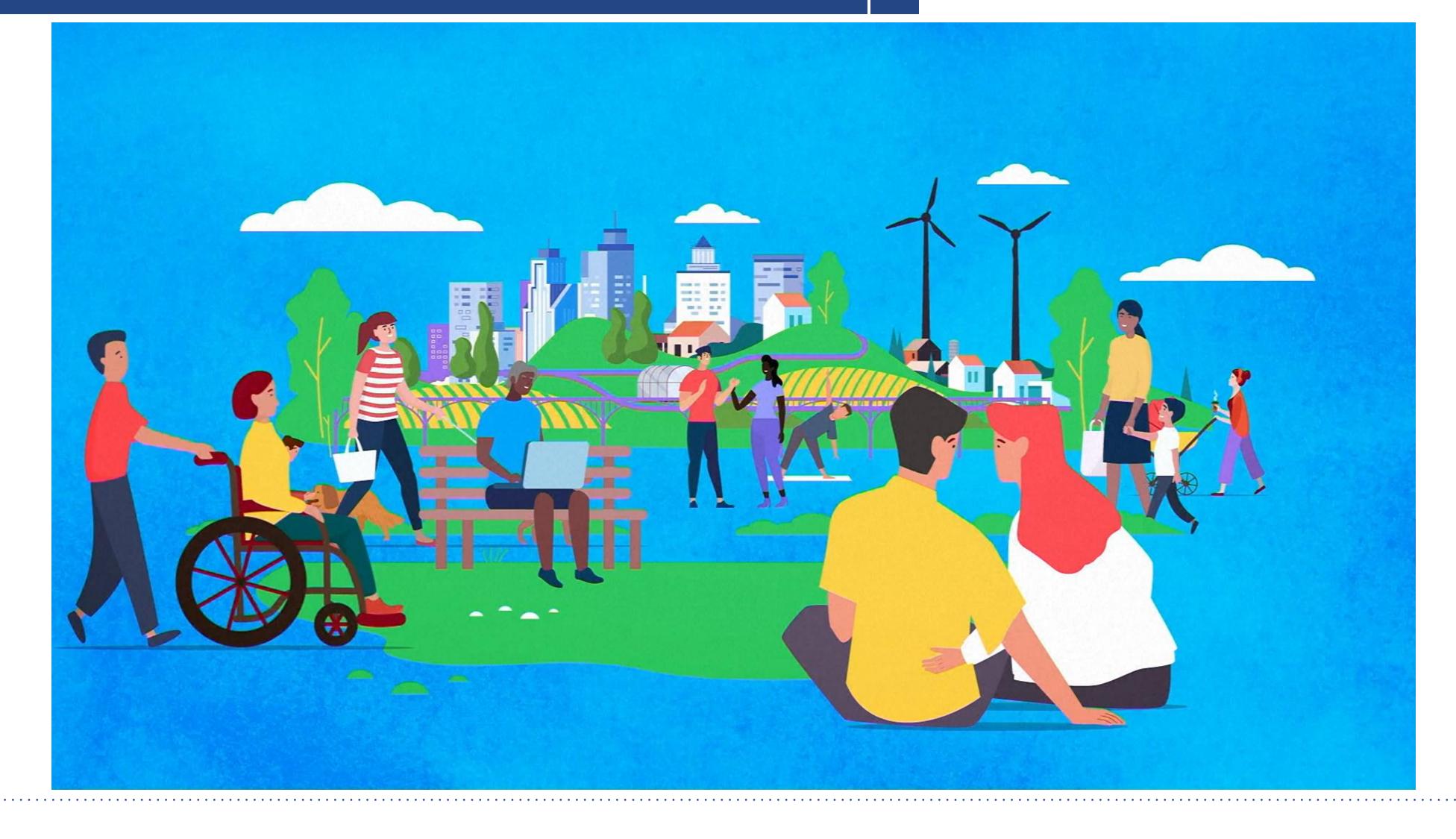
- > Can you give us a definition of the social economy?
- > What are the key figures and concepts?
- > What are the 7 principles of social economy?
- > Which kind of entities are working in the field of social economy?
- > What are the target groups?

Social economy is another way of economic functioning when comparing it to the traditional one.



WHAT IS SOCIAL ECONOMY?







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IMPORTANT KEY FIGURES



Social economy represents:

- 2,8 million organisation and entities in Europe
- More than 13 million paid jobs
- 4 6,3% of the workforce
- ❖ Between 0,6-9,9% of all jobs across EU Member States



SOCIAL ECONOMY...



- It is founded on the principles of solidarity and collective involvement in a process of active citizenship.
- It plays an important role in regional and local development and social inclusion.
- It is socially responsible.
- It is a factor of economic democracy.



7 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL ECONOMY:



- 1) Primacy of individual and the social objective over capital
- 2) Voluntary and open membership
- 3) Democratic governance
- 4) The combination of the interests of members/users and/or the general interest
- 5) The defense and application of the principle of solidarity and responsibility
- 6) Autonomous management and independence from public authorities
- 7) Reinvestment of most of the benefits/surpluses to carry out sustainable development objectives, services of interest to members or of general interest

Source: Social Economy Europe



WHAT ARE SOCIAL ENTERPRISES?



A social enterprise is an undertaking:

- whose primary objective is to achieve social impact rather than generating profit for owners and shareholders,
- which uses its surpluses mainly to achieve these social goals,
- which is managed by social entrepreneurs in an accountable, transparent and innovative way, in particular by involving workers, customers and stakeholders affected by its business activity.

Source: the Social Business Initiative of the European Union (2015)



WHAT ARE WISEs?



- Organisation whose objective is the social and professional integration of disadvantaged people.
- Organisation at the core of the economic system.
- Organisation with a strong pedagogical dimension, that initiate educational programs designed on the basis of existing potential within the enterprises.



WHAT ARE DISADVANTAGED WORKERS?



Any person who:

- (a) has not been in regular paid employment for the previous 6 months;
- (b) is between 15 and 24 years of age;
- (c) has not attained an upper secondary educational or vocational qualification or is within two years after completing fulltime education and who has not previously obtained his or her first regular paid employment;
- (d) is over the age of 50 years;
- (e) lives as a single adult with one or more dependents;
- (f) works in a sector or profession in a Member State where the gender imbalance is at least 25% higher than the average gender imbalance across all economic sectors in that Member State, and belongs to that underrepresented gender group;
- (g) is a member of an ethnic minority within a Member State and who requires development of his or her linguistic, vocational training or work experience profile to enhance prospects of gaining access to stable employment.

Source: Commission Regulation (EU) No.651/2014



WHAT ARE SEVERELY DISADVANTAGED WORKERS?



Any person who:

- has not been in regular paid employment for at least 24 months;
- has not been in regular paid employment for at least 12 months and belongs to one of the categories (b) to (g) mentioned under the definition of "disadvantaged worker"

Source: Commission Regulation (EU) No.651/2014



WHAT ARE WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES?



Any person who:

- is recognised as worker with disabilities under national law;
- has long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment(s)
 which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and
 effective participation in a work environment on an equal basis with other
 workers.

Source: Commission Regulation (EU) No.651/2014



WHAT IS SOCIAL INCLUSION?



- > A process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society.
- ➤ A process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged based their identity.



WHAT IS SOCIAL INNOVATION?



- New ideas that meet social needs, create social relationships and form new collaborations.
- These innovations can be products, services or models addressing unmet needs more effectively.
- ➤ The European Commission's objective is to encourage market uptake of innovative solutions and stimulate employment.



WHAT IS SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT?



Socially Responsible Public Procurement: Buying ethical products and services, and using public tenders to create job opportunities, decent work, social and professional inclusion and better conditions for disabled and disadvantaged people.









Thank you!



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Contacts





