

14-17 | 6 | 2016

V Congrés
del Tercer
Sector Social

Barcelona

V Congrés del Tercer Sector Social

Créixer socialment



Taula d'entitats
del Tercer Sector Social
de Catalunya

+ equitat

+ solidaritat

+ sostenibilitat

Fortalecer el espacio de la economía social en la construcción europea

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Estructura de la intervenció

- 1º parte. Investigaciones de CIRIEC-International en Economía Social europea
- 2º parte. Proyecto europeo ‘Third Sector Impact’. Informe España de la U.Valencia

→ **GENERAR CONOCIMIENTO CIENTÍFICO
SOBRE LA ECONOMÍA SOCIAL / TERCER SECTOR**



1st PART: CIRIEC's research on Social Economy

- The CIRIEC's research on Social Economy
- "The Social Economy in the E.Union"
- "The Weight of the Social Economy"

WHO ARE WE AND WHAT WE DO



- **Network of researchers (national sections, commission, working groups)**
- **Publications**
- **International scientific conferences**
- **International researches**
- **1. International working groups**
- **2. Projects for international institutions**

Social Economy: Third sector integrated by Private enterprises and activities that are democratically governed and not for profit - oriented.

An increasing economic field around the world.

In Europe it represents more than 14 millions jobs.

Recent new attention from the European Commission in the context of the economic crisis.

An increasing scientific research field

MAIN RESEARCH TOPICS

- 1. Definition and quantitative research on SE**
- 2. Contribution of the SE to General interest and progress**
 - economic and social development (rural, local, social capital)**
 - employment**
 - social services, housing..**
 - financial inclusion,**
 - social innovation**

(... in the new words: the social and economic impact of SE)
- 3. Participative governance of SE, financial and accountability**
- 4. The SE and the States: public policies, regulation**

- 1. CIRIEC (2000): *The enterprises and organisations of the third system. A strategic challenge for employment*, CIRIEC – DGV European Commission, Liege. Available at: www.uv.es/uidescoop/ciriec**
- 2. CIRIEC (2006): *Report of the Social Economy in the European Union*, European Social and Economic Committee, Bruxelles.**
- 3. CIRIEC (2006): *Manuel d'un Compte Satellite des entreprises de l'économie sociale (Coopératives et Mutuelles)*, Commission Européenne, Bruxelles.**

- 4. CIRIEC (2008): *Evaluation de la représentativité et du rôle des organisations membres de Cooperatives Europe dans le dialogue social des pays membres de l'Union Européenne*, Liege.**
- 5. CIRIEC (2012): *The Social Economy in the European Union*, European Social and Economic Committee, Bruxelles.**
- 6. CIRIEC (2013): *The emergence of the Social Economy in public policies*, Peterlang ed.**
- 6. CIRIEC (2014): *The Worth of the Social Economy*, Peterlang ed, Bruxelles.**
- 7. CIRIEC (2015): *The Weight of the Social Economy*, Peterlang ed, Bruxelles.**



« The emergence of the Social Economy in Public Policies. An international Analysis »

CIRIEC (ed)
Edited by Rafael Chaves and
Danièle Demoustier
Peterlang ed.
<http://ciriec.ulg.ac.be>

AIMS OF THE STUDY:

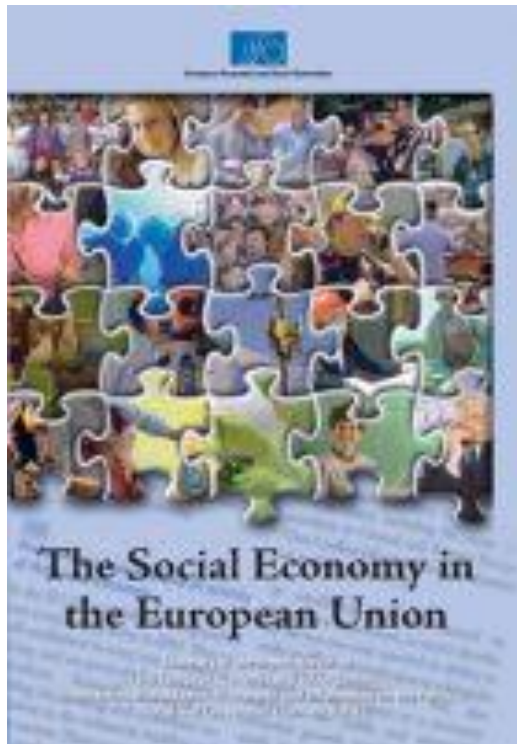
How best develop policies and institutions to exploit this potential?

What policies have emerged? Which tools of governments?

Why did they emerge in some countries and not in others?

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- The CIRIEC's research on Social Economy
- “The Social Economy in the Eu.Union”
- “The Weight of the Social Economy”



BACKGROUND:

2008: CIRIEC-International's study
"The Economie sociale in the European Union"

Full Report (English, French, Spanish):

<http://www.eesc.europa.eu/?i=portal.en.social-economy-category-documents.3167>

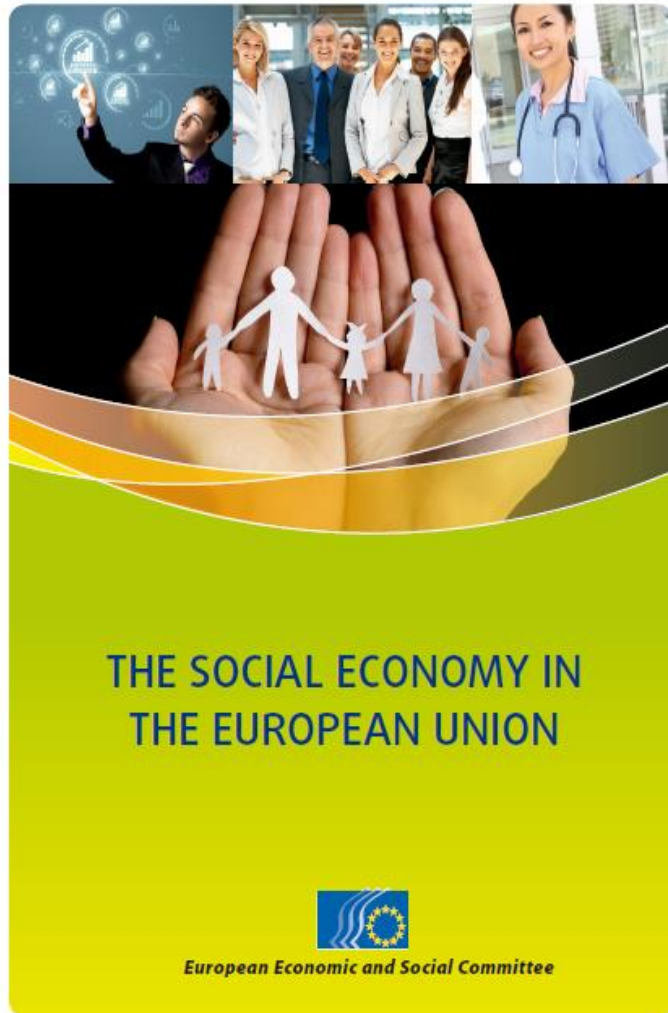
Summary Report (All official languages of the EU):

<http://www.eesc.europa.eu/?i=portal.en.social-economy-category-documents.3166>

2000: Etude du CIRIEC-International

"The enterprises and organizations of the third system (SE) in the European Union",
European Commission - DGV (15 Countries)

(downloadable in: www.uv.es/uidescoop/ciriec)



2012: CIRIEC-International's study
“The Economie sociale in the
European Union”

Jose L. Monzon and Rafael Chaves (dir)

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1.- To **actualize** the study carried in 2008
- 2.- Analyse **definitions** of the social economy, taking into account current debates on social enterprises and other
- 2.- Provide **macro-economic data** on the social economy in the 27 Member States and the 2 candidate countries
- 3.- To analyze the **impact of the economic crisis** on the social economy in Europe.
- 4.- Examine **recent national legislation** on social economy

METHOD

- Report has been directed and written by the directors:
Prof. Dr. José Luis Monzón & Prof. Dr. Rafael Chaves
- Advised by a Committee of Experts (D.Demoustier –France-,
Ch.Ciara & A.Zevi –Italy-, M.Huncova –Chequia, R.Spear –U. Kingdom-)
- Colaboration of the Scientific Commission of CIRIEC-International
- Colaboration of our network of national correspondents
- Colaboration of the members of the EESC
- Empirical data based on a Questionnaire ad hoc, information from
national experts and secondary sources of information
- Discussion of the work schedule, methodology, intermediary report
and proposed final Report

WORKING DEFINITION OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY:

“The set of private, formally-organised enterprises, with autonomy of decision and freedom of membership, created to meet their members’ needs through the market by producing goods and providing services, insurance and finance, where decision-making and any distribution of profits or surpluses among the members are not directly linked to the capital or fees contributed by each member, each of whom has one vote.

The Social Economy also includes private, formally-organised organisations with autonomy of decision and freedom of membership that produce non-market services for households and whose surpluses, if any, cannot be appropriated by the economic agents that create, control or finance them”

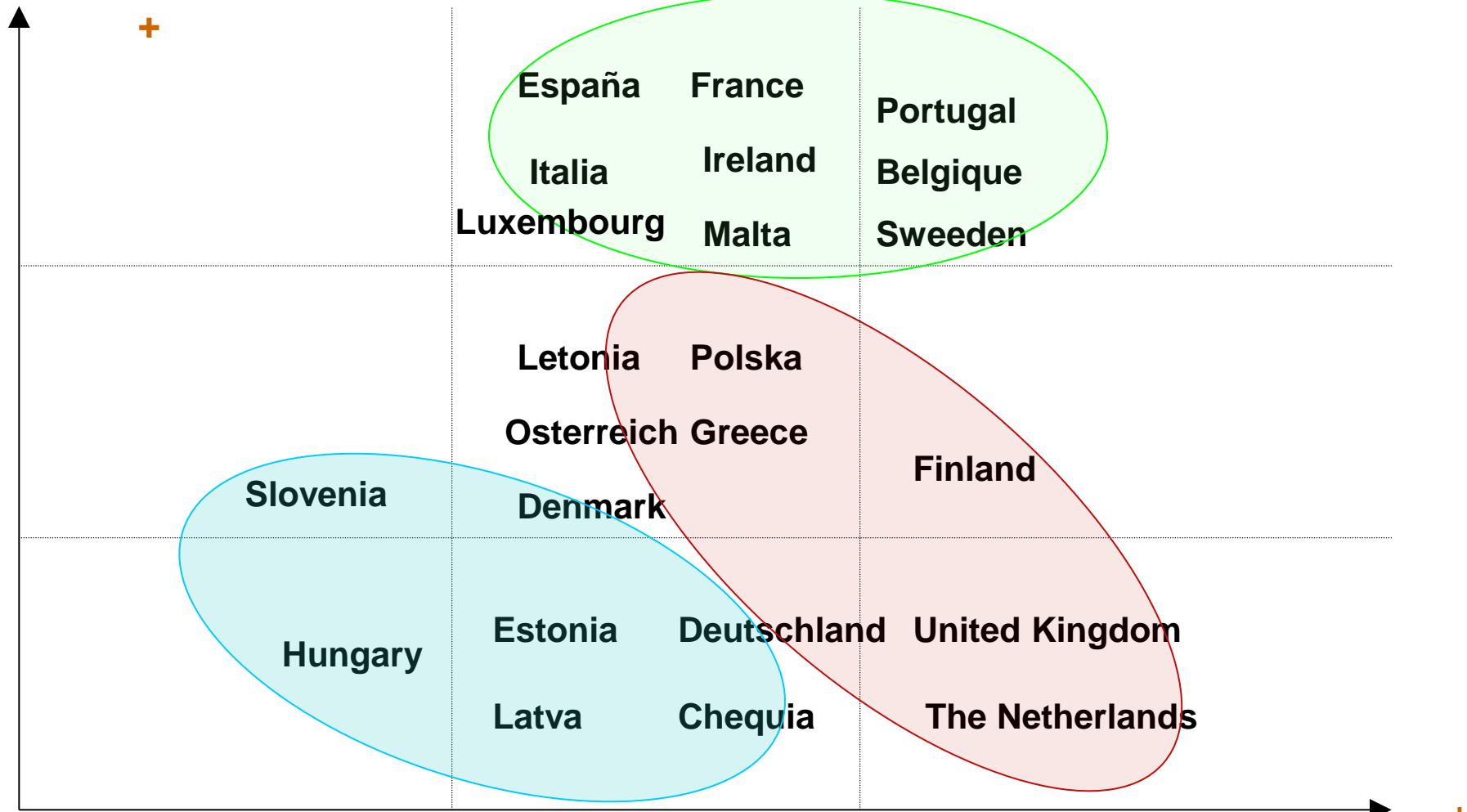
Shared features of the Social Economy:

- 1) They are private;
- 2) They are formally-organised;
- 3) They have autonomy of decision, meaning that they have full capacity to choose and dismiss their governing bodies and to control all their activities;
- 4) They have freedom of membership;
- 5) Any distribution of profits or surpluses among the user members, should it arise, is not proportional to the capital or to the fees contributed by the members but to their activities or transactions with the organisation.
- 6) They pursue an economic activity in its own right, to meet the needs of persons, households or families.
- 7) They are democratic organisations.

RESULTS

Graf. 1. National acceptance of the concept of “Social Economy” and other concepts

Social Economy



**Other concepts: Social enterprises,
Nonprofit sector, Third sector**

- The Social Economy:**
- **not a legal definition,**
 - **then it is not a socioeconomic field only composed by Co-operatives, Mutuels, Associations and Foundations....**

Table 3.1. Components of the Social Economy, institutional forms

	Cooperatives	Mutuals	Associations	Foundations	Others
AUSTRIA	X	X	X	X	X1
BELGIUM	X	X	X	X	X2
DENMARK	X	X	X	X	X3
FINLAND	X	X	X	X	
FRANCE	X	X	X	X	X4
GERMANY	X	-	X	X	X5
GREECE	X	X	X	X	X6
IRELAND	X	X	-	-	X7
ITALY	X	X	X	X	X8
LUXEMBOURG	X	X	X	X	
PORTUGAL	X	X	X	X	X9
NETHERLANDS	X	X	X	X	
SPAIN	X	X	X	X	X10
SWEDEN	X	X	X	X	
UNITED KINGDOM	X	X	X	X	

The European Social Economy in figures

EXEMPLE OF NATIONAL FIGURES: THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN FINLAND

Cooperatives and other similar accepted forms	Mutual Societies and other similar accepted forms	Associations, foundations and other similar accepted forms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Cooperatives (2010: 32.763 jobs 167.100 members 36 enterprises) - Consumer Cooperatives (2010: 48.082 jobs 2.360.200 members 53 enterprises) - Cooperative Banks (2010: 13.234 jobs 1.338.100 members 251 enterprises) - Worker Cooperatives (2010: 1.500 jobs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mutual Insurance (2010: 8.072 jobs 73 enterprises) -Mutual Saving & Loans (2010: 33 enterprises) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All entities (2005: 130.000 entities 84.600 jobs) -Social & Health Action Associations (2003: 19.857 jobs 1.364 entities) - Foundations (2003: 21.522 jobs 665 entities)
<p style="text-align: center;">94.100 jobs 4.384 enterprises</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8.500 jobs 106 enterprises</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">84.600 jobs 130.000 entities</p>

(*) Source: PekkaPättiniemi based on Tiedotustilaisuus

**Table 1 (1) Paid employment in Social Economy.
European Union (2009-2010)**

Country	Cooperatives	Mutual's	Associa's	TOTAL
Austria	61.999	1.416	170.113	233.528
Belgium	13.547	11.974	437.020	462.541
Denmark	70.757	4.072	120.657	195.486
Finland	94.100	8.500	84.600	187.200
France	320.822	128.710	1.869.012	2.318.544
Germany	830.258	86.497	1.541.829	2.458.584
Greece	14.983	1.140	101.000	117.123
Ireland	43.328	650	54.757	98.735
Italy	1.128.381	n.a.	1.099.629	2.228.010
Luxembourg	1.933	n.a.	14.181	16.114
Portugal	51.391	5.500	194.207	251.098
Netherlands	184.053	2.860	669.121	856.054
Spain	646.397	8.700	588.056	1.243.153
Sweden	176.816	15.825	314.568	507.209
United Kingdom	236.000	50.000	1.347.000	1.633.000
EU-15	3.874.765	325.844	8.605.750	12.806.379
New Member States	673.629	36.788	611.338	1.321.755
TOTAL EU-27	4.548.394	362.632	9.217.088	14.128.134

**Table 1 (2) Paid employment in Social Economy.
European Union (2009-2010)**

Country	Cooperatives	Mutual's	Associa's	TOTAL
Bulgaria	41.300	n.a.	80.000	121.300
Cyprus	5.067	n.a.	n.a.	5.067
Czech Republic	58.178	5.679	96.229	160.086
Estonia	9.850	n.a.	28.000	37.850
Hungary	85.682	6.676	85.852	178.210
Latvia	440	n.a.	n.a.	440
Lithuania	8.971	n.a.	n.a.	8.971
Malta	250	n.a.	1.427	1.677
Poland	400.000	2.800	190.000	592.800
Romania	34.373	18.999	109.982	163.354
Slovakia	26.090	2.158	16.658	44.906
Slovenia	3.428	476	3.190	7.094
Acceding and Candidate Countries				
Croatia	3.565	1.569	3.950	9.084
Iceland	n.a.	221	n.a.	221
EU-15	3.874.765	325.844	8.605.750	12.806.379
New Member States	673.629	36.788	611.338	1.321.755
TOTAL EU-27	4.548.394	362.632	9.217.088	14.128.134

Table 2 (1) Paid employment in the Social Economy compared to total paid employment. EU (2009-2010) in thousands

Country	Employment in SE	Total Employment	%
Austria	233.528	4,096.300	5.70%
Belgium	462.540	4,488.700	10.30%
Denmark	195.490	2,706.100	7.22%
Finland	187.200	2,447.500	7.65%
France	2,318.540	25,692.300	9.02%
Germany	2,458.580	38,737.800	6.35%
Greece	117.120	4,388.600	2.67%
Ireland	98.740	1,847.800	5.34%
Italy	2,228.010	22,872.300	9.74%
Luxembourg	16.110	220.800	7.30%
Portugal	251.100	4,978.200	5.04%
Netherlands	856.050	8,370.200	10.23%
Spain	1,243.150	18,456.500	6.74%
Sweden	507.210	4,545.800	11.16%
United Kingdom	1,633.000	28,941.500	5.64%
<i>TOTAL EU-15</i>	<i>12,806.370</i>	<i>172,790.400</i>	<i>7.41%</i>
TOTAL EU-27	14,128.134	216,397.800	6.53%

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- The CIRIEC's research on Social Economy
- “The Social Economy in the E.Union”
- “The Weight of the Social Economy”



« The worth of the social economy. An international perspective »

CIRIEC (ed)

Edited by Marie J. Bouchard

Peterlang ed.

<http://ciriec.ulg.ac.be>

- ☒ An international analysis of the evaluation of the Social Economy – in nowadays words: the assessment of organizations and their impact



« The weight of the social economy. An international perspective »

CIRIEC (ed)
Edited by Marie J. Bouchard &
Damien Rousselière
Peterlang ed.
<http://ciriec.ulg.ac.be>



2nd PART: 'Third Sector Impact' Project.

Informe España de la U.Valencia

1. Overview of the General Project TSI
2. The Third Sector definition adopted
3. The Third Sector 'Spanish specificity'
4. Barriers to the development of the Third Sector in Spain: objectives and methodology
5. Key finding and key barriers
6. Policy recommendations



1.- Overview of the project

The partners



THIRD
SECTOR
IMPACT

- **NORWAY:** Institutt for Samfunnsforskning
- **AUSTRIA:** Wirtschaftsuniversitat Wien
- **UK:** University of Kent + TSRC
- **FRANCE:** Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique
- **SPAIN:** Universitat De Valencia
- **CROATIA:** Pravni Facultet Sveučilišta Zagreb
- **POLAND:** Uniwersytet Warszawski
- **NETHERLANDS:** Radboud University



This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no. 613034.

<http://thirdsectorimpact.eu/>

Objective of the project:

Third Sector Impact (TSI) is a research project that aims to understand the scope and scale of the third sector in Europe, its current and potential impact, and the barriers hindering the third sector to fully contribute to the continent's welfare.

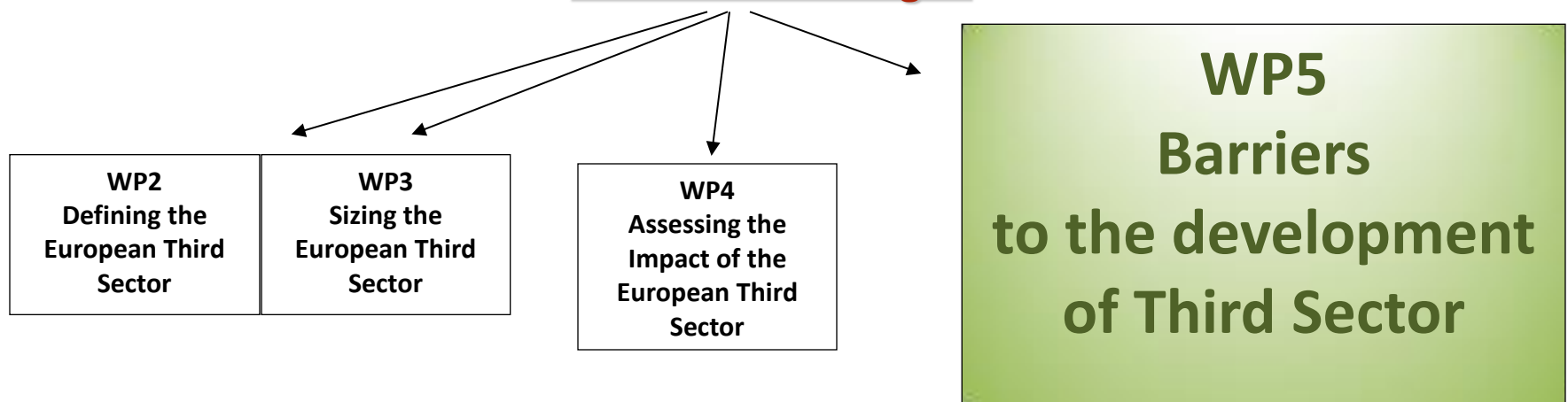


1.- Overview of the project

Objective of the project:

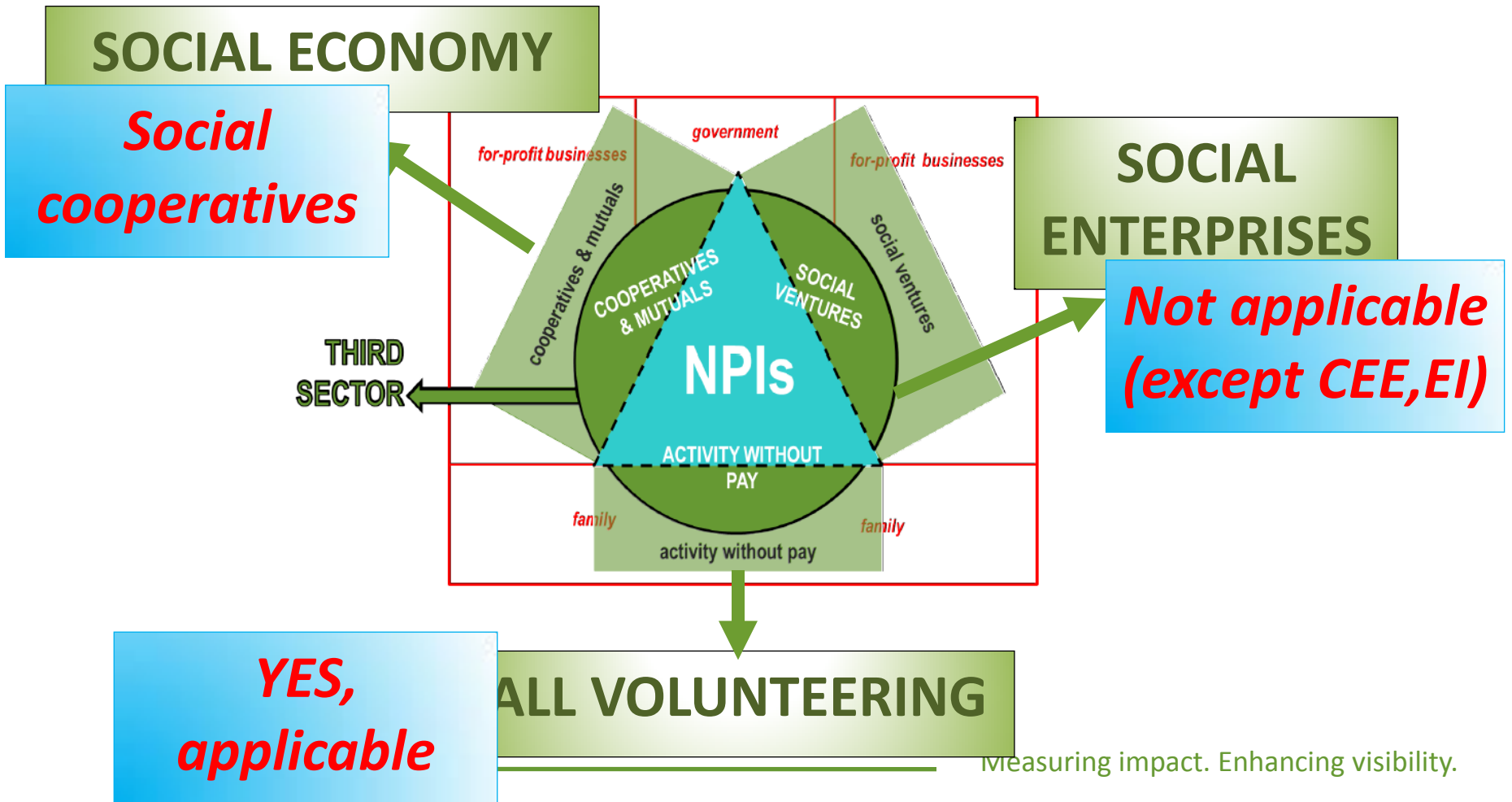
Third Sector Impact (TSI) is a research project that aims to understand the scope and scale of the third sector in Europe, its current and potential impact, and the barriers hindering the third sector to fully contribute to the continent's welfare.

The Work Packages





Results:





3.- The Third Sector “Spanish specificity”

⚠ Issues about Spanish Third Sector STS concept.

Until recently, underuse the term ‘Third Sector’ to refer to the field “between the State and for-profit businesses”. Two major concepts exist: ‘social economy’ and ‘NGOs’.

⚠ 1) **SOCIAL ECONOMY**. The Spanish ‘social economy’ concept, also used by European Union institutions and in European countries such as Portugal, Greece, Belgium and France, is a broad conception of the ‘third sector’ that mostly includes cooperatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations and other labour-oriented enterprises. It includes the ‘Market Social Economy Sector’ and the ‘Nonmarket Social Economy Sector’ (EESC-Report, 2012).

- Platform (CEPES), Law (2011).

⚠ 2) **SOCIAL THIRD SECTOR**. Includes NGO active in social services.

- Platform (PTS), Law (2015).

⚠ 3) OTHER concepts such as the **solidary economy** or **social enterprises** are almost non-existent.

⚠ 4) REST OF THE Third Sector is neglected (sport, culture, other policy fields)

- scarcity of studies, platforms, self-recognition. Except **Foundations**.



4.- Barriers to the development of the Third Sector

(1) Objectives

- ❖ To identify barriers and obstacles that stand in the way of TSOs and make them less effective and efficient
- ❖ facilitating factors that enable TSOs to develop their potential
- ❖ Measures (recommendations) to reduce or eliminate the factors that hinder TSOs from contributing to the socio-economic development of the EU



4.- Barriers to the development of the Third Sector

(2) Methodology





5. Key findings of the survey

- 4 1) **Increasing demand** of TSO output (most are ‘merit goods’)
 - “Social TS”: increase in social needs due to social and economic crisis
 - “Cultural TS”: increase in cultural needs (diversity, changing culture..)
 - “Sport TS”: increase in sport services (cultural change –fit, health.-)

- 4 2) **Highly heterogeneous TS** by policy fields and structural background:
 - Different TSO Clusters:
 - “Social TS” – “Cultural TS” – “Sport TS”
 - Big / Small
 - Service providers / Advocacy / Consumer associations
 - Gender: “Social TS: women”; “Sport TS: men”; “Cultural TS: balanced”

- 4 3) **Uneven impact** of the three crisis of the TSO and of the trends/challenges among CLUSTERS



5. Key findings of the survey

△ TRENDS IN ENVIRONMENT

△ 1) The 3 crisis of the TSO:

- △ - The economic crisis of Spanish businesses: reduction in private donations, difficult access to private markets, Δ unemployment
- △ - The austerity policies applied: funds reduction
- △ - The bankrupt of the saving banks (social work)

Sources of funds	2010	2013	
Market sales	10526.5	8171.9	-22.4
Public subsidies and grants	2599.2	1816.5	-30.1
Private subsidies and grants	1004.6	895.5	-10.9
Own resources	3337.2	3586.7	7.5
TOTAL	17467.5	14470.6	-17.2

In Social TSO (Ruiz, 2015)



5. Key findings of the survey

▲ TRENDS IN ENVIRONMENT

▲ 2) The uneven impact on TSO and which impact:

- ▲ Adjustment to crisis with reduction of budgets and
 - reduction/adjustment in paid staff (*sweat, not sweet*)
 - more volunteers and own earns (quotas)
 - low shifting of resources (toward private/market)
- ▲ Less affected: Big social TSO
- ▲ 20/30% of TSO bankrupts



5. Key findings of the survey

△ TRENDS IN ENVIRONMENT

△ 3) Changing methods by public sector:

- △ Challenges of complexity of a public sector with 3 levels (State, Regions and Local.... and UE)
- △ Δ public control (technical & financial requirements for tendering/grants), transparency (but public opacity), accounting
- △ The '*Qualitative austerity policy*': delays in payments, requirements, processes of adjudication –late-..
- △ Doesn't valorise the 'social impact' of TSO



5. Key findings of the survey

▲ TRENDS IN ENVIRONMENT

▲ 4) Legal and taxation barriers:

- ▲ Push towards marketization, definitive transformation into business (sport: SAD),
- ▲ Barriers for TSO development of activities (ambulances for social TSO, work/volunteering social security challenge for sport TSO,..)
- ▲ Barriers that can eliminate most of small TSO: tax, requirements for grants..
- ▲ Need to build Hub-Platform to look out new regulation



5. Key findings of the survey

▣ TRENDS IN ENVIRONMENT

▣ 5) Challenges of **new social movements (NSM)**

- ▣ NSM are social innovative, linked to new needs
- ▣ Challenge to link 'old' TSO with NSM

▣ 6) Challenges of **new volunteering**

- ▣ New volunteering is less committed, regular
- ▣ New legal requirements for volunteering

▣ 7) **Public attitudes: good public image of TS**



5. Key findings of the survey

▣ TRENDS IN ENVIRONMENT

▣ 8) Challenges of the **new corporate citizenship**

▣ Need to improve private and business commitment (donors, philanthropy, alternative finances..)

▣ 9) Low links between business sector and TSO

▣ 10) Bankrupt of saving banks. Dawn of alternative finances



5. Key findings of the survey

▣ TRENDS INSIDE TSO

- ▣ Highly fragmented TSO policy fields
- ▣ Only part of the TS auto recognize itself as part of TS
- ▣ Deep atomisation of the TS and low sector-structuring in Platforms (specially in Sport and Culture)
- ▣ Rivalry among TSO and among Platforms
 - to access to funds, - to be the 'public partner'
 - e.g. between PTS and Taula catalana



5. Key findings of the survey

▲ TRENDS INSIDE TSO

▲ Emerging dilemmas and challenges:

- ▲ 1) trade off marketization/bureaucratization vs innovation/voice
- ▲ 2) difficulties in value the TSO 'social impact' and specificities
- ▲ 3) governing issues:
 - boards: membership apathy, transparency, leader's dilemma
 - participation: membership and volunteers apathy
- ▲ 4) Internal debates: Which sense for TSO?
 - (Petras) Demobilisation of dynamic people / Deconstruction and political control of TSO
 - Which links with new social movements / new forms of economy (sharing economy / solidary economy / Common goods economy)



6. Policy recommendations (1)

- ▶ **WELFARE MODEL.** Develop the Spanish welfare mix into an advanced TSO-Public **partnership**:
 - Institutionalizing effective spaces of co-decision of TSO in public policies at the different levels of government;
 - Developing new ways of collaboration between Public Sector and TSO, more long term contracts and valorising the ‘social value added of TSO’ (e.g. Generalization of Social Clauses in public procurements)
 - Design and implement long term TSO foster plans, with economic resources
 - Improving the public financial flow, cutting the “quantitative” & “qualitative” austerities towards TSO



6. Policy recommendations (2)

- ⚠ Getting over **legal and taxation barriers** of the TSO activities. Reduce the legal complexity.
- ⚠ New regulation duties for businesses, public sector and TS that have to include **social impact reports** (not only financial)
- ⚠ New regulation to improve collaboration businesses / TSO
- ⚠ Recognize the **diversity of TSO** and the different kind of measures of support
- ⚠ Launching an **Observatory** for the entire TS (ETS), for studies, training, look over laws and policies; & a National Council for ETS
- ⚠ Launching **Centres** (public or in alliance with TS platforms) to improve volunteering, social involvement and corporate governance



6. Policy recommendations (3)

- ⚠ Give social initiatives – TSO **more autonomy** and help their own development and their own umbrellas and platforms
- ⚠ Help TSO to **reduce volunteers management costs** (capture, train and involve)
- ⚠ Improve general Spanish **culture** towards citizen and corporate engagement
- ⚠ **Improve de accessibility to European Institutions** in decision-making processes and funds to all TSO, specially SME



UNIVERSITAT DE VALÈNCIA 

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Cooperativa



Gràcies pel seu temps

Rafael Chaves-Avila

**Universitat de València y CIRIEC
www.uv.es/chavesr**

Amb el suport de:

