INVITATION TO THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE

GLOBAL SOCIAL ECONOMY FORUM

2014

NOVEMBER 17-19, 2014
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Seoul Metropolitan Government and the GSEF 2014 Seoul Organizing Committee cordially invite your city and organization to take part in this global network where we seek collaboration across the border and cooperation for a better world.

INVITATION TO THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF GSEF 2014
The current challenge facing mankind cannot be resolved by any one country. This is the primary reason why we seek global solidarity for dealing with such issues.

A multilateral international network must lay the foundations of global social economic solidarity that encompasses regional communities and countries.

- Seoul Declaration, 2013
Background

GSEF 2013
THE INITIATION OF A GLOBAL CONVERSATION ON SOCIAL ECONOMY

From November 5 to 7 of 2013, Global Social Economy Forum 2013 was held in Seoul, South Korea under the theme, “New Discovery of Collaboration”.

More importantly, the GSEF 2013 took its first step towards resolving the global socioeconomic crisis by adopting the Seoul Declaration, the result of the determination of the local governments and social organizations, who recognized the need of a global solidarity for social economy, to establish a global solidarity network based on the multilateral international network.

The cohost local governments and social organizations of the GSEF 2013 and the participants will be collaborating until the inaugural meeting to determine the nature, role and the mission of the updated GSEF as a global network of social economy. We are certain that an organizational structure that allows a more active, extensive and openly cooperative association than the existing interrelation among the global social economy actors.

Seoul Declaration
THE MULTILATERAL COMMITMENT TO CONTINUE THE CONVERSATION

The GSEF 2013 made a meaningful step to search for solutions and alternatives of the critical social and economic crises the world is facing today, by proclaiming the Seoul Declaration. Promising establishment of a concrete global solidarity for an effective exchange of social economic experiences among local governments and the NGOs, the Seoul Declaration also includes a plan to launch a global advisory group as an action body for the global solidarity.

The Seoul Declaration stresses the necessity of a multilateral international network of social economy solidarity to solve the global crises, and specifies the location of the provisional secretariat as well as that of the inaugural meeting of the global advisory group in Seoul, 2014.

GSEF 2014
THE NETWORK OF A GLOBAL SOCIAL ECONOMY SOLIDARITY

The Seoul Metropolitan Government, the Seoul Organizing Committee of the Inaugural Meeting of the GSEF, and the Seoul Social Economy Center (the Provisional Secretariat) are planning to host the inaugural meeting of the GSEF in Seoul on November 17-19, 2014. The success of the Inaugural Meeting of the GSEF depends on the active participation from the local governments and the social organizations with the vision of realizing the ideas of social economy.
Purpose

TO DECLARE
the launch of the GSEF, as a global hub/network of social economy sectors in order for them to cooperate in resolving global crisis as well as local community issues

TO DISCUSS
the vision and the purpose of the GSEF as well as its strategies and joint action plans to realize the missions of the Seoul Declaration

TO MOTIVATE
the participants to share their intellectual resources and experiences together for the development of each local social economy

Agenda

- Will discuss and promise concrete and sustainable action plans as the global solidarity of social economy
- Will compose a blueprint for the future of the GSEF
- Will elaborate the final draft of the Charter of the GSEF (NOVEMBER 17-18, 2014)
- Will adopt the Charter of the GSEF which specifies principles, purposes, missions, membership regulations, and the organizational structure of the GSEF (NOVEMBER 19, 2014)
- Will organize plenary/case study/invited/breakout sessions on the action plans to promote and realize social economy (NOVEMBER 18-19, 2014)
- Will run various programs expanding the empathy and solidarity among participants

Themes

- Local/Urban Regeneration
- Social Finance
- Social Innovation
- Sharing Economy
- Education and Social Economy
- Labor and Social Economy
- Poverty and Social Economy
- Urban Commons
- Public-Private-Community Partnership
- etc.

1. Global Social Economy Forum 2014
**GSEF 2014 at a Glance**

**Date**
November 17-19, 2014

**Slogan**
Solidarity for Change

**Themes**
Local/Urban Regeneration, Sharing Economy, Social Finance, Education, Labour and so on

**Host City and Organization**
Seoul Metropolitan Government
GSEF 2014 Seoul Organizing Committee

**Global Advisory Group for GSEF 2014**
Bologna, Regione Emilia-Romagna, Kyoto, Montreal, Quebec, Quezon, Seoul, Yokohama (Local/Regional Government), Groupe SOS, Locality, Legacoop Emilia Romagna, Chantier de l’Economie Sociale, Social Traders, The Asian Venture Philanthropy Network, R2 International Group, Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

**Program details**
Welcome Dinner · Opening Ceremony · 3 Plenary Lectures · 6 Case Studies · 5 Invited Sessions · 12 Breakout Sessions · Networking Party · Round Table Discussions · General Meeting of GSEF

**Participants**
Local governments · Social village enterprises · Cooperatives · Associations · Supporting organization representing social economy actors · General public

**Key participants**
Representatives of the local governments · Representatives of the social economy organizations from Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Hong Kong/China, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam, and Republic of Korea including some international organizations such as ICA, UNDP, UNRISD and so on

**Provisional Secretariat**
Seoul Social Economy Center

### Program

#### DAY 1
**MON, November 17, 2014**

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<th>Time</th>
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**TUE, November 18, 2014**

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#### DAY 3
**WED, November 19, 2014**

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Seoul, the capital city of the Republic of Korea, has been establishing its reputation as a hub of social economy since 2011, and its strong commitment for civil welfare has proved that it was only natural for Seoul to gain such a title.

Previously, the Korean government focused mainly on job creation for the underprivileged and paid for their temporary work to invigorate economy. Recently, however, Seoul Metropolitan Government’s main focus has shifted towards the public-private governance whereby citizens’ initiatives based on community spirit play the key role in achieving social reforms.

Seoul now is home to 670 social enterprises, 80 community businesses, 140 traditional co-operatives, 50 social co-operatives, 120 self-reliance enterprises, and a number of youth social ventures.

The city of Seoul seeks to solve the city’s various social problems through the expansion of its socio-economic sphere. The Seoul Metropolitan Government, therefore, has actively supported the establishment of more social economy organizations in a variety of fields.

In the long term, Seoul Metropolitan Government has promoted the establishment and formulation of social economy clusters and networks in order to diversify its citizens’ participation in the economy and promote the inflow of more diverse resources and an innovative integration of the elements.

Ultimately, by expanding the city’s financial infrastructure and human resources training, the city of Seoul plans to complete the creation of an ecosystem that ensures the development of its social economy.
A brief history of Social Economy in Seoul

1999

INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF SELF-SUSTAINING SUPPORT PROGRAMS
After the financial crisis of 1997-1998, the government of the Republic of Korea has institutionalized and implemented self-sustaining support programs targeting people in low income brackets and social job creation programs initiated by civic groups.

2007

ENACTMENT OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISE PROMOTION ACT
The Ministry of Employment and Labor took the lead in enacting the Social Enterprise Promotion Act for the country. On the basis of such a national policy foundation, the Republic of Korea now has more than 800 social enterprises that have been certified by the central government.

2009 - 2010

ENACTMENT OF THE ORDINANCE AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES
The Seoul Metropolitan Government enacted the 'Ordinance and Regulations for the Promotion of Social Enterprises' in line with the central government’s policies, and began implementing projects supporting social enterprises in Seoul.

2011

COOPERATION WITH CIVIC GROUPS
The city of Seoul started to make attempts to resolve the limitations and shortfalls inherent in the previous municipal administration’s policies through cooperation with civic groups advocating social economy, in a bid to find ways to make significant qualitative improvements in the foundation of the city’s social economy.

2012

ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY ORGANIZATIONS
The city of Seoul actively supported the establishment of social economy organizations such as Seoul Social Economy Center, Seoul Community Business Center, Seoul Youth Hub, and Seoul New Start Support Center.

2013

GSEF 2013
The Global Social Economy Forum hosted by Seoul in 2013 successfully promoted a new level of friendly exchanges and cooperation among major regional and municipal governments, especially in terms of sharing ways of solving social issues in each community.

1. Global Social Economy Forum 2014
The “social economy movement” has been emerging as a new hope that might enable us to resolve economic polarization, social inequality and exclusion, and ecological challenges. We, the participants, believe in a social economy that would offer mankind “a better world” and “a better life.”

- Seoul Declaration, 2013
Timeline

Establishment of the GSEF 2013 Organizing Committee

Invitations sent to prospective participant cities and organizations

Confirmation of the participant cities, organizations, and round table participants for the GSEF 2013

Proposal of the first draft of the Seoul Declaration

Discussion on the background and the objectives of the Seoul Declaration

The 1st conference

The 2nd conference

Discussion on the direction and the agenda for the proposed global social economy network

The 3rd conference

Discussion on the 10 specific action plans

Gathering opinions, comments, and feedback on the draft of the Seoul Declaration from the 21 round table representatives

Final review of the collected opinions and comments by the GSEF 2013 Organizing Committee

Completion of the semi-final draft of the Seoul Declaration

Gathering at the GSEF 2013

Discussion on the contents of the semi-final draft of the Seoul Declaration among round table representatives

The official approbation of the Seoul Declaration

August 27, 2013

September 2, 2013

September 10, 2013

October 8-23, 2013

October 24, 2013

October 29, 2013

November 5, 2013

November 7, 2013

GSEF 2013
The financial crisis of 2008, which triggered the European fiscal crisis in 2011, has eventually led to recent financial instability in Asian countries and in resource-abundant nations. It is undeniable that undue emphasis on market principles and unrestricted financial globalization has caused financial devastation.

The crisis has caused income inequality and social exclusion which has tended to bring about socio-political challenges. Ecological problems are also rising due to our fossil fuel-dependent system. The problems, such as global warming, the destruction of biological diversity, and the energy and food crisis are now threatening the survival of humanity.

In facing this crisis, we are now focusing on diverse movements seeking “a pluralistic economy.” The “social economy movement” has been emerging as a new hope that might enable us to resolve economic polarization, social inequality and exclusion, and ecological challenges. We, the participants, believe in a social economy that would offer mankind “a better world” and “a better life.”

Why is a Social Economy Significant?

A social economy aims to simultaneously achieve efficiency, equality and sustainability, based on trust and cooperation. Cooperatives, community-based enterprises, social enterprises (not for shareholders’ profit enterprises), credit associations, microfinance agencies, and non-profit organizations are what constitute a social economy. Of course philanthropic sector and social investors are very important.

Global Crisis and Social Economy

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A social economy is essential for socially alienated people to create jobs and restore their dignity. It has made achievements especially well in the social service sector, which provides relational goods such as education, childcare, healthcare and care services. And social economy is critical in fostering sustainable territorial development and for food security. A social economy responds to unmet needs through cooperation among members of society. In this respect, it is the most important basis for social innovation.

It has been proven that generating sustainable energy via local communities, local food movements, fair trade and other diverse forms of social economy is effective in taking up the ecological problems we face. These ecological challenges can be fully met if regional social economies are engaged with global institutions through measures such as joining international treaties and transforming energy systems at the national level.

A social economy is the cornerstone of participatory democracy at the grassroots and the social and economic regeneration of local neighbourhoods. The system of democratic decision-making and participation, which is inherent to the social economy, is indispensable for overcoming the current crisis. Since a social economy provides ways of overcoming this crisis and building a more integrated society and engendering an ethic of solidarity and sustainability, its importance has been significantly growing at all levels, ranging from international conventions to rules for individuals.

Global Social Economy Network: Toward Convergence across the World

The current challenge facing mankind cannot be resolved by any one country. This is the primary reason why we seek global solidarity for dealing with such issues. A multilateral international network must lay the foundations of global social economic solidarity that encompasses regional communities and countries. The 2013 Global Social Economy Forum is a venue for sharing ideas and experiences, a place to actively collaborate on envisioning a new social economy paradigm for the future among key counterparts throughout the world. This is a special opportunity for world communities to support the growth of social economy movement to envision a new agenda for the future.

All participants pledge to work together to promote the following activities:

1. Each local government will promote public-private-community partnership to build a sustainable social economy network and emphasise cooperation for exchange between principal social economy agents in each community.
2. Each of us recognises the importance of growing citizen empowerment and supporting diverse and independent community leadership of the social economy.

Seoul Declaration

21

22
3. Each of us will engage to raise awareness of the social economy and develop appropriate learning programmes for different target groups and mutually share their outcomes.

4. Each of us will promote the joint development of a standard textbook of social economy as well as civic education programmes to stimulate the social economy, which can enhance the influence and capability of civil society.

5. Each of us will share our experiences and visions in order to lead in social innovation and actively operate a social economy exchange programme to foster human resources.

6. Each of us will exchange information about the social economy via the Internet and other means of communications and discuss research on the emerging social economy performance in real time. Governments would be encouraged to adjust policy in light of feedback from this information.

7. Each of us will encourage the study of development models including the public policies which promote the harmony of social economy, market economy and public economy.

8. Each of us will support efforts to nurture the associations along with supporting organizations representing social economy actors and recognize their central role in determining the direction of social economy activities as well as their work in promoting cooperative projects.

9. Each of us acknowledges our responsibility for the Developing Countries, which are experiencing severe underdevelopment and poverty and seek an integrated solution to the economic, social, cultural and environmental problems which could be achieved by means of decentralized cooperation.

10. Each of us will support the joint promotion and development of social economy activities and the formation of a global advisory group to sustain operations and development. Other movement actors such as women, labor, environmental and disability groups would be invited to contribute to the process.

In order to lay the groundwork for setting up a global advisory group, the provisional secretariat will be temporarily located and hold a general meeting in Seoul 2014. All participants wishing to take part in the group should collaborate on establishing a specific action plan with the aim of electing a host city and promoting the project at the 2014 general meeting.

The Seoul Declaration suggests social economy as an alternative solution of the challenges the world is facing today, and shows its firm determination to establish a global network that will continue the conversation on social economy.

**TO DECLARE**
10 action plans to solidify the global social economy network.

**TO LOCATE**
the provisional secretariat, which will prepare for the Inaugural Meeting of the GSEF in 2014 (Specific plans for the election of a host city to be discussed at the Inaugural Meeting of the GSEF)

**TO REALIZE**
social economy as a solution for global financial crisis, social polarization and the destruction of ecosystem

**TO UNDERSTAND**
that social economy is the most important basis for social innovation, job creation, and dignity restoration.
Round Table Participants

2. Seoul Declaration

Nicolas Hazard
Chairman, Le Comptoir de l’Innovation & Vice-Chairman, Groupe SOS, France

Mami Iwamoto
CEO, NPO Human Fellowship & General Coordinator, Shonan-Yokohama Youth Support Stations, Japan

Tae-in Jang
Advisory Committee Chair, GSEF 2013 Organizing Committee, Republic of Korea

Shinya Koibuchi
Director General of the Child and Youth Bureau, City of Yokohama, Japan

Johannes Larooi
Social Economy Commissioner, City of Montreal, Canada

Woonje Lee
Economy Journalist & Director of International Relations, GSEF 2013 Organizing Committee, Republic of Korea

Wonsoon Park
Mayor, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Marguerite Mendell
Director, Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

Kyong Yong Song
Chairman, GSEF 2013 Organizing Committee, Republic of Korea

Jesús Stayhke
Associate Director, Community Organizing, Locality, UK

Rohin Toh
COO, Asian Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN), Singapore

Kevin Teo
COO, Asian Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN), Singapore

Nicolas Hazard
Chairman, Le Comptoir de l’Innovation & Vice-Chairman, Groupe SOS, France

Mami Iwamoto
CEO, NPO Human Fellowship & General Coordinator, Shonan-Yokohama Youth Support Stations, Japan

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Associate Director, Community Organizing, Locality, UK

Rohin Toh
COO, Asian Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN), Singapore

Kevin Teo
COO, Asian Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN), Singapore
Round Table Discussion

The 21 round table participants, who had been exchanging comments and feedback on the draft of the Seoul Declaration met at the GSEF 2013, and had round table discussions before finalizing the Seoul Declaration.
The 2013 Global Social Economy Forum is a venue for sharing ideas and experiences, a place to actively collaborate on envisioning a new social economy paradigm for the future among key counterparts throughout the world. This is a special opportunity for the world communities to support the growth of social economy movement to envisage a new agenda for the future.

- Seoul Declaration, 2013
About GSEF 2013

Hosted in Seoul, a rising hub of social economy, the GSEF 2013 was an international event participated by a number of experts in both public and private sectors from the major global cities that aspire to renovate themselves by invigorating social economy in local communities. The participants also included experts from the regions where social economy is already invigorated: policymakers, government officials, social entrepreneurs, social innovators, NGO activists, researchers, inventors, corporate personnel in charge of corporate social responsibility, and more.

Encouraged by the great success of the GSEF 2013 and inspired by the worldwide support, the Seoul Metropolitan Government and the Seoul Organizing Committee of the Inaugural Meeting of the GSEF aim to continue leading the global conversation on social economy and cooperative governance in November 2014.

Purpose

TO DISCUSS
the potentials, strategies, experiences, and knowledge of social economy with a wide spectrum of audience from public and private sectors

TO PROMOTE & STRENGTHEN
a political and economic relationship between local governments and social economy organizations across the world

TO ENCOURAGE & ESTABLISH
a global social economy solidarity based on mutual understanding and active collaboration, and to officially declare a plan for launching the solidarity
GSEF 2013 at a Glance

Date
November 5-7, 2013

Venue
Seoul City Hall, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Program details
Welcome Dinner · Opening Ceremony · 3 Plenary Lectures · 6 Case Studies · 18 Breakout Sessions · Networking Party · Round Table Discussions · An exhibition by social enterprises and government agencies · Social enterprise tours

Participants profile
· 1,193 registered participants
· Approximately 2,300 participants in total
· Government officials, professionals from social enterprises as well as private enterprises, and the general public
· 17 countries including Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Hong Kong/China, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Singapore, United Kingdom, Vietnam, and Republic of Korea

Program

Day 1  
MON  
November 5, 2013

09:00  Opening Ceremony
10:00  Plenary Lecture & Case Studies
12:00  Luncheon
13:00  Breakout & Invited Sessions
14:00  Breakout & Invited Sessions
16:00  Preparatory Session
19:00  Welcome Dinner
21:00

Day 2  
TUE  
November 6, 2013

09:00  Plenary Lecture & Case Studies
10:00  Round Table Discussion
12:00  Lunch
13:00  Breakout & Invited Sessions
16:00  Social Declaration
19:00  Networking Party
21:00

Day 3  
WED  
November 7, 2013

10:00  Plenary Lecture & Case Studies
11:00  Breakfast Sessions
12:00  Lunch
13:00  Breakout & Invited Sessions
16:00  Breakout & Invited Sessions
19:00
21:00
Accomplishments of GSEF 2013

PARTICIPATION of local governments and globally-acknowledged civilian institutions from all around the world

SESSIONS on a variety of topics related to social economy by experts from public and private sectors

COOPERATION AGREEMENT between the Seoul Metropolitan Government and the City of Bologna

MOU among Seoul Social Economy Network, Chantier, and Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy

THE SEOUL DECLARATION which developed a mutual agreement on the needs for building international social economy consultative institutions and networks

AGREEMENT to hold the Inaugural Meeting of the GSEF in 2014
The Role of the Social Economy in Urban Regeneration and its impact on Societal Well-Being

Innovative Partnerships to Revitalize Communities: Lessons from Québec

Make Hope Possible Not Despair Convincing: Local Communities at the Heart of the Social Economy

“Social economy can remove social inequality in the local community and promote more human-centered community development by integrating social economy into the city regeneration strategy.”

“...the public-private partnerships have been crucial for the recognition and expansion of the social economy. This is particularly true in the context of cities, where complex problems require innovative solutions and new ways of working together.”

“Local neighborhoods are the key site for genuine social, economic and cultural transformation. [...] we need to attract people’s participation, heighten the pride in the local communities and help the local residents be proud of their communities.”

Speaker Marguerite Mendell
Director, Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

Speaker Nancy Neamtan
President / Executive Director, Chantier, Québec, Canada

Speaker Jess Steele
Associate Director of Community Organising, Locality, UK

Plenary Lectures

The plenary lectures of the GSEF 2013 emphasized the importance of collaboration between public and private sectors in realizing the ideals of social economy.
Case Studies

SEOUL
Sustainability in Social Economy:
Seoul Case Study

Seoul has devised and is implementing a comprehensive supporting policy to build a sustainable ecosystem. It is promoting various policies aiming at mutual solidarity and cooperation, and building of confidence.

BOLOGNA
Sustainability in Social Economy:
Bologna and Emilia Romagna Case Studies

In Bologna, the economic development has generated resources that have been then invested into the welfare state that had in turn favored this development. Thus, this model argues that the local administrations should actively invest on the quality of life of their citizens, for civil progress would bring about further economic growth.

KYOTO
Power of Kyoto To Boast in the World
-Future-oriented City Based on The Tradition

Kyoto has unique diversity and profound charm as it has long history and traditions, along with the power of advancing toward the future. The city aims to reinforce 'the power of Kyoto' and to give its charm to the world by carrying out various activities through cooperation between the citizens and the administrative organs in the future.

QUEZON
Urban Innovations through Social Economy:
The Quezon City Experience

Quezon’s vision for a quality community has been collectively set, and implementation strategies such as participatory governance and poverty alleviation programs ensure the future for Quezon City’s continued development.

SEOUL
Building Better Governance for
Social Economy in Seoul

Since 2011, cooperation between the Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG) and social economy organizations has become a new governance trend in Seoul. This governance model is not just an effort to foster social economy in Seoul, but also an endeavor to make cooperation and solidarity, the core principles of social economy.
Invited Sessions were led by the participant cities/regions and participant organizations. The contents and structures of each session were autonomously decided by a participant city or an organization. There were 8 Invited Sessions and 20 presentations in total.

**Power of Kyoto to Boast in The World: Future-oriented City Based on the Tradition**

**Speaker:** Hiroyuki Fujita  
*Deputy Mayor, Kyoto, Japan*

**Social Economy – The Engine for Regional Innovations**

**Panel Discussion**

- Brian Walsh  
  *Executive Director, Liquidnet for Good, USA*
- Doug Lee  
  *CEO, D1 Jewels, Republic of Korea*
- Marguerite Mendell  
  *Director, Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada*
- Nicolas Hazard  
  *Chairman, Le Comptoir de l’Innovation/Vice-Chairman, Groupe SOS, France*

**Innovation and Social Economy – Hong Kong Experience**

- *Brief Overview of Social Economy in Hong Kong*  
  - Hong Kai, Officer of International Asia, Mainland China Asia, HKCSS, Hong Kong/China

**From Job Creation to Social Enterprise – The Community Economic Project: Happy Mothers To Be Club**

- *Neel Young General Secretary, Kowloon Tong Methodist Social Service, Hong Kong/China*

**Sustainability in Social Economy: Bologna and Emilia Romagna Case Studies**

- *In Search of an Alternative in Hong Kong: Compassionate Capitalism*  
  - Teresa Lau  
  *Executive Director, I Plus H Community Interest Co. Ltd, Hong Kong/China*

**Improvement of Social Welfare through Public-Private Partnership**

- *Improvement of Social Welfare through Public-Private Partnership*  
  - Shinya Koibuchi  
  *Director General of the Child and Youth Bureau, City of Yokohama, Japan*

**Improvement of Social Welfare through Public-Private Partnership**

- *The Activity of K2 International Group*  
  - Mami Iwamoto  
  *CEO, NPO Human Fellowship, K2 International Group, Japan*

**The People’s Business: The Italian Co-operative Movement from an Historical Perspective**

- *The People’s Business: The Italian Co-operative Movement from an Historical Perspective*  
  - Virginio Merola  
  *Mayor, City of Bologna, Italy*

**The Role of Legacoop Emilia Romagna**

- *The Role of Legacoop Emilia Romagna*  
  - Giovanni Monti  
  *President, Legacoop Emilia Romagna, Italy*

**The Role of Legacoop Emilia Romagna**

- *The Role of Legacoop Emilia Romagna*  
  - Tito Menzani  
  *Adjunct Professor, University of Bologna, Italy*

**Supporting SMEs and Social Economy Enterprises in Québec: RESO’s Case**

- *Supporting SMEs and Social Economy Enterprises in Québec: RESO’s Case*  
  - Pierre Morrissette  
  *Executive Director, RESO (Regroupement Économique et Social du Sud-Ouest), Canada*

**How to Make a Better Social Investment: FCSE’s Experience**

- *How to Make a Better Social Investment: FCSE’s Experience*  
  - Jacques Charest  
  *Executive, FCSE (Fiducie du Chantier de l’économie sociale), Canada*

**The Path to a Sustainable Society: Social Investment**

- *The Path to a Sustainable Society: Social Investment*  
  - Ken Ito  
  *Japan Advisor, Asian Venture Philanthropy Network, Project Research Associate, Keio University, Japan*

**The Path to a Sustainable Society: Social Investment**

- *The Path to a Sustainable Society: Social Investment*  
  - En Lee  
  *Co-Head, LGT VP in Southeast Asia, Singapore*

**The State of Social Economy in Australia**

- *The State of Social Economy in Australia*  
  - David Brookes  
  *Managing Director, Social Traders, Australia*
Breakout Sessions

Youth-led Innovative Social Economy: Challenges and Opportunities

“An Innovative Technology Business Model for Incubating the Social Start-Ups”

Johnson SG Jun Adjunct Professor, KAIST Technology Management & CEO, M Technology Business Group, Republic of Korea

“Another Future is Possible: Youth and Social Entrepreneurship in Urban Environments”

Jae Cheol Deputy Director, Urban Informatics Research Lab, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

“Hyundai Motor Group Social Enterprise Cultivation Strategy Based on the Stage of Growth”

Byung-joon Lee Director, Hyundai Motor Group Corporate Responsibility Team, Republic of Korea

“TIDE Institute and Fab Lab Seoul; Fostering Entrepreneurship and Shared Fabrication Laboratory”

San Ko CEO, TIDE Institute, Republic of Korea

Climate Change and Regeneration of Energy Urban Community

“The Current State of Climate Change in Korea and the Task”

Soong-uk Park Chairman, Seoul Citizen Solar Power Plant, Republic of Korea

“The Current State of Climate Change in Foreign Countries and the Task”

Yu Jin Lee Researcher, Energy & Climate Policy Institute, Republic of Korea

Panel Discussion

Young Ran Kim Secretary General, Gangneung Seodol Korean Federation for Environmental Movement

Gunn Hyang Lee Executive, Republic of Korea

Jung Pill Lee Professor, Committee at EnerZine, Republic of Korea

Jun Hwa Yang Office Manager, JA21, Republic of Korea

“TIDE Institute and Fab Lab Seoul; Fostering Entrepreneurship and Shared Fabrication Laboratory”

San Ko CEO, TIDE Institute, Republic of Korea

International Trend of Ethical Fashion and Current Status, Future Task and Prospect of Its Certificate System


Namhyung Jang Professor, Hansin University, Republic of Korea

International Trend of Ethical Fashion

Sarah Ditty Editor in Chief, Ethical Fashion Forum, UK

Social Economy and Social Innovation

“Social Economy and Social Innovation: The Case of Québec, Canada”

Chang Ick Kim Professor, Dept. of Social Science, Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea

36 presentations in total

Breakout sessions were led by social economy organizations from all around the world. Multiple speakers from different organizations and different cities/regions discussed one topic in depth at each session.
At the Opening Ceremony, Wonsoon Park, the mayor of Seoul, made welcome remarks to all the guests, followed by congratulatory remarks from Virginio Merola, the mayor of Bologna, and Kyong yong Song, the chairman of the GSEF 2013 Organizing Committee.

The Welcome Dinner took place on November 5, 2013, at Samcheonggak, a renowned Korean Traditional Restaurant in Seoul. The participants of the GSEF 2013 enjoyed delicious traditional Korean cuisine as well as one another's company.
Networking Party

All the participants and guests of the GSEF 2013 were invited to the Networking Party held at Seoul Social Economy Center on November 6, 2013.

Exhibition

An exhibition on Seoul’s social economy organizations was held at Seoul Citizens Hall.

24 social enterprises and government agencies from Seoul participated in the exhibition.
Entertainment

Throughout the forum, a variety of cultural performances took place to entertain the participants of the GSEF 2013. The list of performances included B-boy dance, Korean traditional dance, a flash mob parade, an acoustic band recital, and many more.

After Hours

The participants of this GSEF 2013 loved Bi-Bim-Bob, the representative dish of Korean traditional cuisine.

The tour of Kumbakyeon - the workshop of unique goldcrafting from the Joseon Dynasty, was one of the most popular tour programs. The participants made their own gold foil patterns with the help from masters of Kumbakyeon.
Participant Cities

Seoul Metropolitan Government
Country: Republic of Korea | District: 25 | Area: 605.21 km² | Population: 10 million | Density: 17,000/km² | The capital city of the Republic of Korea

Now in its 600th year of official history, Seoul, the capital city of the Republic of Korea, is a city where Korea's traditional and modern cultures coexist.

Bologna City
Country: Italy | Region: Emilia-Romagna | Area: 140.7 km² | Population: 3.8 million | Density: 2,780/km² | The largest city and the capital of Emilia-Romagna Region

Emilia-Romagna is considered to be one of the richest European regions. It boasts a well-balanced economy that comprises Italy's biggest agricultural sector as well as a long-standing tradition in automobile and manufacturing.

City of Yokohama
Country: Japan | Prefecture: Kanagawa | Area: 421.99 km² | Population: 3.7 million | Density: 8,500/km² | The city with the second largest population in Japan

The social economy is considered one of the region's socio-economic structures. This year, Yokohama became part of a major international trend by adopting framework legislation on the social economy. In this respect, the province is a pioneer in North America.

Emilia-Romagna Regional Government

Government of Quebec
Country: Canada | Province: Quebec | Area: 1,542,816 km² | Population: 8 million | Density: 5.79/km² | Canada's largest province by area

Quebec is Canada's largest province by area and population. The social economy is an essential aspect of Quebec's socio-economic structure. This year, Quebec became part of a major international trend by adopting framework legislation on the social economy. In this respect, the province is a pioneer in North America.

Montreal City
Country: Canada | Province: Quebec | Area: 431.50 km² | Population: 1.6 million | Density: 4,518/km² | The second-largest city in Canada

Montreal, the world’s second largest French-speaking city, is a dynamic cultural metropolis. Founded 400 years ago, Montreal continues old-world charm with North American efficiency.

Kyoto City
Country: Japan | Prefecture: Kyoto | Area: 127.90 km² | Population: 1.2 million | Density: 1,800/km² | The ancient capital of Japan

Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, has blended diverse cultures through its long history of more than 1,200 years, and is called the spiritual home of Japanese people.

Bologna City
Country: Italy | Region: Emilia-Romagna | Area: 22,447 km² | Population: 4.4 million | Density: 200/km² | The region with the third highest GDP per capita in Italy

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Participant Organizations

GSEF 2013 Organizing Committee

Asian Venture Philanthropy Network
Republic of Korea

GSEF 2013 Organizing Committee is comprised of representatives drawn from expert groups in both public and civil society sectors on social economy in Seoul. The committee has developed a series of high quality programs which ensured an exciting mix of technical and social events to take place at the GSEF 2013.

Asian Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN) is a non-profit organization based in Singapore with membership across the Asian region. AVPN aims to build a vibrant and high impact venture philanthropy community across the Asia Pacific region. AVPN has more than 130 members from over 20 countries.

Chantier de l’économie sociale
Canada

The Chantier de l’économie sociale is an independent non-profit organization whose goal is to promote and develop the social economy as an integral part of Québec’s socio-economic infrastructure and as an essential component of a new model of development.

Group SOS
Europe

Group SOS is a non-profit social enterprise. It comes to grips with all forms of social poverty, from health and housing issues to unemployment. In all its activities, Group SOS conveys the respect of the beneficiary as its core value.

Hong Kong Council of Social Service
China

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service (HKCSS), is an umbrella organization over 400 Agency Members, that provide over 90% of the social welfare services for those in need through their 3,000 service units all over Hong Kong.

Legacoop Emilia-Romagna
Italy

Legacoop Emilia Romagna is the main organization representing co-operatives in Emilia Romagna and uniting co-operatives and their economic subsidiaries in various sectors. Legacoop Emilia Romagna brings together 1,500 enterprises, representing more than 2.5 million members, and 16,500 employees.

Legacoop Bologna
Italy

Legacoop Bologna is one of the main local units in Emilia Romagna. It represents 300 associated companies with a production value of more than 9 billion, 500,000 members and 16,500 employees.

Locality
United Kingdom

Locality’s vision is to make every community a place of possibility and to foster a new spirit of enterprise that can deliver the practical changes. Locality’s mission is to create communities where people can control their lives, where they can feel happy and safe, and where they can feel a sense of pride and ownership.

Social Traders
Australia

Social Traders is Australia’s leading social enterprise development organization. Established in 2008, it is dedicated to supporting the development of commercially viable social enterprises.

K2 International Group
Japan

K2 International Group is an organization that has promoted support from basic life support to economic independence, to the vulnerable social group who cannot adjust to the society, such as school refusal and Hibikomori (odd one out in seclusion) since 1989.

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More Participant Organizations

GSEF 2013 Organizing Committee
Hankyoreh Economic Research Institute
ICDF Korea
Korea Cooperative Institute
Korea Federation of Fair Trade Organizations (KFTO)
Korea Federation of Worker Cooperatives
Korea Social Investment
Korea Social Economy Network
Maeul
Saesayon (Korea Institute for a New Society)
Seeds
Social Association of Self-sufficiency Promotion Center
Social Council of Social Enterprise
Social Regional Cooperative Association (SRA)
Social Economic Network (SEN)
Social Enterprise Support Network (SESNET)
Social Fiction Lab
Sungkyunkwan University

ASF SCOP Entreprises (Regional Union SCOP Rhone Alpes)
Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR)
Association of Korean Local Governments for Social Economy and Solidarity (COKREA)
Consumers Union (USA)
Co-operative Education Trust Scotland (CETS)
Ethical Fashion Forum
Ethical Fashion Network
Hansalim Coalition
Happy Consumers’ Cooperative Union (Happy Crop)
Hyundai Motor Group Corporate Responsibility Team
Innovation Cluster for Housing Regeneration (Representative organization: Toadhousing Inc.)
Japan Organic & Natural Foods Association (JONA)
Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University
Korea Federation of Alternative Enterprises
Korea Women’s bevor Cooperative Association
Korea Cooperative Institute
Korea Federation of Worker Cooperatives
Korea Federation of Worker Cooperatives (KFTO)
Korea Social Economy Network
Maeul
Ritsumeikan Center for Korea Studies
Social Citizen Solar Power Plant
Social Urban Agriculture
Social Economy Network for Urban Ecosystem
Sungkyunkwan University Social Enterprise Research Institute
University of Bologna
Urban Informatics Research Lab
World Fair Trade Organizations Asia, Inc. (WFTO Asia)

2,300+
Participants in total at GSEF 2013

3. GSEF 2013 Overview
Seoul Social Economy Center (Provisional Secretariat)

To guarantee realization of the better public-private governance for the policies of Seoul City, Seoul Social Economy Center plays the role of ‘hub’ by which the social economy institutions of different types can cooperate together with solidarity.

As the Provisional Secretariat, Seoul Social Economy Center is in charge of organizing the event with the Seoul Organizing Committee of the Inaugural Meeting of the GSEF. If you have any inquiries, please feel free to contact us with details below.

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* PLEASE REFER TO www.gsef2014.org FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SEOUL DECLARATION AND PLenary LECTURES / SESSION PRESENTATIONS FROM GSEF 2013