



ANNEX

Global Social Economy Forum 2018

Gsef

BILBAO2018
GLOBAL SOCIAL
ECONOMY FORUM

Social Economy and Cities

**Values and
competitiveness
for inclusive and
sustainable local
development**

Title GSEF2018 FINAL REPORT - Annex

Editor Secretariat The Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF)

Design and Printing Design Gem

First published in Seoul, Republic of Korea, December 2018

Email gsef@gsef-net.org

Web www.gsef-net.org

Copyright © Global Social Economy Forum

FOREWORD

We are honored to welcome all distinguished guests and participants from all around the globe; representatives of local governments, UN agencies and Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) stakeholders from more than 80 countries gathered here in Bilbao for the fourth edition of the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF) 2018.

GSEF as an international network that brings together local governments and civil society stakeholders committed to support the development of SSE, we believe in the key roles that the SSE plays in developing and implementing effective initiatives.

We welcome that more and more governments are turning to civil societies, particularly to SSE actors by co-constructing sustainable and inclusive strategies of revitalizing economy. SSE has been recognized not only as a strategy of responding to the needs and aspirations of citizens, but also as a way of strengthening citizen participation.

Strong partnerships between local governments and SSE actors are the key to the future. SSE networks are committed to enhancing their contribution to the city's socio-economic development and in return, cities are committed to better support SSE, as the theme of the GSEF2018 **Social Economy and Cities: Values and competitiveness for inclusive and sustainable local development** illustrates.

In order to continue its competitiveness in the era of rapid economic, social and environmental changes, we need to explore new ways of doing things together. In Bilbao we can learn lessons from each other and strengthen our collective actions.

We believe in the power of all stakeholders working together for an inclusive and sustainable development through co-constructed policies and innovative partnerships that go beyond the boundaries of sectors, types of organizations and means of implementation. Putting the economy at the service of the common good and prioritizing people over profit through collective action and ownership have been a winning strategy of SSE.

Let's renew our practices and energies during these days of the GSEF2018. With our countless efforts of working together through this acknowledged global gathering of SSE we can make our dreams come true.

"A dream we dream alone is only a dream. A dream we dream together is reality"

Let us leave this conference with an even greater commitment than before to foster sustainable and inclusive development that leaves no one behind.

Sincerely yours,



Won Soon Park
Mayor of Seoul

Between October 1st and 3rd over a thousand people, including public administration representatives, mayors, third sector agents, international Organizations and social economy experts meet at GSEF2018. It is undoubtedly a very important occasion for Bilbao where we have many exciting events taking place this year.

Known as **Social Economy and Cities: Values and competitiveness for inclusive and sustainable local development**, GSEF Bilbao 2018 allows our city to join a global reference network in the social economy field, together with Seoul and Montreal, where the three prior editions were held. It will be the first time this forum is held in Europe, which truly speaks to Bilbao's commitment to promoting policies linked to a growth model based on sustainability and inclusion.

In fact, Bilbao's priority areas of action include leadership in social economy Policies, aimed at building a more inclusive and unified city, rooted in its entrepreneurial spirit and with a focus on social responsibility.

We would love to invite you to learn about initiatives such as "Bilbao, City of Values" and the "Social Pact for Bilbao" which, along with other municipal services and initiatives, are a reflection of the institutional and citizen commitment to creating a cohesive, solidary, and inclusive society in all of its dimensions. We also suggest that you go in depth in the idiosyncrasy of Basque society, which has a high degree of social cohesion, largely due to the implementation of a social economic model that has become a hallmark of its own: cooperativism.

Over these three days, we will demonstrate our experience in Bilbao and share with experts models, lessons and best practice whid models, learning, and good practices that I am sure will help us continue to promote a people-based economic model in our society, from an institutional, social and business perspective.

As the host city of GSEF Bilbao 2018, we want this forum to act as an idea laboratory where agents from the three sectors (public, private, and civil society) work together to promote a more just, inclusive, and sustainable economic system. In short, an economy that puts its people first.

Eskerrik asko eta ongi etorriak! (thank you very much and welcome!)



Juan Mari Aburto
Mayor of Bilbao

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
ANNEX 1 MINUTES OF GSEF GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND STEERING COMMITTEE	9
ANNEX 2 GSEF2018 COMMITTEES	21
ANNEX 3 PROGRAM	27
ANNEX 4 THEMES AND SUB-THEMES	55
ANNEX 5 CALL FOR PROPOSAL	69
ANNEX 6 INITIATIVES	77
ANNEX 7 SITE VISITS	143
ANNEX 8 POSTER SESSION	173
ANNEX 9 BANNERS	213



ANNEX 1

**MINUTES OF
GSEF GENERAL
ASSEMBLY
AND STEERING
COMMITTEE**

GSEF General Assembly

- Date: Oct 2nd 2018, 15:00 ~ 17:00 (Spain Local Time)
- Venue: Room E, Euskalduna Conference Centre, Bilbao, Spain
- Participants: 28 Members presented out of 49members

(*associate, **honorary members)

	Members	Representative	Title
1	RIPESS	Yvon Poirier	Vice Coordinator
		Denison Jayasooria	Chairman of ASEC
		Jason Nardi	European Coordinator
		Laure Jongejans	Executive Secretary
2	Le Chantier de l'Économie sociale	Béatrice Alain	Executive Director
		Patrick Duguay	CEO
3	ESDC (Economic and Social Development Center of Palestine)	Akram Altaher	General Director
4	Bamako City	Keita Harimakan	1st Deputy Mayor
		Mahamane Touré	Director of the National SSE Secretariat
		Madani Courmaré	President of RENAPESS Mali & RAESS Bamako
5	Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy*	Marguerite Mendell	Director
6	Locality	Tony Armstrong	CEO
7	City of Praia	Óscar Humberto Evora Santos	Mayor
8	Asia and Pacific Alliance of YMCAs	Boowon Nam	General Secretary
9	Seoul Metropolitan Government	Wonsoon Park	Mayor
		Byung-ho Kang	Director General
		Wansuk cho	Director



10	City of Montreal	Robert Beaudry	Vice Mayor
		Johanne Lavoie	Commissioner
11	SSEN (Seoul Social Economy Network)	Joung Youl Kim	President
12	JWCU (Japan Workers Co-operative Union)	Takao Sagara	Board Member
		Kisaburo Okayasu	Advisor
13	ASDJ (Association of the Seoul Declaration Japan)	Shigeki Maruyama	Coordinator
14	BCCF (Bandung Creative Cities Forum)	Tita Larasati	Chairperson
15	Marguerite Mendell (Concordia University)**	N/A	Professor
16	City of Bilbao	Xabier Otxandiano	Councillor
		Gemma Rojo del Amo	Coordinator, Bilbao International
17	IFSSE	Thierry Jeantet	President
		Eva Cantele	Coordinator
18	La Cuadra Provoca Ciudad Ac*	Francisco Ayala Gabilondo	CEO
19	la Red de Economía Solidaria	Patricio Bravo Vera	Representative
20	Municipalidad Distrital de Ate	William J. Moreno	Manager
		Federico Pérez Solf	
21	Kampala City Nakawa Division	Balimwezo Ronald Nsubuga	Mayor
		Shamim Awaali Namusisi	Councillor
22	Gatineau City	Annie Leclerc	Secretary to Mayor
23	Municipalidad Distrital de Paccho	Jaime Floriano Granados Mejía	Mayor
24	AVACUDEA*	Rosa Vilma Cercado Diaz	President
25	The City of Mondragon	Proxy to Bilbao	
26	Association of Korean Local Governments for SSE	Proxy to Chairperson	
27	POJeT*	Fabrice Adelphe Balou	Chairperson
28	Mexico City	Juan Manuel Martinez Louvier	Coordinator National Institute Agency for Social Economy (INAESLAINES)

- **Proxy:** 2 members, Association of Korean Local Governments for SSE to the chairperson, and Mondragon City to Bilbao City
- **Absent:** 17 members - Groupe SOS, AVPN (Asia Venture Philanthropy Network), HKCSS (Hong Kong Council of Social Service), philSEN, Bangladesh Bank, Parveen Mahmud, (GTT), NPI, PREDA, La Maison du Millénaire, Institut des Nations INDC, Réseau d'Education Civique Au Congo (RECIC), Municipal District Carabayllo, HomeNet Pakistan, Municipalidad Distrital de Pimentel, Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO), Jagriti Child and Youth Concern Nepal (JCYCN)
- **Others:** Nancy Neamtan (Advisor C.I.T.I.E.S)
- **GSEF:** Laurence Kwark (GSEF, Secretary General), Rev. Kyong Yong Song (GSEF, Chairperson)
- **Quorum:** 23 /35 full members with voting rights (66%, rounded up)

*Total GSEF member count by the time of convening the GA: 49 of which 35 full members, 12 associate members and 2 honorary members. 28 presented members of which 23 full members (including 2 proxies), 1 honorary and 4 associate members.

□ Agenda Items

0. Validation of the Voting Rights
1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Approval of the Minutes of the General Assembly on 9th of September 2016
3. Approval of the Activity and Financial Report 2016~2018
4. Election of the Chair-City for 2018~2020
5. Amendment of the GSEF Charter
6. Discussion on the Election of the Co-chair City, Regional/continental Vice-Chair City (according to the result of the charter revision)
7. Election of Steering Committee Members and International Advisors (according to the result of the charter revision)
8. Approval of Activities and Budget 2018~2020
9. Decision of the Host City of the Next General Assembly in 2020
10. Miscellaneous

□ Discussion and Agreements

0. VALIDATION OF THE VOTING RIGHT

Among 49 members, 35 members have voting rights and 23 full members with voting rights were present at the 2018 Bilbao GA. According to the suggestion from the SC, voting rights of members who have not made the membership fee payment were validated by postponing the membership fee payments until the end of this year. A new membership fee structure which is under discussions at the SC will be applied from next year onwards.

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

GA meeting was divided into two parts (the first part on the agenda 1-5 and the rest part on discussing the new governance structure of GSEF including the new election of SC, co-chair and regional vice –chairs and changing the Charter). All suggested agenda items were adopted by the GA.

2. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 9TH SEPT 2016

GA approved the minutes of the last GA took place on 9th September 2016 in Montreal, Canada.

3. APPROVAL OF THE ACTIVITY AND FINANCIAL REPORT (2016-2018)

GA approved unanimously the GSEF activity and finance reports for 2016 -2018. The final draft of financial report for the year of 2018 will be available next year.

4. ELECTION OF THE CHAIR-CITY FOR 2018-2020

GA elected the city of Seoul (SMG and SSEN) as the chair-city of GSEF for 2018-2020. Joung Youl Kim (SSEN) has been elected as a new co-chairperson of GSEF. Three founding members of GSEF (Nancy Neamtan, Marguerite Mendell and Rev. Kyong Yong Song) received a plaque of appreciations for their contribution to the GSEF.

5. AMENDMENT OF THE GSEF CHARTER

Proposed Charter amendments (Article 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, 4.3, 6.1, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 and 9.1) were all approved unanimously.

6. DISCUSSION ON THE ELECTION OF THE CO-CHAIR CITY, REGIONAL/CONTINENTAL VICE-CHAIR CITY & MEMBERS (ACCORDING TO THE RESULT OF THE CHARTER REVISION)

Montreal City & le Chantier de l'Économie sociale (vice chair- North America) Bamako City (Vice chair-Africa) and Bilbao City (Vice chair-Europe) were approve by the GA.

7. ELECTION OF STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND INTERNATIONAL ADVISORS (ACCORDING TO THE RESULT OF THE CHARTER REVISION)

New SC members are elected for the period of 2018- 2020:

- 2 from chair city Seoul (SSEN, Seoul Metropolitan Government),
- 2 from co-chair city as a host city of GSEF2020 (Agenda item 9 with the candidacy from Mexico City),
- 4 Vice-Chairs: 2 vice chair from Montreal representing North America (Montreal City, le Chantier de l'Économie sociale), 1 vice chair from Bilbao representing Europe (Bilbao City), 1 vice chair from Bamako representing Africa (Bamako city),
- 2 international networks (IFSSE, RIPESS),
- 2 regional networks (APAY, AVPN)
- 1 national network (Locality)
- and 1 General Secretary of GSEF. (non-voting)

8. APPROVAL OF ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET (2018-2020)

The GA approved the activity plan and budget for the year 2018-2020. Members requested to focus more on SSE movement organizations and taking account the youth declaration of GSEF2018 into the project plans. IFSSE will provide input for the action plan point 2 and 4 and Kampala will work on point 4.

9. DECISION OF THE HOST CITY FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2020

Between two candidate cities (Mexico City and Kampala City), the GA decided the Mexico City to be the host city for the GSEF2020 (so the Mexico City will become automatically new SC and Co-Chair City of GSEF according to the Charter clause 7.3.) as Kampala City was unable to send an official letter in time but Kampala City (Nakawa division) showed its intention of hosting GSEF forum in 2022.

10. MISCELLANEOUS

Co-chairperson Kim thanked all SC members, vice-chairs and congratulated Mexico City for hosting the next edition of GSEF forum in 2020 and said that he expects to have another great forum in 2020 and thanked all of members' for their participation and contribution to the successful of the GA 2018 in Bilbao. He wished them a safe journey back to their origin of country.

Steering Committee Minutes

- **Date:** Sep 30th 2018, 14:00~16:00 (Spain local time),
- **Venue:** Room B1, Euskalduna Conference Centre, Bilbao, Spain
- **Participants:** 8 Steering Committee (SC) Members

	Members	Representative	Title
1	City of Montreal	Johanne Lavoie	Commissioner
		Robert Beaudry	Vice Mayor
2	SSEN	Joung Youl Kim	President
3	City of Bilbao	Xabier Otxandiano	City Councilor
		Estibaliz Luengo Celaya	Head, International Relations
4	Asia Pacific Alliances of YMCAs	Boowon Nam	Secretary General
5	JWCU	Takao Sagara	Board Member
		Kisaburo Okayasu	Advisor
6	RIPESS	Yvon Poirier	Vice Coordinator
		Jason Nardi	European Coordinator
		Laure Jongejans	Executive Secretary
7	Le Chantier de l'Économie sociale	Béatrice Alain	Executive Director
8	Seoul Metropolitan Government	Hae Kyung Seo	Deputy Director

- **Proxy:** 2 SC members – Groupe SOS and Locality to the Chairperson.
- **Absent:** 3 SC members – HKCSS, Seoul Metropolitan Government and AVPN
- **GSEF:** Rev. Kyong Yong Song (GSEF, Chairperson), Laurence Kwark (GSEF, Secretary General)
- **Others:** Juan Manuel Martínez Louvier (Mexico City, Coordinator - Laboratory of Economic and Social Innovation, Marguerite Mendell (Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Director), Nancy Neamtan (C.I.T.I.E.S., Advisor)
- **Quorum:** 10/13 (76%)

□ Agenda Items

1. Validation of the Voting Rights
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Approval of the Minutes of the Steering Committee Conference Call on 10th Sep 2018
4. Approval of New Membership Applications
5. Review of the General Assembly Agenda

□ Discussion and Agreements

1. VALIDATE OF THE VOTING RIGHT

A quorum for the SC meeting was met by the attendance of 8 SC members and 2 proxies to the chairperson (10/13).

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Agenda for the SC meeting 30th Sep 2018 was adopted.

3. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE CONFERENCE CALL ON SEPT 10TH, 2018

The Minutes of SC meeting 10th September 2018 were approved by the SC members.

4. APPROVAL OF NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

Government (SMG) and the Secretariat that the adjustment of membership fees for the different category of Cities was already made during the GA in Montreal after the GSEF2016, especially the membership fee has been lowered for small and medium cities in order to incorporate more city.

Membership applications for the City of Gatineau, Municipa District of Paccho, Avacudea and the City of Mondragon are approved. For the members who have not made the annual membership fee, the payment shall be postponed until this year to enable them to join the General Assembly with the voting rights on the condition that those members who already paid the membership fee accept this proposal. A new membership fee structure will be prepared by the SC in 2019 and shall be applied from the next year if the 2018 GA gives a mandate to the SC to do so.

AGENDA 5. REVIEW OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA 2018

The SC unanimously adopted the proposed agenda of 2018 GA as well as the approval of the minutes of GSEF2016 Montreal GA, provisional activities and finance report for 2018-2020 to be presented to the GSEF2018. City of Montreal/le Chantier de l'Économie sociale and City of Bilbao agreed to be vice chairs representing North America and Europe respectively. Also, Mexico City's run for the GSEF2020 was endorsed by the SC.



ANNEX 2

**GSEF2018
COMMITTEES**



GSEF2018 COMMITTEE

To organise the Global Social Economic Forum GSEF2018, it has been essential to contact a vast network of Basque and foreign strategic allies who have supported the Forum Organisation, helping to develop its programme and promote the event in their different circles.

HONOR COMMITTEE

This committee brings together a selection of representatives from local government and the main entities, networks and international organisations working on Social Economy and developing cities all over the world. These Committee members play a key role in the success of GSEF2018, in so much as they offer their support publicly, they support the launch and the dissemination of news on the event and they provide information on best practices from their territories also attending the Forum in October 2018. In this respect, the diversity of this committee's members is essential for the Forum Organisation. The Honorary Committee brings together the following types of organisations.

LOCAL AND TERRITORIAL AGENTS

- Iñigo Ucin – President of the General Board of the MONDRAGÓN Corporation
- Maria Ubarretxena – Mayor of Mondragón
- Paul Ortega – Director of Development Cooperation at the Basque Development Cooperation Agency
- Rosa Lavín – President of EGES-Euskal Gizarte Ekonomiaren Sarea/Basque Social Economy Network
- Txomin García – President of Laboral Kutxa
- Bernardino Sanz – Director General of Economy and the Public Sector on Madrid City Council
- Alvaro Porro – Commissioner for Social Economy on Barcelona City Council
- Ronald Nsubuga – Mayor of Nakawa, Kampala, Uganda

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SE NETWORKS

- Abdelmoula Abdelmoumni – President of Union Africaine de la Mutualité/African Union of Mutuals (UAM)
- Alfredo Sigliano – President of the Regional Integration of Mutuals in the Americas (ODEMA)
- Maira Cabrini – Communications Director Ashoka España
- Balasubramanian G. Iyer – Regional Director of Asia and Pacific International Co-operative Alliance (ICA)
- Beatriz Cabrera González – National Executive Commission – Movimiento de Economía Social y Solidaria del Ecuador/Social and Solidarity Economy Movement (MESSE)
- Denison Jayasooria – Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC)
- Frédéric Bailly – President of Groupe SOS
- Giuseppe Guerini – Spokesperson for the Alleanza delle Cooperative Italiane/Italian Alliance of Cooperatives
- Jason Nardi – Executive Director of New Economy Coalition (NEC)
- Jonathan Rosenthal – Executive Director of New Economy Coalition (NEC)
- Juan Antonio Pedreño – President of the Spanish Business Confederation for Social Economy (CEPES)
- Luciano Siqueira Mina – Foro Brasileiro de la Economía Solidaria (FBES)
- Madani Coumaré – The African Network for Social and Solidarity Economy (ANSSE)
- Manuel Redaño González – Managing Director of Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI)
- Pauline Eyebe-Effa – Director General of Partenariat France-Afrique pour le co-développement/France-Africa partnership for co-development (PFAC)
- Rudi Dalvai – President of World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO)

INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- Emilia Saiz – Secretary General of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
- Octavi de la Varga – Secretary General of METROPOLIS
- Wolfgang Teubner – Director of ICLEI Europa

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- Ulla Engelmann – European Commission Manager for the Clusters, Social Economy and Entrepreneurship Unit

ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH NETWORKS OR ENTITIES

- Abdeljalil Cherkaoui – Member of the Pan African Institute for Development (PAID) Administration Board
- Alan Southern – University of Liverpool

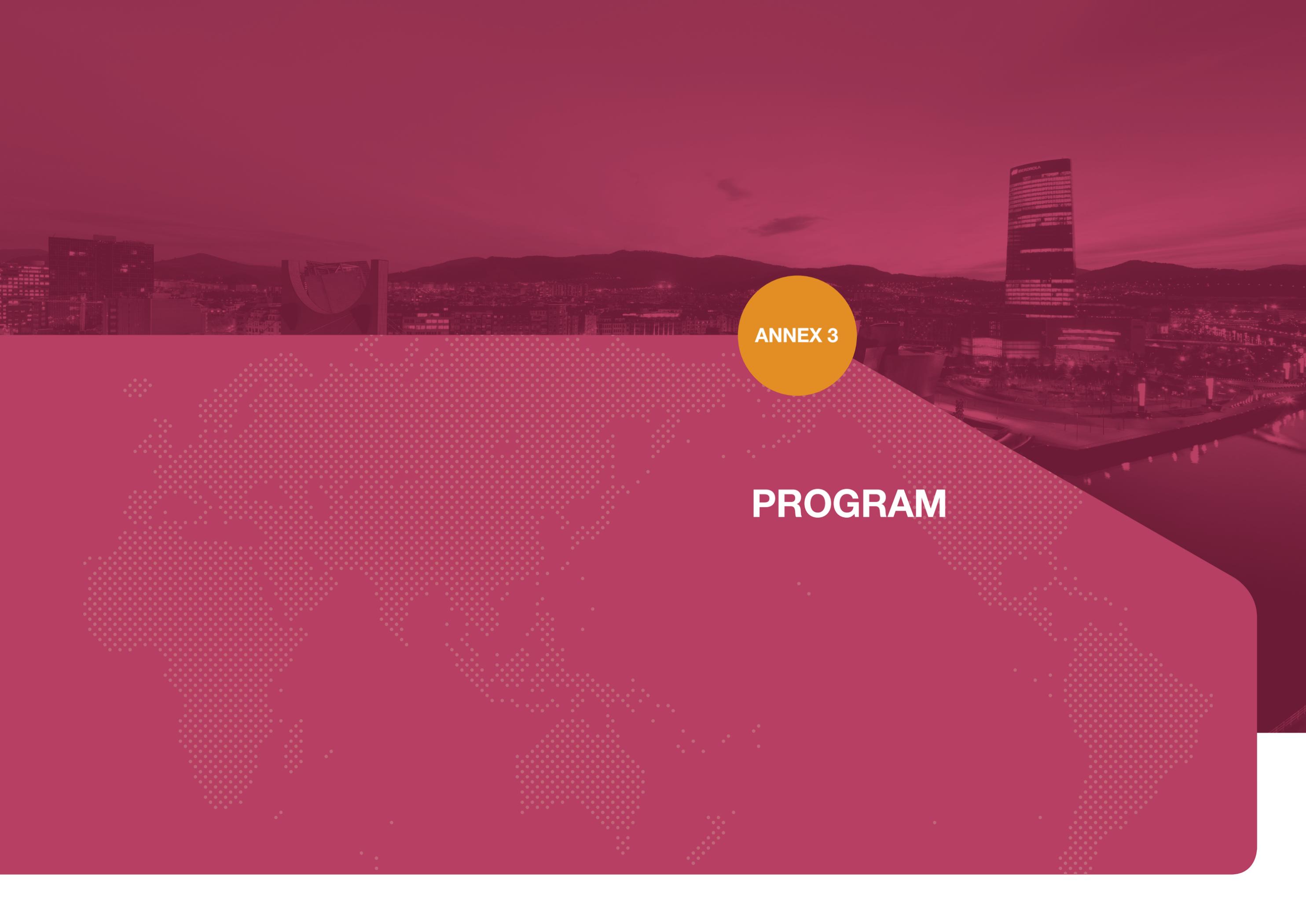
- Jorge de Sá – President of CIRIEC
- Bernard Thiry – Director General of the CIRIEC
- Bixente Atxa – Dean of Mondragon Unibertsitatea
- Nekane Balluerka – Dean of UPV/EHU (University of the Basque Country)
- Rocío Nogales – Director of the EMES

ORIENTATION COMMITTEE

The Orientation Committee is intended to advise the Local Organising Committee' making decisions concerning all aspects of GSEF2018, including promotion, programming and communications. It is made up of representatives of entities that, without participating directly in organising the event, share their experience and networks to boost the event's relevance and success.

Orientation Committee Members

- Beatrice Alain – Chantier de l'économie sociale
- Beñat Irasuegi – TALAIOS
- Carlos de Freitas – Fonds Mondial pour le Développement des Villes (FMDV)
- Christiane Bouchart – Réseau des collectivités Territoriales pour une Economie Solidaire (RTES)
- Émilien Gruet – Territoires innovants en économie sociale et solidaire (TIESS)
- Gianluca Salvatori – European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises (EURICSE)
- Gorka Espiau – McGill University
- Juan Antonio Pedreño – SSE (Social Economy Europe) y CEPES (Confederación Empresarial Española de la Economía Social)
- Luigi Martignetti – Réseau européen des villes et régions de l'économie sociale (REVES)
- Marguerite Mendell – Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy
- Milder Villegas – International Association of Investors in the Social Economy (INAISE)
- Paul Ladd – United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
- Peru Sasia – Fiare Banca Ética
- Sonia Vaillancourt – International Social Tourism Organization (ISTO)
- Tony Armstrong – Locality
- Zigor Ezpeleta – MONDRAGON Corporation

An aerial photograph of a city at dusk, with buildings and mountains in the background. A yellow circle is overlaid on the image, containing the text "ANNEX 3".

ANNEX 3

A large graphic of a stylized map of Africa, composed of a dot-matrix pattern, overlaid on a dark red background.

PROGRAM

Day 1 / 1st October Monday



8.00-9.00		Registration
9.00-10.15	AUDITORIUM	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Ulla Engelmann. Head of Advanced Technologies, Clusters and Social Economy Unit. European Commission Ms. Magdalena Valerio. Minister of Labour, Migrations and Social Security. Spanish Government Mr. Iñigo Urkullu. President of the Basque Government Mr. Unai Rementeria. General Deputy of the Bizkaia Provincial Council Mr. Juan Mari Aburto. Mayor of Bilbao Mr. Juan Antonio Pedreño. President of Social Economy Europe and CEPES Ms. Rosa Lavin, President of EGES and Konfekoop Mr. Won Soon Park. Mayor of Seoul and Co-chairman of GSEF Mr. Kyong Yong Song. Co-chairman of GSEF
		MAYORS' PODIUM
10.15-11.15	AUDITORIUM	Coffee break
11.15-11.45	Hall	Presentation of the Poster Session display area and the GSEF NETWORKING TXOKO-LOUNGE

PLENARY SESSION 1		
11.45-13.00	AUDITORIUM	Promoting the Social Economy: A fad or a real commitment? <p>In this panel, Mayors and the representatives of entities will discuss about what it means to them, at a political level, to support the Social Economy as one of the driving forces behind the social and economic development of their cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Won Soon Park. Mayor of Seoul, Republic of Korea Mr. Jorge García Castaño. Delegate of Economy and Finance of the City of Madrid. Spain Mr. Gerardo Pisarello. First Deputy Mayor of Barcelona City, Spain Mr. Juan Mari Aburto. Mayor of Bilbao, Spain Mr. Iñigo Ucin. President of MONDRAGON Corporation

11.45-13.00	AUDITORIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Christophe Itier. High Commissioner for the Social and Solidarity Economy and Social Innovation. Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition. Government of France <p><i>Moderator: Ms. Ulla Engelmann. Head of Advanced Technologies, Clusters and Social Economy Unit. European Commission</i></p>
13.00-13.30	Hall	Presentation by FAEDEI of their 2017 Annual Report of Insertion Companies
13.30-14.00	Hall	Presentation by CIRIEC of their 2017 Evolution Report of the Social Economy in Europe
13.00-14.00	Hall	Lunch

PLENARY SESSION 2		
14.00-15.00	AUDITORIUM	Social Economy in the age of cities <p>The aim of this session is to highlight the fact that one of the main objectives of GSEF is to tie the evolution of development in cities to the Social Economy. Although the 21st century has been referred to as the 'century of cities' so many times that it has basically become a cliché, cities are where the population is concentrated, and where a great number of the challenges facing people around the world manifest themselves: the fight against climate change, managing diversity, optimising basic resources, and the fight against inequality and poverty, to name but a few. This session also aims to demonstrate that the Social Economy is a useful ally for local governments as they take on these challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Christiane Bouchart. Vice-president on Sustainable Development and Climate Strategy at the Lille Métropole and President of RTES (Réseau des Territoires pour l'Économie Solidaire) Ms. Simel Esim. Head of the Cooperatives Unit. International Labour Organization Mr. Robert Beaudry. Deputy Mayor for Economic Development. City of Montreal Ms. Lourdes Benería. Professor Emerita at Cornell University's Department of City and Regional Planning Ms. Emilia Saiz. Secretary General UCLG Mr. Martin Van den Borre, Executive Director of C.I.T.I.E.S. <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Luigi Martignetti. Secretary General of the European Network of Cities and Regions for the Social Economy REVES</i></p>

WORKSHOP SESSION 1		
15.15-16.15	Theatre Room A1	1.1. Public-Private collaboration strategies Business & Legislators organizations working together to drive policy for a sustainable economy American Sustainable Business Council. Washington, USA Social and environmental innovation to achieve an inclusive and sustainable local development Koopera. Munguía, Basque Country, Spain Rethinking the Social Economy of Peru in the 70s in order to go local District Municipality of Ate. Lima, Peru Efforts of National Governments to Promote Social Innovation and Local Development Ministry Of Interior And Safety. Seoul, Republic of Korea <i>Moderator: Mr. Rudi Dalvai. President of WFTO</i>
		1.2 Productive and reproductive work binomial I plan City Council of Praia. Praia, Cape Verde Democratizing the care sector in Barcelona through the Social and Solidarity Economy City Council of Barcelona. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain <i>Moderator: Ms. M^a Angeles Díez. President of REAS Euskadi</i>
		1.3 Experiences of alliances between entities of Social Economy Parliamentary support to the executive council in its efforts to integrate the Social and Solidarity Economy in the public policies of Cameroon Network of parliamentarians of the Social and Solidarity Economy of Cameroon "The key". Yaoundé, Cameroon Alliance for social protection within the framework of the Social and Solidarity Economy axis Wsm-RIPES-Mostcha. National District. Dominican Republic Food sovereignty, social inclusion and the city Just Food New York. New York, USA Social investment for the social economy in the Liverpool City Region University of Liverpool. Liverpool, United Kingdom <i>Moderator: Ms. Eugenia Atin. Consultant at LKS.</i>

15.15-16.15	Room A4	1.4. Social & labour inclusion (french) The Social and Solidarity Economy at the service of employment and social inclusion Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region. Bordeaux, France <i>Moderator: Ms. Beatrice Alain. General Director of the Chantier de l'Economie Sociale</i>
		1.5. Education, Youth and Technology Impact @ Work: Promotion, mobilization, creation of companies and support for the social entrepreneurship of young people in Algeria Algerian Center For Social Entrepreneurship. Algiers, Algeria KOTO and its Model Application: Holistic Approach of Education and Training for the Disadvantaged Youth Know One Teach One. Hanoi-Saigon, Vietnam Start and create a company from the university as a team: how to create a company when you are 20 years old and you integrate "millennials and baby boomers" Stay Bigel SLL. Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain Contributory learning territory and creation of SSE activities in popular neighborhoods Etp Plaine Commune. Saint-Denis, France <i>Moderator: Ms. Olatz Ezenarro. SAREEN SAREA. Delegate in the Basque Country of the Foundation Ayuda en Acción</i>
16.15-16.30	Hall	Break

WORKSHOP SESSION 2		
16.30-17.30	Theatre Room A1	2.1. MONDRAGON Story The Story of MONDRAGON Full session by MONDRAGON Corporation and Lanki <i>Moderator: Mr. Igor Ortega. Institute of Cooperative Studies LANKI, University of Mondragon</i>
		2.2 Social Economy and citizenship in cooperation: transformation binomial Rural Urban Linkage through Vegetable Market for Poverty Alleviation in Dhankuta Municipality Town Development Fund. Kathmandu, Nepal The changing role of SSE, the people-centered economy, in the future of work: based on the stories of three cities-Bilbao, Seoul and Quebec. Seoul Social Economy Center. Seoul, Republic of Korea Women's initiatives to extend the social protection network in Cameroon: the case of the association "Estrella" National network of the EES. Yaoundé, Cameroon MARES from Madrid: Resilient urban ecosystems for a Sustainable Economy City of Madrid. Madrid, Spain <i>Moderator: Mr. Txema Franco. Managing Director of Lantegi Batuak</i>
16.30-17.30	Room A2	2.3. Fundraising and other tools for the creation and sustainability of Social Economy initiatives Solidarity Fund for the promotion of the Social and Solidarity Economy in Korea Association of Korean and Local Governments for Social Economy and Solidarity Chantiér's financial instruments of Social Economy and investment Fiducie du chantier de l'économie sociale. Montréal, Canada Investor Clubs for alternative and local management of solidarity savings Association of CIGALES of Brittany. Rennes, France The Working World: An Innovative Non-Extractive Model to Finance the Worker Cooperative Movement The working world. New York, USA <i>Moderator: Ms. Ana Irazabal. Financial Manager of ASLE</i>
		(This row is merged with the previous one in the original image)

16.30-17.30	Room A4	2.4. Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation How can cities foster social entrepreneurship and social innovation for more inclusive and sustainable growth? Full session coordinated by OECD. Moderator. Ms Antonella Noya. Head of Unit Social Economy and Innovation 1. Ms. Ellen Oetelmans- City of Amsterdam 2. Mr. Pascal Isoard Thomas - Metropole of Lyon 3. Mr. Lance Mcneill- City of Austin-Texas.USA 4. Mr Risto Raivio– European Commission 16.30-18.00
		2.5. Youth and Social Economy Youth Involvement in Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) – How the young actors have changed the society through SSE Moderator: Ms. Ariane Lim, PhilSEN/YSEN, Philippines 1. Mr. Laurent Levesque- Aile Jeunesse du Chantier de l'économie Sociale, Canada 2. Mr. Koboyo Kola- Acteurs Pour une Économie Solidaire au Togo (APES Togo), Togo 3. Mr. Alois Sajo- Young Social Entrepreneurs Network(YSEN), India 4. Ms. Ana Aguirre- Young Euroocean Cooperators Network(YECN), Spain
16.30-18.00	Room E	(This row is merged with the previous one in the original image)

WORKSHOP SESSION 3		
17.30-18.30	Theatre Room A1	3.1. Social Economy in the public policies
		<p>The experience of CITIES (International Centre for the transfer of knowledge and innovation in Social and Solidarity Economy) C.I.T.I.E.S. Montréal, Canada</p> <p>Growth of the Social Economy in Seoul through public-private partnership Seoul Metropolitan Government. Seoul, Republic of Korea</p> <p>The Social and Solidarity Economy in the public policies, how to articulate between the national level and the different regional levels? Network of territorial collectivities for a solidary economy- RTES. Lille, France</p> <p>Ateneos Cooperatives Network for the promotion of Social Economy Generalitat de Catalunya. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain</p> <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Álvaro Porro. Commissioner of Social Economy of the Barcelona City Council</i></p>
17.30-18.30	Room A2	3.2. Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation
		<p>Serenos Gijón- a social innovation project articulated through the labour society Serenos Gijón S.L.L. Gijón, Spain</p> <p>Social Entrepreneurship, Social Innovation, and Community Development: A Comparative Analysis of Wonju, Ansung, and Hong Dong in Republic of Korea Yonsei University. Wonju, Republic of Korea</p> <p>Coopolis. Ateneo Cooperative of Barcelona. Creating economic system from the city Coopolis. Ateneo Cooperative, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain</p> <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Alfredo Ispizua. Responsible for the legal service of the Directorate of Social Economy. Basque Government</i></p>

17.30-18.30	Room A3	3.3. Fundraising and other tools for the creation and sustainability of Social Economy initiatives
		<p>The development of the Social and Solidarity Economy in the metropolis of Abidjan: findings, specificities, diagnosis, perspectives and proposals RIPESS. Abidjan, Ivory Coast</p> <p>Laboral Kutxa and the European Investment Fund: a success story Laboral Kutxa. Mondragon, Basque Country, Spain</p> <p>Mutual Guarantee Company model in bank guarantees to Social Economy companies Elkargi-SGR. Donostia-San Sebastian, Basque Country, Spain</p> <p>Three Foundations and a Financial Cooperative Join Forces to Support Social Economy Enterprises in Quebec, Desjardins. Quebec, Canada</p> <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Dionisio Txaparro. Commercial Director of LKS</i></p>
17.30-18.30	Room A4	3.4. The future of work
		<p>The Social and Solidarity Economy's Contribution Full Session coordinated by ILO. Presentation of the projects of the organization. <i>Moderator: Mr. Roberto di Meglio</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Gianluca Salvatori - Research project on Financial Mechanisms for Innovative Social and Solidarity Economy Ecosystems 2. Mr. Karim Toumi -ILO project on the Promotion of Organizations and Mechanisms of Social and Solidarity Economy ('PROMESS') in Tunisia, focused on youth employment 3. ILO project on the Development of a Social Economy Policy in South Africa
19.00-22.00	Bilborock	Youth Social Changemakers Festival
		<p>Networking event for young participants of GSEF2018 is organized by the MTA/TZBZ and the GSEF secretariat and sponsored by the Korea Land and Housing Corporation.</p>

Day 2 / 2nd October Tuesday



8.00-9.00	NETWORKING TXOKO- LOUNGE	Breakfast-C.I.T.I.E.S (International centre for innovation and knowledge transfer on the social and solidarity economy)
		<p>C.I.T.I.E.S. supports the international sharing and transfer of knowledge and best practices in the field of the social economy. It focuses on collaborations between local governments and civil society that enable territorial development.</p> <p>C.I.T.I.E.S. and its member territories invite the GSEF2018 participants to an informative breakfast where the Centre will be presented, as well as opportunities for collaboration with CITIES for those local governments and civil society actors interested in the transfer of good practices and experiences in economics social at an international level.</p>
9.00-10.15	AUDITORIUM	PLENARY SESSION 3
		<p>Commitment to Social Economy: Approach from different continents</p> <p>Plenary session aimed at presenting internationally the direction of different policies in favour of developing Social Economy, encouraging debate among all leading figures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. María Jesús San José, Minister of Work and Justice. Basque Government • Mr. Ariel Guarco. President of the International Co-operative Alliance • Mr. Slawomir Tokarski. Director for Innovation and Advanced Manufacturing. European Commission DG GROW • Ms. Pauline Eyebe Effa. General Director of PFAC (Partnership France-Africa for Co-development) • Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia. Assistant Professor (Former HUDCO Chair) of the Center for Research in rural and industrial development, Chandigarh, India • Mr. Leandro Morais, Correspondent of the Latin American Observatory for Work and Social Economy and Professor at the UNESP-Araraquara <p><i>Moderator: Ms. Nancy Neamtan. Founder of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale of Québec.</i></p>

WORKSHOP SESSION 4		
10.30-11.30	Theatre Room A1	4.1. Social & labour inclusion
		<p>Bridging economy and Social Economy Groep Maatwerk. Tienen, Belgium</p> <p>Inclusion of the socially vulnerable by living/working together Gsef Japan Network Organizing Committee. Tokyo, Japan</p> <p>Improving the coaching processes for insertion in Basque insertion companies. A collaborative experience between the University and Gizatea Gizatea. Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain</p> <p>Social-labour program. Work engine of opportunities Civil Association El Abrojo. Montevideo, Uruguay</p> <p><i>Moderator: Ms. Aicha Belassir. Technical Director of FAEDEI</i></p>
10.30-11.30	Room A2	4.2. Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation
		<p>Participative social enterprises and unions Terre Group. Liège, Belgium</p> <p>The mutual of solidarity and local development Collective of popular financing (Kofip). Port au Prince, Haiti</p> <p>MEGA Project: Promoting migrant entrepreneurship throughout Europe Garapen. Amorebieta-Etxano, Basque Country, Spain</p> <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Josetxo Hernández. Manager of ASLE</i></p>

10.30-11.30	Room A3	4.3. Monetization of the social value of organizations Measurement and evaluation of the impact of the Social Economy TIESS. Montréal, Canada Monetization of social value in Social Economy organizations. The case of Navarra Geaccounting. Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain Social Balance 2.0. Innovation and social responsibility in accountability Fiare Banca Ética. Basque Country, Italy Social audit of Solidarity Economy entities in the Basque Country REAS Euskadi. Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain <i>Moderator: Mr. Alfonso Etxanobe. Responsible for the Social Economy Area of LKS</i>
		4.4. Social Economy in the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (english) Social Economy and the 2030 Agenda: Localizing Goals, Co-Creating Policies Full session coordinated by UNRISD: 1. Ms. Joannah Caborn Wengler 2. Ms. Margueritte Mendell
10.30-11.30	Room A4	4.4. Social Economy in the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (english) Social Economy and the 2030 Agenda: Localizing Goals, Co-Creating Policies Full session coordinated by UNRISD: 1. Ms. Joannah Caborn Wengler 2. Ms. Margueritte Mendell

10:30-12.30	Room E	4.5. Decent work and Business Initiative for Social and Labour Inclusion Moderator: Ms. Laurence Kwark, GSEF Secretary General Opening speech by Mr. Jean Pierre Elong Mbassi-Secretary General of UCLG Africa Local Governments' perspectives and policy on Social and Solidarity Economy SSE for decent work and social and labour inclusion 1. City of Praia, Cabo Verde. Mr. Oscar Humberto Évora Santos, Mayor 2. Bamako City, Mali. Mr. Mahamane Toure, Director of Social and Solidarity Promotion Department 3. Nakawa Division, Kampala City, Uganda. Mr. Ronald Balimwezo, Mayor Importance and role of Social and Solidarity Economy actors in Africa for decent work and social and labour inclusion and Challenges and perspectives of urbanization and decent work creation through Social and Solidarity Economy at local and national level 1. CITI-HABITATM, Cape Verde. Mr. Jacinto Santos 2. Moroccan Space of Social and Solidarity Economy and Environment (EMESSE) Morocco. Mr. Mohammed Salhi 3. Nakawa Division, Kampala City, Uganda. Ms Awaali Shamim Namusisi, Youth Councilor 4. POJeT La Plateforme des Organisations de Jeunesse de Toulépleu, Ivory Coast. Mr. Fabrice Adelphe Balou 5. Plateforme Des Acteurs Non Etatiques, Senegal. Mr. Malick Diop 6. Parliamentarians Network on Social Economy, Cameroon. Mrs. Elise Pierrette Memong Meno – Epse Mpoung 11.30-12.00
		11.30-12.00 Hall Break

WORKSHOP SESSION 5		
12.00-13.00	Theatre Room A1	5.1. Experiences of alliances between entities of Social Economy Handi-Market fair in Brittany and Pays de la Loire. Optimize socially responsible professional purchases Association Bsb-Laboss. Rennes, France Mutualism, a comprehensive response to the challenges of development ODEMA Buenos Aires, Argentina Social Economy and citizen initiative at the service of social transformation Sareen Sarea Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain <i>Moderator: Mr. Joxe Mari Larramendi. Arizmendiarieta Lagunak</i>
		5.2. Business transformation through Social Economy Cooperative Entrepreneurship in the Silver Economy, Socem Hub: Social Care & Entrepreneurship Hub SSI Group. Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain Success of social transformation through the professionalization and dignification of women's work Ausolan S. Coop. Mondragon, Basque Country, Spain Innovation and Environmental and Social Commitment through the Labour Society Kimu Bat. Azpeitia, Basque Country, Spain Cooperatives contribution to the collaborative economy CECOP European confederation of industrial and service cooperatives. Brussels, Belgium <i>Moderator: Mr. Jesus Mari Herrasti. Arizmendiarieta Kristau Foundation</i>
12.00-13.00	Room A2	5.3. Public purchase and social clauses Encounter of inclusive businesses: the link to the public market Conquito development agency. Quito, Ecuador Cooperation between SIAE (Structures of insertion for the Economic Activity) to access the public purchase GIE Green Bignay, France Keep it Local for Economic Resilience Locality. London, United Kingdom Socially responsible and sustainable purchasing and contracting Plan Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Basque Country. Spain <i>Moderator: Ms. Leire Álvarez de Eulate. Manager of Gizatea</i>

12.00-14.00	Room A4	5.4. Why and how to reinforce synergies between social economy and sectoral policies? Concrete examples (English) Panel discussion organized by the European Commission with representatives of public authorities operating at local / national / international levels and working in different policy areas. Objectives: a) demonstrate the rationale for creating more coherence between measures designed to support social economy enterprises on the one hand, and sectoral policies on the other b) encourage the exchange of experience and good practices among policy makers from various backgrounds
		5.5. Fair Trade and Social Economy: building bridges Workshop coordinated by Fair Trade Advocacy Office and World Fair Trade Organization. Moderator: Ms. Maria Ferrer (Caritas) 1. Ms. Carmen Rebollo Sánchez 2. Ms. Maria Youngsin
13.00-14.00	Hall	Lunch

WORKSHOP SESSION 6		
14.00-15.00	Theatre Room A1	6.1. Social & labour inclusion The experience of Peñascal S Coop and its social and insertion companies Peñascal S.Coop. Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain State cooperation project AERESS-FAEDEI for the training of technicians to accompany the insertion AERESS-FAEDEI. Madrid Spain The effect of robotization and automation on employment opportunities and business management for people with disabilities Gureak Donostia-San Sebastián, Basque Country, Spain <i>Moderator: Ms. Soraia Chacón. SAREEN SAREA. Coordinator of Harresiak Apurtuz</i>
		6.2. Basque experiences of the governance models of SE entities Cooperative governance: diagnosis and action plans HUHEZI-University of Mondragon. Eskoriatza, Basque Country, Spain The governance experience of the Goiener project Goiener S. Coop. Ordizia, Basque Country, Spain Transfer of knowledge of the Labour Society to other organizations for the improvement of governance and participative management ASLE. Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain Good practices on public policy: people at the axis of the organization GEZKI-University of the Basque Country. Donostia-San Sebastián, Basque Country, Spain <i>Moderator: Ms. Marguerite Mendell. Director, Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University</i>

14:00-15:00	Room A3	6.3. Ecosystems of social innovation Building An Ecosystem of Social Innovation Through Stakeholder Mobilisation: The Case of Québec Chantier de l'Économie Sociale. Montréal, Canada Commons platforms: federate and maintain platforms based on a common-based approach Paris-Dauphine University. Paris France Cigondewah Fashion Village Lab: piloting a closed-loop creative economy ecosystem for fashion industry Bandung Creative City Forum. Bandung, Indonesia Master plan for social innovation for employment City Council of Seville. Seville, Spain <i>Moderator: Mr. Wonjae Lee. National University of Seoul, GSEF</i>
		6.4. Social Economy in the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Linking the Local to the Global Full session coordinated by RIPESS with speakers from Québec, Kuala Lumpur, Bamako 1. Mr. Yvon Poirier- Québec 2. Mr. Denison Jayasooria- Kuala Lumpur 3. Mr. Madani Coumare- Bamako
14.00-15.00	Room E	6.5. International Cooperation & Inclusive and Sustainable Development through SSE Moderator Mr. Paul Ortega- Director General of International Development Cooperation Agency, Government of Basque Country At global level there are demands and needs of an international/global organization or actor to provide possible funding opportunities beyond territorial boundaries. 1. Mr. Monn Sang-Ick- Director of Korea Telecom (KT) 2. Mr. Jean-Luis Bancel- President of Credit Cooperatif 3. Mr. Ronald Nsubuga Balimwezo - Mayor of Nakawa Division, Kampala City Uganda 4. Mr. William J. Moreno - Director of Cooperation and International and National Relations from Ate, Lima City Peru

WORKSHOP SESSION 7		
15.00-16.00	Theatre Room A1	7.1. Social Economy in the public policies Permeabilization of public policies towards the Social Economy through the structuring of the relationship with agents of the Social Economy City of Madrid. Madrid Spain Employment with support as a tool for labour inclusion in ordinary environments for people with disabilities ELHABE. Vitoria-Gasteiz, Basque Country, Spain Social Innovation Plan 2018-2021 of the city of Montréal City Council of Montréal. Montréal, Canada Social currency MUMBUCA City Council of Maricá. Maricá, Brazil <i>Moderator: Mr. Carlos Askunze. REAS Euskadi Coordinator</i>
		7.2. Education, Youth and Technology The role of cities in reducing the rural exodus and the clandestine immigration of young people: the path of social entrepreneurship RENAPESS Mali. Bamako, Mali Gazteability, job opportunities for young people with intellectual disabilities Lantegi Batuak Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain Introducing the Social Economy in Vocational Training Economists without borders. Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain Eco-friendly social enterprises Human Resource Development Foundation. Kanchipuram, India <i>Moderator: Mr. Jason Nardi. RPESS Europe</i>

15.00-16.00	Room A3	7.3. Social Economy and its contribution to post-conflict processes Social Innovation and Social Enterprise for Peace Building: Lessons learned from international experiences in peace process scenarios. Swarthmore College. Swarthmore, (PA) USA Social an Solidarity Economy in the Colombian peace process “Convergencia social y solidaria”. Colombia <i>Moderator: Mr. Gorka Espiau. Agirre Lehendakaria Center</i>
		7.4. Learning session on circular economy to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 12 (Spanish) Workshop organized by the Local Development Committee of UCLG 1. Ms. Sara Hoeflich- The Sustainable Development Goals 2. Mr. Juan Carlos Díaz- The Local Development Commission of UCLG 3. Mr. Javier Quijada- SADECO's experience in circular economy. 4. Mr. José Luis Sánchez. Experience of the Andalusian network of Solidarity Economy 5. Mr. Roberto Di Meglio. Conclusions 16.00-16.30
16.00-16.30	Hall	Break

WORKSHOP SESSION 8		
16.30-17.30	Theatre Room A1	8.1. Social Economy in the public policies Ethical finance - one of the key axes of public policy City Council of Barcelona. Barcelona, Catalonia Spain Policy on civil society and Social Economy - a bottom-up approach Region Örebro County. Örebro, Sweden Tools for the promotion of local public policies from the Solidarity Economy REAS Euskadi. Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain Citizen mechanism for participatory evaluation of public policies Plateforme des acteurs non etatiques. Dakar, Senegal <i>Moderator: Ms. Rocío Nogales. Director of EMES 16.30-17.30 Room A2 8.2. Socially</i>
		8.2. Socially Responsible Regions Label "Lyon, fair and sustainable city". A unique brand in Europe to promote responsible consumption Lyon City Council. Lyon, France Socially responsible regions: Re-use and recycling social enterprises as partners to local and regional authorities for the implementation of circular economy business models Rreuse Brussels, Belgium The role of GSD (Gredos San Diego) in the socioeconomic development of the Sierra del Rincón Biosphere Reserve (Community of Madrid) GSD cooperative. Madrid Spain Garden Rome Green- Civil-anary Community La Cuadra. Mexico City, Mexico <i>Moderator: Mr. Iker Atxa. Social Innovation Consultant</i>

16.30-17.30	Room A3	8.3. Social Economy in the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Climate and nutritional food sovereignty (CLIMASAN) Platform for Solidarity Economy Guatemala. San Andrés, Guatemala Empowering & Building Capacities of Persons with Disabilities through Sports for Inclusive Development leading to Social Solidarity Association of Professional Social Workers And Development Practitioners. Chandrigah, India Food distribution and sustainable development: The Eroski experience Eroski. Elorrio, Basque Country, Spain The butterfly effect of a currency or how the ethical finances drive the SDGs Oikocredit. Amersfoort, Netherlands <i>Moderator: Mr. Miguel Angel Cabra de Luna. Director of Social and International Relations and Strategic Plans of the ONCE Foundation and Counselor of the European Economic and Social Committee</i>
		8.4. Fundraising and other tools for the creation and sustainability of Social Economy initiatives Workshop on Financing the Social and Solidarity Economy: Does the current Social and Solidarity Economy financing ecosystem adequately address the challenges faced by growing Social Economy enterprises? Workshop organized by INAISE with representatives of INAISE, FEBEA and FORTALECER 1. Mr. Milder Villegas (INAISE) 2. Mr. Pedro Sasía (FEBEA) 3. Mr. Héctor Farro (FORTALECER) 15.00-18.00 Room E GSEF General
15.00-18.00	Room E	GSEF General Assembly

WORKSHOP SESSION 9		
17.30-18.30	Theatre Room A1	9.1. Public-Private collaboration strategies Social clauses and public markets: Territorial partnership in order to favor social insertion Cda La Rochelle. La Rochelle, France LANDALAB Agintzari Bilbao, Basque Country, Spain Link Program: Center for innovation and inter-cooperation Intendance of Montevideo. Montevideo, Uruguay Solidarity markets. Improving diet and quality of life in the city and a harmonious relationship between city and countryside Consumers for development. Lima - Huamanga - Ayacucho, Peru Active policies as a measure of social-labor inclusion Generalitat de Catalunya. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain <i>Moderator: Ms. Idoia Postigo. Deputy Director of Bilbao Metropoli 30</i>
		9.2. Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation Cooperative social entrepreneurship: Why and for what? Experience of KOOPFabrika Lanki Eskoriatza, Basque Country, Spain University and Municipality: alliance for the promotion of Social Economy Companies with a focus on innovation Institute of design and technological innovation of the Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla. Puebla, Mexico Together We do Entrepreneurship Tangent Cooperative Group. Madrid Spain Sceux Valley, an ecosystem of social innovation for an inclusive and sustainable local development City Council of Sceaux. Sceaux, France <i>Moderator: Ms. Inma Ramos. Director of Gaztenpresa. Laboral Kutxa</i>

17.30-18.30	Room A3	9.3. Ecosystems of social innovation The cooperation between iCOOP KOREA and government organizations: increasing competitiveness of the Social Economy and realizing the ecosystem Icoop Korea. Seoul, Republic of Korea At the core of Emilia Romagna Social Innovation Ecosystem: the role played by the Innovation Agency Aster. Bologna, Italy BSH and AERESS Alliance in favor of adequate waste management and social and labour integration: An example of collaboration between a multinational and a Social Economy network Aeres. Madrid Spain Creating Livelihood and Promoting Peace for Refugees and Host Communities through Social Economy: The Case of Tanzania Good Neighbors International. Dar es Saalam, Tanzania <i>Moderator: Mr. Jorge De Sá. President of CIRIEC International</i>
-------------	---------	---

Day 3 / 3rd October Wednesday

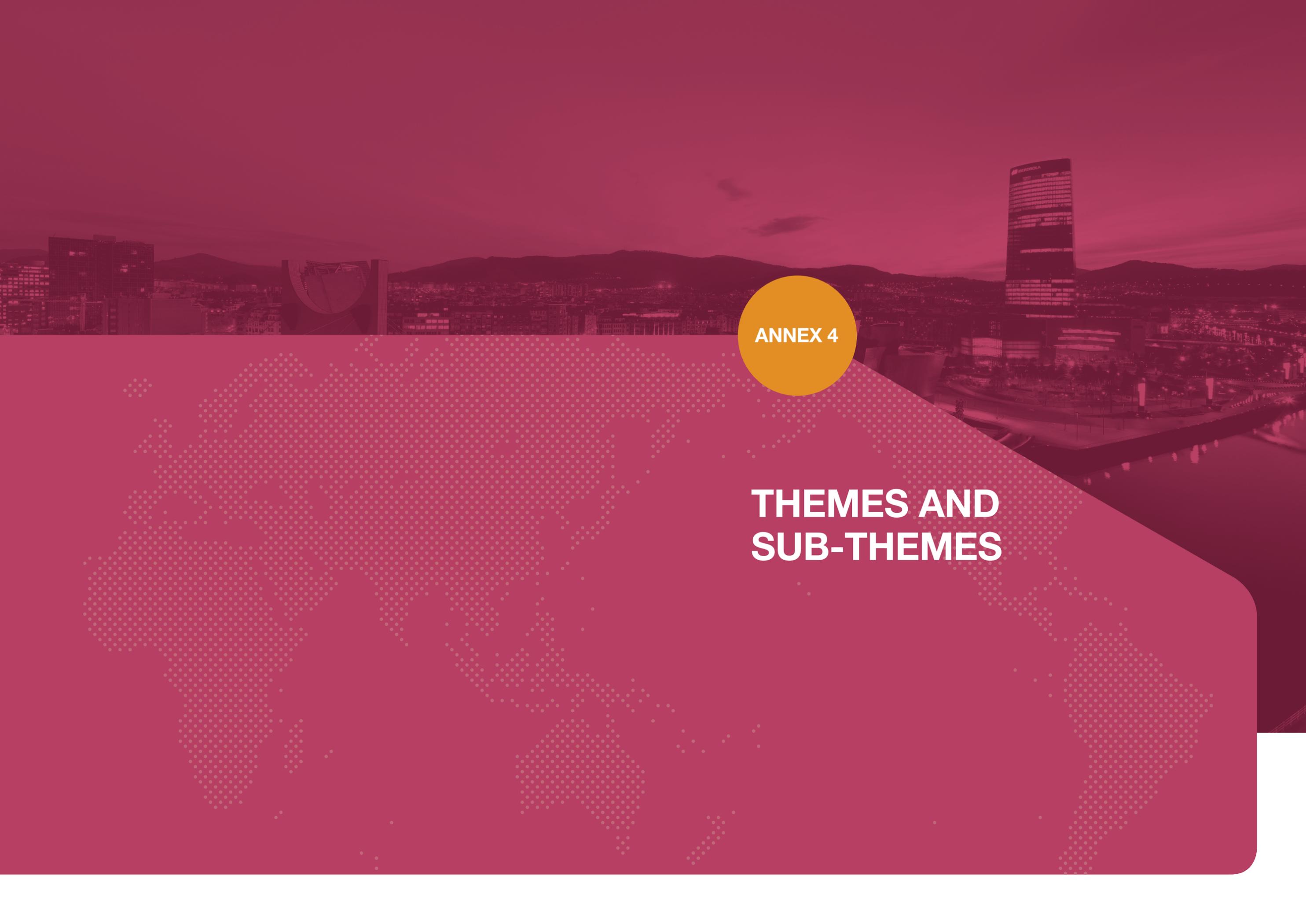
18.15-20.00	Room A4	9.4. Social Economy going local
		<p>European Commission</p> <p>Interactive workshop organized by the European Commission and moderated by Ulla Engelmann, Head of Advanced Technologies, Clusters and Social Economy Unit.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>a) to present outcomes of the European Social Economy Regions 2018 Pilot and share the best practices at EU level (32 regions of the European Union and 12 countries of the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe) in order to share best practices at the EU level</p> <p>b) to outline a strategy for continuation of the pilot in the future beyond the EU borders</p>
18.30-20.00	Theatre Room A1	9.5. The social economy in the process of pacification in Colombia
		<p>Interactive workshop organized by LKS S.Coop and Alecoop Group. The purpose is, to present the project financed by the European Union and the Government of Colombia with the participation of other agencies, whose main objective is to support the sustainability of ECOMUN and their cooperatives, promote the process of economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants of the FARC-EP, working, all with a focus on reconciliation, promotion of coexistence and construction of peace.</p> <p>Moderators: Mr. Carlos Barandiarán and Mr. Aitor Altolagirre. Projeets Managers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Lucía Castillo – European Union Mr. Carlos Ubaldo Zuñiga - President of ECOMUN. Colombia Ms. Luz Mery Lopez Pascagaza- Candidate to the congress for the FARC party Mr. Gorka Espiau- Agirre Lehendakari Center Mr.Carlos Mataix- itdUPM. Center of Innovation in Technology for Human Development

PLENARY SESSION 4		
9.00-10.15	AUDITORIUM	<p>The cooperative city</p> <p>The strong local initiatives to promote the Social Economy in cities will form the basis of a conversation regarding the key aspects of such initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. J. Phillip Thompson. Deputy Mayor for Strategic Policy Initiatives. City of New York, USA Ms. Eunae Lee. CEO of Seoul Social Economy Center Mr. Jason Nardi. General coordinator, RIPESS Intercontinental Ms. Lynn Collins. Chair of the Fairness and Social Justice Advisory Board. Liverpool Mr. Thierry Jeantet. President of SSE International Forum Ms. Yao Ching Yu, Executive Secretary of International Affairs Advisory Council, Taipei City Government <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Gianluca Salvatori. Secretary General of EURICSE- European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises</i></p>

PLENARY SESSION		
10.15-11.30	AUDITORIUM	<p>Towards sustainable and inclusive development through Social Economy</p> <p>As Closing Plenary Session it is hoped to show, from different angles, the capacity of response through Social Economy in favour of sustainable and encompassing local development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Txomin García. President of Laboral Kutxa and Vice-president of the National Union of Credit Cooperatives (UNACC) • Mr. Paul Ladd. Director at UNRISD • Mr. Markku Markkula. First Vice-President, European Committee of the Regions • Ms. Marguerite Mendell. Director of Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University • Mr. Franz Wolfmayr. Former President of EASPD (European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities) • Ms. Maude Marquis-Bissonnette. City Councilor of Gatineau in charge of Social Economy, Canada • Ms Antonella Noya. Head of Unit Social Economy and Innovation. OECD <p><i>Moderator: Ms. Laurence Kwark. Secretary General GSEF</i></p>
11.30-12.00	Hall	Coffee Break
11.30-12.00	Room	Gender equality and Social Economy: Declaration in favour of an economic and socially encompassing model

CLOSING SESSION		
12.00-13.15	AUDITORIUM 1	<p>Final declaration and presentation of GSEF2020</p> <p>This is a formal session in which the GSEF2018 Final Declaration was read and the host city of GSEF2020 was announced.</p>

14.30-18.30	<p>SITE VISITS (Language English)</p> <p>Site visits have been organised according to thematic itineraries that will offer the opportunity to observe specific examples of Social Economy enterprises/activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consumers itinerary (2 ¼ hours) 2. Finance itinerary (2 ¾ hours) 3. Elderly care itinerary (2 ¾ hours) 4. Environment itinerary (3 hours) 5. Industrial itinerary 1 (3 ¼ hours) 6. Industrial itinerary 2 (3 ½ hours) 7. Social initiatives itinerary (2 ½ hours) 8. Work integration itinerary (2 ½ hours) 9. Public work integration initiatives itinerary (3 hours) 10. Visit to BBF- Bilbao Berrikuntza Faktoria- Social Entrepreneurship Space promoted by Mondragon University (2 ¼ hours) 11. MONDRAGON Experience (5 hours). The visit is structured around 4 itineraries which are undertaken in the city of Arrasate-Mondragon in cooperation with MONDRAGON Corporation. This visit may be done in the afternoon of Wednesday 3 October (start 14.00 - return 19.30), Thursday 4 October in morning sessions (start Bilbao 8.30 - return 14.00) and afternoons (start Bilbao 13.30 - return 19.00 hours) <p>The organisers of the Forum will make available, to those persons interested, the means of transport and the specific programme of contents of each itinerary, prior to registering for them. (Limited capacity). Maximum places for each itinerary 30 people, except to BBF where the capacity is 60-70 people and the MONDRAGON experience which caters for 3 programmed sessions: 1 on the afternoon of 3 October and 2 on 4 October - one in the morning and the other in the afternoon for 80-100 people in each session.</p>
	<p>Poster Exhibiton Area</p> <p>A collection of submitted Social Economy projects and initiatives from all around the world are selected to be displayed as posters in the GSEF2018 Exhibition Area.</p>
<p>Networking Txoko-Lounge</p> <p>A specific area in the Euskalduna Conference Centre will be set up to encourage conversations and connections. Various activities will be organized throughout the day.</p>	



ANNEX 4

THEMES AND SUB-THEMES



Main theme

The Forum's main theme is: **Social Economy and Cities: Values and competitiveness for inclusive and sustainable local development.**

Besides incorporating the terms Social Economy and cities, which is GSEF's hallmark as an international association of local governments and civil society players committed to the development of the social and solidarity economy, this central theme is structured around three main ideas. These ideas are directly related to one of the current debates at European and global level on the treatment of the Social Economy, in its various expressions, as a real and viable option for social and economic progress and development in a different way.

The current concern for the increase in inequality, even in countries and societies considered advanced, has much to do with the growing interest of the European Union and many local and national governments regarding the role that the Social Economy model can play in generating collective wealth. It is not a growth model that generates activity and wealth to promote its subsequent distribution, but rather, it represents a model that distributes the wealth from the very origin of the activity. At the same time, it allocates an essential part of its surpluses in favour of sustainable development objectives, minimising more restrictive policies or dysfunctions for the redistribution of surpluses.

In these years of severe economic crisis and significant loss of jobs, the Social Economy has shown a greater capacity to resist this loss, although it has not been entirely immune, mainly due to its more transparent, sustainable and responsible socio-business policies.

From the European perspective, where the city of Bilbao is located, the Forum aims to inform the world and discuss the capacity of the Social Economy to become a real alternative for the economic and social development of cities, to the extent that is able to adapt, where necessary, to the rules of the game established in the economic model. As well as proposing local development models needing to articulate sustainable, inclusive and viable sectors of activity that provide a better future to their cities and their inhabitants.

THEMES AND SUB-THEMES

1. CO-CREATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES

“Co-creation” can be roughly defined as a model for the development and (re) design of public services in which different types of players participate, not only public players, but private players (service users, indirect beneficiaries, etc.). These players transfer and share their experiences, capacities and resources (knowledge, information, etc.) to jointly improve processes (deliberative and decision-making) and public results (more effective, efficient and quality public services), and also to generate greater social value (integration and social cohesion).

We must take into account that in the collaborative processes each citizen contributes and shares values and resources that generate, not only a different result, but also a different environment (public space and power relations) from the one on which it is based. In this way, co-creation is also conceived as a model of social transformation and learning in democratic values, since it helps to strengthen the feeling of belonging, involvement and moral commitment to the community or the group in which they participate.

1.1 COLLABORATION STRATEGIES BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND SOCIAL ECONOMY AGENTS

More and more local governments are playing a key role in sustainable development and political innovation, and collaborations between public, private and community players are changing. Beyond the traditional financing/beneficiary relationship, collaborations are being developed between public players and territory players in all stages of the projects, in order to:

- Identify the territory's needs
- Build shared solutions
- Truly involve the inhabitants of the area in question
- Manage projects on a shared basis
- Conduct a participatory evaluation

These collaborations can take different forms: participatory governance, co-construction of public policies, public-private-community associations, and shared management. They allow greater benefits, such as training and empowering the neighbourhood, while achieving greater ownership and sustainability of the project.

1.2. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND SOCIAL CLAUSES

Public procurement plays a very important role in the economy. In the European Union, public administrations spend more than a trillion Euros on procuring goods and services, representing (according to different studies) between 12% and 15% of the Gross Domestic Product, approximately 2000 Euros per inhabitant per year (Lesmes, 2006).

Taking into account this situation, we could think that the Public Administrations could use their ability to influence the market using administrative procurement as an instrument to support their public policies transversally. However, at present, public procurement continues to be based mainly on technical and economic criteria, in addition to the application of the principles of free competition and advertising. Not sufficiently taking into account other more important principles of an ethical, social and solidarity nature.

1.3 SOCIAL ECONOMY IN PUBLIC POLICIES

The progressive integration of the Social Economy in numerous public policies has led to the recognition of this sector's positive role in achieving social interest objectives. This ability to generate collective benefits of the Social Economy has not been ignored by governments at different levels (local, regional, state and supra-state). Indeed it has been the main rationale that has legitimised the involvement of Social Economy enterprises and institutions in a growing number of policies of differing natures and even the construction of public policies specifically aimed at promoting this social sector.

1.4 THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN COMMUNITY POLICY

Over the last three decades, the attention given to the SE by the different community institutions has increased over time, although it has done so intermittently and unevenly depending on the institutions. The important role of the SE in Europe's social and economic development has gradually been recognised, as well as its nature as a fundamental part of the European Social Model.

The interest of community institutions in involving the SE in social and labour and social integration policies and local development and job creation policies represents essential progress, however, it reveals a narrow conception of the potential and the properties that it can generate in the European society and economy.

1.5 THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE OBJECTIVES OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations recognises the important role that Social Economy cooperatives, enterprises and institutions play in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda as part of the private sector. Worldwide, the United Nations estimates that cooperatives have almost 1,000 million members and generate 100 million jobs, representing 20% more jobs than multinational firms. For their part, mutual societies offer health and social protection coverage to 230 million people around the world. Experts also consider that the Social Economy contributes to achieving the SDGs established by the United Nations, especially in the goals related to inclusive and sustainable growth, full employment or decent work for all, inclusive industrialisation and innovation. It is for these and other reasons that SE institutions can become key players in achieving the SDGs, noting also, in this context, the need to proactively favour this sector through the following channels:

- Increase recognition of the role of SE enterprises and organisations in sustainable

development.

- Promote knowledge about SE and consolidate its networks.
- Support the establishment of a conducive institutional and regulatory environment for SE.
- Guarantee the coordination of international efforts and create and strengthen alliances that favour the sector.

1.6 BEHAVIOUR OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN CRITICAL CONTEXTS: ECONOMIC CRISIS, INSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

The enterprises and institutions of the Social Economy have suffered the effects of the crisis and the measures adopted to combat it. Jobs and enterprises have been lost and it was hard hit in terms of business results and development. But there is also an enormous strength that defines the responsiveness in comparison with the rest of the business figures and economic players with a strictly capitalist nature.

In general terms, Social Economy enterprises and institutions have maintained the employment and quality of their enterprises, notably surpassed the business morbidity rates of the whole business network and have maintained the creation of added value and wealth. The levels of job and company restoration are paradigmatic. In some specific cases, such as in the Basque Country, we can highlight the great business strength of the MONDRAGON group; which, despite intensely suffering the effects of the economic crisis, which even led to the bankruptcy of one of its cooperatives, has shown a level of resilience in the volume of re-employment in record time with the minimum possible loss for people. Another notable example is the behaviour of a sub-sector that is particularly sensitive to the effects of the crisis, and which has been essential in maintaining jobs and social cover for the most disadvantaged people, that is, Special Employment Centres (protected employment and dependency).

2. THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY TO THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE TERRITORY

The territory, understood in a broad sense, is the main player par excellence of inclusive and sustainable development. A territory understood not only as a geographic area, as a physical space, but also as a set of players, of possibilities, of potentialities, both tangible and intangible, a space with a common cultural, historical, social, economic and environmental path, which leads to a specific reality and a particular endogenous potential for development, which conditions economic growth, in particular, and sustainable development, in general. Related to that territory there are certain factors and socioeconomic characteristics that give it a particular identity and which can promote an inclusive and sustainable development process. And among the different components of the territorial framework, the Social Economy progressively appears as complementary, in some cases, and alternative, in others, to the traditional Economy.

One of the inherent values of the Social Economy is the social responsibility and commitment of its agents, as the main players of their development and that of everyone.

Its contribution to employment, social inclusion, social innovation, internal and external commitment, knowledge of the territory where the activity is carried out, etc., promote the importance of its impact in the territorial area.

The Social Economy can also contribute to the European Union's aspiration to turn Europe into the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of growing economically in a sustainable way, with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion, reinforcing territorial cohesion and advancing in new paradigms of governance.

2.1. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL INNOVATION

In recent years, innovation and social entrepreneurship have achieved great relevance, showing the social implications of these initiatives on economic and social development. Currently, it is considered that the economic development and welfare of society involve the consolidation of hybrid organisations combining social and commercial practices interchangeably.

Globally, the search for disruptive processes to tackle the growing social problems has been accompanied by the recovery of collaborative work models, self-management and co-creation that incorporate the vision and contributions of the various players in society (State, private sector and civil society). Social entrepreneurship represents one of the processes through which social innovation is developed, characterised by its focus on generating solutions to social problems based on entrepreneurship under business models that guarantee its economic and social sustainability, empowering communities who receive innovation as an active subject in the entrepreneurship development cycle.

2.2. SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE TERRITORIES

According to the European Economic and Social Committee, “a territory can be defined as socially responsible when it focuses its own development towards sustainability issues; that is, when it integrates the economic, social and environmental dimension into its own development. A territory that manages to integrate social and environmental considerations into its economic decisions; share a model of values and a participatory method in decision-making processes; favour good practices and permanent interaction between stakeholders, in order to encourage innovation and competitiveness, can be considered as a socially responsible territory.”

Current economic and technological development creates an enrichment that in many territories represents unequal growth, causing a risk of social and labour exclusion and environmental degradation. Creating Socially Responsible Territories involves developing policies that respond to the territory's specific problems, seeking the collaboration of the agents involved and taking into account not only the economic value but also the social, ethical and cultural wealth values.

2.3. SOCIAL INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS

Social innovation ecosystems are environments in which multiple initiatives are being created that stimulate social and competitiveness processes, productive development and innovation in different territories.

Currently, among the different players involved in the social innovation ecosystem, there is a growing interest in determining variables measuring the different initiatives and their potential social impact, in order to be able to back those that have a greater capacity to scale and cause a deep-rooted change. “The innovation ecosystem brings together a wide variety of players, from foundations, academic centres, private initiatives and civil society, to universities and public and financial institutions. Many of these entities focus on influencing the social innovation ecosystem by creating and revitalising networks, the connection between entrepreneurs and investors and other collaboration mechanisms between different players”. (Source: COTEC report. Social innovation in Spain 2016).

2.4. SE AND CITIZENSHIP IN COOPERATION: TRANSFORMATION BINOMIAL

Social Economy organisations as a whole make up the baseline “scaffolding” in the social construction of civic identity and in the daily exercise of citizen participation. They contribute to extending general welfare through participative practice of individual, associative and collective subjects, they provide density to the social fabric and favour the integration of people and groups.

Research on the Social Economy coincides in highlighting the need to preserve the independence of organisations and reinforce their social and participatory side in the development of a fuller community life, based on citizen collaboration and consensus in the development of a more participatory and cooperative democracy among the different players involved in welfare. At present, access to the scope of public decisions by citizens requires the mediation of social organisations that take on strategies aimed at promoting the activation and transformation of so-called social capital into political capital.

2.5. SE AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO POST-CONFLICT PROCESSES

The post-conflict era means thinking, planning and executing actions for when the conflict is over. With this vision, in the conflict and post-conflict there are multiple factors and players requiring and demanding integrated and coordinated solutions, making the process to reach a post-conflict era and the long-awaited peace more complex and challenging.

Considering the situations of poverty and inequality that usually underlie conflict situations, organisations and civil society must manage economic initiatives, adequately understand the problems and propose solutions, learning and using new skills and knowledge. The role of Social Economy institutions, NGOs and the third sector acts as a bonding agent in social life, since after a conflict, society needs a network of institutions to bring together and bond citizens, and bring them closer to social life.

2.6. THE BASQUE SYSTEM OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

The Basque model of local development is conceived from the general perspective of Basque policy for territorial, social, economic and environmental cohesion. Just as enterprises need to innovate continuously in products and processes, the agents involved in territorial development also need to innovate continuously in the way in which the territorial players interact, because it is no longer sufficient to define a good interaction model, but rather, we need to develop the capacities to continually rethink that model. This is the idea of the Basque system of local development, the link between local economic development processes and the articulation of territorial players to define their future. For this it is advisable to have associated institutions among the different local social players, such as through local development agencies that act as the main mediating instrument in territorial economic development. The Local Development Agencies in the Basque Country respond to the territorial economic development approach, which is essentially based on the best use of the potential of endogenous resources, in order to increase the level of employment and sustainable economic growth at local level.

2.7. MONDRAGON'S STORY

MONDRAGON is one of the most emblematic and long-lived practical experiences in the world of Cooperativism and Social Economy in its various modalities and sectors. MONDRAGON has become the paradigm of industrial development in Spain thanks to an unconventional formula: cooperative worker ownership. Mondragon's cooperative movement, which always had the main purpose of a fairer and more solidarity-focused enterprise based on respect for the freedom, dignity and development of the individual and the community, is today an international benchmark of the Social Economy, willing to open and share its experience with the cities and agents that will take part in the Forum.

3. CHALLENGES FOR THE GROWTH OF SE INSTITUTIONS

Social Economy institutions have important challenges related to their capacity for growth. This sub-theme focuses on discussing and sharing the factors that favour and inhibit growth, both internal and external factors. The European Commission has indicated that Social Economy enterprises show great potential for growth due to the increase in "the demand for social innovation and the increase in new technologies and collaboration platforms". However, – the Commission highlights – that these enterprises still have difficulties in obtaining funding and support, especially due to the "lack of recognition and understanding of their economic potential and insufficient exploitation of new technologies" (Commission Communication: Leaders of tomorrow's Europe: Initiative on emerging and expanding enterprises". 22.11.2016). The Forum wishes to share this European view of the challenges for the growth of SE institutions, with other regional perspectives, so that the interaction between different realities provides a shared view of the common challenges that must be overcome in order to promote the growth of the Social Economy.

3.1. INTERNATIONAL VIEW IN SOCIAL ECONOMY INSTITUTIONS: FINANCING INSTRUMENTS, VISIBILITY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The internationalisation of Social Economy institutions can be said to be a recently included "subject" in the context of the growth of Social Economy institutions. In general, with some exceptions, the size of the enterprises in the Social Economy inhibits their competitiveness. The majority are micro-enterprises, with an average of 15 workers where the professionalisation of management must be improved and the activity does not have international perspective, for which it is necessary to have financing that guarantees the expansion and development of the initiatives.

On the other hand, and as well reflected in the reports written by the European institutions in their work on promoting the Social Economy, there is still a significant lack of external visibility, some ignorance of the impact generated by the activities of Social Economy institutions, as well as a lack of regulatory frameworks at state level that would promote greater and better development of these entities.

3.2. EXPERIENCES OF ALLIANCES BETWEEN SOCIAL ECONOMY INSTITUTIONS

Taking this report as a reference: "The Social Economy in the European Union", prepared by CIRIEC for the European Economic and Social Committee in 2012, the plural and multiform nature of the Social Economy requires the presence of strong representative organisations of the different groups of enterprises and organisations that comprise it. However, the identity shared by all of them and the core of common interests that unite the SE raise the need and convenience of making unconditional efforts for associative structuring of the whole SE, both nationally and internationally. The more visible and powerful the collective image projected by the SE, the more possibilities for development and effective action each of the groups of agents that comprise it will have. In this sub-theme, the aim is to share experiences of alliances among Social Economy institutions that focus on consolidating activities and generating their greater visibility, both locally and at the level of interaction with policy makers.

3.3. GENERATION OF FUNDS AND OTHER TOOLS FOR THE CREATION AND SUPPORT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY INITIATIVES

The funding theme was included in the Montreal Forum as a key factor for the development of new Social Economy enterprises and to enable the growth of existing ones.

In this way, the Council of the European Union, in the conclusions document drawn up after the Council meeting on "Promotion of the Social Economy as a key driver of economic and social development in Europe" of December 2015, highlighted the need to analyse which financial instruments are the most appropriate and to promote their dissemination at all levels, in order to establish a global financial ecosystem and enable the development and growth of Social Economy enterprises. Also advocating to facilitate access to information on funding possibilities for Social Economy enterprises.

3.4. DEMOCRATISATION OF GOVERNANCE MODELS OF SE INSTITUTIONS

As indicated in the White Paper on Social Economy: “Social Economy enterprises are equipped with a democratic structure based on a participatory management model, and therefore democratic governance is one of the foundations of the Social Economy. In line with the “one person – one vote” principle, active participation in the decision-making is not dependent on capital ownership. This favours the involvement of all members and guarantees the independence and autonomy of Social Economy enterprises and organisations”.

Elaborating on the democratisation mechanisms of governance models of Social Economy institutions requires backing the empowerment of the people who make up the organisations through training, information, transparency, strengthening of skills and abilities, etc. It is ultimately about sharing experiences and proposals regarding the governance models of the various expressions of the Social Economy.

3.5. MONETISATION OF THE SOCIAL VALUE OF ORGANISATIONS. AN INTEREST GROUP-BASED APPROACH

“Social Economy enterprises have capacity to generate wealth which is not confined to financial capital but embraces also and mainly social capital”, states the White Paper drawn up by Social Economy Europe, the reason why the European Commission wants to measure the impact of social enterprises and expects this measurement to yield positive results in terms of investment and access to funding.

However, the Social Economy, in addition to taking advantage of the fair wind provided by this desire of the European institutions, must also follow its path and tackle the measurement of its social value from an inclusive approach, such as taking into account its stakeholders. It is from the relationship and impact it generates with its interaction that an interesting field of work opens up to monetise the social value of Social Economy institutions and thus address, from the quantitative measurement perhaps, the social impact of the activities.

4. THE FUTURE OF WORK AND EMPLOYMENT: THE ROLE OF THE SE

Although trends such as demographic change, cultural diversity, the reconciliation of work and family life, changing work environments or the convergence of technologies are already quite clear developments, other disruptive events could transform the labour market in an unexpected way: reverse migration, changing values of employed staff or artificial intelligence and robots. According to estimates, 45%-60% of working people in Europe could be replaced by automation before 2030.

On the other hand, while some warn about the risks of technology, for other experts, this greater technological progress could lead to new job opportunities or even to a worldwide revival of creativity as long as people are freed from the need to work to live.

4.1. THE VALUE OF WORK IN SOCIETY

The financial crisis has become a social restructuring process that has devalued the value of work and citizens’ rights. Reversing this process requires trying out new formulas or enhancing existing alternatives.

People who are forced into self-employment look for an alternative to the extreme precariousness involved in being a dependent self-employed worker. They can be grouped in a work cooperative. Others, determined to create their own company, find a way to do this more in line with their values in the cooperative model. And, in addition, the Social Economy -cooperatives and public limited labour companies (SAL) – continues to be a way of restoring or perpetuating enterprises. The cooperative is also a way of gaining size without giving up the project of having their own company.

4.2. THE PRODUCTIVE/REPRODUCTIVE WORK BINOMIAL

As an economy becomes commodified and family income increases, an increasing part of reproductive work becomes paid work. Some reproductive tasks are transferred from the domestic sphere to the market, such as day-care centres, laundries or the sale of food on the street or in restaurants. Many of these services operate almost exclusively with women, but in this case their work is paid and statistically visible, at least when it is part of the formal sector. However, it is still “reproductive” work since it contributes to maintaining the labour force and social reproduction.

Reconciliation between work and family life, care, informalisation of paid work or equal opportunities are key issues related to the role of the Social Economy in the productive and reproductive work binomial.

4.3. IRRUPTION OF TECHNOLOGY AND DISAPPEARANCE OF JOBS

It is acknowledged that technological changes are a fundamental driver of growth and development. It is a dynamic process involving both the elimination and creation of jobs, and the transformation of existing ones (ILO, 2016). The “collaboration” economy or “virtual platform” economy, characterised by the exchange of goods and services between peers and tasks performed over virtual platforms or mobile applications, is distinguished by its participation and growth dynamics for the future of work (De Stefano, 2016).

For some people, the platform economy represents an economic opportunity; however, there is increasing evidence that they create unregulated markets with atypical forms of employment, undermining employment relationships and increasing self-employment, leading to greater insecurity for workers, deterioration of employment conditions, and the suppression of social protection rights (ILO, 2016a). A possible response to the deterioration of the employment relationship characteristic of the platform economy is the creation of Social Economy enterprises, since they strengthen the workers’ voice and representation.

4.4. EDUCATION AND YOUNG PEOPLE, ENSURING THE FUTURE OF THE SE

In order to address the issue of youth employability in the future and reduce the growing disparity between labour supply and demand, continuous inclusive education is identified as an appropriate strategy. This solution could also help with the issue of the much-needed adaptability to a rapidly changing world of work in which individuals must change jobs and accept short-term jobs. In addition, it would be advisable for everyone to acquire interpersonal skills in communication and professional networking, and that these skills are not only acquired during higher education.

Among other alternatives, it is considered that vocational training and learning in the workplace can create better links in the transition to employment. The quality of the learning is very important, since it can determine the path to enter the labour market. Therefore, a training experience and not a normal job should be guaranteed.

4.5. SOCIAL-LABOUR INCLUSION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

Integration companies and Special Employment Centres of social initiative are created as an instrument to fight poverty and social exclusion the first and for the improvement of the social and labour inclusion of people with disabilities the second ones. They are business initiatives combining business logic with job placement methodologies. These companies are not outside the economy's conventional processes, since they produce goods and services, improve the environment, enhance services to people and foster quality of life, whilst being profitable and competitive. Besides assessing their economic profitability, it is very important to highlight the profitability in social aspects, since the beneficiaries cease to be passive and dependent and start to contribute to society everything that they had previously been denied.

Social Economy enterprises are characterised by a series of differential principles, among which we can highlight the enhancement of the human being and the generation of social value over economic and financial results. Thus, from equal opportunities and diversity, besides offering stable and quality employment, Social Economy enterprises can act as a way of standardising and disseminating the socio-labour integration of people at risk of exclusion and of people with disabilities.

4.6. BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION THROUGH THE SOCIAL ECONOMY

The economic, financial and identity crisis, with serious social, political and cultural consequences among broad sectors of society, especially young people, women and the population at risk of social exclusion, is an opportunity for companies in the Social Economy in general and cooperatives in particular to be the agents of transformation. Social entrepreneurship is one of the ways of generating employment and achieving an alternative socio-economic development model that incorporates and improves social welfare especially for men and women excluded from the labour market. It is found that the solidarity-focused business sector has become the means to guarantee, to a large part of society, opportunities and new alternatives leading to an improvement in the quality of life.

In addition to the traditional start-up processes of Social Economy enterprises by collective entrepreneurs (e.g. cooperative worker ownerships and labour companies, in which the majority of the capital is owned by the workers), cases of transforming companies in crisis or on the verge of closure, which before closure, decide to become cooperatives or labour companies to maintain employment and productive activity are becoming more and more relevant.



ANNEX 5

**CALL FOR
PROPOSAL**



THE GSEF2018 IN SUMMARY

The Global Social Economy Forum-GSEF2018 represents the fourth edition of the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF), a major international conference which was initiated in the City of Seoul in 2013, in collaboration with its local social economy agents. The 2014 edition, held once again in the South Korean capital, led to the GSEF being established as a permanent international association, bringing together local governments and civil society players who recognize the social economy (SE) as a key factor for local economic development. In 2016, the City of Montreal and the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale coorganized the forum in Montreal, enhancing collaboration between local governments and social economy actors for the development of cities.

The GSEF2018 will be held in Bilbao, in the Basque Country, in the first week of October at an event organized by Bilbao City Council. The central theme is the combination of values and competitiveness for inclusive and sustainable local development. More specifically, the GSEF2018 will present initiatives that have created jobs, improved the quality of life, strengthened social cohesion and inclusion, contributing to the competitiveness of cities and regions, taking into account the key factor of sustainability, ultimately fostering inclusive local development and sustainable cities.

At GSEF2018, participants will share their views and experiences on integrating economic efficiency, social inclusion, sustainable development and greater participation in economic performance and urban development.

More than 1,500 participants from around the world are expected to attend this event, mainly from:

- Local governments
- Social economy agents
- International organisations
- Universities
- Civil society

Similarly, the participation of organizations from the private sector and civil society interested in collaborative work with governments and the SE is also expected.

Regional and local governments, policy makers, SE organizations, such as cooperatives, community firms, social firms, credit and mutual cooperatives, social finance and non-profit

institutions are all welcome to attend GSEF2018.

OBJECTIVES

- Share best practices from around the planet of public policy co-constructed for the development of the SE in urban areas
- Integrate the key elements of competitiveness taking into account the core values of the social economy
- Enable international actions to foster the development of the SE
- Identify opportunities and issues pertaining to collaboration between local governments and SE actors
- Promote awareness of the SE and recognition of its role in local development, especially among public stakeholders, the general public, and the private sector
- Reinforce the GSEF and its capacity to carry out its mission

The Forum is meant to be a dynamic and participatory gathering, constructed in collaboration with local and international partners.

THEMATIC AREAS

The Forum's central theme is the Social Economy and Cities: Values and competitiveness for inclusive and sustainable local development.

The theme revolves around three central ideas (values, competitiveness and inclusive and sustainable development), which are directly related to one of the main current debates at European and global level considering the social economy, in its various expressions, as a real and viable option to advance and grow socially and economically in a different way.

The values are the pillars of a new growth model and the roots that feed the social economy initiatives: self-management, mutual support, autonomy, equity, democracy, economic solidarity and commitment to society, the environment and sustainability.

On the other hand, it aims to demonstrate that competitiveness is not alien to the Social Economy, but rather, it accepts that it is the parameter used to measure part of its value.

Combining competitiveness with values or, in other words, proposing an economic model where factors linked to people and their work as opposed to capital and its performance are the main reference, is the foundation of including this strong idea. The Social Economy is demonstrating its ability to enable local development capable of addressing the challenges linked to a sustainable growth model for economic activities, while meeting the requirements linked to a multicultural, ageing society with increasingly diverse ways.

Along these lines, the main thematic lines of the GSEF2018 are:

Theme	Sub-Theme
Co-creation of public policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public-Private collaboration strategies • Public purchase and social clauses • Social Economy in the public policies • Social Economy in Community Policy • Social Economy in the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development • Behavior of the social economy in critical contexts: economic crisis, institutional crises
Contribution of the SE to regional transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation • Socially Responsible Regions • Ecosystems of social innovation • Social Economy and citizenship in cooperation: transformation binomial • Social Economy and its contribution to post-conflict processes • The Basque Local Development System • MONDRAGON story
Challenges to the growth of SE entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Scope in the entities of Social Economy: financing instruments, visibility and regulatory framework • Experiences of alliances between entities of Social Economy • Fundraising and other tools for the creation and sustainability of Social Economy initiatives • Democratization of the governance models of SE entities • Monetization of the social value of organizations. A stakeholder-based approach
The future of work and employment: the role of SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of work in society • Productive and reproductive work binomial • Education and youth, ensuring the future of the Social Economy • Irruption of technology and disappearance of jobs • Social & labour inclusion • Business transformation through social economy

For a detailed description of the themes and sub-themes, please visit our website www.gsef2018.org

INITIATIVE SELECTION CRITERIA

The academic committee will give priority to the initiatives that best fit with the topics proposed and best promote the inclusive and sustainable local development of cities.

The academic committee will also consider the diversity of agents and initiatives (gender, geographical area, type of organisation, sector of activity and so on) when making the selection.

HOW TO PRESENT AN INITIATIVE AT THE GSEF2018

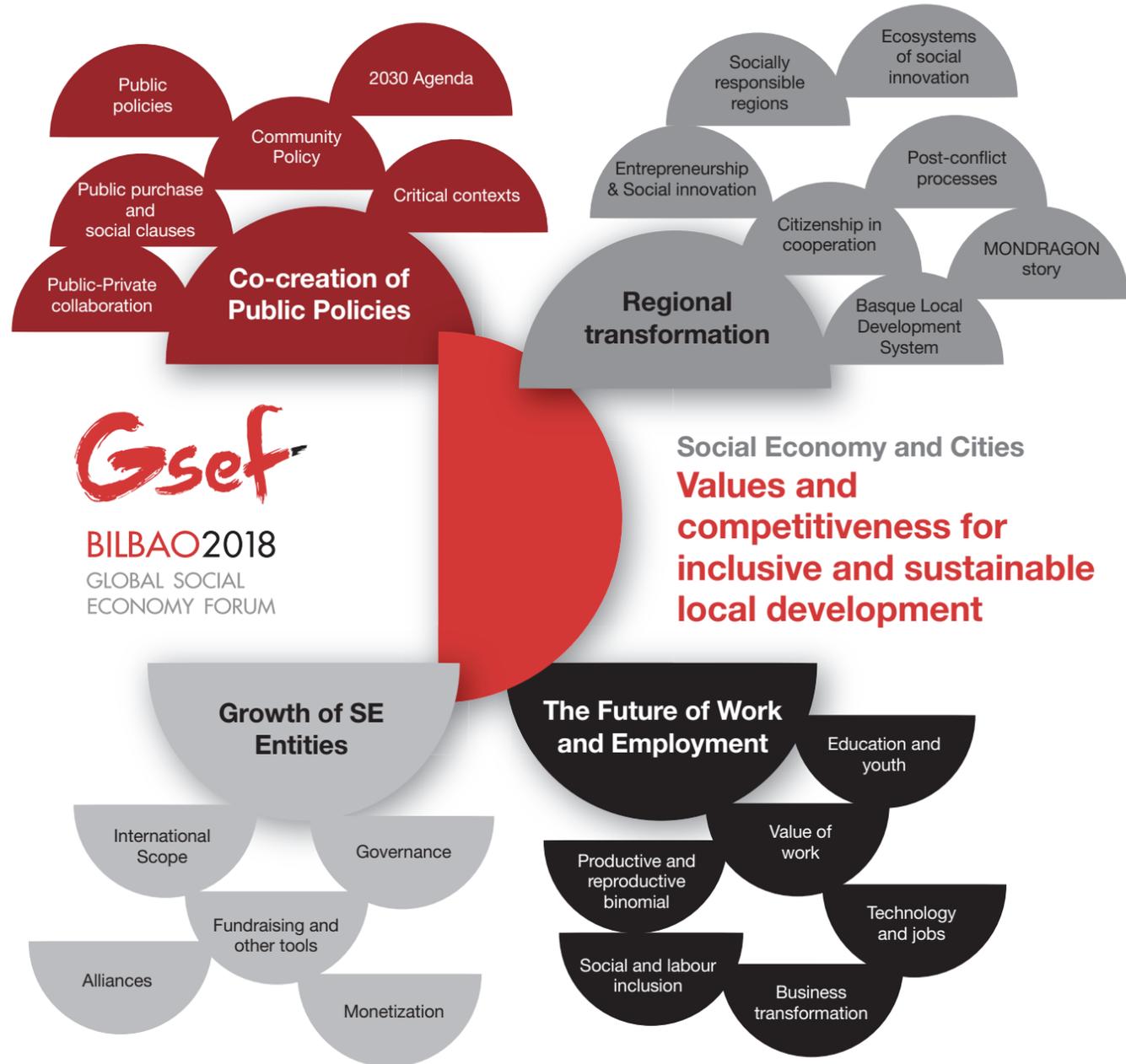
People interested in presenting an initiative at the GSEF2018 must fill in the downloadable form providing a description of the proposed initiative (maximum 1000 words).

COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

An initiative is a project already underway that contributes to the development of cities through the Social Economy. This project may come from a Social Economy enterprise or organisation, a local government or from the collaboration between different agents.

From all of the initiatives that are presented, the most interesting will be selected for presentation in one of the sessions of the official forum programme:

- Each session will include between three to six initiatives from different countries or areas of activity and sharing a common topic.
- Expected duration of sessions: There will be one-hour sessions and two-hour sessions (for the total of the initiatives presented in each workshop).
- Deadline for the submission of initiatives: Friday 23rd March 2018 (at midnight, Central European Time, UTC/GMT +01:00 (CET)).
- Languages: Initiatives can be presented in French, English, Spanish or Euskera. GSEF2018 is a quadrilingual event.
- IMPORTANT: Only proposals presented via the official website of the event www.gsef2018.org will be considered.
- The decisions regarding the selected or rejected initiatives will be communicated by email. It is expected that the communication of this decision will take place in the two months following the submission deadline.
- If selected, the individual representing the organisation will be able to access the three



days of the forum free of charge and the GSEF2018 organisation will cover the expenses of accommodation up to three nights, in addition to providing financial assistance to cover transport costs (flights etc.). www.gsef2018.org

- Those who wish to apply for financial assistance to cover transport costs may do so by emailing academic@gsef2018.org and outlining the reasons for their request.
- Should you have technical difficulties with the online form, send a message to info@gsef2018.org
- For any other doubts or queries related to the presentation of initiatives, do not hesitate to write to us at academic@gsef2018.org

The remainder of the initiatives that have not been selected for the official programme will be evaluated for exhibition in poster format in the exhibition area set up for this purpose.

For reasons of capacity and of striking a balance between the expected topics, the academic secretary reserves the right to select the initiatives that will be presented in workshop or poster format.

See you in Bilbao!

An aerial photograph of a city at dusk, with buildings and mountains in the background. A yellow circle is overlaid on the image, containing the text "ANNEX 6".

ANNEX 6

INITIATIVES



GSEF2018 is the fourth edition of the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF), a great international meeting point started by the city of Seoul in 2013, in collaboration with their local social economy partners.

The 2nd edition, held in 2014, led to the creation of the GSEF as a permanent international association with the participation of local governments and stakeholders from civil society, which recognised social economy and solidarity as a key factor in local economic development.

GSEF2018 brought together approximately 1700 participants from 75 countries and 320 cities, of which more than 200 were representatives from local government. They met in Bilbao and discussed the central theme of the forum: “Values and Competitiveness for inclusive and sustainable local development”.

This document provides a summary of the 102 Social Economy initiatives from 36 countries which were selected from among the 600 initiatives received at the international meeting. It also offers a summary of the experiences shared at the 13 workshop sessions organised by GSEF and by international organisations.

Day 1 / 1st October Monday

WORKSHOP SESSION 1	
1.1.	COLLABORATION STRATEGIES BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND SOCIAL ECONOMY STAKEHOLDERS
1.2.	THE PRODUCTIVE AND REPRODUCTIVE WORK BINOMIAL
1.3.	EXPERIENCES OF ALLIANCES BETWEEN ENTITIES
1.4.	OCCUPATIONAL SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY
1.5.	EDUCATION, YOUTH AND TECHNOLOGY
WORKSHOP SESSION 2	
2.1.	THE MONDRAGON STORY
2.2.	SOCIAL ECONOMY AND CITIZENSHIP IN COOPERATION: TRANSFORMATION BINOMIAL
2.3.	FUNDRAISING AND OTHER TOOLS FOR THE CREATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ENTITIES
2.4.	OECD - ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL INNOVATION
2.5.	YOUTH AND SOCIAL ECONOMY
WORKSHOP SESSION 3	
3.1.	SOCIAL ECONOMY IN PUBLIC POLICIES
3.2.	ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL INNOVATION
3.3.	FUNDRAISING AND OTHER TOOLS FOR THE CREATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ENTITIES
3.4.	ILO - THE FUTURE OF WORK

1.1. Collaboration strategies between local governments and social economy stakeholders

1.1.1 Business & legislative organisations working together to drive policies towards a sustainable economy

American Sustainable Business Council. Washington, USA

The American Sustainable Business Council (ASBC) is a growing coalition of business organizations and businesses committed to advancing policies and market solutions to support a sustainable economy. Founded in 2009, ASBC and its organizational members represent more than 250,000 businesses across the United States. ASBC informs and engages business leaders, while educating policy makers and the media about the need and opportunities for a sustainable economy. On issues ranging from sustainable agriculture, climate change clean water, safer chemicals, access to capital among others, ASBC is raising up the voice, presence and power of business to create jobs, grow business and build a sustainable US economy.

 David Levine. Co-founder and president of the American Sustainable Business Council. <http://asbcouncil.org/>

1.1.2 Social and environmental innovation to achieve an inclusive and sustainable local development

Koopera. Munguía, The Basque Country, Spain

Koopera provides employment to 594 individuals, 55% of whom have labour insertion profiles. For maximum social and occupational integration, it has created an innovative working environment which is supplemented by technology. It promotes the participation of individuals in their own personal and professional development process in cooperatives and labour insertion firms. Its activities seek to respond to unresolved social and environmental challenges, and they are designed and implemented in cooperation with local public administrations.

 Javier Mariño. Manager. Koopera- <http://koopera.org/>

1.1.3 Rethinking the social economy of Peru in the 70s in order to go local

District Municipality of Ate. Lima and FEMLUP. Peru

This introduces a period of the recent history of Peru, from which conclusions are drawn for application in the current policies. Between 1968 and 1975, a fully participating democracy was established in Peru. Its strategy consisted in the creation of public companies with the participation of the workers on the boards of management, labour communities in all the sectors of the economy as a mechanism for the joint management of the companies up to 50% of the ownership, farming cooperatives and agricultural societies of social interest in the field. The municipality of Ate seeks to recover this spirit to create real local governments for promoting social economy, able to compete in the market with private companies. At the moment, it is providing support to the informal sector of the local economy for its transformation into a lively sector of the formal social economy, which generates strategic jobs and contributes with its taxes to local and national development.

 William Moreno. Manager of International Technical Cooperation. <http://www.muni.ate.gob.pe/ate/principal.php>. Federico Pérez. <http://www.femulp.org/>

1.1.4 Efforts of national governments to promote social innovation and local development

The Ministry of the Interior and Security. Seoul, Republic of Korea

What roles, then, may national governments perform in this process of encouraging social innovation? Roughly, we may think of the four areas in which national governments participation is crucial: namely, (1) legal and policy reforms; (2) the development of physical infrastructure, by providing fiscal resources and spaces; (3) the development of cultural infrastructure encouraging education, research, and new cultural experiments; and (4) the development and implementation of policy measures by opening up the policymaking process to public participation, innovating government organizations, and spreading the best practices of innovation throughout the system.

 Ha Inho. Director of Digital Social Innovation, Social Innovation bureau. <http://www.mois.go.kr/eng/a01/engMain.do>

1.2. The productive and reproductive work binomial

1.2.1 I plan

City Council of Praia. Praia, Cape Verde

“I plan” is a project from the City Council of Praia. The objective is to guarantee a service of proximity, to develop a technical work of psychosocial intervention and reference of the health infrastructures, and to propose methods of contraception and healthcare promotion. The aim of the project is to make the women present in the markets more aware and to inform them about two important areas: Family planning: decide how, when and how many children they want, preventing unwanted pregnancies and enjoying a united and planned family; bring men closer to the family planning programme and the prevention of sexually transmitted infection risk behaviour, thus reducing HIV and hepatitis B-C infection.

 Aliria Ramos. Officer of the City Council of Praia. <https://fr.db-city.com/Cap-Vert-Praia>

1.2.2 Democratising the care sector in Barcelona through the social and solidarity economy

City Council of Barcelona. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

The Collaboratory (Laboratory of social and solidarity economy ideas and practices through community action) is a space for the exchange of practices, co-learning, training and awareness between companies and entities of the SSE and officers from the different organisational units of the City Council of Barcelona. This is a space where the perspective of the feminist economy and the democratisation of the care sector has already been introduced, advancing in the socialisation of the care sector in the entities and companies from the sector and from the solidarity and social economy and in the City Council of Barcelona itself.

 Elisenda Vegué. Executive Director for Socioeconomic Innovation. Barcelona Activa - <http://www.barcelonactiva.cat>

1.3. Experiences of alliances between entities

1.3.1 Parliamentary support to the executive council in its efforts to integrate the social and solidarity economy in the public policies of Cameroon

Network of parliamentarians of the Social and Solidarity Economy of Cameroon “The key”. Yaoundé, Cameroon

The initiative consisted in making the parliamentarians more aware and to encourage them to form a network, with the aim of having an impact on the decisions taken by the National Assembly in the framework of the integration of the SSE in public policies. The priority areas include: the approval of a Law on the SSE guaranteeing that it does not act as a brake on the already existing community initiatives of the informal sector, job providers and low cost resource mobilisers in Cameroon; contribution to the acceleration of the decentralisation process through the promotion of SSE companies in the districts and the judicious use of resources to enhance the development of the SSE.

 Marlyse Rose Douala Bell. MP for the RDPC party - <http://www.assnat.cm/index.php/fr/>

1.3.2 Alliance for social protection within the framework of the social and solidarity economy axis

Wsm-RIPES-Mostcha. National District. Dominican Republic

The aim of the Cooperative is to serve as an instrument of solidarity for combining the efforts and resources of the members, in order to provide them with primary health care goods and services which contribute to meeting their needs and those of their families, to dignifying their personal progress and to integral community development, acting on the basis of personal effort, mutual aid, solidarity and social responsibility. This includes undocumented migrants or those whose documents are being processed, the LGBT community, personnel from the same organisations in order to obtain access to numerous benefits, starting with access to a social protection system.

 Maria Martinez. Red-WSM-Global Solidarity. <https://www.facebook.com/Belgicacontigo>

1.3.3 Food sovereignty, social inclusion and the city

Just food New York. New York City, USA.

Just Food is a non-profit organization located in New York City with local partners within 250 miles. Since 1995, we have been a pioneer in food justice and advocating for sustainable agriculture, thanks to our emphasis on community-driven solutions to inequities in our food system. Just Food galvanizes engaged individuals to develop thriving communities that have the power to feed, educate, and advocate for each other. We envision a sovereign and healthy food system rooted in racial, social, economic, and environmental justice.

 Qiana Mickie. Executive Director. <https://www.justfood.org/>

1.3.4 Social investment for the social economy in the Liverpool city region

University of Liverpool. Liverpool, UK.

The Social Economy Panel believes the supply of the right kind of social investment is essential for the social economy in the Liverpool City Region. We have been able to draw on research from the University of Liverpool that shows both the economic and social value of the social economy to the wider city region and this has proved to be the basis from which political support can be garnered. For 2018 the Social Economy Panel has prioritised social investment as a theme from which we will pursue transformative public policies to enable growth of the social economy and broader impact accordingly.

 Alan Southern y Helen Heap. Social Economy. University of Liverpool. <https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/>

1.4. Occupational social inclusion and social economy

1.4.1 The social and solidarity economy at the service of employment and social inclusion

Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region. Bordeaux, France

Presentation of overall figures for the SSE and employment in the Region. This focuses on 5 or 6 areas (urban or rural, varied in their economic network...) from our Region, particularly active in the area of SSE (with very different stories and varied configurations). Analysis of unemployment figures and their evolution in these areas. Reminder of the role of the Region in the development or maintenance of these areas of excellence. An endeavour to place this study in perspective for developing the SSE.

 Pascal Duforestel. Regional Councillor for the Social and Solidarity Economy. <https://www.nouvelle-aquitaine.fr/>.

1.5. Education, youth and technology

1.5.1 Impact@Work: Promotion, mobilisation, creation of companies and support for the social entrepreneurship of young people in Algeria

Algerian Centre For Social Entrepreneurship. Algiers, Algeria

IMPACT@Work is the first student support programme for the creation of social impact companies. An ambitious project lasting eighteen months, aimed at students from the Universities of Algiers, Boumerdès and Oran. The objective of the Impact@Work programme consists in the development, through inspiration, awareness, training and practical field sessions, of the business, management and human skills of some 2000 students from twenty university establishments in the three Wilayas.

 Meriem Beslama. <https://www.facebook.com/AlgerianCenterForSocialEntrepreneurship/>

1.5.2 KOTO and its model application: Holistic approach of education and training for the disadvantaged youth

Know One Teach One. Hanoi-Saigon, Vietnam

From their philosophy 'Know One, Teach One', KOTO is Vietnam's first social enterprise that provides holistic vocational training in the hospitality industry and life skills to disadvantaged youth. KOTO operates restaurants for trainees to practice what they learn. For 18 years, 800 students have been trained in KOTO, and as a successful model that combines holistic vocational training and business, KOTO inspired many social enterprises around the globe, and has been adopted in various ways. It expanded into many restaurants in Vietnam, STREAT in Australia, and Korea. Recently in Korea, for establishment of KOTO Korea, KOTO and C. have been discussing with many social economy organizations and are trying bring KOTO model into South Korea.

 Jimmy Pham. Founder of KOTO. <http://www.koto.com.au/about-koto>

1.5.3 Start and create a company from the university as a team: how to create a company when you are 20 years old and you are formed of "millennials and baby boomers".

Stay Bigel SLL. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

Educational formats exist where the participants, in addition to technical skills, learn about emotional and intellectual skills and are imbued with the principles and values of the Social Economy. This initiative, presented by the company Stay Bigel and made up of former students of LEINN aims to project the very visibility of these models.

Values which also aim to transmit to society through their projects and activities. In this case, by including educational and business advisory projects.

 Lander Iraragorri. CEO. <http://www.staybigel.com/>

1.5.4 Contributory learning territory and creation of SSE activities in popular neighbourhoods

Etp Plaine Commune. Saint-Denis, France

Territoire Apprenant Contributif (Contributory learning territory) is a shared proposal resulting from an agreement between the Territorial Public Establishment Plaine Commune and the Institute of Research and Innovation promoted by Bernard Stiegler.

The City Policy is a public action jointly funded by the French government and local groups directed at supporting the social, economic and civic development of the neighbourhoods considered to be facing difficulties and which are characterised by a high level of poverty. The action of Plaine Commune involves coordinating research on new methods of work and the creation of activities in these neighbourhoods.

 Patrick Vassallo. Consejero Delegado. Desarrollo local. <http://www.plainecommune.fr/>

2.1. The MONDRAGON Story

2.1.1 Contributions about the Mondragon Cooperative Experience and challenges of the future

The session started with an exhibition about the evolution of MONDRAGON right from its start, showing the initial ambitions to transform the structure of the capitalist firm in order to transform the company through the promotion of community self-governance and self-management experiences. It then takes a look at the expansion of the cooperative model (1955-1971) in different areas of the social life, up until the present, and shows the dilemmas faced by the cooperative model: the cooperative identity challenge, the cooperative culture, the business challenge in a global and competitive setting, the model of governance and the transformation vocation of the society.

 Igor Ortega. Researcher Institute of Cooperative Studies LANKI. University of Mondragón-MU

2.2. Social Economy and citizenship in cooperation: transformation binomial

2.2.1 Rural urban linkage through the vegetable market for poverty alleviation in the Dhankuta municipality

Town Development Fund. Kathmandu, Nepal

Agribusiness cluster is developed and farmers are provided training for domestic market promotion to be focused on market orientation and agriculture production. This initiative is expected to reduce the poverty of both Dhankuta Municipality and its surrounding rural municipalities with linkage each other through the process of agriculture commercialization.

 Nawa Raj Koirala. <http://tdf.org.np/>

2.2.2 The changing role of SSE in the future of work based on the stories of three cities: Bilbao, Seoul and Quebec

Seoul Social Economy Center. Seoul, Republic of Korea

The development of technology is transforming the relationship between machines and human beings. It is considered as a potential danger that the technology could take over even the intellectual labour as well as manual labour and no longer exists as an object of consumption. The environmental and social issues keep emerging according to the change. In the era of the fourth industrial revolution, a fundamental change of perspective regarding our work is required. We should be more focused on the value of work and reconfirm that the money should be a tool by its nature, not a purpose. The social economy as the people-centered economy is reacting to these social changes all around the world by raising the social values and solidarity and by suggesting innovative solutions for alternatives.

 Wonjae Lee. President of LAB2050. <http://en.lab2050.org>

2.2.3 Women's initiatives to extend the social protection network in Cameroon: the case of the association "Étoile" (Star)

National network of the SSE. Yaoundé, Cameroon

To address their needs for social protection, a group of women from a neighbourhood of the District Municipality of Yaoundé IV decided to create a mutual aid association for their social and economic development called "Étoile". The association, which started with 50 people now numbers 305 adult women. They operate on the basis of a collective savings in equal parts, they set up capital and then develop lucrative activities. The funds collected enable them to equitably address their social protection needs (purchase of agricultural inputs, schooling and textbooks, health, funeral expenses, important ceremonies... and community investments (cleaning of drains, lighting).

 Elise Pierrette Memong Meno Epse Mpoung. Coordinator RESSCAM. SG RAESS. <https://renapess.org/>

2.2.4 MARES from Madrid: Resilient urban ecosystems for a sustainable economy

City Council of Madrid. Madrid, Spain

MARES is an innovative pilot project for urban transformation through social and solidarity initiatives, the creation of nearby and quality jobs and the promotion of other city models. MARES participates in four districts of Madrid, each of which focuses on an economic sector: Villaverde (Food), Vicálvaro (Recycling), Puente de Vallecas (Mobility) and Centre (Energy), and a fifth sector which crosses all the districts, the Care sector. Citizen Skill Laboratories, Learning Communities, Collective entrepreneurship support services, awareness, reuse of disused public spaces, public-social collaboration... and many more activities serve to shape MARES.

 David Bustos. Deputy-Director General of Social and economic analysis. <https://www.madrid.es/portal/site/munimadrid>

2.3. Fundraising and other tools for the creation and sustainability of Social Economy initiatives

2.3.1 Solidarity fund for the promotion of the social and solidarity economy in Korea

Association of Korean and Local Governments for Social Economy and Solidarity

The Remake City, Seoul program (“the Program”) started in May 19, 2017 with partnership between Crevisse Partners (“Crevisse”) and Seoul Metropolitan Government (“SMG”). The mission of the Program is to solve challenging social problems in Seoul city by investing in sustainable businesses by social ventures and NPOs. SMG is the main funder for the Program and Crevisse provides expertise to select the right projects, allocate the fund, and accelerate teams throughout the program period. The goal of the Program is to create “double outcome”, meaning that with every KRW 1, twice the outcome is to be created with financial, social, and employment factors taken into account.

 Young Kim. Executive Director. <https://avpn.asia/organisation/association-of-korean-local-governments-for-social-economy-and-solidarity/>

2.3.2 Chantier de l'économie sociale financial instruments and investment

Trust for social economy work. Montréal, Canada

From ideas to action. The multi-purpose and cost-effective collaboration of these three investment funds enabled the implementation of a set of financial products which support social economy firms. In a complementary manner, they may support the analysis of the need, the implementation of the business plan, the launch and expansion of the firms. Thanks to the synergy of their action, an unmet need can be developed, defined by a social economy business community. The collaboration between the civil society tools (Trust, RISQ) and institutional tools (IQ) includes joint investment in the companies with crossed participation in their reciprocal governance.

 Jacques Charest. Director General. <http://fiducieduchantier.qc.ca/>

2.3.3 Investor clubs for alternative and local management of solidarity savings

CIGALES Association in Brittany. Rennes, France

The cigales (cicada) clubs are groups of 5 to 20 citizens who, over a 5-year period, each month save their own funds to enable them to take part in the capital of high social utility companies or to make solidarity loans to small local firms.

Committed to a local social and solidarity economy, the Brittany Cigales Club invested more than 2.4 M€ in the Breton economy between 2010 and 2017.

 Marc Soudee. President. <http://www.cigales-bretagne.org/>

2.3.4 “The working world”. An innovative model to finance the worker cooperative movement

The working world. New York, USA

The initiative highlights a working model for the provision of support--in terms of financing but also technical assistance--that SE entities require to grow, and which are not typically available in the traditional finance sector. This initiative addresses the challenges to growth for SE entities. Born in Argentina as a response to the concrete needs of recuperated enterprises following the 2001-02 economic crisis, this innovative finance model was brought northward, first to Nicaragua and then, in 2010, to the United States.

 Brendan Martin. Founder and Director. <https://www.theworkingworld.org/>

2.4. Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation

2.4.1 How can cities foster social entrepreneurship and social innovation for more inclusive and sustainable growth?

Session coordinated by the OECD.

Moderator: Antonella Noya. Head of Unit. Social Economy and Innovation, OECD

The OECD will engage cities that are supporting, through different approaches, the development of social entrepreneurship and social innovation as a vehicle of inclusive growth and sustainable local development. 2 concepts: Social Innovation & Social Entrepreneurship to create a more inclusive society. Why did your city decide to support SI and SE? As a city many urban challenges that cannot be solve by themselves. SE puts impact first in an innovative way. They (local gov.) wanted to partner with them, with social entrepreneurs. It's a win-win situation. Holistic view putting together different policy areas: access to market, finance... ambassadors with big companies and SMEs. It's important to connect financiers with social entrepreneurs.



1. Mrs. Ellen Oetelmans. Programme Manager Amsterdam Impact. <https://www.amsterdam.nl/en/>
2. Mr. Pascal Isoard Thomas. Conseiller Technique du Président. Affaires Sociales, Santé, Innovation sociale chez Métropole de Lyon. <https://www.grandlyon.com/>
3. Mr. Lance Mcneill. Small Business Program Manager at City of Austin. Texas. <http://www.austintexas.gov/>
4. Mr. Risto Raivio. Senior expert in European Commission's Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=656>

2.5. Youth and Social Economy

2.5.1 Youth Involvement in the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE): How young actors have changed society through SSE

Moderator: Ariane Lim, PhilSEN/YSEN, The Philippines

It is necessary for the SSE network to grow in size, and not remain at local level. It must reach global levels in order to have a real impact on public policies. This leap is very important. It is necessary to facilitate administrative proceedings, and to eliminate the mistrust and political obstacles which appear, in order to offer visas to young people who are working to improve their countries and who encounter administrations which mistrust their work as they believe that once they leave the country they will not come back. Two people were unable to attend the Session for this reason. The movements must be opened to even younger people, these initiatives must be collected even earlier to see how things are done. It is necessary to reach the schools, even primary schools, to increase knowledge and to make social economy look interesting and to create a talent pool. That boys and girls become aware of the problems in their communities, helps them to create solutions. These people will be far more aware as adults, they will become social leaders. To be aware of the capacity for change of young people, to assume responsibility for what we are constructing: if they want to be part of the change, the involvement of young people in local and international social initiatives is necessary, making the most of the fact that everything is hyper-connected.



1. Mr. Laurent Levesque. Youth department of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale, Canada. <https://chantier.qc.ca/>
2. Mrs. Tita Larasati: Leader of the creative forum of the city of Bandung (BCCF). Indonesia. <https://bandungcreativecityforum.wordpress.com/about/>
3. Mrs. Awaali Shamim Namusisi: Youth Councillor, Nakawa, Kampala, Uganda
4. Mrs. Ana Aguirre. Young European Cooperators Network. Spain. <https://coopseurope.coop/policy-topic/youth>

3.1. Social Economy in public policies

3.1.1 The experience of CITIES

C.I.T.I.E.S. Montréal, Canada

C.I.T.I.E.S, the first international transfer center on SSE was founded in 2016 by local governments, civil society and SSE organizations and higher learning institutions from the territories of Bilbao, Mondragon, Seoul, Barcelona and Montreal. It actively fosters exchanges and cross-pollinations in the field of SSE and promote and facilitate the co-construction of public policies supportive of SSE with the objective of fostering broad, inclusive and participative territorial development initiatives that put citizens at the heart of the decision and development process.

 Laura Espiau. Co-operation facilitator. <http://cities-ess.org/?lang=en>

3.1.2 Growth of the social economy in Seoul through public-private partnership

Seoul Metropolitan Government. Seoul, Republic of Korea

Through the efforts of establishing participatory governance structure and policy initiatives from SMG in fostering the social economy eco-system of Seoul, last 5 years showed remarkable achievements. Along with encouraging the participation from diverse actors and establishing multisector collaborations, the SMG is utilising its resources on creating SE eco-systems and various policy supports. Social economy division in Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG) through multilateral cooperation(public-private-community), has navigated the strategies of fostering Seoul's social economy and its efforts, generated tangible outcomes last 5 years.

 Migyeong Kim. Deputy director, Social Economy Division. <http://english.seoul.go.kr/>

3.1.3 The Social and Solidarity economy in public policies, how to articulate between the national level and the different regional levels?

Network of territorial collectives for a solidarity economy - RTES. Lille, France

In France, the territorial collectives have been developing SSE support policies since 2000. French law on SSE was adopted in 2014 after two years of consultations and debates with the leading stakeholders. This law had numerous repercussions for the SSE: definition of the scope of the SSE and the concept of social utility, structuring, representation, promotion and funding of the social and solidarity economy, development of social innovation, assurance of subsidies for associations, etc. It also serves as a lever for in-depth discussions between the public collectives. Innovation, research, health, housing. Through the French example, the RTES and the CNCRESS propose the analysis of the plans and deterrents for the implementation of public policies for the development of the SSE.

 Patricia Andriot. Vice-President of RTES. <http://rtes.fr/>

3.1.4 Ateneos cooperatives network for the promotion of the social economy

Generalitat de Catalonia. Barcelona, Spain

Today's modern societies give much importance to cooperative social economy institutions as generators of civic and community values, participation, solidarity and social commitment. The Government of the Generalitat de Catalunya together with public and private entities from the social, cooperative and third sector economy, have set up the Ateneos Cooperatives Network. This is conceived as a space of reference for the promotion, creation assessment and strengthening of the social and cooperative economy in each region. Job creation, territorial development and the collective advance towards a fairer, more cohesive and sustainable society, are the main objectives of the project.

 Roser Hernández. Deputy-director General of Social Economy, Third Sector and Cooperatives. <http://treball.gencat.cat/ca/inici/>

3.2. Entrepreneurship and social innovation

3.2.1 Serenos Gijón S.L.L. - a social innovation project articulated through the labour society

Serenos Gijón S.L.L. Gijón, Spain

The Serenos Gijón service started in 1999, when a municipal employment plan was set up aimed at marginalised collectives (women, the long-term unemployed, immigrants) through which, among other projects, a service of guardian angels was created. This generated jobs in the new areas of employment, placing Gijón as the first Spanish city to recover the endearing figure of the guardian angel. After almost twenty years, the guardian angel service has become established in the nights of Gijón thanks to the economic collaboration of traders, neighbourhood associations and the City Council of Gijón. This level of public-private collaboration has generated levels of funding difficult to reach in a social interest project which, as with the guardian angel service, combines the labour insertion of marginalised groups with the provision of services to individuals, traders, tourism and the city.

 Miguel González. Administrator and Manager. <http://serenosgijon.com/>

3.2.2 Social entrepreneurship, social innovation, and community development: A comparative analysis of Wonju, Ansong, and Hong Dong in the Republic of Korea

University of Yonsei. Wonju, Republic of Korea

A research group of the IPAID in Yonsei University initiated a five-year research project from the Sep. of 2017 funded by the Korea National Research Fund. This project has two basic goals: the first is to collect various types of community data including interviews and survey data to contributing to the formation of social entrepreneurship, social innovation, and community development, and build a database for researchers, start-ups for social enterprises, and civil society activists in the field of community development; the second is to find the diversified modes and paths and the dynamic relationships among social entrepreneurship, social innovation, and community development.

 Moo-Kwon Chung. Professor of Public Policy. https://www.yonsei.ac.kr/en_sc/index.jsp

3.2.3 Coopolis. Ateneo cooperative of Barcelona. Creating an economic system from the city

Coopolis. Ateneo Cooperative. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

Coopolis is a tool for the promotion and development of the Social and Solidarity Economy of the city of Barcelona. Under the framework of the Ateneo Cooperative network of Catalonia, it is mainly aimed at the creation of cooperatives, and the of jobs in existing cooperatives. Located in the neighbourhood complex of Can Batlló, Coopolis promotes an ecosystem of social and economic and educational activity, job creation and social impact. A laboratory for inter-cooperation and local economic growth. It has territorial hubs of collaboration with the social and solidarity economy networks from different districts of the city.

 Hernán Córdoba. Head of advisory service for social economy entities. <https://www.laciuatatinvisible.coop/>

3.3. Fundraising and other tools for the creation and sustainability of the entities

3.3.1 The development of the social and solidarity economy in the metropolis of Abidjan: findings, specificities, diagnosis, perspectives and proposals

RIPESS. Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Some years after the end of the civil war, Abidjan is a megalopolis in full reconstruction, which has had to take in two million refugees from other regions of the country. In this social boiling pot, several spontaneous initiatives (education, insertion, waste recovery, urban community agriculture, micro-trader cooperatives...) try to work together to develop and publicise the SSE, and in particular, to prevent the errors of the past from recurring. New solutions are arising, which will help to contribute to the recovery of a country on a wider scale.

 Philippe Kaminski. <http://www.ripess.org/continental-networks/africa-and-middle-east/?lang=en>

3.3.2 Laboral Kutxa and the European Investment Fund: a success story

Laboral Kutxa. Mondragon, the Basque Country, Spain

In the case of LABORAL Kutxa, innovation practices well-worth knowing are EaSI Agreement, and the InnovFin SME Guarantee Facility.

EaSI Guarantee Instrument Agreement. Why the EaSI Guarantee Instrument? The Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) programme is a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Fund (EIF), part of the European Investment Bank - EIB. Its goal is to promote a high level of quality and sustainable employment, to guarantee adequate and decent social protection, to fight social exclusion and poverty, and to improve working conditions. One of EaSI programs is dedicated to the access to micro-finance and social entrepreneurship under the Microfinance.

 Oscar Muguerza. Director Company Business Development. <https://www.laboralkutxa.com/es/particulares>

3.3.3 Mutual guarantee company model in bank guarantees to social eEconomy companies

Elkargi-SGR. Donostia-San Sebastián, the Basque Country, Spain

Elkargi guarantees credit entities the return of financing given to the companies it guarantees, thus ensuring that any feasible business project obtains the funding it needs but which it cannot access alone (new projects, no guarantees, lack of knowledge about the activity to be carried out). Improving financing conditions: bigger amounts and longer terms, lower interest rates, costs, guarantees. Elkargi pays the sums which the companies cannot meet (loss), with the support of the European Investment Fund (EIF) and the Government of Spain through the Compañía Española de Reafianzamiento, S.A. (CERSA).

A “resource multiplier effect” is produced: an organisation/institution which wishes to support its associates or a collective can support Elkargi with 100,000 Euros to share the possible loss by providing funding of more than 5,000,000 Euros to the companies it wishes to support.

 Laura Mata. Commercial Director and Director of Oinarri Social Economy. <http://www2.elkargi.es/es/>

3.3.4 Three foundations and a financial cooperative join forces to support social economy enterprises in Quebec

Desjardins. Quebec, Canada.

Making impact investment and innovation their priority lines of action, the Foundations J. W. McConnell, Saputo, Chagnon and the Solidarity Economy Bank joined together in order to develop a programme of guaranteed loans of 15 million dollars for the social economy sector in Quebec. The associated foundations act as guarantors, enabling the Solidarity Economy Bank to grant loans to social economy companies, which otherwise would be unable to access these loans. In addition to the essential support of the associated foundations, the companies benefit from the specialised backing of the Solidarity Economy Bank. This initiative is of particular note due to the unprecedented nature of the association.

 Dianne Maltais. Chief advisor, Innovation and Solidarity funding. <https://www.desjardins.com/>

3.4. The future of work

3.4.1 The contribution of the social economy to employment

Session coordinated by the ILO. Presentation of projects of the organisation. Moderator: Roberto di Meglio

Contributing to the Future of Work debate, in particular on the benefits that may result from a more structured and widespread presence of organizations and enterprises of the Social and Solidarity Economy, the workshop will look at which initiatives, public and private, are desirable for the creation of a favourable ecosystem for the SSE. The world of work is in a process of change: due to technology, climate change demographics, globalization... Why working on SE? It helps to solve 2 problems job quantity and quality. It is relevant to create more and better jobs. As a fact, SEE helped to create new jobs or maintain them during the crisis, in Spain and Italy different to traditional private enterprises in the same period. SE is a tool for inclusion and sustainability. PROMISE Program are a strategic component (regulatory legal framework, financial mechanisms, public policies, support and coaching programs, SSE culture); territorial component: analysis of value chains, local strategies to create decent jobs, technical and financial support, technical and management training, spaces... these components converge in an ecosystem that has led to 32 pilot projects, 400 direct jobs. 60% women.

-  1. Mr. Gianluca Salvatori. General Secretary of EURISCE. <http://www.euricse.eu/>
-  2. Mr. Karim Toumi. Project Manager "PROMESS": Promotion of Organizations and Mechanisms of Social and Solidarity Economy in Tunisia. https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/cooperatives/projects/WCMS_532871/lang--en/index.htm
3. Mr. Juan Carlos Díaz Macías. Coordinator of the area of multilateral programs and territorial development. FAMSÍ. <http://www.andaluciasolidaria.org/quienes-somos/andalucia-solidaria>
4. Mr. Roberto di Meglio. Senior Technical Specialist in ILO. <https://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm>

Day 2 / 2nd October Tuesday

WORKSHOP SESSION 4	
4.1.	OCCUPATIONAL SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY
4.2.	ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL INNOVATION
4.3.	MONETISATION OF THE SOCIAL VALUE OF ORGANISATIONS
4.4.	UNRISD- SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE 2030 AGENDA
4.5.	DECENT WORK AND BUSINESS INITIATIVE FOR SOCIAL AND LABOUR INCLUSION Session dedicated to Africa
WORKSHOP SESSION 5	
5.1.	EXPERIENCES OF ALLIANCES BETWEEN ENTITIES
5.2.	BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION THROUGH SOCIAL ECONOMY
5.3.	PUBLIC PURCHASE AND SOCIAL CLAUSES
5.4.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION- HOW AND WHEN TO REINFORCE SYNERGIES BETWEEN SOCIAL ECONOMY AND SECTORAL POLICIES
5.5.	FRAIR TRADE ADVOCACY OFFICE Y WFT
WORKSHOP SESSION 6	
6.1.	OCCUPATIONAL SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY
6.2.	BASQUE EXPERIENCE AND GOOD PRACTICES OF THE GOVERNANCE MODELS
6.3.	SOCIAL INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS
6.4.	RIPSS- SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE OBJECTIVES OF THE AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
6.5.	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SOCIAL ECONOMY

4.1. Occupational Social Inclusion and Social Economy

4.1.1 Bridging Economy and Social Economy

Groep Maatwerk. Tienen, Belgium

We propose the social entrepreneurship model of Flemish “customized work companies”. customized work company is primarily a place of employment for people with an occupational handicap who want to work but who are not, not yet or not anymore ready to work in a regular company. In our paradigm we create bridges between social economy and (regular) economy. Customized work companies are not a separate economy, but operate in the heart of “regular” economy, which we argue from different perspectives. We strengthen each other and create value for each other, although our goals differ. The final goal of customized work companies is integrating people with vocational disabilities into the society, by employment.



Stef De Cock. Senior Adviseur. <https://www.groepmaatwerk.be/>

4.1.2 Inclusion of the socially vulnerable by living/working together

GSEF Japan Network Organizing Committee. Tokyo, Japan

Since KYOUSEI Symphony started up a small workplace for the handicapped in 1986, we have developed our activities to the extent that now 7 workplaces are being operated and above 75 of the heavily handicapped are employed. For such development, following public supports systems by local governments have been also indispensable. Social Enterprise Support System of Shiga Prefecture. Fund Support System for workplace where the heavily handicapped are hired as Type A of Shiga Prefecture ③ Support system for the mental disable seeking job of Otsu city. Through the above activities, we are contributing to include the socially vulnerable, reactivate community, and help local governments more open and closer to citizens.



Hitomi Nakazaki. <http://www.gsef-net.org/en>

4.1.3 Improving the coaching processes for insertion in Basque insertion companies. A collaborative experience between the University and Gizatea

Gizatea. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

The fundamental objective of the insertion companies is to offer an itinerary which enables the inclusion in the labour market of people who are socially excluded or at risk of social exclusion. A key to the success of these itineraries, where success is understood as quantitative (% of people inserted in the ordinary labour market on completion of the itinerary) and qualitative (improvement of employability and quality of life of the individuals) is linked to the personalised support offered to these individuals along the itinerary. Since 2007 Gizatea has collaborated with the University of Deusto and the University of the Basque Country, on the design and strengthening of the support processes.

 Leire Álvarez de Eulate. Manager. <http://www.gizatea.net/>

4.1.4 Social-labour programme. Work engine of opportunities

Civil Association El Abrojo. Montevideo, Uruguay

As an organisation directed at the development of increasing autonomy processes and creative transformations in society, El Abrojo assumed a proactive role in the construction of a fairer and more equal country. In the Social Labour Programme our mission is to create citizenship by strengthening people's rights. We support empowerment and participation as a driving force for the development of the personal skills required by the world of work in this new era. We invest in the construction of an ecosystem to provide opportunities and share common values to address the challenges of our times, with strong commitment and results in order to create a more inclusive country; recognising the value of the SE as key.

 Beatriz Pons. Programme coordinator. <https://www.elabrojo.org.uy/>

4.2. Entrepreneurship and social innovation

4.2.1 Participative social enterprises and trade unions

Terre Group. Lieja, Belgium

To have a participative government in direct democracy does not enter in the logic and traditional working of the Belgian social structure, resulting in misunderstanding and tensions between the social enterprise and trade unions. Therefore, we have constructed a tool which explains the participative logic and opens discussions with the trade unions. We hope to find an area of agreement for the forthcoming social elections in 2020.

 Xabier Roberti. Chief of Missions. <http://www.terre.be>

4.2.2 The mutual society of solidarity and local development

Popular financing collective (Kofip). Port au Prince, Haiti

The MUSO is a group of individuals, 30 at most, in a district, who know each other and decide to save together in order to achieve common goals. After a period of maturity, the MUSO creates a space for exchange and dialogue with the local authorities and other civil society stakeholders to discuss and reflect on the guidelines for the development of the zone and to strengthen local authorities with visits to local governance.

 Jean Luckner Romulus. Coordinator of the National Office. <http://www.kofip.org/kofip/>

4.2.3 MEGA Project: Promoting migrant entrepreneurship throughout Europe

Garapen. Amorebieta-Etxano, The Basque Country, Spain

The purpose of the MEGA Project (Migrant Entrepreneurship Growth Agenda) is to encourage cities, regions and relevant stakeholders to establish coalitions on a national scale able to promote better support for migrant entrepreneurship. MEGA advocates awareness and the generation of discussions about the most efficient way of promoting migrant entrepreneurship in the European Union. The network is formed of coalitions of interested stakeholders on a national scale in Germany, France, Italy and Spain, with the aim of designing joint actions which serve for exchanging knowledge and good practices among the stakeholders from different countries, and to make recommendations and proposals to EU institutions.

 Elisabet Urbieta. Manager. http://www.garapen.net/public_home/ctrl_home.php

4.3. Monetisation of the social value of organisations

4.3.1 Measurement and evaluation of the impact of the social economy

TIESS. Montréal, Canada

The evaluation and measurement of the social impact are terms which have been the subject of many articles for many years. But what are we really talking about? What are the origins of these concepts? Who is it for, why and how is the impact evaluated? Who are the key players, what are the methods and experiences involved? What are the difficulties, the risks, the opportunities, the tensions and the challenges for the social economy and the development of our regions? By comparing and sharing the proposals, experiences, methods and tools in existence, the TIESS introduces a transfer project, in collaboration with numerous social economy networks.

 Émilien Gruet. Transfer consultant. <http://www.tiess.ca>

4.3.2 Monetisation of social value in social economy organisations. The case of Navarra

GEAccounting. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

In response to the growing interest in the measurement of the social value generated by the companies and organisations, in the framework of the Integral Social Economy Plan of Navarra, a multi-annual action plan has been set up to promote and introduce social accounting directed at stakeholders in Social Economy entities. For this purpose, a team has been formed from among universities, consultants, user entities and the Government, which is an example of a collaborative ecosystem that has already obtained its first results.

 José Luis Retolaza. Scientific Director. <http://www.geaccounting.org/>

4.3.3 Social Balance 2.0. Innovation and social responsibility in accountability

Fiare Banca Ética. The Basque Country, Spain

One of our inspiring principles is “the consideration of the non-economic consequences of economic actions”. This is why we assess our activity as a credit cooperative from an economic, social and environmental aspect. That is, every year, not only do we present the financial year statement but also the Social Statement. This online space is available to customers, partners and any member of the public to find out more about how we work as cooperative, to verify the impact of our activity and to take part in the objective of making Fiare Banca Etica a better financial entity able to generate change.

 Laura López Quintana. Cultural Manager. <https://www.fiarebancaetica.coop/>

4.3.4 Social audit of solidarity economy entities in the Basque Country

REAS Euskadi. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

The Social Audit process is a self-assessment questionnaire which analyses the performance and philosophy of the companies which form part of the Solidarity Economy, and the degree of achievement in the six principles of Solidarity Economy. This allows entities to set themselves objectives for improvement and to assess their evolution over the years. The Social Audit indicators of the REAS Euskadi include: 96 quantitative data which are converted into 85 quantitative indicators using formulas and a qualitative survey of 48 items for workers and volunteers.

 Amaia Naveda. Social Audit coordinator. <https://reasnet.com/intranet/>

4.4. The Social Economy in the 2030 Agenda

4.4.1 Social economy and the 2030 Agenda: Localizing goals, co-creating policies

Session coordinated by UNRISD

Sustainable development goals (SDGs): are universal, human rights based, inclusive, indivisible and transformative. Last two of these are linked with SSE: indivisible (integrated approach) and transforming institutions. Co-construction of public policy in Montreal: strength of SE in its captaincy to work horizontally, networking across social movements. And vertically with different levels of government. Lacking policy coherence between local, regional and national level increasing necessity to move in this direction. The constraint are rather an absence of political will, are structural, institutional and judicial (in some cases). In the case of Korea how to link activities of companies with SDGs specially in development projects between institutions and policies in Seoul: Interaction between bottom up and top down approaches, direct support approach: alignment with national government policies. There has been a shift from direct support (subsidies) to an ecosystem approach. Huge social return of SSE (1300%) in comparison with for profit enterprises (71%). Only 0.5% of Seoul total employment is SS. Measurements: SSE contribution? It is a challenge. In Québec they created a guide of social investment to provide a tool for finance people who provide capital. Some things are easy to measure but others are not. It has to be a diversity of indicators.

- 1. Mrs. Joannah Caborn Wengler. Communication Consultant at UNRISD
- 2. Mrs. Marguerite Mendell. Director of Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University.
- 3. Mr. Ilcheong Yi. Senior Research Coordinator of Social Policy and Development Programme at UNRISD
- 4. Mr. Sergio Sandoval. Communication Consultant at UNRISD

4.5 Decent work and business initiative for social and labour inclusion

Decent work and entrepreneurship for social and labour inclusion in Africa

Moderator: Laurence Kwark- Secretary General of GSEF. Opening speech: Jean Pierre Elong Mbassi- Secretary General of UCLG Africa

Local Governments' perspectives and policy on Social and Solidarity Economy SSE for decent work and social and labour inclusion

Traditionally, the SSE in Africa has been linked to farming cooperatives. These were perceived as a tool for the emancipation of individuals and the improvement of the conditions of living and the development of the communities in which they were inserted. They were dynamic economic agents. This position has changed since the turn of the century and the SSE is currently seen as a sector for repairing the damage caused by worldwide globalisation. This implies that the cooperatives are viewed as a tool for fighting against poverty. There is a need to go back from the repair SSE to the transformation SSE.

- 1. City of Praia, Cape Verde. Mr. Oscar Humberto Évora Santos. Mayor
- 2. Bamako City, Mali. Mr. Mahamane Toure. Director of the Department of Social and Solidarity Development
- 3. District of Nakawa, Kampala City, Uganda. Mr. Ronald Nsubuga Balimwezo. Mayor

Importance and role of Social and Solidarity Economy actors in Africa for decent work and social and labour inclusion and Challenges and perspectives of urbanisation and decent work creation through Social and Solidarity Economy at local and national level.

In Africa decent work is something exceptional. Most of the workers are employed in the informal economy which means they are excluded from any social protection systems which may exist. In addition, the global financial crisis in Africa has resulted in a rise in unemployment. The SSE creates jobs, and there is increasing awareness on the continent of the importance it can have in this respect if a favourable environment is provided for this purpose through: training for entrepreneurs, a favourable legal framework, public funds which support entrepreneurship, particularly among young people and institutional agents who support these initiatives.

- 4. CITI-HABITATM, Cape Verde. Mr. Jacinto Santos
- 5. Moroccan Space of Social and Solidarity Economy and Environment (EMESSE), Morocco. Mr. Mohammed Salhi
- 6. Nakawa Division, Kampala City, Uganda. Mrs. Awaali Shamim Namusisi, Youth Councillor, Nakawa, Kampala, Uganda
- 7. POJeT Toulépleu Youth Organisations Platform, Ivory Coast. Mr. Fabrice Adelphe Balou
- 8. Platform of Non-Government Agents, Senegal. Mr. Malick Diop
- 9. Parliamentarian Network on Social Economy, Cameroon- Mrs. Elise Pierrette Memong Meno. Epse Mpoung

5.1. Experiences of alliances between entities

5.1.1 Handi-Market fair in Brittany and Pays de la Loire. Optimize socially responsible professional purchases

Bsb-Laboss Association. Rennes, France

HANDI MARKET is a collective brand which aims to change the view of public and private professionals regarding the commercial offer of products and services proposed by the ESAT (company and services providing assistance through work) and adapted enterprises. That is, the offer proposed by companies which employ more than 80% of individuals with disabilities in all sectors of the economic activity. Developed in the regions of Brittany and the Pays de Loire, every two years HANDI MARKET organises a regional B2B fair, together with professional meetings in the regions throughout the year. It takes part in the development of a network of local and socially responsible businesses.

 Emmanuelle Fournil. Director. <http://www.laboss.fr/>

5.1.2 Mutualism, a comprehensive response to the challenges of development

ODEMA. Buenos Aires, Argentina

The union of the global mutual system involves, given its size, the creation of a synergy able to transform a common objective into specific realities of shared development. This presentation aims to demonstrate how mutualism, a system which promotes mutual aid and solidarity among its members, works in total complementarity with governments and States in order to support national plans for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Objectives. even with the South-South cooperation.

 Norma Alicia Roulin. Director of the Geneva Office and Abdelmuna Abdelmoumni. Vice-president. <http://www.odema.org/index.html>

5.1.3 Social economy and citizen initiative at the service of social transformation

SAREEN SAREA. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

Presenting the relevant and specific contribution of the Basque Country Third Social Sector (TSSE) to the promotion of a cohesive, inclusive, solidarity and participative society, through the action of a tight network of social intervention entities, with a significant impact on the Basque economy (2.2% of the GDP) and employment (36,000 jobs). Citizen initiative and voluntary organisations and companies, managed and run by the people, families, collectives and communities who receive the services. A sector which contributes to extending general welfare in collaboration with other sectors, especially the general public, with whom they have been cooperating on the construction of the Basque Social Services System.

 Mikel Barturen. General Coordinator. <https://www.sareensarea.eus/es/>

5.2. Business transformation through Social Economy

5.2.1 Cooperative entrepreneurship in the silver economy, Socem hub: Social care & entrepreneurship hub

SSI Group. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

The SSI Group was founded in 2015: SOCEM HUB: Social Care & Entrepreneurship Hub, with the encouragement of the BEAZ, Provincial Council of Bizkaia, to offer the CAE entrepreneurship ecosystem the tacit knowledge, more than 30 years working in the field of personal care, and almost 2200 persons who receive our services, and the empirical knowledge, SSI has an R&D&I unit which belongs to the RVCTI. To date, more than 250 people have received training in awareness towards the sector: GO SOCIAL, 35 projects have been mentored to take them to the market, four cooperatives have been founded, and other projects are still on the drawing board.

 Karmele Acedo. CEO. <https://grupossi.es/>

5.2.2 Success of social transformation through the professionalisation and dignification of women's work

Ausolan S. Coop. Mondragon, the Basque Country, Spain

The company behind this group is AUZO LAGUN SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA, founded in 1969 by 17 women who, far from accepting their departure from the working world as a consequence of their marriages, decided to reconcile their working and family lives, resulting in the creation of a part-time work cooperative, which offered services to companies from the area of influence, providing two necessary services: Food for the workers and cleaning of the installations. The AUSOLAN group is formed of 12 companies, in which more than 12,500 people from all over Spain are employed.

 María López. Corporate Director of Institutional Relations, Legal Services and Human Resources. <https://www.ausolan.com/>

5.2.3 Innovation and environmental and social commitment through the labour society

Kimu Bat. Azpeitia, the Basque Country, Spain

The transformation of a conventional company to a Social Economy company where the individuals are also the owners of the business has enabled a new style of leadership, a new management system, a culture of joint responsibility and a sense of innovative belonging unknown to date for the individuals who form part of this project. This is a project with a high level of environmental and social commitment to marginalised collectives and which places value on the transformation process and the profound changes experienced by this business and its individuals as a consequence of becoming a Social Economy company.

 Iker Goikoetxea. Member of the Board of Management. <https://www.kimubat.com/>

5.2.4 Contribution of cooperatives to the collaborative economy

CECOP European confederation of industrial and service cooperatives. Brussels, Belgium

Digital innovation and the profound changes taking place in the organisation of the daily lives of many people are bringing radical transformation also in the organisation of work. Digital economy can lead to the creation of new jobs, but also raises questions about quality of work, access to social rights, inequalities. How can cooperatives use the potential of the digital economy? How can cooperatives engaging in collaborative economy, be more than a virtual space for collaboration, but a substantial place for sharing, and have an impact on local development? Those are the questions we would like to answer through our initiative.

 Giuseppe Guerini. President. <http://www.cecop.coop/?lang=en>

5.3. Public purchase and social clauses

5.3.1 Encounter of inclusive businesses: the link to the public market

Conquito development agency. Quito, Ecuador

The link to the public sector through Inclusive Public Contracting Processes promoted at national level, has enabled CONQUITO, using tools such as Inclusive Metropolitan Fairs and Inclusive Dynamic Catalogues, to generate INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MEETING processes. These include the economic development strategy which seeks the democratisation of the municipal budget, by providing a forum for dialogue among the stakeholders of the solidarity and popular economy, in search of market opportunities and the municipal entities which need to contract goods and services. This is thanks to the framework of the local public policy, Municipal Order No 539.

 Vanessa Rosero Mañay. Head of Solidarity Economy Projects and Business Development. <http://www.conquito.org.ec/>

5.3.2 Cooperation between SIAE (Structures of Insertion for the Economic Activity) to access the public purchase

GIE Green. Bignay, France

Created in 2011 and specialised in the recovery of natural spaces, we have extended our area of intervention to other sectors of activity to offer multi-sector services (green spaces, minor building work, carpentry, cleaning) to our contractors. GIE GREEN currently has 23 members and develops two concepts: mutualising and developing the economy of the SIAE, members of the group. Our group of Social and Solidarity Economy agents distributed by geographic region, trade and/or common problem provides a real opportunity to improve skills and to develop activities and jobs, especially to the benefit of marginalised individuals who live in our regions. Indeed, a large number of structures suffer from their small size, lack of resources and isolation. With cooperation and mutualisation, it is possible to implement projects and processes to which it would not have been possible to access individually, in particular, with the aim of responding to public tenders, whether or not they include social clauses. The GIE is the expression of powerful solidarity values, in particular in the framework of the mutualised response to markets, implying a shared responsibility of the SIAE.

 Gabriel Grimaud. Head of the economic development mission. <https://www.greenpoitoucharentes.fr/le-green>

5.3.3 Keep it local for economic resilience

Locality. London, the United Kingdom

Locality has been working with six U.K local authorities in an 18 month action research initiative. The aim has been to demonstrate the impact which public sector spending can have on the local economy and to broker shared solutions in public procurement between local government and community-based social economy organisations. This project has shown the added social and economic value of commissioning local social economy organisations, using a framework for local economic resilience developed in partnership with our expert steering group. We have directly influenced local government practice in our six partner areas to develop more supportive practices in local commissioning and build the capacity of community-based organisations.

 Tony Armstrong. Chief Executive. <https://locality.org.uk/>

5.4. Why and how to reinforce synergies between social economy and sectoral policies.

Discussion panel with representatives from local, national and international public authorities who work on different sectoral policies organised by the European Commission

EU perspective on how to promote integration:

- Effective integration is key for successful migration policies
- Common challenges but different approaches: possibility to learn from each other
- Many successful and innovative practices
- Integration is a transversal issue – cross-sectoral approach

Rural development policy and SE:

- Agriculture and rural areas are very important for SE
- SE in the agricultural sector: agri coops, social agriculture, community supported agriculture, organic farming
- Rural areas represent 80% of the surface and 20% of population. This policy should be integrated with other types of policies, including SE
- Sustainable development of rural areas needs synergies with SE
- Links between municipalities is important to share resources, knowledge, good practices.
- Create bridges between traditional enterprises and SE. important. Start ups that want to create social impact... social clusters
- Create coops takeover of enterprises by workers

5.5. Session organised by Fair Trade Advocacy Office and World Fair Trade Organisation

Session organised by Fair Trade Advocacy Office and World Fair Trade Organisation <https://www.wto.org/>
Moderator: *María Ferrer (Caritas)*

Fair trade is an important social transformation tool which aims to improve the living conditions of the more marginalised communities on the planet, and to give priority to people and the environment rather than business profits. The characteristics of this type of company include: (i) compliance with human rights, (ii) a business model whose objective is to maximise the positive externalities of the activity in the social and environmental area, (iii) it uses suppliers who respect the environment and human rights; (iv) the role of women in this type of company is greater than in traditional companies (75% of the producers are female) and they hold positions of responsibility within the organisational structure. Many of the fair trade companies belong to the SSE.

-  1. Mrs. Carmen Rebollo Sánchez. Director General of the Municipal Consumer Institute of the Madrid City Council
2. Mrs. Maria Youngsin Lim. National Coordinator of the Fair Trade in Korea
3. Mr. Erinch Sahan. Chief Executive of the World Fair Trade Organisation (WFTO)

6.1. Occupational social inclusion and Social Economy

6.1.1 The experience of Peñascal S Coop and its social and insertion companies

Peñascal S.Coop. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

Presentation of the work developed by Peñascal, S.Coop. in the comprehensive development of training itineraries which end in social and labour inclusion, either in the ordinary market or in one of the nine social and insertion companies promoted by the cooperative in the hotel and catering, metal, wood, air condition and garment-making sectors. Three closely linked areas are involved in the above-mentioned comprehensive itinerary. These are education, social and employment. Emphasise the importance of the individual and the need to design comprehensive personalised itineraries in order to guarantee successful and long-lasting social and labour insertions.

 David Tellería. General Coordinator. <http://www.grupopenascal.com/>

6.1.2 State cooperation project AERESS-FAEDEI for the training of technicians to accompany the insertion

AERESS-FAEDEI. Madrid, Spain

State cooperation initiative AERESS-FAEDEI for the training of technicians to accompany the insertion companies on the procedures for the accreditation of the professional experience of the individuals in insertion. The possibilities of obtaining a qualification are particularly interesting in Spain, where more than 60% of the active population do not hold a certified professional qualification. To make the transition to the ordinary market easier for individuals in insertion, it is necessary for them to obtain a recognised formal qualification equivalent to that awarded in formal training. This initiative offers technicians the tools for working with individuals in insertion in order to obtain accreditation.

 Lourdes Calabozo. Member of the Technical Secretary. <http://www.aeress.org/>

6.1.3 The effect of robotization and automation on employment opportunities and business management for people with disabilities

Gureak. Donostia-San Sebastián, the Basque Country, Spain

We have already accepted that robotization and automation have gone from being a thing of the future to being the order of the day. Although historically technological changes have not prevented the maintenance of the rates, could we say the same today? What can we say therefore about Special Employment Centres, where the basis of the production model is to convert competitive work into easy, repetitive tasks with little added value? At GUREAK we have decided to address this challenge, and after a joint analysis, we have defined specific lines of action so that robotization and automation go from being a threat to being an opportunity.

 María Larraza. Director of Marketing and Communication. <http://www.gureak.com/eu/>

6.2. Basque experiences and good practices of governance models

6.2.1 Cooperative governance: diagnosis and action plans

HUHEZI-University of Mondragón. Eskoriatza, The Basque Country, Spain

The diagnosis of cooperative governance that we are conducting of the cooperatives from the MONDRAGON group reveals the need to renew governance dynamics, democratic mechanisms and the means of participation in order to provide an efficient response to the needs of the complicated context in which we live today. Cooperatives are organisations which promote democratic practices in the business environment. The principal objective of this initiative is to renew this practice and to identify and propose new routes. For this, we are examining the advanced activities set up in the different cooperatives and compiling their key factors. At the same time, we identify the key factors for a suitable cooperative governance.

 Miren Zufiaurre. Researcher from LANKI. <https://mukom.mondragon.edu/lanki/es/>

6.2.2 The governance experience of the Goiener project

Goiener S. Coop. Ordizia, the Basque Country, Spain

GOIENER is a citizen's cooperative project for the generation and consumption of renewable energy. The GOIENER project is an ongoing process, which is organised transversally through the work groups, formed of volunteers and workers, of a local or thematic nature, who work on the production and reproduction processes, take decisions by mutual consent and project their work through different entities: one association and three cooperatives". These groups permit the GOIENER project to be governed in a cohesive, participative and inclusive manner.

 Erika Martínez. Head of communication. <https://www.goiener.com/>

6.2.3 Transfer of knowledge of the labour society to other organisations for the improvement of governance and participative management

ASLE. Bilbao, the Basque Country, Spain

Democratic governance and participative management are identifying features of Labour Societies. If we wish to advance towards organisations based on individual cooperation, joint decisions and co-responsibility, the Labour Society has a decisive role as an example of a democratic and participative company. The aim is to place value on the essential features of the democratic governance and participative management that define the Labour Society, and extend bridges towards non-labour companies who wish to humanise their models of governance by giving people the importance they deserve.

 Jone Nolte. Officer from the Legal and RSE Area. <http://asle.es/>

6.2.4 Good practices on public policy: people at the axis of the organisation

GEZKI-University of the Basque Country. Donostia-San Sebastián, the Basque Country, Spain

We present as an initiative: a round table "participation dialogues of the individuals in the organisations and their effect on the region". This is a round table held in collaboration with Mondragon Unibertsitatea and Agintzari SCIS and the GEZKI Gizarte Ekonomia eta Zuzenbide Kooperatiboa Institutua/Institute of Social Economy and Cooperative Right (UPV/EHU). It was intended to focus on the good practices which are developed in the region with respect to the participation of the individuals (whether by specific entities or by public powers), to subsequently discuss the regional development and the participation of the individuals in the companies.

 Aitor Bengoetxea. Director. <https://www.ehu.es/es/web/gezki>

6.3. Social innovation ecosystems

6.3.1 Building an ecosystem of social innovation through stakeholder mobilisation: The case of Quebec

Chantier de l'Économie Sociale. Montréal, Canada

The creation of the Chantier, that brought together a broad diversity of actors including labour unions, community groups, researchers as well as sectoral and territorial networks of social economy enterprises that worked in constant dialogue with the government, enabled the creation and extension of major social innovations for Quebec. The outstanding results of this ongoing collective brainstorming are proof that a diversity of actors not only can work together to innovatively answer existing social needs, but also that the co-construction process by a diversity of actors, including government, was key to identifying and developing effective, sustainable solutions with an economic and social impact recognized by all.

 Béatrice Alain. Director General. <https://chantier.qc.ca/>

6.3.2 Common platforms: federate and maintain platforms based on a common approach

Paris-Dauphine University. Paris, France

The economy of cooperative platforms can and must be plural. Alongside capitalistic platforms, cooperative or common platform-based alternatives are emerging; these are more inclusive, they extend their governance to the community, they favour open cooperatives and the fair distribution of the value among all the parties involved. The purpose of the common platforms is to develop a community and a common objective around these new numerical platforms. We encourage the platform based on a common approach or cooperative platform community, we document their practices and create a place of collective solutions and knowledge.

 Guillaume Compain. PhD student of sociology. <https://www.dauphine.fr/fr/index.html>

6.3.3 Cigondewah Fashion Village Lab: piloting a closed-loop creative economy ecosystem for the fashion industry

Bandung Creative City Forum. Bandung, Indonesia

Fashion Village Lab (FVL) initiative started in 2014, with an aim to improve the living conditions of local people and communities in Cigondewah, a sub-district in Bandung known for its production of multi-national clothing brands and factories. It started with research and mapping of the area's potentials and capacities, then continued with experiments, concepts and prototypes of solutions for the local environmental problems, while connecting with the local stakeholders. FVL is now in its final year, with an attempt to create a closed-loop creative economy ecosystem for fashion industry, where economy activities thrive while also maintaining the ecological and social qualities.

 Dwinita Larasati. Secretary General. <http://www.bandungcreative.id/>

6.3.4 Master plan for social innovation for employment

City Council of Seville. Seville, Spain

The Social Innovation for Employment Plan of Seville is the first plan of this kind. It contains a series of proposals aimed at optimising the use of infrastructures and municipal resources, to place them at the service of the needs of citizens. Space recovery, transfer of use, reformulation of use, etc. Always based on commitment to the concept of proximity, with the neighbourhoods and districts as true allies and action-catalysing players. All of this takes place based on promotion and support for a new transforming plural economy (plural not only because of the diversity of activities, but also because of the diversity of economic approaches).

 David Pino. Director of Innovation and Social Economy. <https://www.sevilla.org/>

6.4. Social Economy in the objectives of the agenda for sustainable development

6.4.1 Linking the Local to the Global

Session organised by RIPESS

RIPESS is a global network for the promotion of SSE as an alternative/transformational approach to the economy. Working axes: local to global advocacy, alliances & convergences and intercoop on specific topics. To achieve sustainable development as set out in Agenda 2030. The articulation between the local, regional, national and international, needs to be effective, from the local to the global and the global to the local. The workshop will concentrate on the 3 following items in the sub-theme description: Promote knowledge about SE and consolidate its networks. Support the establishment of a conducive institutional and regulatory environment for SE and guarantee the coordination of international efforts and create and strengthen alliances that favour the sector.

1. Mr. Yvon Poirier. RIPESS Québec. <http://www.ripest.org/continental-networks/north-america/?lang=en>
2. Mr. Denison Jayasooria. Asiatic network SSE Kuala Lumpur. <http://www.ripest.org/continental-networks/asia/?lang=en>
3. Mr. Madani Koumaré. Africa network SSE Bamako
4. Mr. Carlos de Freitas. Director of Programs, FMDV. Global Fund for Cities Development ,Paris. <http://www.fmdv.net/>

6.5. International Cooperation & Inclusive and Sustainable Development through the Social Economy

Moderator : Paul Ortega- Director General of the International Development Cooperation Agency, Government of the Basque Country.

International cooperation directed at the development and promotion of the SSE has a major impact on the improvement of the living conditions of the most marginalised communities. In the case of the European cooperation funds of the EU there is a basic problem: the shortage of technical tools for knowing the SSE projects in the beneficiary regions which guarantees that funding reaches those projects which have a more relevant impact, that is the projects which reach the “right place”. There is a lack of knowledge and distance from these European funds towards the SSE entities in the region. Normally these entities are minor operators, who sometimes belong to the informal economy, making it difficult to access these funds, which in contrast are designed and directed towards the funding of major development projects. In Latin America the states have not promoted the development of the SSE, historically and to date there has been certain institutional hostility towards self-managed and participative initiatives, which has limited their expansion. In addition, an increase and improvement in university education is necessary in the area of the entrepreneurship and the SSE.

-  1. Mr. Munchan Yi. Korea Telecom. <https://roaming.kt.com/rental/eng/main.asp>
 2. Mr. Jean Luis Bancel. President of Crédit Coopératif. <https://www.credit-cooperatif.coop/Institutionnel>
 3. Mr. Ronal Nsubuga Balimwezo. Mayor of Nawaka District. Kampala. Uganda
 4. Mr. William J. Moreno. Director of Cooperation and National and International Relations. Municipality Ate. Lima. Peru. <http://www.muni.ate.gob.pe/ate/principal.php>

WORKSHOP SESSION 7	
7.1.	SOCIAL ECONOMY IN PUBLIC POLICIES
7.2.	EDUCATION, YOUTH AND TECHNOLOGY
7.3.	SOCIAL ECONOMY AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO POST-CONFLICT PROCESSES
7.4.	UCLG-LEARNING SESSION ON CIRCULAR ECONOMY TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL NUMBER 12
WORKSHOP SESSION 8	
8.1.	SOCIAL ECONOMY IN PUBLIC POLICIES
8.2.	SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE REGIONS
8.3.	SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE OBJECTIVES OF THE AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
8.4.	INAISE- FUNDRAISING AND OTHER TOOLS FOR THE CREATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ENTITIES
WORKSHOP SESSION 9	
9.1.	COLLABORATION STRATEGIES BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND SOCIAL ECONOMY STAKEHOLDERS
9.2.	ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL INNOVATION
9.3.	SOCIAL INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS
9.4.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION - SOCIAL ECONOMY GOING LOCAL
9.5.	LKS&ALECOP- THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE PROCESS OF PACIFICATION IN COLOMBIA

7.1. Social Economy in public policies

7.1.1 Permeabilisation of public policies towards the social economy through the structuring of the relationship with agents of the social economy

City Council of Madrid. Madrid, Spain

The aim is to make the institutional stakeholders aware of the value and importance of the Social Economy as an economic model, and not just economic, which has to inspire all the public policies to be developed by the City Council of Madrid. To mainstream and make all the municipal institution participants in the co-creation of public policies such that the democratic values and the support for social, economic and environmental sustainability, placing individuals at the centre of all policies, is assumed and assimilated by everyone who works in the municipal institution. A comprehensive strategy has been articulated for this purpose, through the Social Economy and Solidarity Strategy. The collaboration strategy between the City Council of Madrid and the social economy agents in the municipal district is articulated through three mechanisms:

- a-The Advisory Council of the SSE.
- b-The regional articulation committees of the SSE.
- c-Agreements and subsidies which promote inter-cooperation between companies and entities of the SE.

 Bernardino Sanz. Director General of Economy and the Public Sector. <https://www.madrid.es/portal/site/munimadrid>

7.1.2 Employment with support as a tool for labour inclusion in ordinary environments for people with disabilities

EHLABE. Vitoria-Gasteiz, The Basque Country, Spain

The social and social economy entities of EHLABE and of the ForoEca Euskadi have been managing specific projects and actions for social and labour inclusion in ordinary companies since the nineties, with one common denominator, the methodology of Employment with Support. From 2014, and with the establishment by Lanbide, a Basque Employment Service, of a pioneer invitation for the labour inclusion of individuals with disabilities, through the supported employment methodology, the CAPV has been a national reference in the driving, promotion and collaboration with the social entities of the social economy.

 Pablo Moratalla. Coordinator. <http://www.ehlabe.org/es/portada/>

7.1.3 Social Innovation Plan 2018-2021 of the city of Montréal

City Council of Montréal. Montréal, Canada

In 2018, the City of Montreal adopted their Social Innovation Plan 2018-2022. This plan recognises the key role of the social economy and social innovation for the economic, social and cultural development of the city. As an expression of a vision of social innovation consolidated by the collective initiative and with an ability to transform, the City of Montreal focuses on enhancing an ecosystem which permits the deployment of social innovation and its processes. The aim is to recognise social innovation and its entrepreneurs from the private or collective sectors, and to strengthen the participation of the social economy in the public markets. To this purpose, it plans to adopt flexible and adapted funding measures.

 Cécile Vergier. Commissioner responsible for economic development. <http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/>

7.1.4 MUMBUCA social currency

City Council of Maricá. Maricá, Brazil

The Mumbuca Social Currency is the first social currency with a debit card in Brazil, where it was introduced. Today, 110 Mumbucas, equivalent to R\$ 110 (32 Euros), almost 10% of the minimum wage in Brazil are transferred to more than 15 thousand beneficiaries in Maricá. This "solidarity finance" programme is an important tool for boosting the local economy and the struggle against poverty. The Mumbuca currency is responsible for generating jobs and income, and its current monthly municipal investment is more than R \$ 1.4 million. In total, there are four programmes which part of this popular and solidarity economy. Mumbuca Minimum Income (the biggest of the four), Solidarity Youth Minimum Income, Pregnancy Minimum Income and Citizen's Basic Income. For 2018 the challenge is to consolidate the Citizen's Basic Income and make improvements in the already existing system such as the introduction of cards with chip, thereby increasing security even further as well as the services available for the beneficiaries.

 Diego Zeidan. Economic Secretary. <https://www.marica.rj.gov.br/category/estrutura/secretarias/economia-solidaria/>

7.2. Education, youth and technology

7.2.1 The role of cities in reducing the rural exodus and the clandestine immigration of young people: the path of social entrepreneurship

RENAPESS Mali. Bamako, Mali

The project is based in Bamako which is the first destination city for young people in rural exodus and also the first stop for all immigration candidates. Bamako is a catchment area for the informal economy dominated by young people in rural exodus, immigration candidates and young returning emigrants. In 2015, Mali registered 376 young candidates for immigration who drowned in the Mediterranean. The promotion of the social entrepreneur in Bamako is an operating strategy which permits: facilitation of the transition of young workers from the informal economy who are “a serious enigma” for cities towards the social and solidarity economy, through their own forms of organisation; control of the rural exodus and the immigration of young people and improvement of the offer of products and services in the supply, sanitation, building and public works, health and community education sectors.

 Madani Koumaré. President. <https://renapess.org/>

7.2.2 Gazteability, job opportunities for young people with intellectual disabilities

Lantegi Batuak. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

Gazteability was set up in 2015 with the aim of facilitating training itineraries, personalised support and non-occupational practical session for unemployed individuals with intellectual disabilities under the age of 30 years. Thanks to this initiative, 150 young people have already embarked on the itinerary with a training in key skills for adaptation to employment. In addition, 14 individuals with intellectual disabilities from Lantegi Batuak this year carried out their practical sessions abroad, as part of the KA1 Erasmus Plus programme. The performance of these occupational practical session abroad is an opportunity for individuals with intellectual disability to complete their training in ordinary companies, away from the environment of a special employment centre, in addition to providing an important vital experience.

 Jugatx Menika. Head of the Area for Training and Development. <http://www.lantegi.com/>

7.2.3 Introducing the social economy in vocational training

Economists without borders. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

The purpose of the “Professional Training for Sustainable Human Development” project is to contribute to the construction of a professional training model where formal and informal educational spaces synergistically include the promotion of the theory and practice of Sustainable Human Development so that the educational community of the Basque Country professional training system acquire skills, tools and spaces for change which contribute to the exercise of human rights, over the medium term and which have a multiplier effect on citizens.

 Patricia Solaun. <https://ecosfron.org/euskadi/>

7.2.4 Eco-friendly social enterprises

Human Resource Development Foundation. Kanchipuram, India

HRDF is initiating livelihood skill building training program for the most disadvantaged groups at rural areas. These skill building trainings are being provided to rural unemployed young women and migrants. Through this HRDF creates stable jobs and reducing unemployment. It is also working to create a suitable model which values the experiences and skills of experts to improve their employment situation. Also it has (HRDF) been facilitating social innovation project to empowering the most disadvantaged people in the eco friendly social enterprises (eco friendly food production). This is an evidence based model of district level women cooperative organic farmer's federation which has been promoted with 2000 women farmers.

 Sita Bohara. Director. <http://hrdfindia.com/>

7.3. Social Economy and its contribution to post-conflict processes

7.3.1 Social innovation and social enterprise for peace building: Lessons learned from international experiences in peace process scenarios

Swarthmore College. Swarthmore, (PA) USA.

In the summer of 2016 the World Bank commissioned a small group of researchers and academics to compile a report that had as its goal, "to understand the role of social innovation in peace process scenarios and its implications for the historic opportunity Colombia has ahead". The Report entitled: "Republic of Colombia: Social Innovation for Peace Building in Colombia; Learning for international experiences in peace process scenarios", shared insights, experiences and lessons learned from a number of post-conflict regions, such as Northern Ireland, Uganda, Albania, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, in the context of their application to the of a peace agreement and peace process in Colombia.

 Denisse Ann Crossan. Professor of social entrepreneurship. <https://www.swarthmore.edu/>

7.3.2 The social and solidarity economy in the Colombian peace process

Convergencia Alternativa Social y Solidaria por la Paz. Colombia

Convergencia Alternativa Social y Solidaria por la Paz (Social and Solidarity Alternative Meeting Point for Peace) is an initiative which, as its name suggests, seeks to combine different organisations from the national and urban social and solidarity economy, and from the rural and peasant sector, in equal conditions starting with the recognition of their culture and autonomy. This initiative under construction invites us to accompany the implementation of the Agreement between the FARC-EP and the Government, in which the promotion of the solidarity economy and the agri-organic economy is established. In view of the current situation in Colombia, it is necessary to make public a series of claims or demands whose objective is to enhance and establish the peace process in the country. The central questions include: addressing an international auditorium regarding the cooperation resources in order to ensure their complete fulfilment and allocation to the objective for which they are intended. The commitment of the Colombian Armed Forces is vital together with Government and State actions in order to protect social leaders and prevent further violence. The spirit of the Havana agreements, the "final agreement for ending the conflict" must be resumed. Lastly, the importance of direct cooperation or cooperation with a high input from Social Organisations and Ecomun, the cooperative founded by the FARC, must be highlighted.

 Alfredo Cadena. Grupo coordinator of the meeting and César Díaz. Executive Director CIMA

7.4. Learning session on circular economy to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 12

Session organized by the Local Development Committee of UCLG

Projects were presented, linked to the circular economy in the waste management, production assurance and sustainable consumption sector. The circular economy and the social and solidarity economy organisations which promote it are fairer and more equitable models of organisation for producing goods and services. The circular economy is a business model and a new model of production and provision of services which perfectly fits with the principles of the Social and Solidarity Economy. A different production and consumption paradigm must be found. This is why work is being carried out at a local level to adopt hybrid forms in which citizens are present in the essential services. Taking into account the regional approach in all of this, as it implies giving a voice to local stakeholders and sharing and collaborating with strategies for the adoption of new patterns of production and consumption which are so necessary for working in compliance with the SDG.

-  1. Mrs. Sara Hoeflich. UCGL. <https://www.uclg.org/es>
 2. Mr. Juan Carlos Díaz. FAMSÍ. <http://www.andaluciasolidaria.org/>
 3. Mr. Javier Quijada. SADECO. <https://www.sadeco.es/>
 4. Mr. José Luis Sánchez. Andalusian network of Solidarity Economy. <https://www.economiasolidaria.org/reas-andalucia>
 5. Mr. Roberto di Meglio. ILO

8.1. Social Economy in public policies

8.1.1 Ethical finance - one of the key axes of public policy

City Council of Barcelona. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

The City Council of Barcelona is carrying out six lines of work, one of which is funding, as part of the co-production of local public policies and co-responsibility to promote and strengthen the Social and Solidarity Economy in Barcelona. The present local government in Barcelona is conducting joint actions with leading ethical finance entities, the general public and social entities, in addition to small and medium-sized firms present in the city. This is dual purpose: one, to change the conception about accessing sources of external financing and the other to improve the conditions of access to the same.

 Marina Gilaberte-Ferrús. Social consultant. <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/en/>

8.1.2 Policy on Civil Society and Social Economy: a bottom-up approach

Örebro. Örebro, Sweden, Region

Region Örebro County has adopted its first Policy for civil society and social economy. The main objective of the policy is to strengthen the participation and influence of civil society and social economy regarding issues of regional development and regional growth. Representatives from the social economy and other sectors in the society - several of them involved in the Partnership for social innovation - have taken an active role in the development of the policy.

 Anders Bro. Development Manager. <https://www.regionorebrolan.se/en/>

8.1.3 Tools for the promotion of local public policies from the solidarity economy

REAS Euskadi. Bilbao, the Basque Country, Spain

Since 2016, REAS Euskadi has been working on the promotion of public policies from the solidarity economy viewpoint. From the perspective of transformation of the regions and the promotion of alternative local development (human, social and sustainable), it has acted as an intermediary with local public institutions, political parties and other organisations. Of note is the creation of useful tools for local institutional work: a practical manual of local policies based on the solidarity economy and a web portal with mapping of local and international resources and various documentary resources for this work.

 Zaloa Pérez Hernandorena. Head of Area for Research, Training and Awareness. <https://www.economiasolidaria.org/reas-euskadi>

8.1.4 Citizen mechanism for participatory evaluation of public policies

Platform of non-governmental stakeholders. Dakar, Senegal

L'Université des Acteurs non Etatique (The University of non-governmental stakeholders) is a framework for dialogue, reflection, sharing, exchange and mutualisation of the practices among the different non-official stakeholders, the State, the regional collectives and the partners to development. It offers the opportunity to contribute to strengthening the quality of the participation of the non-official stakeholders and, thus consolidate democracy, the State of Law and good governance in our society and our institutions. It permits the social monitoring of the implementation of the public policies in each region and the collection of contributions regarding national policies and local strategies in the different sectors of development.

 Malick Diop. Coordinator. <http://www.platforme-ane.sn/>

8.2. Socially Responsible Regions

8.2.1 “Lyon, fair and sustainable city” label. A unique brand in Europe to promote responsible consumption

City Council of Lyon. Lyon, France

Unique in Europe! Since 2010, the city council of Lyon has been developing a quality regional label. The objective? To reward the local structures most committed to responsible consumption and the business responsibility of the organisations. More than 220 associations, cooperatives, social businesses, shops, events come together in a true club. The LVED club, encouraged by the city, creates synergies and develops collective projects as part of an approach towards continuous progress. The LVED label is THE qualitative label for responsible consumers.

 Dounia Besson. Deputy Mayor responsible for the Social and Solidarity Economy. <https://www.lyon.fr/>

8.2.2 Re-use and recycling, social enterprises as partners to local and regional authorities for the implementation of circular economy business models

Rreuse. Brussels, Belgium

RREUSE is a network association representing the interests of approximately 1.000 social economy enterprises across 23 countries in Europe working in the re-use, repair and recycling sectors. Across the RREUSE network approximately 140,000 men and women are involved in local social enterprises, pursuing a vision of a circular economy by collecting used clothes, electrical equipment, furniture and other re-usable items in order to put them on the second hand market or where not feasible recycling them. These initiatives are coupled with reinsertion of groups of individuals at risk of social exclusion. RREUSE focuses on promoting a policy framework that enables the development of social enterprises active in re-use, repair and recycling.

 Nina Monjean. Social welfare policies manager. <https://www.rreuse.org/>

8.2.3 The role of GSD (Gredos San Diego) in the socio-economic development of the Sierra del Rincón Biosphere Reserve (Community of Madrid)

GSD cooperative. Madrid, Spain

Since 2013, GSD has managed, together with the Helechos cooperative (6th principle), the Programme for Environmental Training, Promotion, Revitalisation and Dissemination in the Sierra del Rincón Biosphere Reserve of the Department of the Environment, Local Administration and Territorial Ordinance of the Community of Madrid, (7th cooperative principle). The essential objectives of the programme are the conservation of the biodiversity and cultural heritage of the area, the development of environmental education and communication programmes directed at the local and non-local population, and the socio-economic revitalisation of the area, by promoting the creation of jobs and the settlement of people in the region. GSD develops self-employment, cooperatives, green employment.

 Marta López Abril. Head of the Department of the Environment. <https://www.gsdeducacion.com/>

8.2.4 Roma Verde Allotment 'Civilized' Community

La Cuadra AC. Mexico City, Mexico

Roma Verde Allotment is in the heart of the City of Mexico. It was founded in 2012 as the result of the community organisation which decided to recover almost one hectare of land that had been abandoned for more than 27 years. Citizens and social organisations, coordinated by La Cuadra A.C., set to work cleaning and recovering the area, and carrying out social and environmental projects and activities with the aim of "Creating an active community involved in the construction of the Common Welfare of its environment". Today, the activities and projects which take place at Roma Verde Allotment focus on creating, integrating and promoting good practices in seven transversal and complementary lines of action.

 Piero Barandiarán. Associate Partner. <https://lacuadra.org.mx/>

8.3. Social Economy in the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development

8.3.1 Climate and nutritional food sovereignty (CLIMASAN)

Platform for Solidarity Economy Guatemala. San Andrés, Guatemala

The Municipal Policy "Climate and Nutritional Food Sovereignty" is an initiative based on sustainable development and the development of value chains formed by community companies promoted with public investment. The objective is to generate income and jobs for families through the development of highly resilient ventures. The core areas of the policy are: Knowledge Management, Solidarity Economy, Climate Change and Nutritional Food Sovereignty. The policy was approved by the Community Development Board of the Municipal Government of San Andrés, Peten in April 2017.

 Roberto José Bonilla. Technical Direction. <https://www.pecosol.org/>

8.3.2 Empowering & creating capacities for individuals with disabilities through sport for inclusive development

Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners. Chandrigah, India

Inspired by the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, hosted by the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP); ASWDP in principal partnership with RGNIYD, RC, Government of India has initiated an innovative step to host a Workshop on Empowerment and Capacity Building of Persons with Disabilities through Sports for youth. With the overarching aspiration of bringing people and the planet closer together and leaving no one behind, the 2030 Agenda is a unique opportunity to inspire global action for development and Peace. Sport has proven to be a cost-effective and flexible tool for promoting peace and development objectives.

 Vivek Trivedi. Founder. <http://www.apswdp.org/>

8.3.3 Food distribution and sustainable development: The Eroski experience

Eroski. Elorrio, The Basque Country, Spain

This aims to show how the promotion of a healthier and more sustainable life is the way to articulate the social purpose of a consumer cooperative in the 21st century. We describe how we address this challenge at EROSKI, through the development of a different value proposal, in a different model of store, with involvement and listening to the consumers and other interest groups, with major involvement at local level and in training and consumer information. We show how almost all the SDG encounter an ambitious and coherent declination in our strategy, with an undoubtedly transforming capacity.

 Alejandro Martínez Berriochoa. Director General of the Eroski Foundation and Director in Strategic Marketing. <https://www.eroski.es/fundacion-eroski/>

8.3.4 The butterfly effect of a currency or how ethical finances drive the SDG

Oikocredit. Amersfoort, Holland

International credit cooperative based in Holland, with offices in more than 27 countries whose objective is to finance projects in the global South in exchange for a high social dividend. Socially responsible investment through ethical finances is a key tool in the support for the achievement of the SDG. We analyse how the savings of members of Oikocredit, focussed on 17 projects developed by cooperatives, microfinance entities and renewable energy producers which in turn are linked to the achievement of the different SDG, promote sustainable development in countries of the South.

 Jorge Berezo. President of Oikocredit Euskadi. <http://www.oikocredit.es/es/>

8.4 Fundraising and other tools for the creation and sustainability of Social Economy initiatives

8.4.1 Does the current social economy financing ecosystem adequately address the challenges faced by growing social economy enterprises?

Session organised by INAISE

Conventional finances are not suitable for supporting the SSE but are solidarity finances enough to permit the change of scale of the SSE? Therefore, how should the creation of financial ecosystems favourable to the development of the SSE and adapted to the special needs of the countries be facilitated? How can the funding of the SSE be diversified through its traditional and innovative sources thanks to increased consideration of the requirements and the development of adapted tools? Do the social and solidarity finance institutions work with the perspective of an equitable world? It is very important to create a responsible general public which recognises the social value of the financial support to the SSE.

-  1. Mrs. Milder Villegas. President INAISE. <http://inaise.org/>
2. Mr. Pedro Sasia. President FEBEA. <https://www.febea.org/>
3. Mr. Héctor Farro. Director RENFORCER. <https://fortalecer.org/index.html>

9.1. Collaboration strategies between local governments and Social Economy stakeholders

9.1.1 Social clauses and public markets: Territorial partnership in order to favour social insertion

Cda La Rochelle. La Rochelle, France

Concerned about improving the access to employment for people facing public and private, social and professional insertion difficulties, they decided to create a unique window to simplify the social clauses in their markets in the La Rochelle conurbation region. An association agreement was signed on 13 July 2016 with the aim of defining the missions, the modes of operation, the funding of the single window and the instances of control and monitoring of the mission.

 Axelle Chapuis. Head of development of the SSE. <https://www.agglo-larochelle.fr/>

9.1.2 LANDALAB

Agintzari. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

The purpose of the LANDALAB pilot project is to design, model, steer and communicate an innovative model of community intervention with the capacity to adapt and replicate itself in different rural situations, combining the new technological possibilities with the use of the intangible from tacit community knowledge. It seeks to provide a solution to the social intervention requirements of rural areas, using a shared model of collaboration between public and social stakeholders and actively involving the general public (community), and in this way providing specific answers to the needs identified in each area in question, innovating in the public response to social resources.

 Eduardo Díaz. Project manager. <http://agintzari.com/cas/index.aspx>

9.1.3 ENLACE programme: Centre for innovation and inter-cooperation

Montevideo Administration. Montevideo, Uruguay

In Montevideo, public policy for the promotion of cooperativism and social economy has three lines of action: boosting innovation, inter-cooperation and continuous improvement. In this framework, the collaborative space, ENLACE, provides a location for 40 organisations from the social and solidarity economy, cooperatives, NGOs, health care collectives, cultural and community activities. At ENLACE, cooperatives receive training in quality management, the use of new technologies, and how to develop inclusive businesses. The management of the space also includes a process of strategic joint management between the public sector and the social and solidarity economy sector.

 Mateo Daniel Arbulo. Head of the Area for Social and Solidarity Economy. <http://www.montevideo.gub.uy/>

9.1.4 Solidarity markets. Improving diet and quality of life in the city and a harmonious relationship between city and countryside

Consumers for development. Lima – Huamanga - Ayacucho, Peru

The Social and Solidarity Economy initiative of CONSUMERS FOR DEVELOPMENT in collaboration with the city, professional training schools and civil society organisations promotes food sovereignty and safety, in the city of Huamanga, holding SSE fairs, providing food from the region and training producers and consumers. This improves the diet of the city populations and helps community producers from small-scale family farming to sell their food in hygienic conditions. The School of Nutritionists takes part in the experience, teaching about and promoting the consumption of healthy foods in order to improve health and foster local development, generating employment and boosting the local economy. The initiative contributes to a fair market between rural and urban development stakeholders.

 Raúl Luna Rodríguez. Coordinator

9.1.5 Active policies as a measure of social and labour inclusion

Generalitat de Catalunya. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

Catalonia has taken a decisive step towards a change in the intervention model in the fight against poverty and inequalities, with a series of measures which range from guaranteed income for individuals, to the active policies necessary to provide effective instruments for labour insertion which guarantee the full autonomy of the individuals and their dignity as legal subjects, with obligations and the capacity to no longer depend on social aid. This is a comprehensive project focussed on guaranteeing that the individuals obtain a decent job, especially in the case of the more vulnerable collectives. Because work is the best social policy.

 Elisabet Parés. Employment officer. <http://treball.gencat.cat/ca/inici/>

9.2. Entrepreneurship and social innovation

9.2.1 Cooperative social entrepreneurship: Why and for what? Experience of KOOPFabrika

Lanki. Eskoriatza, The Basque Country, Spain

KoopFabrika did not start from scratch. Based on two pilot experiences conducted previously ('Koopratzen' and 'Berrekin.Berregin'), it is created with the desire to satisfy a need which has been identified in society. In addition to the existing models for boosting entrepreneurship, it is necessary to offer a programme and a framework which has social economy as its main line of action. To this purpose, KoopFabrika offers the opportunity to put new entrepreneurship models into practice, based on the promotion of new social and economic activities in the areas of cooperativism and community development. The value proposal of the programme is based on two main pillars: KoopFabrika is a entrepreneurship programme based on the cooperative model which includes the principal features of social economy: vocation for social transformation, inter-cooperation and collaboration, collective nature, participation, drive for action.

 Arianne Kareaga. Researcher and lecturer. <https://mukom.mondragon.edu/lanki/es/>

9.2.2 University and Municipality: alliance for the promotion of social economy companies with a focus on innovation

Institute of design and technological innovation (IDIT) of the Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla. Puebla, Mexico

For the first time in Mexico a city has joined forces with a Private University to set up a project to promote the creation and development of social economy companies and second level actions (consumption, savings, production) as a strategy for boosting local employment in areas rife with poverty and violence. The Project approach focuses on innovation in these companies. In the last year, the IDIT of the Ibero Puebla has incubated more than 300 social economy companies and has developed second level structures between these. The municipal authorities have joined the project, showing huge commitment, by making modifications to the municipal codes, municipal purchases and marketing spaces, etc.

 Elia Maria Irigoyen. Coordinator of the incubator. IDIT-Ibero. <https://www.iberopuebla.mx/la-ibero/directorio>

9.2.3 Juntas Emprendemos (Together we embark on new ventures)

Tangente Cooperative Group. Madrid, Spain

Juntas Emprendemos is a training and support programme to promote the entrepreneurial skills of marginalised women, which places emphasis on the promotion of social and/or collective entrepreneurship. It takes place in four Autonomous Communities (Aragon, Catalonia, Madrid and the Basque Country) and was born from a group of entities belonging to government networks for solidarity and social economy. It is intended as an itinerary for comprehensive training with the aim of improving employability, social and labour conditions and the quality of life of the participating women, rescuing and giving value to their skills, resources and abilities, and finding areas of application for these in production. The empowerment of the participating women is worked on both centrally and transversally, in three stages: prior to starting out, learning to start out and starting out. As part of the venture, the programme aims to boost the development of social entrepreneurship initiatives, transformative projects which are sustainable and responsible towards the society and the environment.

 Sandra Salsón. Social consultant. <https://tangente.coop/>

9.2.4 Sceaux Valley, an ecosystem of social innovation for an inclusive and sustainable local development

City Council of Sceaux. Sceaux, France

The city of Sceaux created Sceaux Valley, an ecosystem of regional innovation which generates projects with a positive social impact and that create shared value. It supports those who were selected and who signed up to a charter of association and commitment signed by everyone, during their development and their change of scale in association with support, training, funding and first-level incubation bodies. The projects may be started and developed by any involved party in the region (general public or citizen group, municipal department, association, entrepreneur, business, foundation, etc.). The city plays the role of facilitator and catalyst for projects with a positive impact and at the same time promotes the joint construction of solutions with the parties involved from the region.

 Othmane Khaoua. Deputy advisor for Social and Solidarity Economy. <https://www.sceaux.fr/>

9.3.2 The Emilia Romagna social innovation ecosystem: the role played by the Innovation Agency

Aster. Bologna, Italy

Emilia-Romagna region can be recognised as a social innovation ecosystem, because of the presence of a number of actors, practices and networking experiences related to social innovation. Moreover, social innovation is mentioned in our Regional Smart Specialization Strategy and, within it, the human centered approach plays a dramatically important role within the region. However, the presence of this social innovation ecosystem has not been officially recognized yet, and the initiative carried by ASTER aims at amplifying the potential of regional social innovations through structured connections with existing networks, managed by ASTER itself, such as incubators network, open laboratories and MakER networks.

 Sara D'Attorre. Project Officer. Area Europa e Internazionale. <https://www.aster.it/>

9.3. Social innovation ecosystems

9.3.1 Cooperation between iCOOP KOREA and government organisations: increasing the competitiveness of the social economy and strengthening the ecosystem

Icoop Korea. Seoul, Republic of Korea

Despite of the number of social economic organizations including 12,000 co-ops, their challenge now is how to grow and develop and have social impact. In terms of sales, employment, and social value contribution, most social enterprises and co-operatives are quite too small to achieve them. Acknowledging this problem, the government has implemented policies for them to boost employment and fulfil welfare duties. iCOOP KOREA is collaborating systematically with the government, utilizing its resources to establish the ecosystem that would help improve social economy and address social issues and supporting social economic organizations in education, funds, joint projects, market expansion, and advocacy for institutional improvement.

 Juhee Lee. Manager of International Relations. www.icoop.coop

9.3.3 BSH and AERESS Alliance in favour of adequate waste management and social and labour integration: An example of collaboration between a multinational and a social economy network

Aeress. Madrid, Spain

Special innovation initiative, in a partnership between a multi-national (BSH) and a government network of SSE organisations (AERESS), under the framework of regulations for the waste management of electrical and electronic appliances, which clearly recognises the SE managers as key stakeholders and supports preparation for reuse, a sector in which the SSE are specialised. An example of win2win collaboration that also offers major benefits to the society as a whole: help for the State and businesses in complying with their waste management objectives, that is the reduction of contamination and the generation of insertion employment for individuals in a position of vulnerability.

 Laura Rubio. Director Technical Secretary. <http://www.aeress.org/>

9.3.4 Creating livelihood and promoting peace for refugees and host communities through social economy: the case of Tanzania

Good Neighbors International. Dar es Saalam, Tanzania

GNI Refugee Livelihood Programme in Tanzanian refugee camps strengthens self-reliance, builds peaceful cohesion, and promotes sustainable management of resources for refugees and Tanzanian host community through a social economy model of a common market. The programme is a market-based solution that brings local government, UN agencies, refugees and local communities to boost up the limited resources of both refugees and host communities living in extreme poverty by establishing a common market, operationalizing a market committee, providing business training and micro-financing, and promoting dialogue for good governance.



Ha Eun Seong. Geneva Office Representative. <http://www.goodneighbors.org/>

9.4. Social Economy at local level

Interactive workshop organized by the European Commission

Objectives:

a) To present outcomes of the European Social Economy Regions 2018 Pilot programme (32 regions of the European Union and 12 countries of the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe) in order to share best practices at EU level. The regions and countries present at the Forum and presenting their initiatives included: from the European Union: Strasbourg, Poland, Murcia, Finland, Navarra, Occitaine, Lille, Dublin, Lapland, Emilia Romagna. From the Balkans and Eastern Europe: Albania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Belarus, Moldavia, Ukraine, Armenia and two overseas territories: the isles of Mayotte and Aruba.

b) To outline a strategy for the continuation of the programme in the future beyond the EU borders.

The conclusions are along the lines of needing to continue with awareness, the need to support inter-regional cooperation (exchanges between regions, focus groups...), recognising the important role played by public purchasing, support funding, the networks and partnerships which can be brought together. The representative for the European Union concluded that, given the results of the pilot programme, a new programme of support and budget is being drawn up by the EC Unit to promote these initiatives.



Ulla Engelmann, Head of Advanced Technology, Clusters and Social Economy Unit European Commission. <https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/internal-market-industry-entrepreneurship-and-smes>

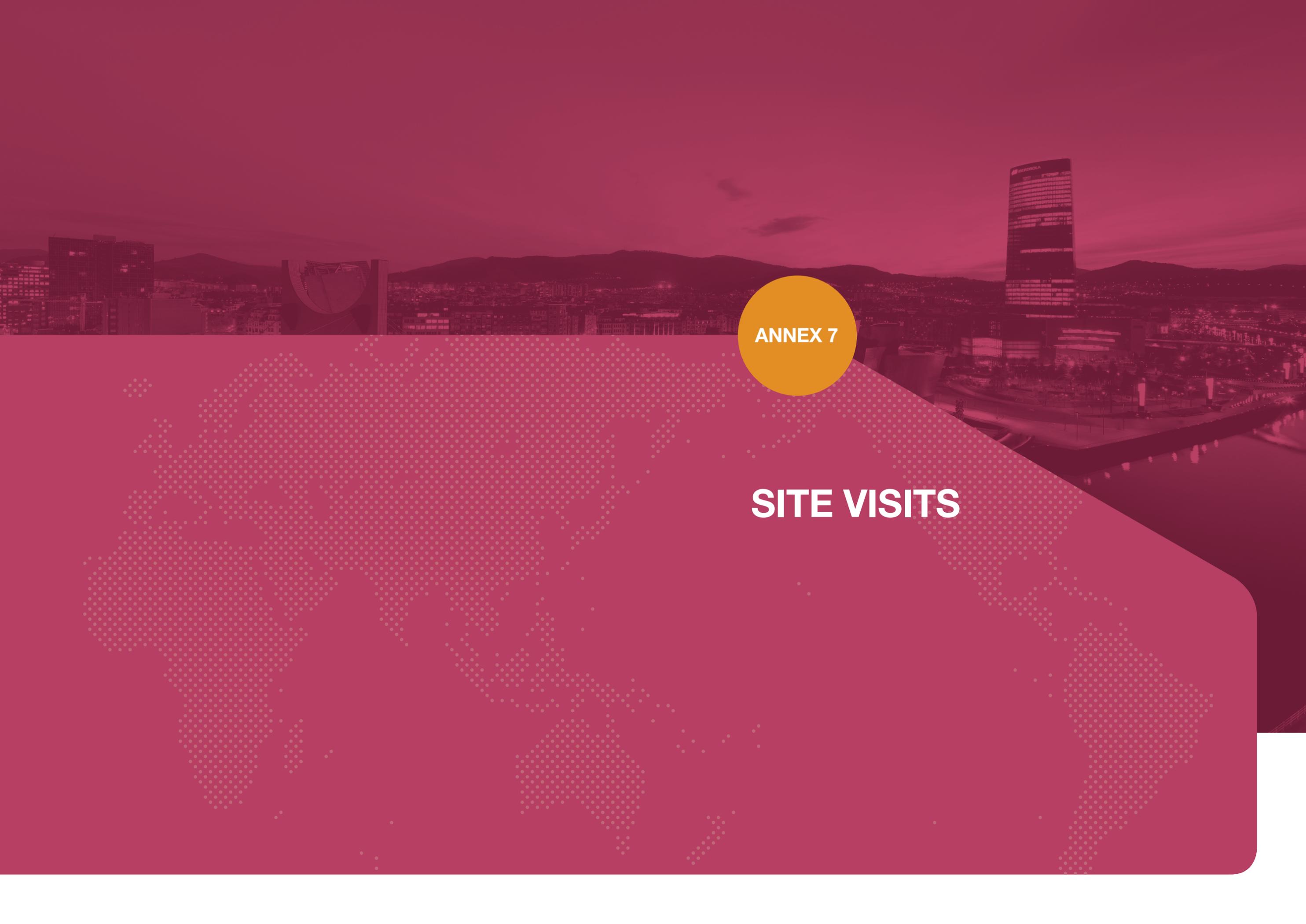
9.5. The Social Economy in the process of Peace Building in Colombia

Session organised by LKS S.Coop and Alecoop Group

The purpose is to present the project financed by the European Union, and the Government of Colombia with the participation of other agencies, whose main objective is to support the sustainability of ECOMUN and their cooperatives, promote the process of economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants of the FARC-EP, working, all with a focus on reconciliation, promotion of coexistence and construction of peace. The project is implemented from an approach towards inclusive and sustainable regions and businesses. Based on the experience of MONDRAGON. With three fundamental pillars: To create and consolidate a sustainable base for Social Economy, Training and Collective Entrepreneurship, to develop inclusive regions with Social Innovation approaches, all of which guarantee competitiveness and sustainability.



1. Mrs. Lucía Castillo. European Union
2. Mr. Carlos Ubaldo Zuñiga. President of ECOMUN. Colombia
3. Mrs. Luz Mery Lopez Pascagaza. Congress candidate for the FARC party
4. Mr. Gorka Espiau. Agirre Lehendakari Centre
5. Mr. Carlos Mataix. itdUPM. Centre of Innovation in Technology for Human Development



ANNEX 7

SITE VISITS

Site visits will be in ENGLISH and have been organised according to thematic itineraries that will offer the opportunity to observe specific examples of Social Economy enterprises/ activities:

1. Community and social initiative itinerary (2 hours). Price: 10€
2. Consumer's itinerary (2 hours). Price: 10€
3. Environmental itinerary (3 hours). Price: 10€
4. Financial itinerary (2 hours). Price: 10€
5. Industrial itinerary 1 (3 hours). Price: 10€
6. Industrial itinerary 2 (3 hours). Price: 10€
7. Public initiative integration itinerary (3 hours). Price: 10€
8. Social and occupational integration itinerary (2 hours). Price: 10€
9. Support and care for elderly itinerary (Silver Economy) (2 hours). Price: 10€
10. Visit to BBF- Bilbao Berrikuntza Faktoria- Social Entrepreneurship Space promoted by Mondragon University (2 hours). Price: 10€
11. MONDRAGON Experience (5 hours). Price: 15€. The visit is structured around 4 itineraries which are undertaken in the city of Arrasate-Mondragon in cooperation with MONDRAGON Corporation. This visit may be done in the afternoon of Wednesday 3 October (start 14:00-return 19.30), Thursday 4 October in morning sessions (start Bilbao 8.30 - return 14.00) and afternoons (start Bilbao 13.30 - return 19.00 hours).

The organisers of the Forum will make available, to those persons interested, the means of transport and the specific programme of contents of each itinerary, prior to registering for them. Maximum places for each itinerary 30 people, except to BBF where the capacity is 60-70 people and the MONDRAGON experience which caters for 3 programmed sessions: 1 on the afternoon of 3 October and 2 on 4 October - one in the morning and the other in the afternoon for 90 people in each session.

Registration for the site visits must be done through the following link: www.gsef2018.org/es/inscripcion

Note: enrollment for the site visits is subject to prior registration in the Forum.

Community and social initiative itinerary



AGINTZARI

www.agintzari.com

Worker Cooperative; Insertion Company

AGINTZARI is a company involved in the development of the community that operates in the area of social intervention, working on the implementation of innovative proposals and the management of quality services aimed at meeting the social needs of individuals and groups in a situation of difficulty.

Their cooperative project is people-based because their organisation is based on selfmanagement, participation, experience and shared leadership among people who seek excellence through the continuous satisfaction of the people who receive our services, from client and collaborating entities and the community in which we develop the activity.

The cooperative manages socio-educational, psychosocial and consulting services and training in the area of children and family. The management of these services is organised into three lines of activity: community intervention, fostering and adoption and intervention in violence and relational conflicts.



BIDEGINTZA

bidegintza.org

Worker Cooperative; Insertion Company

BIDEGINTZA promotes the personal and community development of the population of District 5 in Bilbao, from a perspective of community work based on the awareness and participation and central role of the individual and the community.

For this, BIDEGINTZA provides families with educational support, guidance and counselling, works to ensure coverage of minimum needs of children in situations or at risk of social exclusion, contributes to the overall development of children

and young people in situations of social risk through group and individual processes with them and their families and offers spaces and significant care for groups in situations of social vulnerability.

BIDEGINTZA primarily works through the provision of comprehensive care and support services and socio-educational intervention with children, young people and their families. It currently has several social-educational and community programmes in motion to prevent situations of risk of lack of protection in the child-juvenile population.

COLABORABORA (Wikitoki initiative)
www.colaborabora.org wikitoki.org

Worker Cooperative

ColaBoraBora is a cooperative that develops its activity between social innovation and cultural practices. Its raison d'être is to contribute to the development of new forms of relationship, organisation, production and consumption, around the commons, knowledge and free culture, open source, collaborative practices, feminisms, permaculture, community development or social entrepreneurship, from the emergence of distributed networks and P2P relationships. They are faced with questions such as: How to claim a government among peers and be able to self-manage? How to prepare ourselves to produce collaboratively and create common value? How can we coexist in a community in a sustainable and co-responsible way? Questions that encourage them to continue investigating, because they still have not found the answers. It is part of and promotes the Wikitoki initiative.

WIKITOKI is in itself an experimental process, a social / cultural / economic / political R&D laboratory, with 'co-' as the common bond. A community of practice, reflection and action, continuous training, research, ideation and prototyping, co-creation and collaborative practices. A place for PRODUCTION (creation, work, activism, research), REPRODUCTION (social, relational) and DISSEMINATION (training, exhibition). A meeting place in which the physical and digital dimension are interrelated, within a network of other spaces, initiatives and programmes.

Wikitoki's activities focus on the development of proposals with social, economic, urban, cultural, political impact... by crossing disciplines and activating dynamics of co-creation and active participation of citizens and organisations. Wikitoki designs and carries out projects, organises workshops, seminars, conferences and all kinds of educational and informative actions; promotes meetings, coordinates dynamics and encourages synergies; is involved with and accompanies emerging initiatives; researches and edits publications.

COLABORABORA



Consumers itinerary



EROSKI
www.eroski.es www.eroski.es/fundacion-eroski

Worker Cooperative; Consumer Cooperative; Foundation

EROSKI is a distribution company with a different business model, a cooperative model which is composed of consumers and workers. EROSKI aims to provide a satisfactory shopping experience in its shops, which are convenient and modern, and to generate sustainable and quality employment.

It is a multi-format company. It started out selling food and, shortly after, incorporated clothing, footwear, appliances, travel, sports, perfumery, optician, petrol stations, insurance, mobile telephones...

It believes in the triple corporate bottom line. Corporate responsibility must make growth and the generation of value compatible, contribute to social development wherever it is installed and do so with the least possible environmental impact. Since its creation, it has returned 10% of its profits to society through value initiatives for the consumer and the community in general. A major part of this activity is developed through the EROSKI Foundation.



GOIENER
www.goiener.com

Consumer Cooperative

GoiEner is a cooperative project for the generation and consumption of renewable energy with the aim of recovering energy sovereignty.

GoiEner aims to recover energy sovereignty for citizens. As a non-profit cooperative, all profits gained through the sale of (green) electricity to its members, revert back to the cooperative, and the members themselves decide in assembly where to allocate those profits. In turn, the members can invest in

Labore

renewable generation projects, the production of which will be consumed by the actual cooperative. The final objective will be for the amount of energy generated by the cooperative to be equivalent to the amount of energy consumed by its members. All this through renewable energies and with as rational and efficient a consumption as possible.

LABORE
laborebilbo.eus

Association

LABORE is a consumer association that has the appearance of a shop. We associated for the buying and selling of healthy products, at fair prices.

It is a non-profit association governed by the following values:

- The consumers will have access to quality products at affordable prices
- The farmers will receive a fair price for their products
- LABORE's workers will carry out their work under decent conditions



ONDOAN
www.ondoan.com

Worker Cooperative

Over its almost 35 years of history, ONDOAN has grown in a balanced and progressive way, and has incorporated new services, processes and systems, always with a focus on quality, continuous improvement and innovation. During its more than three decades of life it has made a continuous effort to achieve leadership positions within our sector, that of Installation Engineering, the Environment and Maintenance.

They consider that all this is the result of a business model in which the values prevail, and which has always been based on customer service, team spirit, quality, commitment and initiative; and all this together with a strict code of ethics in everything they do, treating all the parties involved with the utmost respect. In short, these values have made them a benchmark in the market where they operate, and have made ONDOAN a highly valued company.



AGRUPA LABORATORIO
www.agrupalab.com

Worker-owned Company

AGRUPA LABORATORIO is a Worker-owned Company engaged in reference tests and analysis in the environmental field, both for the technical qualification of its staff and for the available material and laboratory means.

It specialises in treatment, control, monitoring and management of a basic resource that is water, as well as the correct management of waste and land. All this has led the company to work in the search to optimise both technical and human resources that allow them to ensure a top level product.

Itinerario ambiental





BERZIKLATU
www.berziklatu.eus

Insertion Company

A pioneering initiative at European level, bringing together for the first time the public sector and social and non-profit organisations in a common project aimed at the integral management of urban waste and the social and occupational integration of people in situations or at risk of social exclusion.

Berziklatu is a project designed by Biscay Provincial Council for the comprehensive treatment of bulky waste generated in Bizkaia through the generation of employment integration, and it was launched in 2007. Biscay Provincial Council, Garbiker, Rezikleta and Emaús are partners in the company.

It is part of the 2nd Integral Biscay Urban Waste Management Plan 2005-2016. The plan aims for "zero dumping of primary waste". To do this, it is committed to maximising the reuse and recycling of the materials contained in the waste.



ELKARGI SGR
Tu aliado financiero. Zeure alboan.

Financial itinerary



LABORAL KUTXA
corporativa.laboralkutxa.com www.laboralkutxa.com

Credit cooperative; Worker cooperative

LABORAL Kutxa represents a different approach to banking, based on cooperation and commitment to our society. Our main goal is the satisfaction of every customer and the generation of wealth and employment in our environment.

We are a Cooperative Bank, guided by values and a philosophy that make us put common interest before individual interest, making decisions in a participatory and responsible manner and reinvesting our profits in society.

A way of being and acting consistent with the social vision we have of our activity, which leads us to think and act differently.

ELKARGI S.G.R. - OINARRI
www.elkargi.es/oinarri-economia-social

Mutual

ELKARGI S.G.R. is the Basque Country mutual guarantee society. It has a specialised section in Social Economy companies called OINARRI. Its activity focuses on two areas of action:

- Providing adequate financing to companies
- Improving their financial management

It provides the guarantees that companies may need: financial and technical guarantees.

With OINARRI's guarantee, the companies, even the smallest ones, finance their investments under the best conditions on the market.

**FIARE**

www.fiarebancaetica.coop

Credit Cooperative

FIARE is a bank run by organised citizenry, set up as a joint-stock cooperative company, which currently operates in Italian and Spanish territory, with the aim of promoting cooperation and solidarity.

The Statute, beyond being in accordance with the Law, presents some individual characteristics that highlight the specific nature of Fiare Banca Ética from its founding charter.

The extensive and powerful shareholding of the members in the bank's capital and the democratic decision-making processes of our Assembly have contributed to developing an original organisational structure expressed in the integration between the associative structure and the operational structure.

KOOP57

www.coop57.coop/es/euskadi

Credit Cooperative

Koop57 is an ethical and solidarity financial services cooperative with the main objective of contributing to the social transformation of our economy and our society.

Its main function is the financing of social and solidarity economy projects through financial intermediation. This means collecting and attracting the savings of civil society in order to channel them towards financing social and solidarity economy entities that promote employment, cooperativism, associationism and solidarity in general, and sustainability on the basis of ethical and solidarity principles.

LANPAR

asle.es/Fondo Lanpar

Worker-owned Limited Company

The LANPAR Risk Capital Fund has the objective of promoting the workers' shareholding in the capital of their companies. LANPAR aims to promote a business model in which the participation of the people who work there occurs in all areas of the company generating a culture of co-responsibility.

LANPAR is managed by ASLE and Gestión de Capital Riesgo del País Vasco SGEIC, S.A. belonging to the SPRI Group. With its contribution, ASLE intends to reinforce its commitment to society and the defence of another way of doing business where capital and work form a united whole and create a shared project.

Industrial itinerary 1

FAGOR ARRASATE

FAGOR ARRASATE

www.fagorarrasate.com

Worker Cooperative

FAGOR ARRASATE is a global specialist in the design, manufacture and supply of machine tools by distortion, from full stamping presses and systems to lines to manufacture, process and cut sheet metal or complete special lines to manufacture complex sheet metal pieces.

With six plants worldwide, it has a global presence in all markets with references in seventy countries.

Founded in 1957, it is now a benchmark for leadership in number of lines installed, prestige of its references, technology, quality and research and development. Practically all the major manufacturers of automobiles, stamped parts, coils and steel or aluminium formats, electrical appliances, metal furniture, forged pieces or electric laminates in the world have FAGOR installations.

Fagor Arrasate is the company with the most extensive portfolio of products worldwide designed to work with sheet metal, allowing it to integrate and propose more advanced, better coordinated, more efficient and more competitive solutions.



Euskadiko Lan
Sozietateak
Sociedades Laborales
de Euskadi



FMD CARBIDE
www.fmd-hm.com

Worker-owned Company

FMD CARBIDE has sintered hard metal for more than 60 years. Its manufacturing focuses on special hard metal products for all types of tools and tools for cutting, distortion and wear. Its main scope of action is the European market. Its commercial network and representatives in several countries in Europe and South America mean that its products reach more than 15 countries worldwide.

Its commitment to specialisation and international vocation has led it to become a strategic company within the industrial fabric both nationally and internationally.

More than 60% of the share capital is owned by its workers and they have drawn up a document called the Company Contract that enables corporate handover and helps the sustainability of the business project over time.

FUNDACIÓN LANTEGI BATUAK
www.lantegi.com

Special Employment Centre

Lantegi Batuak is a non-profit organisation that generates employment opportunities adapted to people with disabilities, preferably intellectual, from Bizkaia, in order to achieve their maximum development and quality of life.

It is the largest business initiative in the field of disability in Bizkaia. It currently generates job opportunities for more than 2,500 people with intellectual, physical, sensory and mental disabilities, through industrial activities and services. Its 21 work centres total more than 30,000 square metres, to which 9 teams in services are added, distributed throughout Bizkaia.

It creates and manages sustainable and competitive initiatives, promotes the employability of people with disabilities, who are offered different itineraries of social and occupational integration, ranging from guidance and training, to occupational and special employment programmes, to intermediation, to help them achieve standard employment.

With a portfolio of more than 1,000 public and private clients, it is present in such diverse sectors as direct marketing, gardening, automotive, electrical equipment, renewable energies, auxiliary services, etc.

Industrial itinerary 2



MATRICI
www.matrici.com

Worker Cooperative

MATRICI, with more than 50 years of experience and knowledge, offers global and customised solutions for the design and construction of tools in body components for the automotive sector at international level.

The automotive sector's progressive commitment to the environment and its continuous progress to maximise safety have made aluminium one of the most demanded materials in the sector. Their experience in different types of pieces allows them to tackle the needs of such a demanding sector with adequate guarantees, both in terms of quality and time. For this, it has solid engineering, well-established and specific manufacturing processes and highly qualified specialists in this type of materials.

In addition, they collaborate with the leading steel manufacturers on the market to investigate the behaviour and trends of the materials of the future; creating knowledge in formability and characterisation that helps them anticipate and prepare for the challenges of tomorrow. They have countless initiatives with various agents such as universities, technology centres, OEMs, etc. with which they participate in joint development projects.



IZAR CUTTING TOOLS, SAL
www.izartool.com

Worker-owned Company

IZAR CUTTING TOOLS offers solutions in the field of cutting tools for industrial use. They are the leading manufacturer of solutions in the cutting tool field, in the National Market. They are one of the most important manufacturers of drill bits and HSS and Hard Metal milling cutters in Europe and they work to be present in all the industrialised countries worldwide.



As a Worker-owned Company, they aim to sustainably contribute to growth, seeking a balance between human development and business development, which is their true *raison d'être*.

IZAR is a socially responsible company and acts voluntarily to integrate social and environmental concerns into its commercial operations and its relationships with its partners. In 2006, the Bizkaia Forum for Corporate Social Responsibility awarded IZAR with the Commitment Diploma, accrediting it as one of the leading Basque companies in this field, and in 2016, Lantegi Batuak recognised IZAR, through its Lanerako Employment with Support Programme, with a diploma for its contribution to the occupational integration of people with intellectual disabilities in the regular labour market.



KL KATEALEGAIA
www.grupokl.com

Special Employment Centre/ Worker-owned Company

KL katealegaia is a non-profit company with the mission to create and maintain employment opportunities in Gipuzkoa for people with disabilities at risk of socialoccupational exclusion.

KL Katealegia contributes to the social economy in two ways because, besides its nature as a special employment centre, it is also an initiative owned by people with disabilities (it is a worker-owned company in which they own 70% of the shares). The rest of the shares are distributed between Gipuzkoa Provincial Council, the ONCE Foundation, and the Gureak Group.

KL katealegaia's activity is the industrialisation, assembly, production and control of industrial assemblies for different sectors such as the automotive, energy, electronics, accessibility, elevation, and equipment goods sectors. KL katealegaia is an integral industrial collaborator performing different processes, such as electromechanical assemblies, the manufacture of coils for engines and generators, metalwork processes, different machining, manufacture of electronic circuits, pad printing and industrial serigraphy, visual inspection and quality control, and complementary logistics services.

KL katealegaia has 12 industrial plants spread across the whole of Gipuzkoa, where 925 people work, of which 95% are people with different disabilities (intellectual, mental illness, physical disability, and sensory disability).



Public initiative integration itinerary

RED SOCIAL KOOPERA - Koopera Reusing Centre
www.koopera.org

Worker Cooperative; Social Integration

KOOPERA Social Network is a second-level cooperative which includes Social Initiative Cooperatives and integration Companies, promoted by Cáritas. Its objective is the social occupational integration of people in a situation or at risk of social exclusion, through activities of environmental services, reuse and recycling, sustainable consumption, training, care of people and other activities that can help meet the objective.

KOOPERA Reusing Center is an automated management plant for clothing, footwear, books, toys and household appliances that enables objects to be reused in an automated way. It is the first state-level plant to develop the automated management of objects deposited by citizens in containers for recoverable waste. The building's 4,500 square metres allow the useful life of these objects to be extended.

- Preparation Plant for Reuse (where applicable with a network of Koopera Stores (Fernández del Campo 16, Bilbao) to promote Sustainable Consumption, and integration itineraries).
- The interoperation project of the Koopera Social Network between social initiative cooperatives and integration companies.
- Cooperation with municipalities such as Bilbao and other municipalities through the reuse container and other activities.



Fundación Eragintza
www.eragintzafundazioa.eus

Foundation; Social and workplace integration of people living with mental health issues

Fundación Eragintza was founded in 1991 by BBK, Bizkaia Provincial Council and Confebask. The organisation aims to provide a response to the employment needs of those living with mental health issues in Bizkaia.

27 years have passed since the launch of this pioneering organisation with a specific focus on mental health, but unfortunately its founding principles continue to be an essential concern today given that the rate of unemployment among those living with mental health issues is 44.7% (ODISMET, 2014), and even more so given that WHO figures reveal that 25% of the global population either experiences, or will experience, some type of mental health issue throughout the course of their life (WHO, 2001b).

The Models for Participation and Quality of Life and for Supported Employment are the basic means for supporting the inclusion of individuals, making these people the architects of their own decisions and enabling them to participate in the world of work and to live independently while feeling a part of wider society.

Our public-private collaboration model develops different resources and services for training and workplace orientation through the Organisation Headquarters in Bilbao, the four Occupational Centres and the Lavanindu S.L. Special Employment Centre, supporting individuals and organisations in recruiting and retaining those living with mental health issues. We also have specific programmes which work, for example, with young people in the early stages of experiencing mental health issues, active ageing, women and so on.

These programmes work alongside our continual aim to raise awareness among socioeconomic actors and wider society in order to combat the stigma surrounding mental health issues. We are a partner centre of Lanbide-Servicio Vasco de Empleo, the Basque employment service, and we work in collaboration with other entities, striving to act as a people-focused organisation which is open, innovative and collaborative and capable of continual growth in terms of services, ethical management and professional excellence.

FEKOOR
www.fekoor.com

Coordinating Association for People with Physical and Organic Disabilities

FEKOOR is a non-profit organisation declared of 'public utility' and established by the union of Associations of people with physical and/or organic disabilities of Bizkaia. It was created in 1979 with the aim of coordinating the work of different associations to achieve the integration of people with physical and/or organic disabilities in all areas of society.



FEKOOR manages ETXEGOKI, an apartment resource with support for people with physical disabilities by Biscay Provincial Council, located in Bilbao. A social and technological innovation project in the support system for people with functional diversity.

It focuses its management model and the service offered to the residents on the promotion of personal autonomy, through the development of a flexible and personalised support system, to help them acquire a greater degree of self-management in their own lives.

An innovative project that received the Design For All Foundation award in 2015 for the "Best International Practice", in the category of spaces, product and services, highlighting the design, approach and work methodology of a benchmark social innovation model, marking the way forward to improve the quality of life, and promote values such as integration, citizen participation and social development.

Social and Labour Inclusion itinerary



PEÑASCAL S. COOP.
www.grupopenascal.com

Worker Cooperative

PEÑASCAL is a social-initiative, non-profit cooperative declared of public utility, which was created in Bilbao in 1986 with the purpose of integrating into society people in a situation or at risk of exclusion due to various personal, academic or social circumstances.

It promotes the social and occupational integration of the most disadvantaged people through professional qualification and basic training. Its work is based on the personalised integration itinerary to facilitate social integration, eliminating situations of inequality and promoting the person's autonomy.

PEÑASCAL is committed to bringing its itineraries closer to the real labour market

and facilitating the debut on the market. For this, in addition to maintaining close collaboration with companies in its environment and supporting entrepreneurial processes, it promotes its own integration companies in different sectors of activity where people at risk of exclusion or with difficulties to access the labour market have an opportunity. At present, there are 9 integration companies in operation.

SARTU
www.sartu.org

Worker Cooperative; Insertion Company

The SARTU FEDERATION is made up of four non-profit entities operating in the social services sector with the aim of combating marginalisation and social exclusion. Since 1988, when it started work, it has been understood as another public service in the network of community social support services, which they aim to complement and support, with a spirit of collaboration and cooperation. The Federation includes Sartu Álava (Vitoria-Gasteiz), Sartu Zabaltzen (Durango), Sartu Gaztaroa SCoop (Bilbao) and Sartu Erroak (Donostia).

Its mission is to facilitate people's social incorporation, promoting the necessary changes in both the people who demand it and in society, to build inclusive communities. They understand social incorporation as a process involving a change, which involves both the life of the marginalised or social disadvantaged person, as well as the group of people that make up the social group from which the person has been excluded, and particularly, the relationship that is established between both parties. With this perspective, they conceive the incorporation from two fundamental variables: personal autonomy and social participation.

To give a job opportunity to people, in addition to employment centres where they perform labour intermediation, promote and provide integration companies in various sectors: cleaning, social-community mobilisation.

To give a job opportunity to people, in addition to employment centres where they perform labour intermediation, promote and provide integration companies in various sectors: cleaning, social-community mobilisation...

BBK BILBAO GOOD HOSTEL
www.bbkbilbaogoodhostel.com

Special Employment Centre

BBKBilbaoGoodHostel, a project developed by BBK and the Lantegi Batuak Foundation, is a fully accessible urban youth hostel, with a capacity of 100 beds, with the main objective of promoting social and occupational integration of people with disabilities.



BBKBilbaoGoodHostel



For Lantegi Batuak it is another step towards diversification in the services sector, which currently represents 5% of the GDP in the Basque Country. They are highly visible jobs. In short, tourism can also generate employment opportunities for people with disabilities and be a tool for training and integration, as well as in catering.

The innovative hostel is a European reference in adapted tourism, which until now was a somewhat neglected segment in the city of Bilbao.

Support and care for the elderly itinerary (Silver Economy)



GRUPO SERVICIOS SOCIALES INTEGRADOS
www.grupossi.es

Worker Cooperative

Grupo Servicios Sociales Integrados is a cooperative group with more than 30 years of experience, composed of social initiative and public utility companies, made up of professionals and managers. Our objective is to provide a comprehensive response to the social needs of people with social vulnerability, fragility and/or dependency in the Basque Country.

S.S.I. has a professional team trained and specialized in the following areas of work: care for the elderly in the community framework, mainly at home, and care for people in situations of social vulnerability. It also has an R&D&I unit specialising in the area of ageing, as well as a Knowledge Management centre, aimed at designing new professions and their skills, new services and programmes related to caring for the elderly.



AUZOLAGUN

www.auzolagun.com www.ausolan.com

Worker Cooperative

AUZO LAGUN is a cooperative founded and integrated by women in 1968 to provide catering services. A pioneering, innovative and daring experience, which has maintained that spirit of excellence and improvement intact in the service that has accompanied us until now. Today there are almost 6,000 men and women working so you can eat a homecooked meal wherever you are.

In the last 50 years they have not stopped growing, forming AUSOLAN, as experts in the management of catering services, cleaning, services for groups, as well as the management of halls of residences (such as the Sofía Barat de Algorta hall of residence).

AUSOLAN is a social-business project that, inspired by cooperative values, promotes the development and participation of those who are part of it, generating enthusiasm and commitment. And it aims to obtain the necessary results to guarantee its future as a company and contribute to the welfare of its environment.

BIZITZEN FUNDAZIOA

www.bizitzen.org

Foundation

BIZITZEN aims to promote the welfare of people and their environment, developing actions in the area of social services in order to improve their quality of life. The projects carried out come from different areas of action, depending on the group and the needs perceived.

- The elderly Actions for autonomous people aimed at promoting active ageing, and for dependants whose objective is to improve their quality of life.
- Group of relatives and carers. They work with training, emotional well-being and other aspects of relevance to care. And they develop projects for the group of professionals.
- Consultancy. For initiatives that contribute to improving the quality of life of the elderly.
- R&D&i projects.



GESTIÓN DE SERVICIOS RESIDENCIALES

www.gsr.coop

Worker Cooperative

GSR is a business project with a social base, aimed at the management of social and health services for the elderly, belonging to Mondragón Corporation. Its main objective is to improve the quality of life of the elderly with care needs, for which it develops the promotion and management of the necessary resources in a framework of public-private collaboration with public institutions.

The GSR cooperative's vision is to be a benchmark in the Basque Autonomous Community, La Rioja, Navarra and Cantabria in social-care services and to be recognised for its new methods, based on the involvement of the people who are part of our business project and the elderly people we serve.

GSR's fundamental values are: Generosity, Simplicity and Respect.



ZAINTZALAN

koopera.org/zaintzalan

Worker Cooperative; Insertion Company

ZAINTZALAN is a social initiative cooperative that emerged in 2010, promoted by Cáritas, with a vocation to generate employment for people close to exclusion and dignify working conditions in the care sector. It mainly specialises in the care sector and provides personalised and comprehensive care services, seeking people's improvement and wellbeing at physical as well as social and emotional levels. ZAINTZALAN is part of the Koopera Network.



BBF- Bilbao Berrikuntza Faktoria



BBF Bilbao Berrikuntza Faktoria Innovation Factory

BBF- BILBAO BERRIKUNTZA FAKTORIA
www.bbfaktoria.com

An ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship

The BBF Project- Bilbao Berrikuntza Faktoria- (BBF) is a pioneering learning, innovation and entrepreneurship project located in Bilbao, Spain, and promoted and management by MONDRAGON UNIBERTSITATEA and the Grupo init, in cooperation with the Municipality of Bilbao. The model on which the project is based consists of 3 layers: a centre of innovation and advanced entrepreneurship, a university, and a centre of innovative companies. The 3 layers comprise an integrated system with shared objectives, strategies, and actions. It brings together in one space and in complete coordination, university education and a community of people who provide innovative business initiatives. It creates the necessary conditions to allow learning, creativity and collaboration between them to occur in a natural way. The enabling environment created at Bilbao Berrikuntza Faktoria promotes the development of new business projects.

Actually the community are composed of over 300 people, 11 innovative companies, 30 projects in business launch phase, being promoted by over 50 entrepreneurs and 150 university students attending their courses.



Arrasate-Mondragon



ARRASATE-MONDRAGON

www.arrasate.eus/es www.mondragon-corporation.com

The cooperative experience of MONDRAGON and the figure of Jose Maria Arizmendiarieta

This visit is promoted by the City Council of Mondragon in collaboration with local agents related to the cooperative experience including the MONDRAGON Corporation. The visit program is developed in 3 parts:

1. Reception in Kulturate 60.

- Brief welcome and presentation of the programme of the visit.
- Video projection of MONDRAGON Corporation.
- Visit to exhibition on the cooperative experience of Arrasate in the cloister of Kulturate

2. Themed visits (divided into four groups) 90'.

Note: Each participant must choose only one theme visit..

- Theme visit 1. Factories Visit to some of the cooperatives situated in Mondragon.
 - o Fagor Arrasate
 - o Fagor Elektronika
 - o Ikerlan- Technological Centre
 - o Emun
- Theme visit 2. The town of Mondragon (cooperative values / history):
 - o The figure of JM Arizmendiarieta: church of San Juan Bautista (St. John the Baptist).
 - Brief exhibition offered by Arizmendiarieta Kristau Fundazioa.
 - Visit to tomb of JM Arizmendiarieta.
 - o Visit to exhibition on the metallurgical tradition of Arrasate.
 - o Visit to the headquarters of Goiena Komunikazio Taldea.
- Theme visit 3. Education and cooperativism
 - o Arizmendi ikastola

- o Mondragon Unibertsitatea (Mondragon University)
- o Association of Friends of Arizmendiarrjeta
- Theme visit 4. Solidarity Economy in the town¹
 - o Visit to Ekocenter (Emaus).
 - o Visit to Gureak, Business group for social inclusion.
 - o Visit to the occupational centre of Caritas.
- 3. Guided visit around the town and/or free walk-around 60'
 - Guided visit through the streets of Mondragon, with cooperativism as the main theme.
 - Free walk around the streets in the centre of Mondragon.

¹ Bearing in mind the time it takes to travel from one place to another, and given that one of the centres to visit is in the industrial estate Kataide, it is necessary for the whole group to use the bus, and it is agreed that this group does not return to Kulturate when the visits are over, but after visiting Gureak they will go by bus to Kataide to visit the occupational centre of Caritas, following which Caritas will offer them a light lunch. The bus returning to Bilbao will collect them at the industrial estate Kataide.

SPONSORS



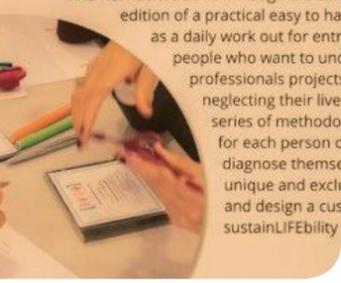
COLABORABO

Rosa Fernández Cerdán
rosa@colaborabora.org

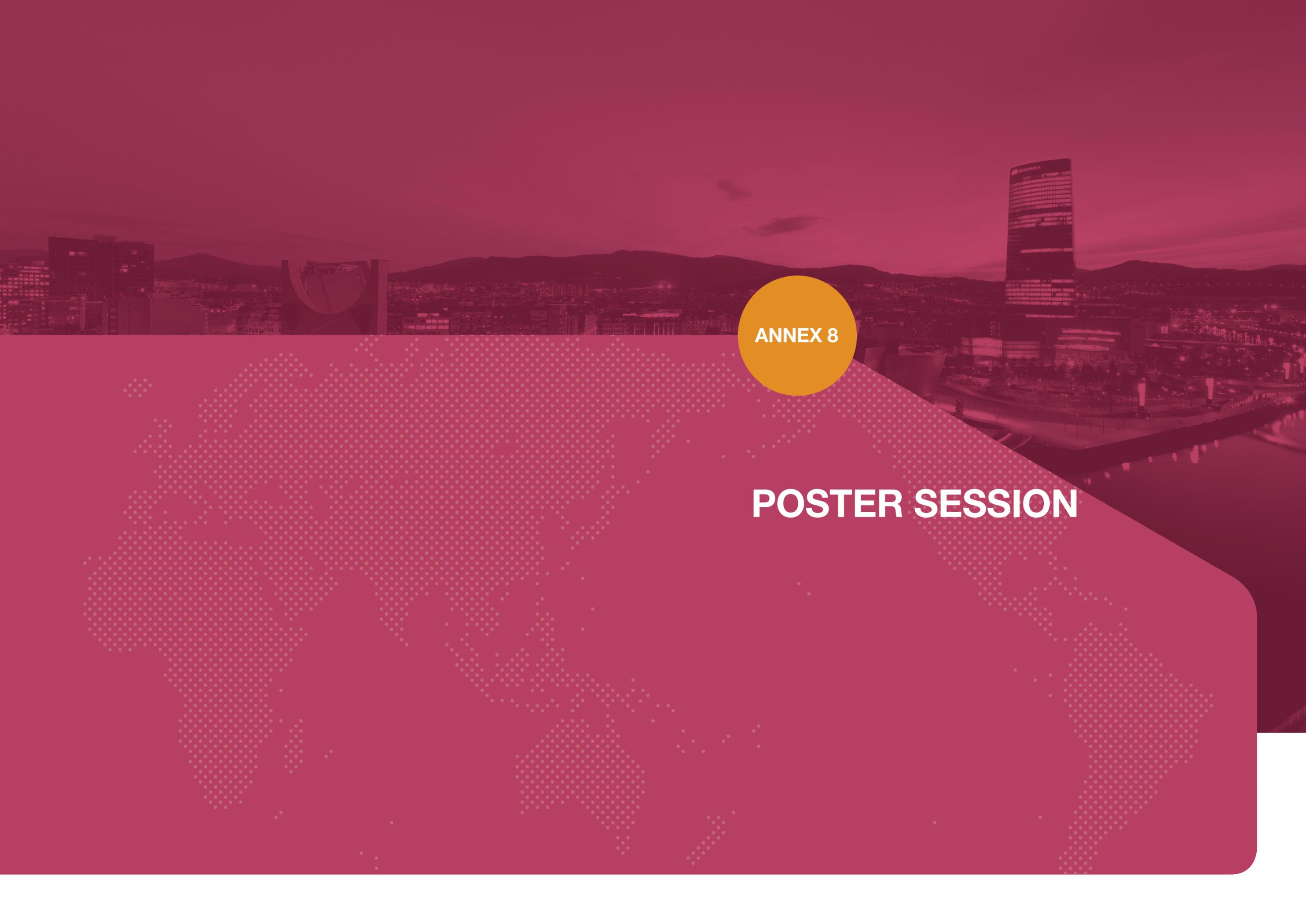
PRESENTATION

"SustainLIFEbility: tricks and remedies for an entrepreneurship with life in the centre" is a workshop aimed to move towards a more inclusive and sustainable culture of entrepreneurship. It's a pioneer project. Its main goal is to advance in the balance between entrepreneur's LIFE and the SUSTAINABILITY of the project, that allows self-employment to be a way of life or at least, that does not worsen it.

And how do we do it? Through the collaboration of a practical easy to handle methodology as a daily work out for entrepreneurs. It's for people who want to understand their business, neglecting their lives. It's a series of methodologies for each person to diagnose themselves, unique and exclusive, and design a custom sustainLIFEbility.





ANNEX 8

POSTER SESSION

COOPERATIVE ECONOMY. BETWEEN UTOPIA AND RESIGNATION

Arizmendiarrieta
Kristau Fundazioa

Foundation

ARIZMENDIARRIETA
KRISTAU FUNDAZIOA

Juan Manuel
Sinde
(President)
arizmendiarrietaf@
gmail.com

The GSEF2018 program rounds out the presentation of initiatives with a sample of 37 posters which gathers information about projects and about selected entities of the Social Economy, mainly locals. The posters were exhibited throughout the the Forum at the designated space inside networking lounges to meet and network with the authors of the posters.

(the posters are exposed in English)

The list of posters is as follows:

CONTEXT

In the Basque Country companies need to adapt to the globalization of economic processes and the faster pace of scientific discoveries.

The Public Sector is facing challenges arising from an ageing population, low birth rates, limited expectations for the growth of international trade and the intergenerational solidarity required to provide solutions for the future of funds needed for social welfare and pensions.

PARTNERSHIP

In various activities:

- People from all of the political groups in the Parliaments of the Basque Country and Navarre
- Trade unionists with extensive experience
- Successful business managers who share the afore mentioned values
- Important people from the Universities of the Basque Country and Navarre.
- Ex-directors of companies in the Mondragón Corporation
- Directors of cooperative companies and employee-owned companies
- Christian activists and professionals from ecclesiastical institutions associated with socioeconomic issues



PRESENTATION

We understand the Cooperative Economy to be a set of economic solutions to meet the needs and challenges of communities, based on the paradigm of cooperation between different legal entities and natural persons who share the basic values of humanism held by Arizmendiarrieta.

These values are as follows: respect for the human dignity of all people; a search for the common good; recognition that the fundamental objective of companies is to satisfy the various stakeholders in a balanced way and to ensure their sustainability for the future; ensuring that employees are involved in the management, profits and ownership of the companies, as well as in their economic activities; maintaining certain standards of internal solidarity, both within the company and with society.

This is part of today's current economic reality and it is structured in four different levels: an inclusive, participatory business model; cooperation between different companies; cooperation between the public and private sector, and cooperation in terms of ensuring social inclusion.



RESULTS

A parliamentary initiative submitted for consensus by all political groups to kick-start an *inclusive, participatory business model for Basque/Navarre companies*, defined by people with different ideologies and business experience, by means of public policies (tax, etc.).

There are people from different fields working to find the most ambitious solutions possible in the areas of cooperation between companies and between the public and private sectors.

Work is being carried out on the viability of social inclusion projects with the Basque government, Caritas, etc.



ARIZMENDIARRETA, LEADERSHIP OF MONDRAGON COOPERATIVE EXPERIENCE

ALE Asociación Amigos de Arizmendiarieta - Arizmendiarieta Lagunak Elkartea

Association



Miguel Angel Laspiur (President)

Mikel Lezamiz (Secretary)

ETHICS AND SOCIAL INNOVATION IN REAL STATE. IT IS HARD BUT NOT IMPOSSIBLE

Etikalia Inmobiliaria ética S.L.

Social Economy Organization



Roberto Cacho Toca (Etikalia) roberto@etikalia.es

Asier Arcos Alonso (Basque Country University) asierarcos@hotmail.es

CONTEXT

Collaborate with institutions in the incorporation and consolidation of ethical-social training in all educational areas and in society in general.

Promote reflection on new business formulas or on possible renewals on cooperative formulas.

Collaborate with Social Economy Entities and primarily with cooperative entities.

PARTNERSHIP

MONDRAGON CORPORATION and MONDRAGON UNIVERSITY.

PRESENTATION

To keep alive the figure of Arizmendiarieta, his personal biography and the humanistic values on which he was inspired, promoting and supporting the enrichment of the cooperative experience he initiated, his social ideology and his practical contributions.

- Stimulate the reflection and adaptation of his ideas and his work, for its update and permanent development.
- To encourage reflection on new socio-business formulas based on the ideas and values of Arizmendiarieta.
- To constitute an integrating element of all those people interested in the Experience and in the cooperative development.
- Promote the expansion of areas of action of cooperatives, approaching citizens through new activities in cooperative regime.



RESULTS

DISSEMINATION OF COOPERATIVISME AND ARIZMENDIARRIETA'S PHILOSOFY AND VALUES.

CONTEXT

Etikalia seeks social, economic and environmental impact through the mobilization of empty housing. An empty house has a negative impact on the economic, social and environmental context: costs for the owners and the community, difficulty of access to housing and under-use of the existing residential park.

The philosophy of Etikalia is based on the fact that it is professional rental management (as preventive action) that can make the experience of renting a home successful for landlords and tenants.

PARTNERSHIP

Etikalia collaborates with the University of the Basque Country in the promotion of training initiatives regarding the Social and Solidarity

Economy, as well as the current situation of the right to housing and the innovative responses in this regard. Moreover, it collaborates in Final Degree Projects -TFG-.

Etikalia is a member of REAS Euskadi and has participated in the Social Market that advocates for inter-cooperation between social enterprises and the generation of virtuous links of knowledge, exchange between them.



PRESENTATION

Etikalia was founded in 2014 with the aim of providing a socially innovative response -from the Social Economy perspective- to the lack of access to housing in the Basque Country.

With the purpose of facilitating the human right to have decent housing from a private perspective, it introduces the ethical vision in the real estate sector and adopts a business model that guarantees its economic and social sustainability.

This is made possible through the implementation of the triple bottom line (economic, social and environmental), seeking to permeate the beneficiaries of innovation as an active subject in the development cycle of their own enterprise.

RESULTS

- In four years, a significant number of empty houses have been mobilized, more than 190 contracts have been signed through a professional leasing management service.
- Etikalia has generated bonds of trust of the owners with the project. Stable and quality employment has been generated, increasing the workforce by 100%.
- A very small percentage of non-payment situations (less than 0,5%) have been achieved, which have been resolved satisfactorily for the parties.

Pasado, presente y futuro del alquiler de vivienda en España



CHANGEMAKER ALLIANCES: CORPORATE SOCIAL INNOVATION IN SPAIN

DOT S.Coop
www.feeldot.com

Cooperative

DOT

Iñigo Blanco
iblanco@feeldot.com

EMPOWERING WOMEN WHO WANT TO BUILD A NEW FUTURE AND GIVING THEM NEW EMPLOYABILITY OPPORTUNITIES

EDE FUNDAZIOA and SUSPERGINTZA ELKARTEA

EDE FUNDAZIOA and SUSPERGINTZA ELKARTEA are both third sector organisations that work in partnership in a mix of activities to meet the specific needs of the community. They are both motivated by the desire to achieve social goals and they are part of a bigger group called EDE TALDEA.

edefundazioa

emaktiva

Begoña Gavilan
(Head of Employment)
bgavilan@fundacionede.org

CONTEXT

In times of difficulty and uncertainty, a habitual pattern of behaviour in people and organizations is usually not to take risks, restrain themselves, stay in the same position, protect themselves, and even hide.

That's why we need corporate changemakers and innovative organizations in Spain that, in the face of adversity and uncertainty, are able to arouse their curiosity and have the courage to lead the future that is emerging.

PARTNERSHIP

Ashoka as the world leading social innovation NGO. Ashoka builds a community of change leaders who see that the world now requires everyone to be a changemaker.

DOT S. Coop is an award winning business innovation firm focused on social intrapreneurship and product & service design based in Bilbao, Spain. Our products have a impact in millions of people and households worldwide.

Together, they collaborate to transform institutions and support changemaking for the good of society.



PRESENTATION

We live in a world defined by rapidly accelerating change, – a world of volatility, complexity and hyper connectivity and intensifying social, economic and environmental problems.

Ashoka Spain and DOT S.Coop, as strategic partners, are co-creating the best environment to help and facilitate how companies are able to create changemaker strategies, products and services to become an active part of the social innovation sphere, focusing efforts on:

- Leading a social Intrapreneurship movement in Spain.
- Designing hybrid value chains and changemaker products and supporting the creation of changemaker alliances.

They envision a Changemaker Company this way:

- Designs and implements a Social impact Corporate Vision
- Has a clear strategy of its Social Footprint
- Develops and cultivates changemaker talent and activates intrapreneurial teams
- Has a key role and value on the social innovation open ecosystem
- Has a positive impact in the world through its products, services and key activities.



CONTEXT

Lifting at least 20 Million of people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion is one of the headline targets of the Europe 2020 indicators.

Emaktiva is unique because it tackles social exclusivity, poverty and gender violence and through a hand holding approach and the work of a very skilled team we succeed to give these women the best chances to improve their life in the long term.

PARTNERSHIP

The programme is financed by Programa Operativo de Euskadi 2016-2020 (European Funding), Diputación Foral de Bizkaia, Lanbide and other private sector companies like BBK.

Throughout the years there have been many partnerships with the private sector: Suspertu S.L., IHOBE (Sociedad Pública de Gestión Ambiental del Gobierno Vasco), Cadena Ser-Euskadi, CEBEK (Confederación Empresarial de Bizkaia), ASLE (Sociedades Laborales de Euskadi), IGURCO Servicios Socio-Sanitarios, Eventia, Innevento SA and IKEA.



PRESENTATION

Emaktiva aims to support women into employment, these women are excluded from the social system and its rights and privileges, typically as a result of poverty or the fact that they belong to a minority social group. We are committed to working in Bilbao to give these women the best start in life and open up new opportunities in the job market.

We provide a tailored journey into employment through vocational training, employability support and brokered interviews with employers. These journeys will aim to support the specific situation and needs of the woman we are working with and in some cases our team will also have to address cases of domestic abuse or family abuse.

We also deliver group sessions about: Individual/Group Empowerment; Job Search Tools and many partnership events with organisations interested in being part of the programme and support our women.

Women who join EMAKTIVA find themselves in sustainable employment with new perspectives.



RESULTS

Ashoka and DOT S.Coop successfully collaborated on the implementation of the following projects:

- Eroski : Changemaker intrapreneurship program at the corporate HQs 'Sede Contigo'
- Coca-Cola Company: Aquarius as a changemaker environment.
- Danone: 'Alimentando el cambio' program.
- SUEZ & Aguas de Barcelona: Social Innovation Strategy and 'BATUTA' corporate intrapreneurship program.

Institutions like Fundación COTEC and Mondragon Team Academy also had an special role in this ecosystem.

RESULTS

We have helped over 200 women with different and unique situations in terms of level of poverty, gender violence, non-residents, lone mothers, long time unemployed, with not many studies and, in many cases women that belong to a minority group.

- 47 women were successful in achieving the certificate of three different Vocational Training courses.
- 50% of the women were between 30 to 45 years old, 15% under 30 and the rest over 54 years old.
- Around 56% of them were long term unemployed and with very little or no education.
- 35% had suffered some kind of domestic and/or family abuse.
- 40 companies gave all our women in training an opportunity to have work experience
- Around 30 women found sustainable employment.

COOPERATIVE COOPERATION

Mundukide Foundation

NGO



Josu Urrutia Beristain (Director)
E.jurrutia@mundukide.org

EU PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AROUND SOCIAL ECONOMY AND DISABILITY

Fundación ONCE

Foundation



Miguel Ángel Cabra de Luna (PhD)
mcabradeluna@fundaciononce.es

CONTEXT

We specialize in two types of capacity building:

- Classroom and practice-based learning: we offer training in business and cooperative management. Then these local graduates serve as long terms mentors for on-going, site- specific support.
- Local knowledge transfer: we offer farmer to farmer exchange of "know how" using methodologies developed within context. We supply crops and material that farmers need to develop their agricultural activity. We leverage our access to capital, supply chains and commercial network to help in their own development.

PARTNERSHIP

Our work is based on an Intercooperation system where different cooperative agents take part. Mundukide acts as a coordinator to pool together expertise from the Mondragon network:

- The University of Mondragon takes part, mainly through his cooperative studies center, LANKI
- 40 Cooperatives participate with the economic contribution. They transfer part of their social fund to Mundukide. They also contribute with technical support offering their members' experience
- Small NGO from Debagoiena
- Volunteers



PRESENTATION

Mundukide is a not for profit international development organization created in 1999 as a result of solidarity commitment of several cooperative agents of Mondragon. The aim was to contribute to the economic and productive field of the southern countries using the cooperative approach and experience but also to grow as persons, cooperatives and communities.

Mundukide is a foundation. Our board of trustees is composed of 12 cooperatives, 3 small NGOs of Debagoiena Valley, 4 worker of Mundukide and 1 volunteer.

Mundukide works with communities for long term regional economic development programs. Our mission is to cooperate with the people of the South to promote self-managed, integral and sustainable development.

Our work follows clear principles:

- First of all, understand where we are
- Promote local leadership
- Offer opportunities
- Build local capacities
- Be open to negotiation and flexible
- Be results-oriented
- Commit ourself to the long-term.



RESULTS

- Mozambique
 - 200 km roads
 - 919 irrigation systems, 561 irrigated hectares
 - 12 agreements with local farmer organizations with 284 agridultural asisstants
 - Promoting new cultures for a total of 6.816 hectares and 1.647.887 euros in production.
 - Farmers: 9.500 participants, 4.350 women.
- Brasil
 - Support in management to 20 cooperatives in 4 estates (5.000 members)
 - Training in cooperatives management 500 members
 - 6 editions of Women School 350 participants

CONTEXT

People with disabilities represent 15% of the EU's population.

The SE sector provides 13.6 million paid jobs in Europe.

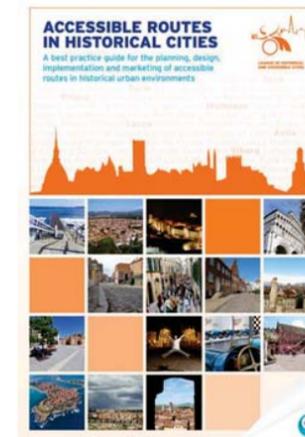
The Social Economy sector is particularly sensitive to employment of disfavoured groups.

In some countries SE enterprises employ up to 3 times more people with disabilities than traditional enterprises.

PARTNERSHIP

The partnership involves different players and is declined at several levels:

- Spanish Government and European Commission: identification of priorities and definition of the programme scope
- Regional and local governments in the implementation phase
- Local, national and European social economy and disability organisations.



PRESENTATION

ONCE Foundation has been leading for more than 15 years a €30+ Million a year European Social Fund Programme to promote the labour integration of people with disabilities (15% of the global population), which is financed by the European Commission through the Spanish Government's Operational Programme for Social Inclusion and Social Economy. 2/3 of the money are EU funds and the remaining 1/3 is contributed by ONCE from its own resources.

This initiative has been particularly successful in promoting the employment of people with disabilities in Spain at the same time as strengthening the Spanish social economy (SE) sector. Equally it has been recognised by the EU as best practice and served as an inspiration for other countries. Since 2017 Fundación ONCE has been leading a panEuropean initiative on "Social Economy and Disability" to untap all the potential that the social economy enterprises have to promote the social and labour integration of people with disabilities.

RESULTS

- 12,000 new jobs and work placements for people with disabilities created in 2017 by Fundación ONCE
- Development of European partnerships for peer learning and exchange of best practice:
 - League of Historical and Accessible Cities (Avila, Lucca, Mulhouse, Sozopol, Torino, Viborg)
 - Social Economy Europe: creation of a working group on "Social Economy & Disability"
 - European Award for Social Entrepreneurship and Disability
- Increased awareness across Europe about the potential of SE as a generator of employment opportunities for people with disabilities.



THE ECOSYSTEM OF SOCIAL BUSINESS CITY BARCELONA

Social Business City Barcelona

Social Economy Organization

sbcbarcelona@sbcbarcelona.org



CAMBIAR TUS SEGUROS, LO CAMBIA TODO

Nortlan, correduría de seguros ética y solidaria

Solidarity Economy / Feminist Economy

Estefania Rodríguez
estefania.rodriguez@nortlan.com



CONTEXT

Making our environment a better place implies active participation of all. Networking and sharing responsibilities become crucial to solve social issues, which need to be thought from different perspectives. Social economy provides this new point of view; it is gaining support in both public and private initiatives, but tools to strengthen it are much needed. SBC is a network of actors who want to work together for the same purpose.

PARTNERSHIP

SBC counts on a governance system that involves agents following the quadruple helix model. The Barcelona City Council and Diplocat are public administration entities; Tandem Social, Intermedia, Gentis, Formació i Treball and JOIA are social economy organizations; Fundació Catalunya La Pedrera, Fundació FC Barcelona and Obra Social La Caixa are corporate foundations. The YSBC network includes 9 Catalan universities: UPF, UAB, UPC, UB, EADA Business School, UOC, UIC and Abat Oliba CEU.



PRESENTATION

Social Business City Barcelona is a local program inspired by the global concept of social business. We call social business those companies which wish to have a positive social impact and, in order to do so, they use business as a tool, investing their profit in maximizing their outcomes. Our purpose is to identify social needs and solve them through social business and social economy. This program and the concept that it represents are inspired on Professor Muhammad Yunus, Nobel Prize Laureate 2006.

SBC has 4 objectives: to promote the creation of new social business, to educate young people in social economy, to raise awareness about social needs and the ways to solve them and to advocate for social business. We design and apply various actions to fulfill these purposes: programs for entrepreneurs, such as Co-creation Laboratory and Zero Waste programme; college and university courses; campaigns, such as Responsive Consumption.



CONTEXT

Our model business is based on the terms of economy social and solitary. Also from a feminist prisma, since in a mainly male sector this business is being managed by a women. The main objective is to change the way of make business in a sector that, as happens in banking, the economic results seem to be the most important aspect.

PARTNERSHIP

Nortlan takes part in different acts related with alternative economy. Saretuz, responsible consumption net from Donostia-San Sebastian. Ethsi mark, is an ethics and solidarity quality distinction that values the level of transparency and good practices implemented by insurance companies, insurance managers and the products they sell. Actually we are in process of getting it. Alternative fairs, we attend a different fairs to familiarize people with others ways to consumptions.

RESULTS

In our two years of activity we are achieve moving near 85.000 euros to a more ethic economy, and joining 200 persons, companies and associations with similar values and hopes.

At the same time, we have donated on average 700 euros each year to a total of 5 ONGS.

PRESENTATION

Nortlan is the first insurance brokerage ethic and solidary situated in the Basque Country. Each insurance contracted with Nortlan have triple impact: economical, medioambiental and social.

Economical and medioambiental because we work mostly with insurance companies that don't invest their profits in weapons or carbon-based fuels. At the same time we commit to invest our profits only in SRI (Socially Responsible Investing).

On the other hand, social impact because we donate a % of the insurance price to diferentes ONGs. But we don't do generics donations, we work in individuals projects related with the tipe of insurance that you are contracting.

You can see more in www.nortlan.com



CAMBIAR TUS SEGUROS LO CAMBIA TODO!

Correduría ética y solidaria.
Con tu póliza **apoyas proyectos sociales** sin que te cueste más y cambias el mundo como l@s súper héroes! **Infórmate!**

www.nortlan.com
667 566 220
Mundaiz Kalea 50, Donostia



SOCIAL INVESTMENT READY PROJECT

Tandem Social SCCL

Cooperative of strategic consultants for social business and entrepreneurship

TANDEM SOCIAL

Jaume Oller Rosell

jaumeoller@tandemsocial.coop

MORE THAN 50 YEARS OF GOVERNANCE, IN FAVOUR OF PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

Gorabide

Association



Pablo González Gutiérrez
(Managing director)
gorabide@gorabide.com

CONTEXT

When designing SIR, the team found 3 main barriers to capital access:

1. Lack of skills, culture and financial literacy and management
 - Social entrepreneurs unable to identify appropriate financial products
 - Technical financial vocabulary
 - Investors lacking information about the social business
2. Lack of market orientation
 - Reluctance of non-profit organisations to capitalise their organisation
 - High transaction costs for investors
3. Lack of financial products and financial intermediaries adapted to social enterprises
 - Lack of adaptation of risk criteria.

PARTNERSHIP

The SIR project was a partnership effort from start to finish, with the complementary knowledge and skills of each member organisation enabling a wide-reaching and deep strategy to be implemented.

The main responsibilities were the following:

- Gicoop – coordination with the pool of financiers, development of the online platform
- Tandem Social – strategic support for social businesses pre- and post-investment
- FJM – legal advice for both financiers and social businesses throughout the project.



PRESENTATION

While many social businesses in Spain identify financing their project as a main challenge, at the same time social finance organisations are struggling to find applicants for their products. Identifying and analysing these related problems enabled the SIR team to define how to resolve and connect the parts of the puzzle.

The SIR team of social financiers (Gicoop), social consultants (Tandem Social) and lawyers (Gabinet FJM) worked to support both social businesses and social financiers in meeting their objectives.

On one hand, the team created a pool of 12 financial organisations offering social finance products, working together to lower barriers to access by standardising the documents required. Additionally, all members of the pool could receive social finance applications via custom-built platform empresasocial.eu.

On the other hand, the team worked with 20 social businesses to strengthen their business model and financial proposition. This involved intense mentoring and development of a comprehensive business plan and financial proposal for financiers.



RESULTS

12 organisations offering social finance and that operate in Catalonia formed a pool of financiers: Cajamar, Caixa Enginyers, Caixa Guissona, ESADEBAN, EconomistesBAN, Ship2B, GICOOP, CREAS, COOP57, ASCA, Avalis, Elkargi.

Of the 20 social enterprises (as Espigoladors (www.espigoladors.com) or Idaria (www.idaria.cat)) selected to receive investment readiness mentoring, 9 received social investment during the program while 3 are in negotiations.

The team will give continuity to the project by maintaining the financial pool platform open to applications.

CONTEXT

Gorabide and the Provincial Council of Biscay maintain a historic strategy of collaboration for the co-creation of public policies, serving as an example of the contribution of value in the detection of needs that contribute to consolidate social services.

Thus, they affect the improvement of intervention procedures and move towards an integrated model, focused on the person and oriented to the quality of life, ethics, excellence and transparency.

PARTNERSHIP

This partnership is a two-way alliance aimed at guiding, planning, deploying and monitoring as well as evaluating social services. The Provincial Council of Biscay promotes the conditions for people with disabilities to reach their maximum autonomy, inclusion and active participation in the community and leads policies relating to attention, support and promotion.

Gorabide manages regional centres and collaborates in the development of disability plans. Furthermore, both entities participate jointly in technical and coordination teams.



PRESENTATION

Founded in 1962, Gorabide is the association of families of people with intellectual disabilities and is the driving force of these associations in Biscay. It has more than 4,700 users (84% of the census of the Provincial Council of Biscay), and is the only one working with any type of intellectual disability in the entire region. In addition, it is the promoter of Lantegi Batuak, to cover the work needs of people with intellectual disabilities, and Futubide, to offer resources and support.

Gorabide knows the needs of people with intellectual disabilities in a broad and direct manner through their families who, in addition, govern the association through the assembly and the board of directors. Thus, it provides innovative services and quality support, focused on each person, attending to the quality of life and from an ethical commitment, throughout the life cycle, so that this group can fulfil their vital aspirations.

RESULTS

In addition to 12 residences, 10 dwellings, 13 day centres, a residence for temporary stays, a respite service at weekends and a program to support the quality of family life, this alliance influences the Plan for Participation and Quality of Life of People with Disabilities in Biscay (2010-2013 and 2016-2019).

This, in turn, helps with the application and operational capability of public policies on disability, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the same.



DARE TO BE AN ENTREPRENEUR

Gaztenpresa
Foundation

gaztenpresa
fundazioa

Inmaculada
Ramos
(President)
iramos@
gaztenpresa.org

SMALL COOPERATIVES OF BISCAY NETWORK

Goraturuz
Network

GORATURUZ

Iratxe Marián
Lavesa
goraturuz.eus@
gmail.com

CONTEXT

In 1994, as a result of the industrial restructuring suffered, the left bank of the Nervion river appeared very deteriorated, reaching levels of youth unemployment of 50%. In this situation, a group of people began mobilizing to find answers to this situation.

In this context, Gaztenpresa arises as a business ideas competition organized by the directors of the branches of LABORAL Kutxa and supported by Bultz-Lan Consulting. The experience was quite satisfactory and 10 companies were created. In the next years, the programme was extended to other territories.

PARTNERSHIP



PRESENTATION

Gaztenpresa is a foundation run by LABORAL Kutxa as part of its social work.

Its Mission is to support the development of self-employment. In line with the underlying philosophy of LABORAL Kutxa, the Gaztenpresa Foundation gives a twofold support, both technical and financial, to people who are unemployed, at risk of losing their jobs, at risk of being socially excluded or otherwise at a disadvantage when it comes to securing a traditional loan.

Its portfolio of services includes consulting, training and support in the initial moment of launching the initiative, and at later times for its consolidation. After a feasibility analysis, microfinancing is offered at interest rates different from the usuals for other customers, and with less, or none, request on collateral other than personal guarantees.

We Support, entrepreneurs of all ages., young micro-companies with development projects and organisations that seek to foster entrepreneurship among their users.



CONTEXT

It is a fact that there is an increasing number of small, mainly service-oriented co-operatives that are emerging. They are generally formed by professionals but without business training. This panorama of inexperienced micro-enterprises creates the need to build relationships among them, in order to create synergies and collaborations, and to offer more complex and complete services.

These professional ties encourage the consolidation of companies and their opening to new markets.

PARTNERSHIP

The network is created by the cooperatives themselves. However, through its development it had the support of other actors who work in the field of entrepreneurship and the social economy. 'Work-lan' Association has been involved from the outset, by supporting and facilitating the creation of the network. Additionally, other organizations have supported the network in one way or another: Bilbao Ekintza, Fundación Azaro, Erkide, Beaz, Secot Laboral Kutxa, Iberdrola as sponsors in different activities...



PRESENTATION

The network of cooperatives emerges with 4 main objectives:

- Create one space promoting the knowledge of the members of the group, in order to support the service provision, to collaborate, and to build new multidisciplinary projects.
- Generate a brand identity, reinforcing the feeling of belonging to a collective and increasing trust from the outside.
- Establish a network of cooperation and support among cooperatives, generating a contrasting environment.
- Tackle the specific needs of small cooperatives that are not currently being addressed.

In order to achieve such objectives, different activities are being developed so far, including:

- Annual meeting of Small Cooperatives of Biscay, to promote knowledge among cooperatives, and further the understanding of the cooperation and collaboration.
- 'Pintxo-Koop', informal meetings around pintxos and drinks in different places, facilitating the meeting and exchange of experiences.
- 'Microformaciones', collaborative learning program.
- Web and Social Networks to spread the information: 'goraturuz.eus' website, Facebook, or Twitter.



RESULTS

EVOLUTION UNTIL 2017:

- COMPANIES STARTED UP : 4,910
- JOBS CREATED : 8,754
- FINANCING : € 138 million

RECOGNITIONS:

- FUNDACIÓN CORRESPONSABLES: (2010)
- GIORDANO DELL' AMORE MICROFINANCE GOOD PRACTICES EUROPE AWARD (2014)
- AWARD TO THE BEST WOMEN MANAGER (2015)
- AWARD FOR BEST MENTORING RELATIONSHIP (2017)
- EUSTART UP AWARD (2017)
- BIOTZA SARIAKEKINTZAILE AWARD (2010)

VOLUNTEERS: 134.

CORPORATIVE VOLUNTEERS PROMOTED: 38%
MENTORING RELATIONSHIP: 97

RESULTS

It is still too early to estimate results. Thus far around 50 small cooperatives have participated in any of the activities promoted by Goraturuz. All of them have shown interest in this kind of initiatives and in becoming part of the network in some way. Some collaborative projects have been triggered, and there is an exchange of services between the member cooperatives and other organizations linked to the social economy model.

PROMOTION OF SOCIAL ECONOMY ENTERPRISES IN THE REGION OF GRAN BILBAO

Asociación Work-Lan Bizkaia
Non profit association



Belén Varela
bvarela@work-lan.com

SOSTEVIDABILIDAD, A TOOLKIT FOR BALANCE WORK&LIFE IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

ColaBoraBora
Social Initiative Cooperative



Rosa Fernández Cerdán
rosa@colaborabora.org

CONTEXT

Work-lan was promoted by The Social Economy Department of the Basque Country in 2006. Human and material resources of this educational institutions can be a very important motor of innovation, competitiveness and growth for the entrepreneurs. REQUIEREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTIVE AND EFFICIENT COLLABORATION with another institutional agents working with local entrepreneurs

- Flexible, no burocratic
- To share resources-knowledge
- Mutual benefits
- Focused on needs, not money

PARTNERSHIP

We count a DEVELOPENTE BOARD created by collaborating enterprises belonging to strategic sectors in order to support the development of the new entrepreneurship projects.

- ELECTROTECNIA HERMANOS ARTECHE, S.A.
- ASLE
- LABORAL KUTXA
- ELKARGI SGR
- GRUPO EROSKI
- IBERDROLA
- SERVICIOS SOCIALES INTEGRADOS
- REZIKLETA S COOP
- INTEGRA
- SECOT
- KOOPERA
- ELKAR-LAN
- CAMP TECNOLÓGICO
- SUSPERGINTZA ELKARTEA



PRESENTATION

Work-lan is a non profit association for the promotion of social economy enterprises in the region of Gran Bilbao. The members of this organization are five of the most important Professional Training institutions of the Gran Bilbao area: Colegio Salesianos Deusto, Escuela Formación Somorrostro, Escuela de Química y Electrónica Jesuitas de Indautxu, Politeknika Txorierrri y Colegio Zababuru.

What does Work-lan offer?:

- A Professional Training institution to go with the most technical part of the project research (development of maquettes, pilot tests, prototypes, labs, machinery.....)
 - An enterprise in the sector who will contribute with its experience, market view and contacts likely to become potential customers
 - Consultant for the elaboration of a plan of viability.
- As well as:
- Training and sensibilization to the co-operative world and labour societies/companies
 - Advising on creating enterprises and managerial procedure
 - Financing search
 - Sites in advantageous conditions
 - Seeting-up and supporting



CONTEXT

How to combine the sustainability of life and cares with the demand of timetables, availability and flexibility involved in entrepreneurship? We mean:

- unequal distribution of caring chores that are taken up by entrepreneur people, specially women
- reconciliation difficulties
- emotions and psychological states (fears, lack of trust...)
- perpetuation of patriarchal leadership styles and company organisation
- expanded imaginary of a "almighty" entrepreneur.

PARTNERSHIP

The project has been partially funded by the Employment, Social Inclusion and Equality Department of Biscay's Regional Government and executed in collaboration with "La Quinta Ola".

A distinguishing feature is the active participation at the different stages of the project of a great diversity of local and national agents that belong to: Social Economy and Solidary organisations, citizen collectives, employment public agencies and foremost more than 200 entrepreneur people.

RESULTS

A KIT of 19 methodological tools classified in 3 chapters: LIVE, CARE AND CHARGE.

- a list of Tricks and Remedies DIY proposed by entrepreneur people.
- 8 practical cases reference of companies who tell us how they do it.
- a situation diagnose where 137 companies have participated.

The guide is a free access material under a Creative Commons license and downloadable from: <http://sostevidabilidad.colaborabora.org>

PRESENTATION

"SustainLIFEbility: tricks and remedies for an entrepreneurship with life in the centre" is a whole project aimed to move towards a more inclusive and sustainable culture of entrepreneurship. It's a pioneer project whose main goal is to advance in the balance between an entrepreneur's LIFE and the SUSTAINABILITY of her/his project, that allows self-employment to be a "worth living" life or at least, that does not worsen it.

And how do we do it? Through the collective edition of a practical easy to handle guide, as a daily work out for entrepreneur people who want to undertake their professional projects without neglecting their lives. With a series of methodological cards for each person or team to diagnose themselves in a unique and exclusive way and design a customised sustainLIFEbility plan.



REUSE OF COMPUTERS WITH FREE SOFTWARE

Asociación Educativa Reciclanet-Hezkuntza Elkarte

Educational, Ecological and Solidarity Association, (NGO)



Hezkuntza elkarte

Ramón Barrenetxea
reciclanet@reciclanet.org

KL KATEALEGAI - DEVELOPMENT WITH COMPANIES AND EMPLOYMENT OF PEOPLE THROUGH PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

KL Katealegaia

Social Economy Organization



katealegaia

Pablo Núñez
pnunez@grupokl.com

CONTEXT

Why destroy or recycle computer equipment if it can be Reused?

- We avoid toxic and hazardous waste from the WEEE ending up in the landfill, reducing the impact on the Environment.
- We reduce the exploitation of new resources of Nature, extending the useful life of computer equipment and avoiding the generation of more CO2.
- We apply Reuse as an indispensable tool of the Circular Economy, generating employment and environmental benefits.



PARTNERSHIP

Our project is financed in part with funds from the SPRI, a body dependent on the Basque Government and with the collaboration of Tecnalía. In addition, Reciclanet belongs to the collective of REAS (Network of Alternative and Solidarity Economy). We also participate in the training of students of FP's (Professional Training) and we have agreements signed with Institutions, Companies, Universities and Associations.



PRESENTATION

- Reciclanet is a non-profit association, whose main objective is the reconditioning of computer equipment with Free Software, to be reused by citizens in general and by those susceptible to Digital Divide in particular.
- We want to re-incorporate reused equipment into society, generating social profitability and environmental benefits.
- Reuse BEFORE recycling following the Environmental Framework Program of the CAPV 2020.
- The project is co-financed by the Basque Government and all income obtained is reinvested in the management and maintenance of the project itself.
- Reciclanet has been educating and making people aware of the values of the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) since 2000.
- We actively collaborate with Vocational Training Centers (FP's), making available diverse computer material and Free Software Training.



CONTEXT

KL fulfills the social integration path of the person compiling guidance service, employment in KL and direct recruitment in ordinary labour market. KL has the appropriate tools for supporting the person throughout the whole cycle of employability.

To do so, KL has a participatory model in the fields of strategy, management and operation where workers members themselves are directly involved.



PARTNERSHIP

From industry's point of view, KL Katealegaia has collaborative agreements with over 50 companies, industrial leaders in their fields of activity maintaining with them an active engagement and relationship.

From Society's point of view, KL cooperates with agents and associations that are key reference in the field of employability and wealth generation in the Territory. As well as with institutions on the implementation of employability policies and betterment of society.



RESULTS

- Keep the debate open in our community over the necessity of use of Free Software in the Administration: Public Money, Public Code!
- The celebration of the International Software Freedom Day (SFD) in September every year
- Internships for students of the institutes of FP's
- Manage the project for the creation of a Free Software Zone
- Start-up of an e-commerce store for sale our computers at social prices with 1 year guarantee
- Development of open source projects with our know-how in collaboration with the Polytechnic University of Catalonia
- We are advising for local governments to promote Reuse BEFORE Recycling
- Collection of more than 170 tons of computer equipment.



PRESENTATION

KL Katealegaia is a non-profit company with a clear business mission: provide and maintain quality employment opportunities for disabled persons at risk of social exclusion in Gipuzkoa.

KL Katealegaia is ruled by the limited companies regulations and the people working within hold 70% of shares. Other shareholders are local government (Diputacion Foral de Gipuzkoa), Once-Ilunion (National Blind Persons Association) and Grupo Gureak.

KL's activity is focussed on the industrializing, assembly, manufacturing and quality control of sub-sets of various technologies for industry. It operates in the fields of automotive, energy, access systems, electronics, lifting and capital goods.

Through supported employment methodology, KL prospect the market, provides advice to companies and accompanies the person in those employment opportunities that arise in the territory of Gipuzkoa.



RESULTS

KL Katealegaia employs 960 persons in its facilities of which 95% of them are persons with disability and at risk of social exclusion. Some 35% of them are persons with special difficulties for employment.

KL does follow-up of 52 persons included in its supported employment programme. Furthermore annually accompanies more than 300 disabled persons in Gipuzkoa in their search for employment through its guidance and orientation service.

KL Katealegaia is a project of the persons and for the persons with disability, sustainable, where its social account trebles granted subsidies.



PROMOTION OF THE SOCIAL CURRENCIES THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION PROCESS

Red de Economía Alternativa y Solidaria REAS | Madrid



María Atienza
mariaatienza@reasmadrid.org

Genoveva López
genolomo@gmail.com

MUJERES CON ENERGÍA. COOP OR WOMEN WITH ENERGY

Women with Cooperative Energy

Cooperative

Yolanda Picazo
yolandapicazo@gmail.com



CONTEXT

The Social Market has experienced significant growth. Before, voluntary work and scarce resources were enough to perform the necessary daily tasks, but now, the workload within the network and the connections between the different actors have increased notably, and there is a need to improve efficiency in the use of resources. At the same time, MES needs a tool to connect producers and consumers directly in order to make the structure horizontal and fluent.

PARTNERSHIP

REAS and MES are working together to improve internal processes and communication with the customers and entities that form the network. The work that is taking place features all the working commissions of the Social Market in Madrid, the state-wide Network of Social Markets, and the Social Market in Aragón. An important effort has been made to give all stakeholders a voice with which to express their needs, and to create a full-featured tool which is useful for everyone involved.



PRESENTATION

REAS has developed the Social Market (MES) as a tool to connect producers and consumers. MES is a network of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services with ethical and environmentally sustainable criteria. MES was established in 2005 as a cooperative of consumers and producers (companies and sole traders).

MES is now designing a management tool that includes a mobile app that will allow the organization to grow in scale and efficiency.

The management tool will work to support the registration of new members of the cooperative, to carry out administrative tasks, and will serve as a channel to advertise campaigns, promote special offers from the producers, and broadcast the Social Balance (social audit) of the different entity members of the MES. At the same time, MES has a loyalty customer system that uses a social currency which gives out "points" when an exchange happens within the network. This benefits producers, consumers, and the network itself. The mobile app will be a wallet and also a payment system denominated in social currency, and cooperation in terms of ensuring social inclusion.

CONTEXT

Today, the sector begins to articulate with the 17 renewal energy cooperatives dedicate to the selling of enelectricity, that exist grouped in the Union Renovables. However, despite being part of the social economy, the energy sector is not immune to the gender bias of the energy industry. Therefore, rather than lecturing or reproaching, we got down to work. The first Encounter of Women with Cooperative Energy held in January 2018 in Madrid laid the basis, methodology and content, to provide a ecofeminist point of view in the way in which energy is generated, distributed, commercialized, legislated and developed in our country. There are many examples of female leadership in European electricity cooperatives, so cross-border cooperation is one of the central themes of our initiative.

PARTNERSHIP

We count on different external agents, than the promotional group of women itself, which are supporting and advising us with the initiative, that are:

Energy Cooperatives: • SPAIN: EconActiva, Cooperativa Eléctrica de Alginet, La Corriente, Unión Renovables, Ecooo • PT: Copernico • IT: ènostra • BE: Ecopower • EU: REScoop.eu.

NGOs, associations and ecologist groups: • Greenpeace • Ecologistas en Acción • Plataforma por un nuevo modelo energético • RedEcofeminista • Federación de Mujeres Progresistas

Social Economy Initiatives, EU agents and Investigation Centers: • Mares de Madrid (Counselling - EU Project) • Department of Economics of Climate Change, Energy and Transport of EU • Ciemat (Investigation Center in Energy, Environment and Technology)

PRESENTATION

We know that energy is a serious and essential issue for life: that is why it is also a woman's business. However, the current Spanish energy market is based on exclusion and the gender bias is no exception. Unfortunately, this situation is repeated also in the cooperative environment, where the female presence in the energy sector is much smaller than the male presence. Far from recognizing ourselves as a victim, we propose that the transformation of the energy sector must come from the social economy and cooperatives where values such as equality and social justice go together with development and innovation. We defend the potential of the social economy and in particular of the energy cooperatives to first accompany and then internalize equal opportunity processes.



RESULTS

The management tool and the mobile app are connected, so that the internal and external management and communication are combined in a way that allows more efficiency in daily work. The tool also allows the exchanges within the network to be monetized using a bonus in social currency that permits the maintenance of the network, and in a broader sense, is an incentive towards a more responsible consumption within the social and solidarity economy.



RESULTS

Women with energy. Coop has the firm purpose to increase the presence of women in decision-making and management bodies of the cooperatives of renewal energy, advise over the use of inclusive language, the implementation of equal opportunities plans within organizations, companies, and other cooperatives, the exchange of good practices between neighboring countries involve in projects of renewal energy.

Women are not only the majority victims of energy poverty, but half of the entrepreneurial potential of our society and almost half of the workforce that moves the social economy. We are not the invisible sector, but those who work as engineers, technicians, educators, entrepreneurs, communicators, researchers and caregivers to build a world driven by renewable, fair and sustainable energy (and energies). We do not want anyone to be left behind, but rather that the whole society benefits from that impulse, from that new energy that transform.



TRANSITANDO ACADEMY: TEACHING LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE TRANSITION TO MORE SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT CITIES

Association for Ecology and Education for Sustainable Cities – Transitando

Nonprofit organization

transitando

ecología y educación para una ciudad sostenible



Marta Suárez Casado
msuarez@transitando.org

PROMOTING ETHICAL AND SOLIDARITY INSURANCE THROUGH THE EUROPEAN LABEL ETHSI

FETS - Finançament Ètic i Solidari

Second degree association

EthSI Ethical and Solidarity Based Insurance

Sergi Salavert Fernández
ssalavert@ethsi.net

CONTEXT

Cities play a fundamental role in the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. New visions and concepts, such as socio-ecological systems or resilience applied to urban areas, are needed in order to achieve human welfare. This is a growing research field but links between research and urban planning are quite limited. Therefore, the aim of Transitando Academy is to transfer latest research outputs in this field back into education.

PARTNERSHIP

For the design and implementation we collaborate with several organizations and institutions:

- Public administrations: Spanish Ministry of Environment and Granada County Council.
- Universities: Autonomous University of Madrid and University of Málaga.
- Public and private institutions: Urban Ecology Agency of Barcelona, Centre for University Extension and Environmental Education of Galicia and La Casa Encendida.
- NGOs and nonprofit organizations: Ecologistas en Acción, Environmental Educators Association of Madrid and Mar de Tierras.



PRESENTATION

Transitando Academy is an educational project whose aim is to train and empower local stakeholders to transform urban areas in more livable, sustainable and resilient places. Local stakeholders are all the people with the capacity to transform their territory, such as decision-makers, local government staff, urban planners or educators, but also the citizens themselves. It is a project for the transference of knowledge, which allows moving from theory to practice. We start from the latest science to design and teach training courses adapted for the target group's level and needs.

The training courses are based on urban ecology science, but they also incorporate social sciences in order to teach a holistic view of the urban systems. They are face-to-face, blended or on-line training courses, from 3 or 4 hours to 2 months duration, about urban planning, transport, green infrastructure, education for sustainability and community involvement in urban settlements.



RESULTS

We have carried out 23 face-to-face, blended and on-line training courses since 2007, with more than 600 hundred students, mainly from Spain and Latin America. They have addressed different topics related with urban sustainability. All the training courses have a practical approach where the students have to apply the acquired knowledge to real case studies. Some of these proposals have been applied to reality in cities such as Madrid or Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

CONTEXT

The development of the ethical insurance sector is fundamental. They are a very important actor in the financial world and have a transcendent impact on society. In 2017 the volume of investments of the Spanish insurance sector amounted to 292.064 millions of euros. For this reason, it is necessary for the insurance sector to incorporate ethics and recover the foundational values of insurance:

- Mutuality
- Transparency
- Equity

PARTNERSHIP

EthSI has the collaboration of expert people linked to universities, unions and entities of the social and solidarity economy through the Evaluation Committee. In the years 2017 and 2018 the City Council of Barcelona, through an agreement with the Commissioner for Social Economy, Local Development and Consumption, has given a communication impulse to EthSI with the aim of promoting ethical insurances.

RESULTS

EthSI's analysis and internal mechanisms of operation have been redefined and updated to facilitate the work of the Evaluation Committee.

A new website has been created and new dissemination materials have been generated for citizens and also for entities in the insurance sector.

In March 2018 the I International Forum of Ethical insurance was successfully completed in Barcelona.

PRESENTATION

The the Observatory of Ethical Finance has developed the label EthSI (Ethical and Solidarity Based Insurance) with the intention of create a tool that has 3 goals:

- Offer transparency in the insurance sector
- Promote the development of ethical insurance
- Be a tool that allows citizens to choose the insurance product that best fits their ethical values

To do this, the Observatory of Ethical Finance makes a report and an independent Evaluation Committee can objectively, but also qualitatively, evaluates the demand for registration. There are 8 areas that are evaluated:

- Responsibility with the community and the territory
- Economic responsibility
- Equity / Transparency
- Environmental responsibility
- Labor Responsibility
- Corporate structure and governance
 - Ethical Committee
 - Ethical Banking and Ethical Investments

There are 3 levels of registration. In turn, each area has different levels of implementation. The certification differentiates insurance companies, insurance brokers and products that are offered.



PORTAL WEB DE ECONOMÍA SOLIDARIA

www.economiasolidaria.org

REAS red de redes de economía alternativa y solidaria

Association composed of regional and sectoral networks



Carlos Rey Bacaicoa
info@
economiasolidaria.org

THE PERMACULTURE AS A SOCIAL TOOL FOR THE REGENERATION OF THE TERRITORY AND ACTIVATION OF THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARY ECONOMY IN OLLO VALLEY, NAVARRE

Sustraiak Habitat Design Koop.

Social-economy cooperative



David González Sánchez
dgonzalez@
sustraiak.coop

CONTEXT

The increase of poverty and social inequality, social and economic exclusion, unemployment and precarious employment are problems that produce challenges and demand responses. For this reason, REAS promotes Solidarity Economy through this website, among other actions, as an instrument of collective and interactive communication for a society which is fairer and more solidary, sustainable and responsible.

PARTNERSHIP

REAS is the network of networks of ALTERNATIVE AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY composed of more than six hundred organizations in Spain which are grouped in 14 territorial networks and 4 sectoral networks.

We are present on the international level through RIPESS (Intercontinental network for the promotion of social and solidarity economy). Legally, REAS is a non-profit association, with no political or religious affiliation, whose field of action is the whole Spanish territory.

PRESENTATION

The portal of solidarity economy came into existence in 1997, and it has been and is an area of cohesion, documentation, visibility and a means for generating synergies and alliances among organizations and companies associated with REAS, such as those from public, private, local, state and international sectors of all types which are committed to having an economy which is coherent with human rights.

This website is the most important thematic portal of Spain and in Spanish. Since 2017 it has been renewed and expanded in order to be able to share its contents with two other forums of great importance: the area of communication and socio-political influence of REAS and that of the Social Market.

The portal of solidarity economy is a space which is open to all types of contents and social structures related to solidarity economy, with a very dynamic aspect in activities, news, and as a center of documentation.

CONTEXT

Current economies are based on double-edged production methods and consumption patterns: while generating wealth and jobs, they degrade the ecosystems on which they are based, creating a non-durable economy.

It is necessary to walk towards a solid and sustainable economy that can only be developed on the basis of healthy ecosystems, because they provide society with goods and services on which society is sustained. Among others, food, fertile soils, carbon sequestration, water, shelter, medicines, landscape or the sense of belonging to a land.

PARTNERSHIP

Gure Sustraiak farm-school is a non-profit social cooperative that carries out environmental education, tourism and therapeutic leisure activities in an inclusive manner. The essence and basic philosophy of Gure Sustraiak is to believe that our resources, facilities and services are accessible to all people under a sustainable economic system.

We firmly believe in consolidating a business model based on respect, solidarity and the social economy.

PRESENTATION

The agroecological production project based in Ollo (Navarre) that aims to create a local economy, based in sustainable use of own available natural resources thought the Permaculture methodology. The project has three main axes:

- Generation of a agro-ecologic agrosilvopastoral system (ASPS), though the adaptation to the cultural, social and environmental characteristics of the environment, as a tool that generates a rich and diverse landscape-mosaic, under the cultural conservation of nature.
- Fight against climate change. The project develops practices that allow the capture of atmospheric CO2 in the soil in form of humus, while improving soil fertility and improving the ecosystem. The used techniques: keyline hydrological design, agroforestry, directed rotational grazing, direct sowing and roller-crimper and agroecological fertilization.
- Development of a new economic system, based on endogenous social and solidary economy that allows to increase the production of healthy, local and environmentally sustainable food.

RESULTS

- The last version of the web portal has been financed through crowdfunding, with the participation of 421 people and organizations, going beyond the set target.
- The web portal puts the shared activity in three domains (economiasolidaria.org, reasred.org, and mercadosocial.net)
- The web portal houses more than 11 thousand topics
- Contents come from more than 150 different users
- There are more than 23,5000 people throughout the world who have subscribed to the monthly newsletter
- Last year there were more than 650,000 viewings

This platform is responding to the need to create alliances between the representative organizations of social and solidary economy, integrating shared interests, shaping and making visible a collective image and gaining a social and political impact of more depth.



RESULTS

A medium term process will allow Sustraiak Habitat Design to achieve the next results in Ollo valley:

- A high degree self-supplied organic food production for the dining and sales needs in the valley.
- The diversification of horticultural, fruit and livestock production.
- Creation of an own local brand of artisan products, transformation center and natural cosmetics.
- Creation of endogenous employment associated with the different productive activities.
- Development of tasks associated with the different occupational workshops.
- Regeneration of the territory.



PROMOTING EDUCATION ABOUT ETHICAL AND ALTERNATIVE FINANCE IN EUSKADI

Consortium formed by Elkarcredit, Basque Association for the Support of Fiare, Oikocredit Euskadi, Economistas Sin Fronteras and Koop57

Basque organizations promoting Ethical Finance and Social and Solidarity Economy



Liher González
koop57eh@koop57.coop

HUMANITY AT WORK

MONDRAGON, Humanity at work

Corporation
(A group of cooperatives)

MONDRAGON



Finance
Industry
Retail
Knowledge

J. Marcos
jmarcos@mondragoncorporation.com

CONTEXT

The various financial crises and the increasing inequality bring to light the negative impact that financial globalization and financial activity of banks have in the wellbeing of the people.

Ethical Finance is part of the response that Solidarity Economy promotes to face the problem of structural inequity in the capitalist system, by guaranteeing the right to credit and directing the savings to projects with positive social impact.

PARTNERSHIP

- The consortium (Elkarcredit, Asociación Vasca de Apoyo a Fiare, Oikocredit Euskadi, Economistas Sin Fronteras and Koop57)
- Networks of Ethical Finances
- Organizations of Social and Solidarity Economy
- Migrant and refugee people Associations
- Associated Organizations and Networks in Latin America
- Women's associations
- Cultural and communication Organizations
- Associations of people with disabilities
- Basque Local Institutions
- Education centers of Euskadi
- Ecologist movements
- Volunteers



PRESENTATION

The present project was presented to the 2018 Grant Call for Educational Projects for Development, provided by the Fund for Development and Cooperation of the Basque Government. It is part of a gradual and progressive process aiming to promote Ethical and Alternative Finance in Euskadi as a tool for sustainable human development, from a global and gender perspective.

The consortium is formed by various Basque organizations that support Ethical Finances (Elkarcredit, Basque Association for the Support of Fiare, Oikocredit Euskadi, Economistas Sin Fronteras and Koop57). Its goal is to promote an Alternative Financial Education in the field of Social and Solidarity Economy, building alliances and creating common agendas with other local/global organizations.

The objective is to raise critical awareness in the ethical and transformative use of financial tools for Basque citizens, increasing the responsibility towards global socio-economic development.



RESULTS

Generation of alliances in order to support critical awareness about the ethical and transformative use of financial tools in local and global scales:

1. Strengthening and drawing attention to a work platform for Education about Ethical and Alternative Finances.
2. Generating opportunities and tools to transform financial education in Euskadi from a global perspective.
3. Promoting spaces to train, reflect and debate about Ethical Finance, integrating the perspective of Feminist Economy.

CONTEXT

MONDRAGON is a conscious commitment to cooperate and to progress together. People who collaborate and join efforts and dedication. People united to do great things. To be more competitive and to get further. That is MONDRAGON. Joint work to overcome extraordinary challenges.

PARTNERSHIP

The main collaboration of the group refers to the cooperatives within the Corporation, which cooperate on issues such as innovation, financial affairs, management of people through forums and communities of practice. Likewise, there is also established a wide network of national and international collaborations with different public and private entities in order to seek value synergies for the cooperatives of the Corporation.



RESULTS

The Corporation's sales in 2017 approached 12,000 million euros, giving employment to more than 80,000 people. Mondragon is the first business group in the Basque Country and one of the most relevant in the Spanish State. Their businesses represent about 3% of the GDP of the Basque Country, and 3.5% of total employment, a percentage that reaches 10% in the case of industrial employment.

PRESENTATION

PEOPLE, COOPERATION AND COMPETITIVENESS

MONDRAGON is one of the largest business groups in Spain. In 2017, the group's revenues totalled about €12,000 million, while its staff comprised 80.818 workers. The 266 companies and cooperatives in the MONDRAGON Group operate in such sectors as the manufacturing industry, finance, and retail, carrying out initiatives in the fields of knowledge, innovation, education and the promotion of new businesses.

GLOBAL PRESENCE

MONDRAGON has more than 13,500 people working abroad in 7 delegations and 143 production subsidiaries. The group's innovative drive is channelled into 15 technology centres and into the cooperatives themselves, participating in research and technology development projects at the national and international level.

HUMANITY AT WORK

The MONDRAGON cooperative model encourages people's participation and involvement with company management, as well as profit sharing and company ownership. The focus on people, cooperation and inter-cooperative solidarity is captured in the group's slogan, 'Humanity at work'.



PIONEER MIGRANT MICRO SOCIAL BUSINESS INCUBATOR

Koop SF 34

Migrant social business incubator

Georges Belinga
Coordinacion@koopsf34.org



YECN - YOUNG EUROPEAN COOPERATORS' NETWORK

YECN - Young European Cooperators' Network

Independent network

Ana Aguirre
ana@tzbz.coop



CONTEXT

Migration is an increasing reality around the globe, with mobility and inequality being the main fuel for this movement.

So far there has been a lack of migrant integration in the economy. Koop SF 34 project tackles migrant unemployment focusing on foreigners' capabilities instead of disadvantages.

Migrants are able to create their own economy, avoiding competition and therefore increasing their stability in the labor market.

PARTNERSHIP

Diputacion Foral Bizkaia, Bilbao City Council and Fundacion Harrobia are main supporters and also Koop SF 34 is part of the pioneer group on migrant incubation from the Council of Europe.

PRESENTATION

Koop SF 34 is a pioneer migrant micro social business incubator. It aims to employ people at risk of exclusion from San Francisco district and recognises the value of diversity in this quarter that is threatened with extinction.

Koop SF34 seeks to be an authorised voice in Basque society regarding economic and personal development in marginalised areas. It intends to become a reference project locally, regionally and at European level.

KoopSF34 main projects are:

Life Container. An off grid solar powered container which provides energy and industry to developing regions.

The Spices Market. A Sunday market where women from around the globe gather to cook and share intercultural experiences

Sildofaya artist incubator. A music label that contracts street musicians to give them the opportunity to make a living from their music, with live performances and online platforms

San Fran Fashion Incubator. A group of talented men and women from different origins with a passion for the fashion industry.

Organic Km 0 City Growers. A Start up that creates a web of rooftop market gardens in schools and public buildings around the city that employ locals and migrants seeking a second chance.

CONTEXT

The YECN started in 2014 after the Cooperative Summit in Quebec as a response to the lack of space for young people to share their points of view and voice their opinions. People from over 10 countries gathered to start a movement for young European cooperatos to have an space to where their experience, foster the creation of new cooperatives and to organize and support each other at the European and National Level.

As an informal network we all manage the meetings, topics, agenda and goals internally. There is a board that includes members from different countries and leading fdfifferent projects or initiatives within the network, establishing a leading team that supports the networks functioning.

We gather two times a year in a General Assembly and as operative meeting to **share** experiences, **support** each other in the challenges we face and **start projects** that have **impact all across Europe**. Using each other's skills and learning from each other's experiences.

PARTNERSHIP

One fo the goals when creating this network as to become a relevant voice in the European context in the field of cooperatives, cooperative work and youth. These past years of work and effort have led to a achievement: **the YECN has now been recognized as the voice of the European Cooperative movement within Cooperatives Europe.**

As for the potential and the international reach, we are committed to set an example and work with the world as our playground. This is why and how our former president and co-founder has been appointed president of the ICA Youth.

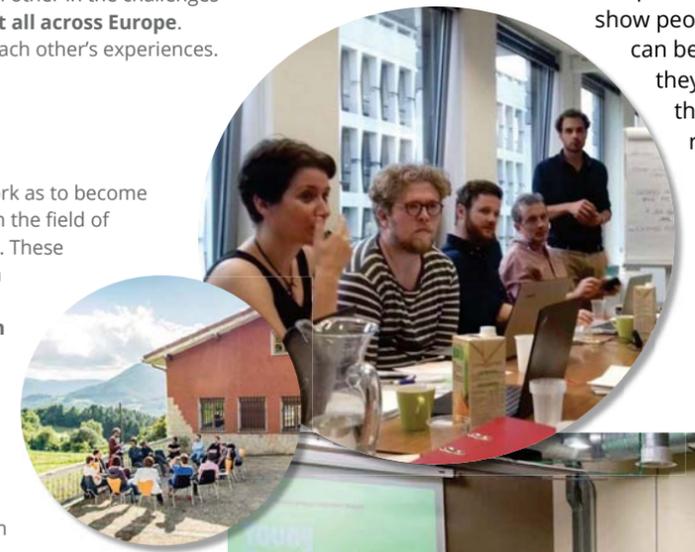
PRESENTATION

YECN was created in order to give us, the cooperative youth in Europe, the space to align, share and raise our voices about the topics that we consider relevant.

This is an informal network that enables us to join forces to foster the creation of cooperatives and cooperative national networks in order to raise awareness and spread the cooperative message.

Cooperatives are the most democratic, horizontal and social economic figure and yet one of the most unknown. Our generation is turning to entrepreneurship as a tool to change the world and create the jobs people want to work in. If we spread the word and we

show people what cooperatives can be we are sure that they will become one of the strongest tools to reshape economy and social development.



RESULTS

Koop SF 34 is currently developing more than 12 resident projects involving more than 30 people from which 80 percent are migrant and 45 percent are women.

Being recently awarded with the Novia Salcedo International Prize and with an appearance before the European Parliament and Conseil of Europe, Koop SF 34 has made visible the invisible and has given a new life perspective to many in the city of Bilbao. Hundreds of people take part weekly in these activities that have reshaped the perception of migration in this neighbourhood.



RESULTS

We have since the beginning gathered in different project that support the creation of new cooperatives and youth national networks across Europe.

We have applied to several different European calls and two projects are running and to be started:

- Coopstarter 2.0
- SCC - Sharing, collaboration, Cooperation



EKIMUIN: TRANSFORMATIONAL UNIVERSITY MODELS FOCUSED ON PROMOTING PEDAGOGICAL FRAMEWORKS THAT SUPPORT ALTERNATIVE & SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INITIATIVES, KNOWLEDGE AND RELATIONSHIPS IN THE COMMUNITY

Emaús Fundación Social

NGO that promotes Social Transformation



Olaia Larruskain
o.larruskain@emaus.com

Amaia Ibarondo
a.ibarrondo@emaus.com

Alberto Gastón
a.gaston@emaus.com

CAPITAL COMPANIES TO THE SERVICE OF PEOPLE

ASLE

Non-profit organisation



Jone Nolte Usparicha
(Legal Area ASLE)
jnu@asle.es

CONTEXT

The Universities are key spaces for the Economic Literacy and for the development of critical understanding and knowledge of economic concepts, theories and practices. Consequently, it is essential to introduce alternative Economy theories, concepts, models, examples and local and global experiences of Social and Solidarity Economy in the different educational areas of the Basque Universities to contribute to sustainable socioeconomic ideas, practices and relationships in the Community.

PARTNERSHIP

Emaús Fundación Social has signed different collaboration agreements with the University of Deusto (www.deusto.es), Mondragon University (www.mondragon.edu) and the University of Basque Country UPV-EHU (www.ehu.es), that allow us to develop stable collaboration frameworks between lecturers, researchers, students, social movements, NGOs and Solidarity Economy cooperatives and organizations.

EKIMUIN has a strategic partnership with Red Alforja in Costa Rica (www.redalforja.net) and NESOL (University of São Paulo, Brazil) to ensure a global and intercultural vision throughout the project.



PRESENTATION

Emaús Fundación Social, in close collaboration with local, social and education agents, has been developing EKIMUIN project since 2014, with the support of the Basque Agency of Cooperation for Development. The aim of the project is to incorporate Solidarity Economy principles, concepts and experienced-based pedagogical experiences into the diverse scopes that shape the different University Campuses of the Basque Country.

EKIMUIN proposes a collaborative work between formal and informal University education processes, considering the needs of each key stakeholder in the community and the territory. EKIMUIN goals include the introduction of Solidarity Economy into the Curriculum, the promotion of multi-sectorial advocacy working groups capable of promoting the Solidarity Economy from its own practical and local experiences, or the coordination of community organizing activities to raise social and ecological awareness in the Campuses of the different Universities of the Basque Country.



RESULTS

1. Identification of key factors to develop University Models that promote Solidarity Economy, based on good practices, literature review and focus-groups and interviews with social and education agents from the Basque Country, Europe and Latin America.
2. Promotion and facilitation of multi-sectorial working-groups.
3. More than 40 Solidarity Economy seminars at different University courses attended by more than 1000 University students.
4. Organization and facilitation of more than 20 awareness-raising activities at campus level.

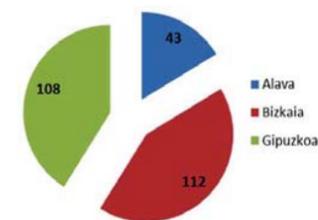
CONTEXT

Sociedades Laborales and Employee Owned Companies are regulated by Labour and Worker Participation Companies Act (*Ley de Sociedades Laborales y Participadas*, Law 44/2015 of 14 October 2015) and are classified as Social Economy Institutions in Spanish law.

By the end of 2017, there were a total of 9.234 Sociedades Laborales in Spain and 600 in the Basque Country, providing 63.471 and 6.925 jobs, respectively.

PARTNERSHIP

By the end of 2017, ASLE was composed by 263 employee owned companies providing 5.666 jobs, distributed into the three regions of the Basque Country.



ASLE is one of the 17 regional members of the Spanish Business Confederation of Employee Owned Companies (CONFESAL), which is a founding member of the Spanish Enterprise Confederation of the Social Economy (CEPES) that represents the interests of organisations within the social economy.

RESULTS

Sociedades Laborales and Employee Owned Companies have demonstrated their ability to generate stable employment, redistribute wealth and endure over time.

Organisations such as ASLE and CONFESAL have played a key role in the support and promotion of worker-owned companies in the Basque Country and Spain.

Despite the lack of sound fiscal incentives, since 1985 unemployed persons can capitalise their unemployment benefits as a lump sum instead of monthly payments in order to start a new Sociedad Laboral or to join and recapitalize an existing one. This measure helped to flourish the creation of Sociedades Laborales.

Although being a success story, Sociedades Laborales face the same problems as other conventional companies; they strive to become sufficiently competitive, innovate and internationalize.

PRESENTATION

Employee Financial Participation in Spain largely takes the form of *Sociedades Laborales (employee owned companies)*.

A *Sociedad Laboral* is a specific form of corporation in Spain – with no exact parallel in other developed countries – majority-owned by its permanent employees; so, in these companies, permanent workers must own more than 50 per cent of company shares. Unlike cooperatives, it is based on stock ownership and is permitted to utilise non-employee capital.

Providing stable employment for their worker-owners, who control the company's directive bodies, they may be founded as Sociedades Laborales or conventional companies may convert to this form.

ASLE is an Association that represents employee owned companies in the Basque Contry at institutional level and provides high-level services to its members, such as legal and economic advice, coaching and assistance.



"COOPERATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY"

ELKAR-LAN, S. Coop. Society For Promoting Cooperatives

Cooperative



KOOPERATIBAK SUSTATZEKO ELKARTEA
SOCIEDAD PARA LA PROMOCIÓN DE COOPERATIVAS

Javier Sanz Santaolalla
elkarlan@elkarlan.coop

SOCIAL AND LABOUR INCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

EHLABE
Association



EHLABE
Auzerak zabaltzen | Creando oportunidades

ehlabe@ehlabe.org
www.ehlabe.org

twitter.com/ehlabe
https://es.linkedin.com/company/ehlabe

CONTEXT

ELKAR-LAN, S. COOP. services are provided within the ACBC (Autonomous Community of the Basque Country).

PARTNERSHIP

The legal structure and constituent members of ELKAR-LAN, S. COOP. are:

CSCE-EKGK Higher Council of Cooperatives of Euskadi



KONFEKOOP Basque Cooperatives Confederation



ERKIDE Worker, Teaching, Consumer and Banking Cooperatives Federation



PRESENTATION

ELKAR-LAN, S. COOP. is a second degree cooperative set up by the institutions of the Cooperative Movement in the ACBC (Autonomous Community of the Basque Country) and backed by public and private entities, aimed at contributing towards creating cooperatives and, consequently, cooperative employment as well as social and economic development.

SERVICES:

1. ADVICE AND CONSTITUTION OF COOPERATIVES

2. MONITORING

- Designation of an expert
- Examination of financial statements
- Attendance at social committees
- On-line enquiry service
- Forwarding of circulars
- Government grants application

3. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

4. TRAINING

5. FEASIBILITY STUDIES

- These services are:
- Direct and providing personal attention.
 - Specialised.
 - Quality services.
 - Free of charge.

COOPERATIVE PROJECT TYPOLOGY:

- Setting-up of new companies
- Commercial-law company conversion
- Spin-offs
- New sources of employment

OUR CLIENTS:

- Business Promotion Centres & Development Agencies
- Entrepreneurs with business experience
- Young postgraduates from Vocational Training Centres and Technical Colleges
- Small and medium-sized non-cooperative companies
- Public organisations and companies
- Consultancy firms

EHLABE is the Basque Association of 13 non-profit organizations which promote the social and labour inclusion of people with disabilities.

A reference in labour inclusion in Europe:



RESULTS

CONSTITUTION OF COOPERATIVES IN THE ACBC (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY)

	2003-2017
ELKAR-LAN, S. COOP.	1.306
TOTAL IN ACBC	2.165
% ELKAR-LAN, S. COOP.	60,32%

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
ELKAR-LAN, S. COOP.	38	40	41	35	38	40	70	80	96	124	132	138	143	153	138
TOTAL IN ACBC	86	112	94	63	66	76	131	173	151	204	196	213	199	219	182
% ELKAR-LAN, S. COOP.	44,18%	35,71%	43,61%	55,55%	57,57%	52,63%	53,43%	46,24%	63,57%	60,78%	67,34%	64,78%	71,85%	69,86%	75,82%



RESULTS

- 7793 employees with disabilities.
- 2362 people with disabilities in Social Services.
- Supporting more than 500 people with disabilities in the open labour market.
- 358 million euros Income.

"ENREDADAS": NETWORKING (IN AND BEYOND) THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

Alternative and Solidarity Economy Network (REAS Euskadi)

Network



Carlos Askunze
caskunze@reaseuskadi.net

SOLIDARITY ECONOMY: AN ECONOMY AT THE SERVICE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY OF LIFE

Alternative and Solidarity Economy Network (REAS Euskadi)

Network



Zalora Pérez
zperez@reaseuskadi.net

CONTEXT

The associative fabric of Euskadi is very dynamic in the social, cultural, political and economic spheres. It is diverse and plural with a high level of influence and offers a space for participation in the transformation of the territory. It is an ecosystem of cross-cutting networks that make up a dense map of relations and opportunities for dialogue and social action, and in some areas it has managed to exert a strong influence on the implementation of public policies.

PARTNERSHIP

- It belongs to networks of solidarity economy (REAS Red de Redes, Fiare Banca Etica, Goiener, Olatukoop), social economy (EGES), social inclusion (Ekain), the third sector (Sareen Sarea) and other social movements (Social Rights Charter of the Basque Country and a platform against commercial agreements).
- Alliances and relations with other social stakeholders and movements (NGOs, responsible consumption networks, campaigns...).
- Dialogue with public institutions and participation forums (advisory boards, conventions, direct relations...).



PRESENTATION

Dialogue with institutions and cooperation with other social networks and movements is an integral part of REAS Euskadi's strategy. It is one of the areas REAS dedicates most resources to, creating a wide-ranging network of associations, alliances and relations based on criteria of diversity and plurality.

The aims are to extend the visibility and the influential capacity of the solidarity economy and of REAS Euskadi in society and its social, political and economic stakeholders, and to create forums for cooperation and joint efforts that can contribute to the transformation of the economy, the territory and society in general.

The transforming objectives of the solidarity economy require participation, networking and the creation of alliances that go beyond its organisational scope, based on an open-minded approach and the weaving of relational maps and innovative ecosystems that help to bring about social, economic and political change.



RESULTS

REAS Euskadi participates in a variety of networks: solidarity economy and social economy, social inclusion, the third sector and other social movements. It has agreements with other organisations and participates in campaigns and mobilisations. It has a presence on advisory boards and maintains conventions and relations with a number of public institutions. With communication channels with political and social stakeholders and trade unions, REAS Euskadi is a recognised network with a high level of presence and dialogue in society.

CONTEXT

How can we construct economic alternative that place Life at the heart, within a system that pivots around capitalist and hetero-patriarchal markets?

How can we valorise other ways of organising the economy that do not involve the exchange of money? How can we work on our organisations so as not to reproduce the sexual division of labour? How can we put in motion processes of pro-gender equality that have an impact on our values, structures and dynamics?

PARTNERSHIP

Ekosolfem is a standing working group of REAS Euskadi in which 18 persons participate, representing 12 organisations and with the presence of women economy researchers from the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU).

This group sets in motion the initiatives envisaged in their Action Plan, focused on two areas: 1) external - the creation of knowledge and the discourse on the Solidarity and Feminist Economy; 2) internal: awareness creation and the promotion of feminist practices within the Solidarity Economy.

RESULTS

ekoSolFem sets out to contribute to the development of the alternative paradigm of Sustainability of Life, including the perspective and the links between the SSE and the FE, and using the Research-Action-Participation methodology as the basis of its work. The result of the external work have taken the form of seminars, publications, articles, participation in congresses, etc. The internal work is most seen in the "Bizigarri" process of pro-gender equality organisational change set up in 2017 by REAS Euskadi.

PRESENTATION

The Social and Solidarity Economy -SSE- shares, together with the Feminist Economy -FE- the conceptual reformulation of the economy that places people and their quality of life at the heart of its analysis and decision-making process. The FE has been a pioneer, together with the organic economy, in proposing Sustainability of Life as a new and transforming economic paradigm. There are, therefore, strong links between both current that should be explored with the aim of contributing new theoretical inputs that reinforce the approach as a critical economic, but also with a view to strengthening the practices of the different SSE organisations and entities from feminist contributions and perspectives, to boost their transformative capacity.

The dialogue between the SSE and the FE opens up possibilities of overcoming the fragmentation between the productive and the reproductive and the political and the economic, placing issues such as interdependence or the care crisis on the SSE agenda.



BASQUE COUNTRY ALTERNATIVE AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY NETWORK

REAS Euskadi
Network



BASQUE COOPERATIVE CONFEDERATION

KONFEKOOP
Conederation



PRESENTATION

The REAS Euskadi network was created in 1997 to bring together around 70 social organizations and companies that promote a people-oriented economy focusing on the sustainability of life. It promotes economic activities based on principles such as cooperation, non-profit, reciprocity, inclusion, incorporation of the feminist perspective, environmental sustainability, equity or commitment to the community and the territory. At present, these companies and organisations employ more than 2,800 people and have a total turnover of 120 million euros.

REAS Euskadi carries out:

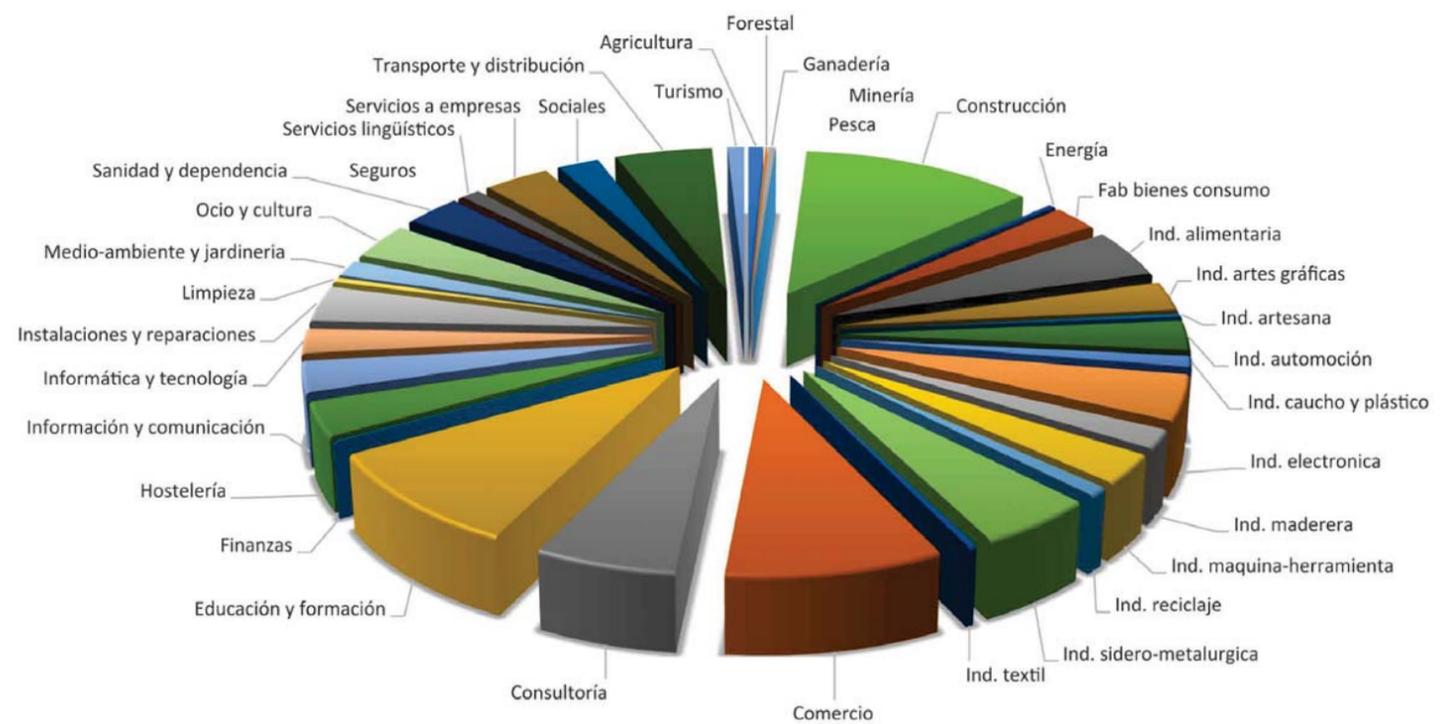
- Awareness-creation among citizens, training and research
- Support for commercialisation, responsible consumption and the development of the social economy market
- Promotion of the ethical finance, food sovereignty and renewable energy sectors
- Entrepreneurship and the implementation of social oversight tools
- Construction of inhabitable organisations from the feminist perspective
- Promotion of local public policies based on the solidarity economy
- Dialogue with other citizens' movements, social stakeholders and institutions.

@reaseuskadi :: www.economiasolidaria.org/reaseuskadi



KONFEKOOP holds the highest representation of the Basque Cooperative companies. It was set up in response to the need to bolster the Basque Cooperative Movement in view of the movement's economic as well as social importance.

Any idea can become a Cooperative!



- Cooperatives 1,160
- Employees 54,667
- Members 1,206,310
 - Agricultural 9,363
 - of Workers 34,837
 - of Consumers 1,098,478
 - of Credit 10,146
 - Parents 53,456
- Turnover 9,669

BASQUE SOCIAL ECONOMY NETWORK

EGES Euskal Gizarte Ekonomia Sarea
Red Vasca de Economía Social

Network

egēs
Euskal Gizarte Ekonomia Sarea
Red Vasca de Economía Social

www.eges.eu

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION ENTERPRISES OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Gizatea

Association

Gizatea
Asociación de Empresas de Inserción del País Vasco
Gizarteratzeko eta Laneratzeko Euskadiko Enpresen Elkarte

gizatea@gizatea.net

@gizatea

www.gizatea.net

EGES, the Basque Social Economy Network, is constituted by Social Economy organizations of the Basque Country. It's a space of cooperation aimed at promoting and developing the values and practices of Social Economy in our society.



Gizatea promotes integration enterprises as tools that seek to generate inclusive employment opportunities for people at risk of social exclusion. At present, these companies employ 1.162 people, 702 of whom undergoing an integration itinerary, and have a total turnover of 30 million euros.



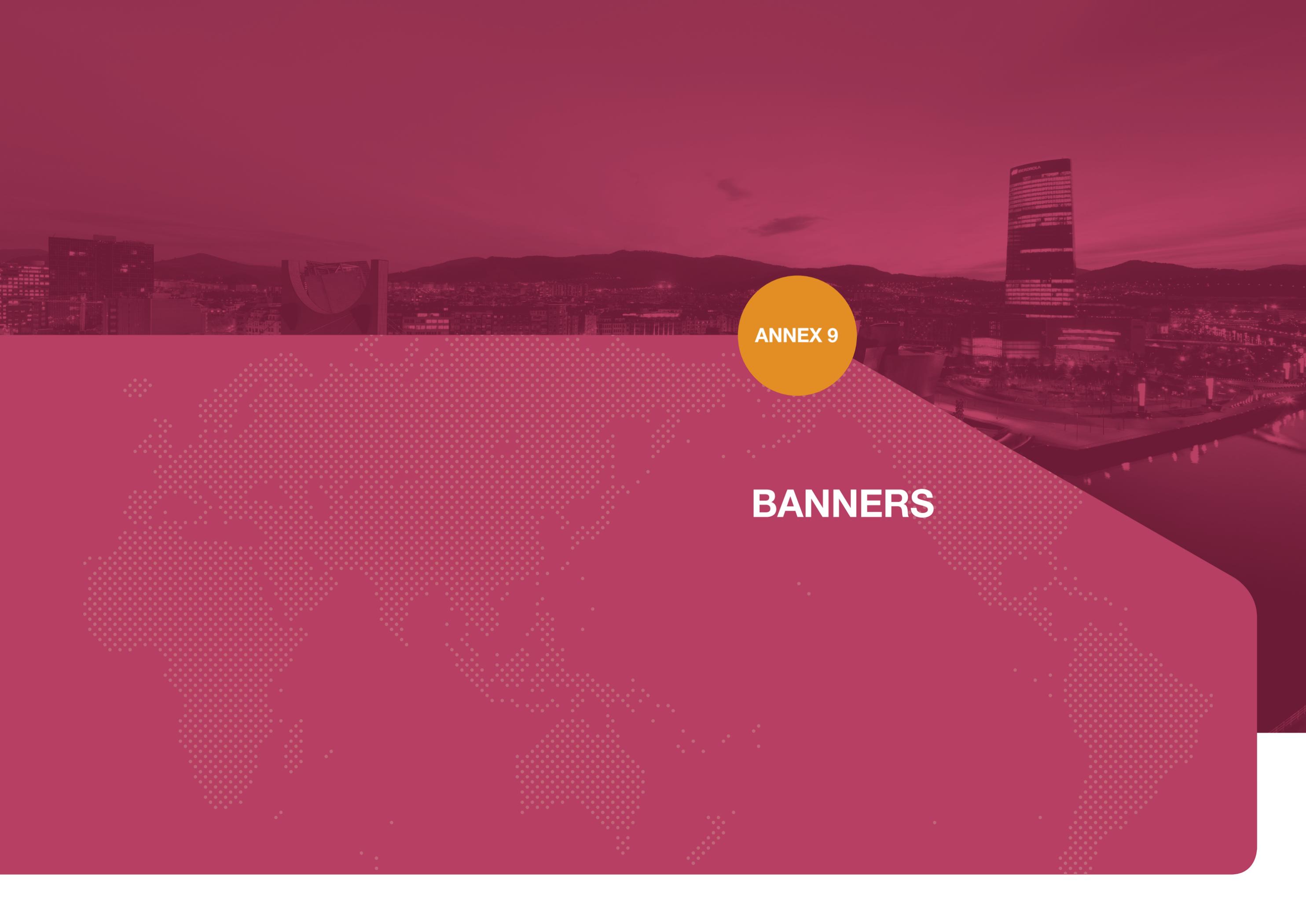
1.878
companies

74.696
employees

10.910
million euro
turnover

How does Gizatea carry this out?

- promoting their recognition by public institutions, social stakeholders and society.
- developing tools for their growth, especially regarding the number or inclusive job opportunities.
- Encouraging intercooperation among the members.
- Building strategic partnerships with both the public and private sector, other social networks and universities.

An aerial photograph of a city at dusk, with buildings and mountains in the background. A yellow circle is overlaid on the image, containing the text "ANNEX 9".

ANNEX 9

A large graphic of a map of Europe, rendered in a dotted pattern, overlaid on a dark red background. The map is centered on the continent of Europe.

BANNERS

Gsef
 BILBAO2018
 GLOBAL SOCIAL
 ECONOMY FORUM

**OCTOBRE 1-3,
 2018**
 Euskalduna
 Conference Center

Bilbao

www.gsef2018.org



Gsef | BILBAO2018
 GLOBAL SOCIAL
 ECONOMY FORUM

**OCTOBRE 1-3,
 2018**
 Euskalduna
 Conference Center

Bilbao www.gsef2018.org



Gsef | BILBAO2018
 GLOBAL SOCIAL
 ECONOMY FORUM

OCTOBRE 1-3, 2018
 Euskalduna Conference Center

Bilbao www.gsef2018.org



Gsef | BILBAO2018
 GLOBAL SOCIAL
 ECONOMY FORUM

OCTOBRE 1-3, 2018
 Euskalduna Conference Center

Bilbao www.gsef2018.org



Gsef
 BILBAO2018
 GLOBAL SOCIAL
 ECONOMY FORUM

**1-3 OCTUBRE
 2018**
 Euskalduna
 Conference Center

Bilbao

www.gsef2018.org



Gsef | BILBAO2018
 GLOBAL SOCIAL
 ECONOMY FORUM

**1-3 OCTUBRE
 2018**
 Euskalduna
 Conference Center

Bilbao www.gsef2018.org



Gsef | BILBAO2018
 GLOBAL SOCIAL
 ECONOMY FORUM

1-3 OCTUBRE, 2018
 Euskalduna Conference Center

Bilbao www.gsef2018.org

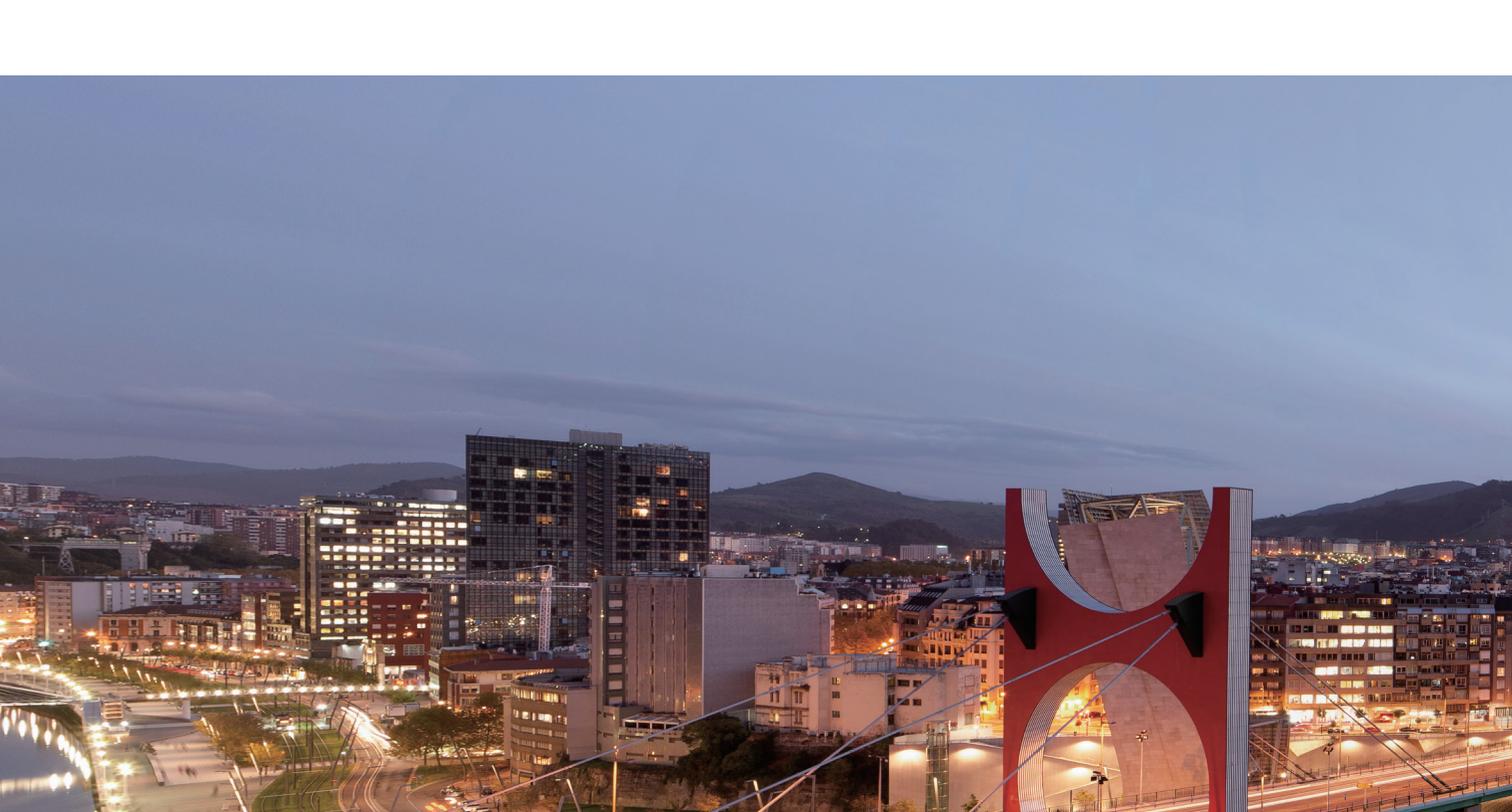


Gsef | BILBAO2018
 GLOBAL SOCIAL
 ECONOMY FORUM

1-3 OCTUBRE, 2018
 Euskalduna Conference Center

Bilbao www.gsef2018.org





Gsef

Global Social Economy Forum

Tel +82 [0]2 352-4208

Fax +82 [0]2 760-7128

E-mail gsef@gsef-net.org

Web www.gsef-net.org
