Social Economy
A tool to build back better and fairer

OSCE Webinar on Economic Consequences of COVID-19 on National Minorities
United in diversity
Social Economy a global success story

- 8% of the world’s GDP
- 2.8 million social economy enterprises and organisations in Europe
- 13.8 million employees
- 8% of Europe’s GDP

In contrast with the overall trend of growing unemployment, the social economy has experienced a significant employment growth: from 11 million jobs in 2002-2003 to 14.5 million in 2009-2010
Social Economy is

- Social and technological innovation
- Fight against climate change and ecological transition
- Equal opportunities for all
- Sustainable finance
- Social cohesion, fight against poverty and social and labour integration
- Smart sustainable and inclusive growth
- Local, regional and rural development
- Active participation of EU citizens and promotion of the EU’s democratic values
- Social protection and universal access to quality social services of general interest
- High quality jobs creation
Social Economy in the fight against COVID-19

- **HEALTHCARE FOR ALL**
  The social economy is providing healthcare for all, and producing and distributing pharma products.

- **SOCIAL SERVICES**
  The social economy is providing social services especially for the most vulnerable in society, such as the elderly, people with disabilities, migrants and refugees, the homeless etc.

- **FOOD**
  The social economy is producing and distributing food through agri-food social economy enterprises and social economy retailers.

- **FINANCIAL SUPPORT**
  The social economy is ensuring financial and business support to the social economy and the real economy through cooperative and ethical banks and financiers, micro-credit institutions and credit unions.

- **INSURANCE**
  The social economy is providing insurance cover for their members and policyholders.

- **INDUSTRY**
  The social economy is providing solutions through industry, including the production of hospital devices and bio-services.

- **BASIC SERVICES**
  The social economy is ensuring the provision of other basic services such as energy, water, tele-communications, cleaning, recycling etc.
Type of impact on employment

- Temporary unemployment (100% or less)
- Suspension/reduction of activities
- Reduced working hours
- Layoffs (100% or less including non-renewal of contracts)
- Loss/reduction of income or funding
- Online working
- Suspension of recruitment
- Suspension/reduction of salary
- Other

SEE Survey on the impact of COVID-19 on Social Economy enterprises and organisations


June, 2020
The story of Mondragon Corporation

• MONDRAGON is the outcome of a cooperative business project launched in 1956. Its mission is encapsulated in its Corporate Values: intercooperation, grassroots management, corporate social responsibility, innovation, democratic organisation, education and social transformation, among others.
The story of Mondragon Corporation

96 Cooperatives

+81,000 People

14 R&D Centres

1st Basque Business
BUILD BACK BETTER WITH THE SOCIAL ECONOMY
Why we should invest in the Social Economy?
To re-build our economic fabric in a different, more resilient and human-centered way

• **Foster social economy collective entrepreneurship** which results in more sustainable and resilient enterprises and organisations, that create quality jobs and are focused on satisfying the needs and promoting the development of the communities in which they operate, from which they do not delocalise. The social economy should be supported as an instrument to re-industrialise especially the less developed and transition regions.

• **Strengthen the quality of our welfare systems:** social economy enterprises and organisations providing healthcare and other social services of general interest, integrate their users and workers in their governance and reinvest profits/surpluses to improve the quality of the service and the working conditions.

• **Accelerate the green transition:** leveraging the potential of the social economy as a pioneer in job creation linked to the circular economy and in the citizen’s-led production and distribution of renewable energies.

• **Strengthen sustainable finance,** through specific support and cooperation between the EIB group and social economy financial institutions as cooperative and ethical banks and financiers, micro-credit institutions and credit unions, among other actors specialised in financing the social economy with a focus on projects that generate social cohesion and sustainable development.

• **Ensure that no one is left behind,** supporting Work Integration Social Enterprises and other social economy actors striving to offer work opportunities to marginalized groups.
Industrial Ecosystems in Europe

- Passenger transport and travel
- Hotels, short term accommodation
- Restaurants and catering
- Events, theme parks
- Social enterprises, associations and cooperatives aiming at generating a social impact, often proximity based
- Retail sales
- Wholesale connected to consumers
- Building of residential and non-residential estates
- Building of roads and railways
- Building of utilities and civil engineering
- Associated activates
- Telecommunication
- Software and programming
- Web portals
- Manufacturing of computers and equipment
- Pharmaceutical products and equipment
- Hospitals, nursing homes, residential care
- Plant and animal production
- Processing of food
- Veterinary activities
- Electric motors, engines and turbines
- Electric power generation
- Manufacturing and distribution of gas
- News papers, books and periodicals
- Motion picture, video and television
- Radio and music
- Aircraft and spacecraft production
- Military and weapons
- Satellites
- Production of textiles, wearing apparel, footwear, leather and, jewellery
- Production of electronics
- Production of motor vehicles, boats and trains, and accessories
- Their repair and maintenance
- Freight transport
- Extraction of fossil fuels
- Refining
- Manufacturing of products with high environmental impact: plastics, chemicals, fertilisers, iron and steel, paper, etc.
Conclusions – 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 July 2020

A14. The amounts under NGEU for individual programmes shall be as follows:

- Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) EUR 672.5 billion
  - of which loans EUR 360 billion
  - of which grants EUR 312.5 billion
- ReactEU: EUR 47.5 billion
- Horizon Europe: EUR 5 billion
- InvestEU: EUR 5.6 billion
- Rural Development: EUR 7.5 billion
- Just Transition Fund (JTF): EUR 10 billion
- RescEU: EUR 1.9 billion
- Total: EUR 750 billion

Recovery and Resilience Facility
Thanks!

director@socialeconomy.eu.org

www.socialeconomy.eu.org

@SocialEcoEU