



Improving Social Inclusion at the Local Economy Level through the Social Economy

Findings from the Transnational Report

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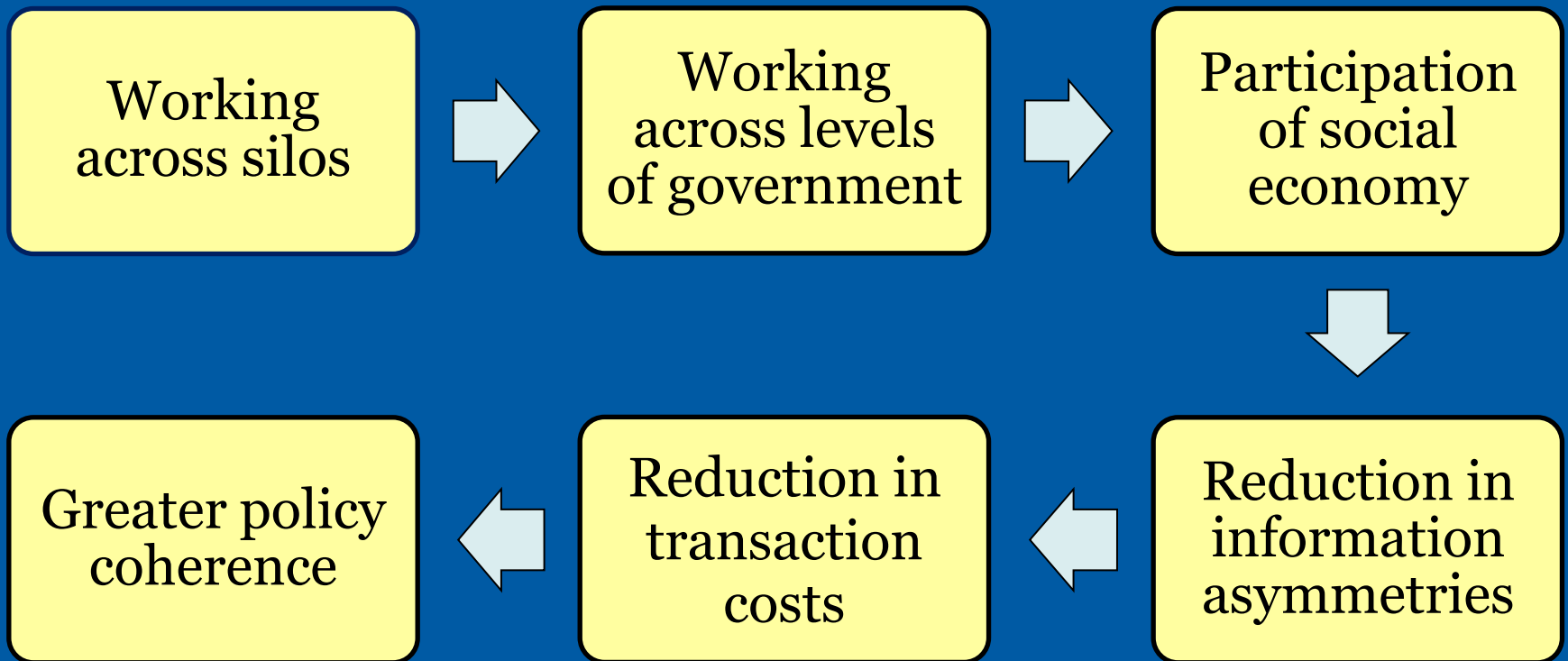
Project

- Implemented in 2009 and 2010 in:
 - Poland (three regions: Małopolskie, Mazowieckie and Świętokrzyskie)
 - France (two regions: Alsace and Provence-Alpes-Cotes d'Azur)
 - Korea
 - Slovenia

Why the Social Economy?

- Ability to tackle complex problems and gaps in provision by:
 - Promoting work integration
 - Providing goods and services of general interest

Policy Co-construction



Required Tools



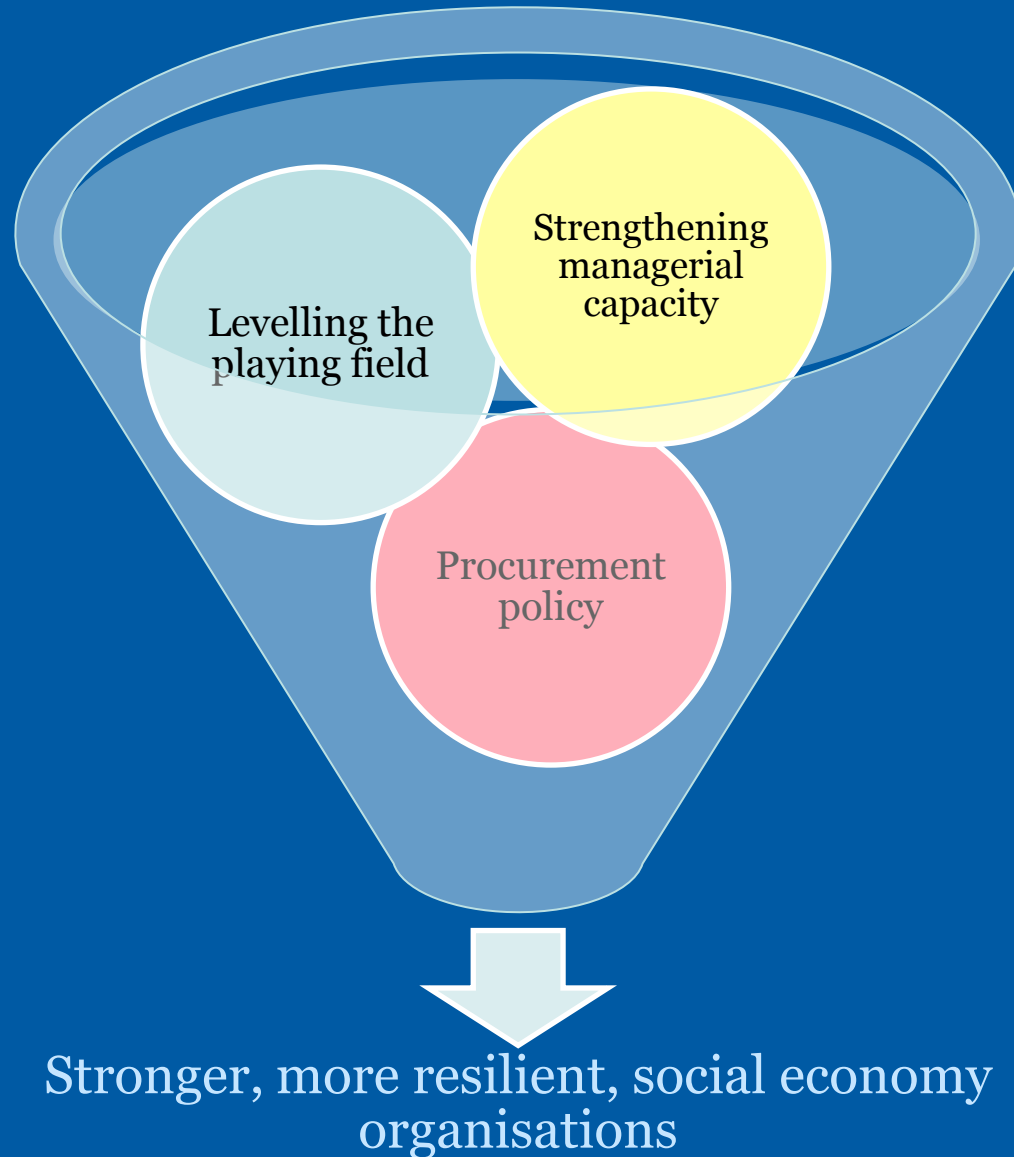
Enabling Public Policy

- Long-term approach required – social economy is not a short term ‘fix’
- Diversity of sectors needs to be reflected in the diversity of financial support provided
- Legislation is necessary, but not sufficient in itself

Access to Capital

- Range of different financing tools needed:
 - Debt, equity and quasi-equity instruments
- Government can contribute through:
 - Credit guarantees
 - Fiscal incentives for investors
 - Partnerships

Access to Markets



Working Across Boundaries

- The capacity to bring different policy domains together is crucial for coherent policy, including:
 - Representative organisations and intermediary bodies
 - Co-ordinated governance
 - Co-construction of public policy

Training and Research

- Social economy staff need appropriate training and skills provision if quality jobs are to be created
- Research contributes to the identification and articulation of social economy needs, functions and potential

Conclusions

- Social economy has a significant amount to offer local communities: inclusion, cohesion and economic development
- It needs a supportive environment to flourish, one underpinned by the co-construction of policy

THANK YOU

- For further information about this project
– or forthcoming work:

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