



ACADEMY ON SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY (12th EDITION)

BUILDING BACK BETTER: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL
AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IN A HUMAN-
CENTRED AND PLANET-SENSITIVE RECOVERY

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EURICSE



REPÚBLICA
PORTUGUESA

TRABALHO, SOLIDARIEDADE
E SEGURANÇA SOCIAL



Cooperativa António Sérgio para a Economia Social



International
Labour
Organization



International Training Centre

The social
and
solidarity
economy in
10
questions



1. How to define the social and solidarity economy?

One definition among many others...



The social and solidarity economy refers to enterprises and organisations, in particular cooperatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations and social enterprises, whose specificity is to produce goods, services and knowledge while pursuing both economic and social objectives and promoting solidarity

ILO Regional Conference on the Social Economy, Johannesburg, 2009

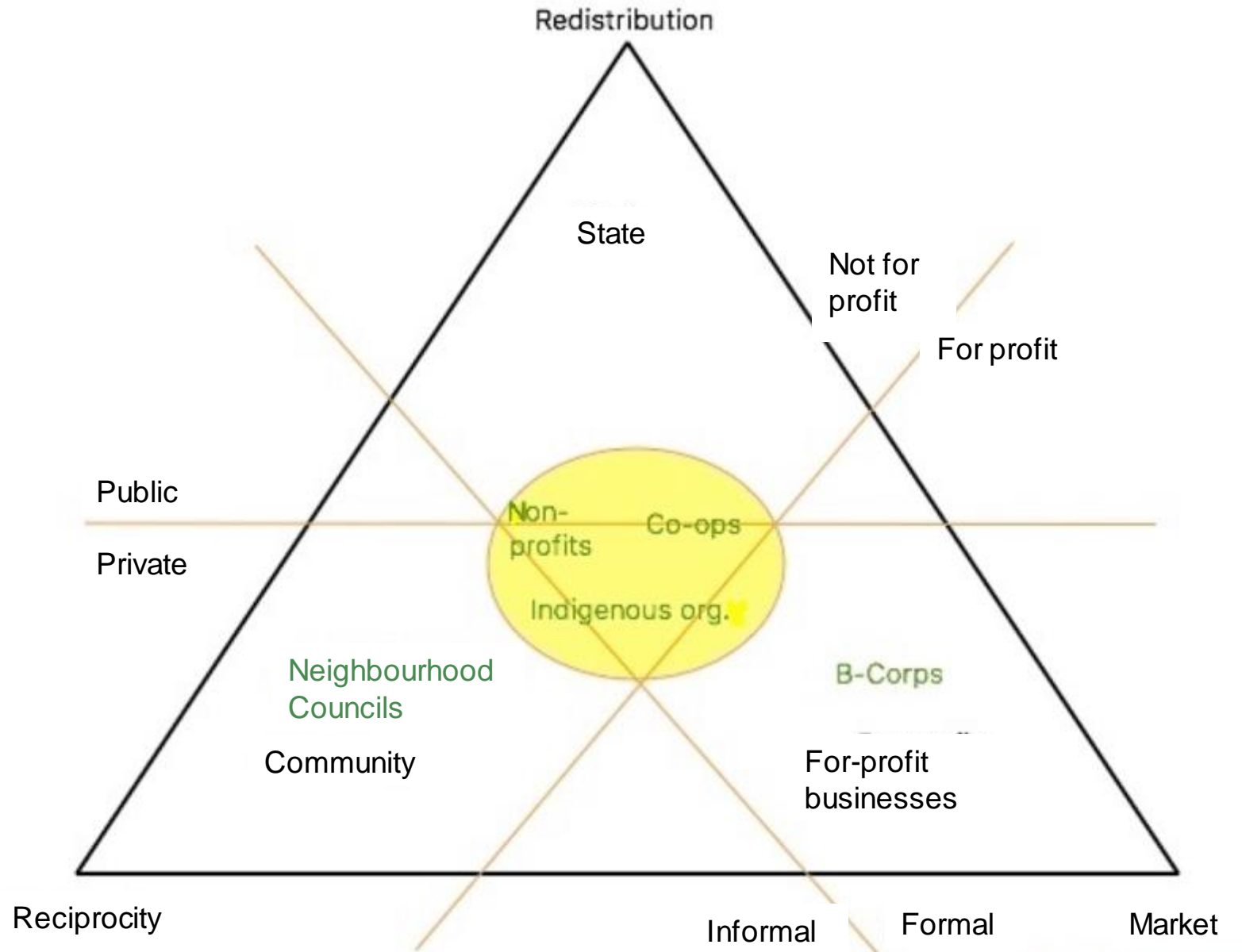
2. Social Economy ? Solidarity Economy, Social and Solidarity Economy ? Popular Economy ? Social enterprise ?

Term	Origin	Main features
Social economy	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept born in the 19th century in France and rediscovered in the 1970s. Classically associated with cooperatives, mutuals and associations. - Legal, political and economic recognition in some parts of the world.
Solidarity economy	Latin America Quebec France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasize the solidarity dimension (as an alternative to the "capitalist" economy). - Distinguishes between a long-established social economy and more recent solidarity mechanisms/organizations (more participatory, smaller initiatives, locally based, etc.)
Social and solidarity economy	France/Quebec International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The aim is to encompass both long-established social economy organisations and more recent solidarity mechanisms/organisations.
Popular economy	Latin America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economy developed by the "popular" class (i.e. the most vulnerable) and their grassroots organizations to address subsistence economy and social concerns. - The emphasis is on the internal logic of a worker-led economy (called the "C-factor" for Cooperation). - A strong political programme as an alternative to the (neo-)liberal economy.
Non-profit organizations	USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizations that are not in the private for-profit or public sector. - Excludes any organization that practices surplus redistribution (e.g. most cooperatives).
Cooperative movement	United Kingdom Germany Miscellaneous regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Originated in the workers' movement (UK) and farmers' movements (Germany). - Member-based businesses that provide services to their members. - Strict criteria for legal personality, ownership and control.
Third sector	Various countries/regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term "third sector" sets the "social economy" apart from the public and private sectors.
Social enterprise	USA/Europe/Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal, political and economic recognition in some parts of the world (under various definitions and approaches) - Tends to be used as a generic term although it covers a variety of enterprises, some of which do not apply SSE principles.

3. What are the aims of social and solidarity economy organisations?



4. SSE: a profit or non-profit economy?





housing co-operative people first!

Housing co-operatives around the world take many forms: rental, ownership and co-ownership. Co-ops are controlled by their members who have a vote in decisions about their housing. It is not just another place to stay; it is home.

collective ownership
AFFORDABILITY – Fair, decent and viable
DECENT PLACE TO LIVE – members benefit from the co-operative's budget.
SECURITY – The management structure of co-ops gives members the possibility to address security issues and find solutions for the benefit of all.
TRANSPARENCY – Major decisions must be made by the members, a good way to ensure efficient use of resources.
COMMITMENT TOWARDS SOCIAL GOALS – In a housing co-operative, members become aware of social issues and work together to act.
PERSONAL GROWTH – Housing co-operatives provide members with knowledge and skills to deal with finances, build

numbers:

Egypt 1/3 of Egyptians are members of housing co-operatives	Canada 250,000 people live in housing co-operatives	Chile 946 housing co-ops	Pakistan 2,688 housing co-operatives of the total stock
Germany 4,6 million people living in housing co-operatives	USA 6,400 housing co-operatives with 1,200,000 dwellings	Austria 15% of the total multi-family housing stock are housing co-operatives	Norway 15% of total housing stock is co-housing

5. An economy that puts people at the centre of its concerns?

Sustainable and meaningful jobs

Ensure decent working conditions

**Fighting inequality and discrimination*



6. What legal forms of organisations are included in the SSE?

Growth in the number of framework laws and other laws on SSE

	Before 2010
1985	Honduras
2004	Brazil (Minas Gerais and other regions)
2008	Belgium (Wallonia)
2008	Venezuela

	After 2010
2011	Spain
2012	Mexico
2012	Bolivia
2013	Portugal
2013	Canada (Quebec)
2014	France
2014	Italy (Emilia Romagna and other regions)
2015	Romania
2016	Greece
2016	Luxembourg
2016	Cape Verde
2017	Ecuador
2018	Slovakia
2019	Uruguay
2019	Cameroon
2019	Djibouti
2020	Tunisia
2021	Senegal



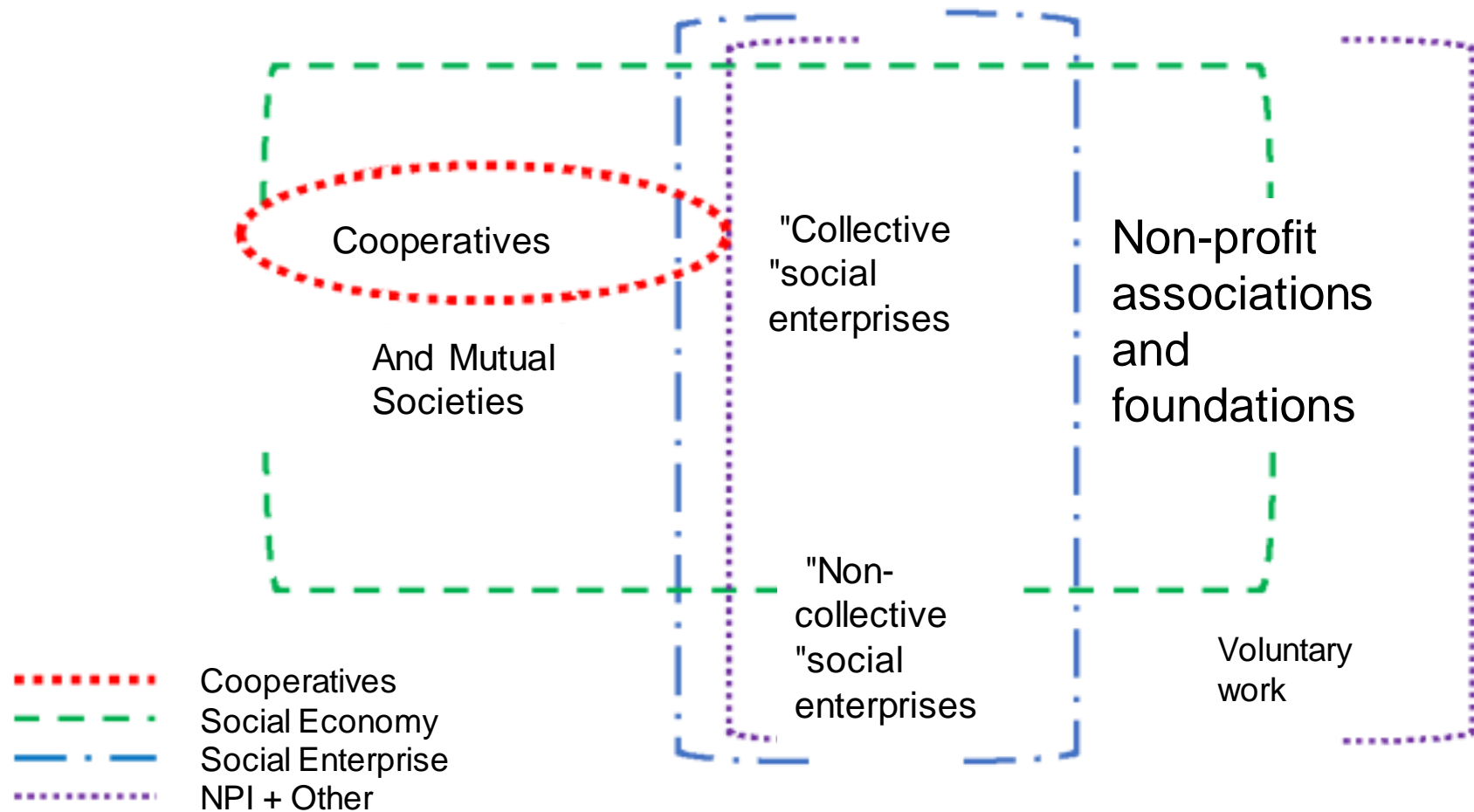
Source: SOCIOECO webpage on legislations:
http://www.socioeco.org/app_legislation_en.html

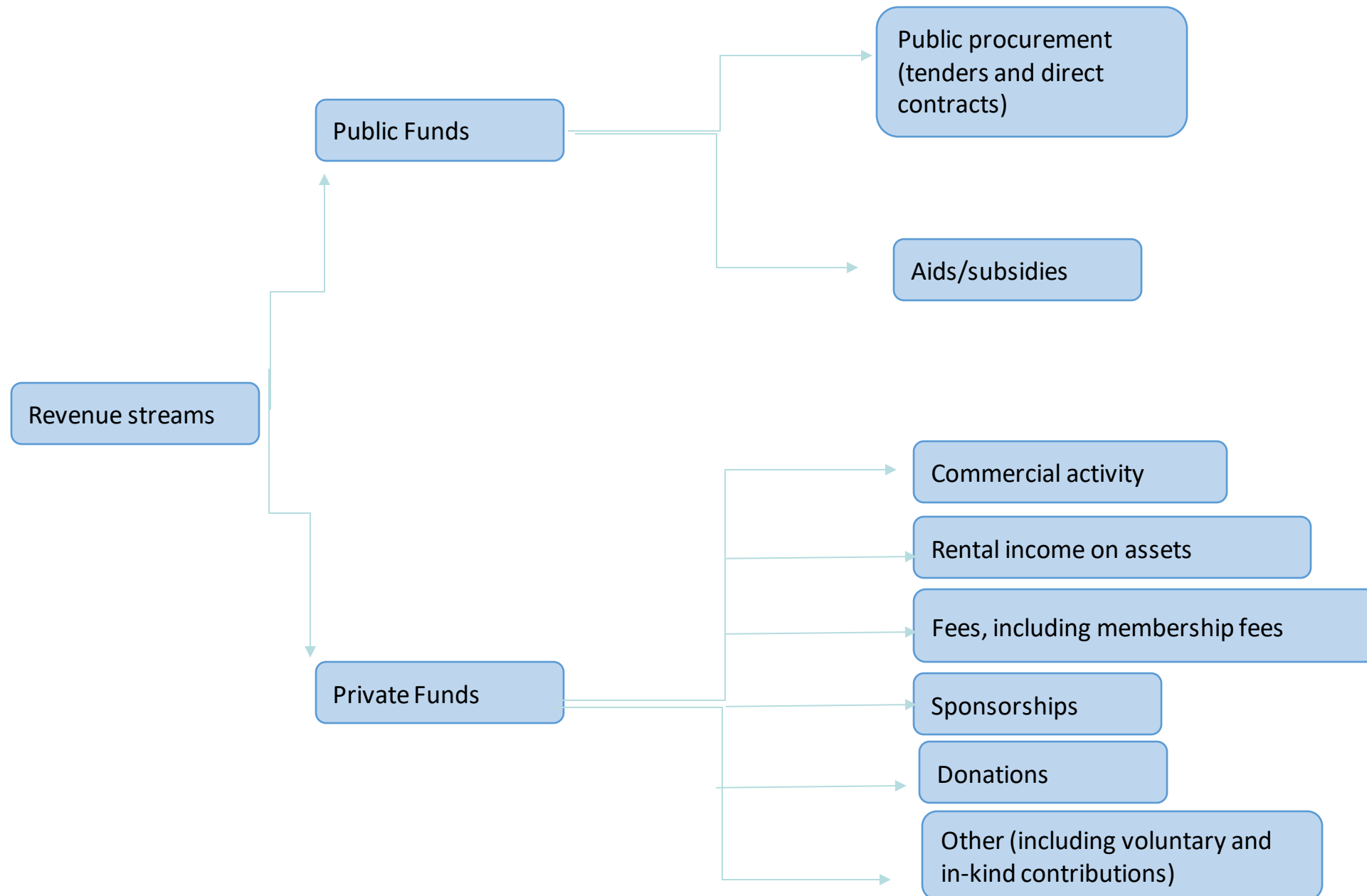
7. Is the SSE more democratic in its functioning than other organisations?

- *Two key elements:*
- *1/ Transparency of decision-making rules*
- *2/Possibility of a formal control*



8. Do SSE organisations always have collective ownership?





9. A self-sustaining or government-funded economy?

10. An economy committed to the ecological transition?





THANK YOU!