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Sökord "social ekonomi"

25 Resultat

Skapades den : 19-04-2024

The social impact of public procurement - Can the EU do more?

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 24-10-2023

Extern avdelning Valentina CAIMI, Silvia SANSONETTI

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk struktur | EU-direktiv | EU-lagstiftning | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Förenta nationerna | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | Internationella arbetsorganisationen | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | offentlig upphandling | samhällsfrågor | social ekonomi | social ram | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | sociala konsekvenser | socialpolitik

Sammanfattning The aim of this study is to present the possibilities offered by Directive 2014/24/EU on public procurement for the achievement of social goals and to analyse how these possibilities have been transposed into national law and implemented by contracting authorities across the EU. Another aim is to identify obstacles to the use of existing provisions and make recommendations with regards to possible future EU action.

Studie [EN](#)

Social Economy in Spain

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 08-02-2022

Författare KONLE-SEIDL REGINA ANNA

Politikområde Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning

Sökord associationsformer | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk struktur | EU-stöd | EU-åtgärd | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagens sociala ansvar | företagsorganisering | GEOGRAFI | hållbar utveckling | ideell förening | politisk geografi | samhällsfrågor | social ekonomi | social integration | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | socialt företag | socialt skydd | socialtjänst | Spanien

Sammanfattning The concept of the "social economy" has gained attention and momentum in recent years although the degree of recognition varies largely from one Member State to another. Spain is an example where the social economy benefits from wide recognition. It is the first European country to enact a law on the social economy concept in 2011. In view of the EMPL delegation visit to Madrid, this briefing elaborates first on the concept applied in the SEAP - presented by the Commission on 9 December 2021 - and on the historical development of the social economy concept across Europe. The second part of the briefing focusses on social economy's historical and legal evolution in Spain. Key aspects of implementation of legal provisions in practice are presented and discussed. Inter alia, we look at factors which either enable or constrain the proper development of the Spanish social economy sector and draw some conclusions for creating a European social economy framework.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU action plan for the social economy: Pre-legislative synthesis of national, regional and local positions on the European Commission's initiative

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 01-12-2021

Författare COLLOVA Claudio | MILOTAY Nora

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk struktur | EU-initiativ | EU-stöd | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | finansförvaltning | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagens sociala ansvar | företagsorganisering | förvaltning | hållbar utveckling | offentlig inrättning | POLITIK | samhällsfrågor | social ekonomi | social integration | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | socialt företag | socialt skydd | socialtjänst | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning This Briefing forms part of an EPRS series which offers a synthesis of the pre-legislative state-of-play and advance consultation on a range of key European Commission priorities during the latter's five-year term in office. It seeks to summarise the state of affairs in the relevant policy field, examine how existing policy is working on the ground, and identify best practice and ideas for the future on the part of governmental organisations at all levels of European system of multilevel governance. An EPRS analysis of the positions of partner organisations at European Union (EU), national, regional and local levels suggests that they would like the following main considerations to be reflected in the discussion on the forthcoming European action plan for the social economy. There is broad consensus that access to finance requires diversified funding options and that synergies should be established between regional, national and EU funds. Funding under Next Generation EU has the potential to be a positive game-changer for the social economy in Europe. When it comes to framework conditions, the need to increase the visibility of the social economy is widely recognised. Public authorities particularly suggest visualising the impact of social economy enterprises and setting up an online platform where social actors can interact. Access to markets could benefit from strengthening the business-to-government channel. Regional governmental organisations advocate stronger inter-regional cooperation within the EU. As an example of good practice, the European Committee of the Regions identifies the social economy thematic platform under the smart specialisation strategy, which comprises seven regions in six Member States. According to public authorities, some tools, the European social economy regions (ESER) scheme for example, could be further promoted to strengthen the global dimension of the EU's neighbourhood policy. There is also further potential to link up with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations (UN). Some governmental organisations signalled their intention to invest in new technologies, such as cloud computing, big data, blockchain and robotisation. Finally, new business models could be created by paying attention to cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and the ability of the social economy to find solutions adapted to rural areas. Overall, the social economy is seen as a way to solve local problems, including employment, inclusion, care and education, with a bottom-up approach.

Briefing [EN](#)

A statute for European cross-border associations and non-profit organizations Potential benefits in the current situation

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 26-05-2021

Extern avdelning Prof. Antonio FICI

Politikområde Mänskliga rättigheter | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning

Sökord associationsformer | civilrätt | dokumentation | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk struktur | europeisk rättslig status | forskningsrapport | frivilligarbete | frivilligorganisation | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | GEOGRAFI | gränsöverskridande samarbete | ideell förening | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | LAG OCH RÄTT | medlemsstat i EU | nationell rätt | rättskällor och rättsområden | samarbetspolitik | samhällsfrågor | social ekonomi | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning After carrying out a comparative analysis of the main laws on non-profit organizations in force in some selected European countries, the Study discusses a potential legislative initiative of the European Union on the subject, presenting the different options available and concluding that the European Union should introduce a European status not limited to non-profit organizations but aimed, more generally, at including related organizations such as those of the third sector and the social economy.

Studie [EN](#)

Sammanfattning [DE](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

What future for the social economy?

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 11-11-2020

Författare MILOTAY Nora

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord coronavirusinfektion | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk struktur | ekonomisk återhämtning | ekonomiska läget | epidemi | hälsa | INDUSTRI | industriell omstrukturering | industripolitik och industristruktur | social ekonomi | SOCIALA FRÅGOR

Sammanfattning Traditionally the social economy is considered to be an ever-growing set of private, formally organised enterprises and networks that build on multiple types of resources and cooperation, with local anchorage and democratic and participatory decision-making processes. Its primary aim is not to make profit but to meet the needs of its members and that of the wider society. The social economy is active in an increasing number of sectors, and while some of its actors are small non-profit organisations, others are large organisations with international outreach. It generates 6 to 8 % of the European Union's gross domestic product (GDP). However, it is a driver not only of economic activity but also of normative values, such as solidarity and inclusion. Since its conception in the 19th century, it has taken on board innovation in social relations and in societal and community spheres, human development targets and socio-political empowerment. In the first two decades of the 21st century, with new risks and opportunities arising owing to the twin digital and green transformations there is an emerging debate, rethinking economic growth theories with more focus on inclusion and combatting inequality, and exploring the relevance of traditional welfare state models. This debate has intensified in the wake of the 2008 crisis, and now also as a result of the coronavirus pandemic and crisis. The social economy can play a central role in this context. While it has been badly affected by these crises, it also has the potential to mitigate some of the negative impacts. The social economy's values-based approach to the economy can enable it to generate new elements in the ecosystems in which it exists and be an important 'engine' in the immediate recovery and the longer-term possible restructuring of the economy towards more resilience, fairness and sustainability. For the social economy to be able to reach its full potential across the Member States and help to achieve green and inclusive growth with renewed welfare state models, it needs to be supported simultaneously at all levels. EU action can contribute to this. The main areas of EU intervention are: facilitating access to finance and markets, including the digital single market; creating better framework conditions, including for cooperation and cross-border activity; supporting innovation, including new business models; and developing international relations. The Commission action plan on the social economy expected in 2021 might address many of these issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [What future for the social economy?](#)

Cooperatives: Characteristics, activities, status, challenges

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 26-02-2019

Författare KARAKAS Cemal

Politikområde Industri

Sökord associationsformer | associationsrätt | civilrätt | delningsekonomi | dokumentation | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk struktur | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | företagsstöd | gränsoverskridande dimension | informationsspridning | internationell statistik | kooperativ | LAG OCH RÄTT | nationell rätt | regioner och regionalpolitik | rättskällor och rättsområden | rättslig status | sammanfattning | social ekonomi | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning Cooperatives are autonomous associations of people aspiring to achieve their objectives through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. International organisations, such as the United Nations and the European Union (EU), value the role cooperatives play for society, the economy and (international) development. There are 3 million cooperatives worldwide; together, they provide employment for 280 million people, equating to 10 % of the world's employed population. The 300 largest cooperatives and mutuals in the world had a total turnover of US\$2.018 trillion in 2016. In the EU there are some 131 000 cooperatives, with more than 4.3 million employees and an annual turnover of €992 billion. While cooperatives have grown in importance for the (social) economy over the past four decades, they face both long-standing and new challenges, resulting from globalisation or the presence of myriad national laws, but also from organisational and governance issues. Cooperatives have become more product-based and less region-based (in terms of member representation). In addition, cross-border-oriented cooperatives and producer organisations often experience legal uncertainty because of the absence or inconsistent application of international legislation. Policy- and law-makers are currently discussing a number of initiatives aimed at creating a level playing field for cooperatives, both in the EU and globally, that would allow them to compete with investor-oriented firms without giving up their social and cultural orientation. An enabling European legal framework could provide transversal recognition of the cooperative business model across the different sectors of the economy. While small and emerging cooperatives need more targeted funding, and assistance with capacity-building and organisational aspects, larger cooperatives require more EU and national-level support in order to achieve their aims in terms of professionalisation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Statute for social and solidarity-based enterprises

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 27-06-2018

Författare WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Regional utveckling | Sysselsättning

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk struktur | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | offentlig tjänst | POLITIK | social ekonomi | social märkning | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning Social enterprises combine entrepreneurial activity with a positive social, environmental or community impact. However, they also struggle with regulatory obstacles, access to funding and visibility. No consensus exists on a definition of 'social enterprise', which makes their regulation and funding problematic across various systems. The European Parliament is expected to vote in July 2018 on an own-initiative report, which calls on the European Commission to improve the regulatory framework by creating a 'European social economy label' scheme aimed at providing coherent legal rules in support of social enterprises.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

The impact of new technologies on the labour market and the social economy

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 01-03-2018

Extern avdelning EPRS, DG

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Industri | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning

Sökord arbetslöshet på grund av ny teknik | arbetsmarknad | arbetsmarknad | arbetsorganisation och arbetsförhållanden | arbetsorganisering | digital klyfta | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk struktur | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | förmögenhetsfördelning | globalisering | information och informationsbehandling | informationsteknik och databehandling | informationsteknikens inverkan | innovation | kompetensutveckling | nationalräkenskaper | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | produktivitet | redovisning | social ekonomi | social ram | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | sociala skillnader | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | teknologisk förändring | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning This STOA study investigates the potential employment effects of new information and communication technologies, by examining the relationship between innovation, new technologies, employment and inequality. It reviews the existing literature and experiences of previous technological revolutions, and argues that the race between job creation through new products, and job destruction from process innovation, has been won in the past by the job-creating effects of innovation. It concludes that there is an uneven distribution in the costs of digitalisation, because of the skills-biased nature of technological change - so the challenge of the future lies in coping with rising inequality from technological change. The study also proposes a set of policy options for dealing with the employment effects of digitalisation.

Studie [EN](#)

Bilaga 1 [EN](#)

Statute for Social and Solidarity-based Enterprises

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 06-12-2017

Författare THIRION Elodie

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning

Sökord allmännyttiga tjänster | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk struktur | EU:s finanser | europeisk socialpolitik | Europeiska fonden för strategiska investeringar | Europeiska regionala utvecklingsfonden | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | europeiskt samarbete | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | jämförande analys | konsekvent-undersökning | konsumtion | mervärde | nytto-kostnads-analys | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | redovisning | samarbetspolitik | samhällsfrågor | social ekonomi | social ram | social trygghet | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | sociala konsekvenser | socialt skydd | socialtjänst | åtstramningspolitik

Sammanfattning Social enterprises combine societal goals with entrepreneurial spirit. These organisations focus on achieving wider social, environmental or community objectives. There is currently no specific European legal framework to help social enterprises to benefit from the internal market. Against this background, this European added value assessment identifies the challenges in the existing national legal frameworks regarding social enterprises. It argues that action at EU level would generate economic and social added value. Moreover, it outlines potential legislative measures that could be taken at EU level, and that could generate European added value through simplification and a coordinated approach in this area.

Studie [EN](#)

Social governance in the European Union: Governing complex systems

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 17-11-2017

Författare MILOTAY Nora

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Europeiska planeringsterminen | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning | Utbildning

Sökord arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | de europeiska struktur- och investeringsfonderna | den europeiska planeringsterminen | den öppna samordningsmetoden | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk och social sammanhållning | ekonomisk struktur | ekonomisk styrning (EU) | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-lagstiftning | EU:s finanser | europeisk integration | europeisk socialpolitik | Europeiska ekonomiska och sociala kommittén | Europeiska regionkommittén | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | makroekonomi | penningväsen | samhällsfrågor | social dialog (EU) | social ekonomi | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE

Sammanfattning Whereas economic governance is now undertaken in the EU through a regulated, 'hard' framework, there is no equivalent framework for social governance. At present, social governance in the EU functions mainly within the 'soft', unregulated realms, although it is also marked by some 'hard' governance mechanisms. This paper aims to give an overview of the social aspects of EU governance. It looks at existing EU social governance mechanisms and tools, including their current state of play, the debates that surround them and possible avenues for their further development.

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Amending the EuVECA and EuSEF Regulations

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 05-09-2017

Författare DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Finansiella frågor och bankfrågor

Sökord alternativ investeringsfond | EKONOMI | ekonomisk struktur | entreprenörskap | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska värdepappers- och marknadsmyndigheten | FINANSER | finansiering av företag | finansiering och investering | finansrätt | fondföretag | fri rörlighet för kapital | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | kapitalmarknad | kredit- och finansinstitut | riskkapital | social ekonomi

Sammanfattning European Venture Capital Funds (EuVECA) and European Social Entrepreneurship Funds (EuSEF) are collective investment schemes that have been harmonised at European Union (EU) level since July 2013 by means of two regulations: (EU) No 345/2013 (EuVECA) and (EU) No 346/2013 (EuSEF). The Parliament is due to vote on proposals to amend these regulations during its September plenary.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

EU support for social entrepreneurs

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 16-03-2017

Författare WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Finansiella frågor och bankfrågor | Socialpolitik

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk struktur | entreprenör | EU-fond | EU-statistik | EU:s finanser | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | fri rörlighet för kapital | fördelning av EU-finansieringen | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | företagstyp | inre marknad | mikrofinansiering | privat investering | riskkapital | små och medelstora företag | social ekonomi | startande av företag | startkapital | uppstarts företag

Sammanfattning Social enterprises combine social goals with entrepreneurial activity. They represent a business model focused on having a positive social or environmental impact rather than simply making profit for shareholders. Social enterprises make a valuable contribution to the economy and society, operating mainly in local communities and covering areas such as education, healthcare, social services, work integration and environmental protection. They are also an increasingly popular choice for outsourcing certain public services of general economic interest. Social enterprises encounter challenges in their operations, mostly related to regulatory obstacles and difficulties in accessing funding. At EU level the momentum gained by the Social Business Initiative of 2011 is currently being supplemented by regulatory changes such as the review of the regulation on the European Social Entrepreneurship Funds, improving access to public procurement and developing methodologies for measuring social impact. The EU is also making efforts to improve funding opportunities, for instance via the Social Impact Accelerator and the 'microfinance and social entrepreneurship' axis of the Employment and Social Innovation programme. Additional funding is made available under the European Structural and Investment Funds, as well as programmes tailored to small and medium-sized enterprises. Expansion of the social economy, however, requires further development of a supportive regulatory environment, a tailored financial ecosystem, and also increased visibility and recognition.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [EU support for social entrepreneurs](#)

A European Statute for Social and Solidarity-Based Enterprise

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-02-2017

Extern avdelning Antonio FICI (University of Molise, Italy)

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter

Sökord associationsformer | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk struktur | EU:s finanser | Europeiska fonden för strategiska investeringar | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagstyp | GEOGRAFI | kooperativ | medlemsstat i EU | små och medelstora företag | social ekonomi

Sammanfattning The study was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Legal Affairs and commissioned, overseen and published by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs. Social enterprises (SE) are subject to ad hoc legislation in an increasing number of EU jurisdictions and legislative initiatives in this field are under consideration by EU institutions. This paper explains why tailor-made legislation on SE is essential for the development of this unconventional form of business organization. It describes and compares existing models of SE regulation and discusses the core elements of an SE's legal identity, with the aim of providing recommendations on the potential forms and contents of an EU legal statute on this subject.

Studie [EN](#)

Fostering social innovation in the European Union

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 17-01-2017

Författare MILOTAY Nora

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Energi | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning | Utbildning

Sökord delningsekonomi | EKONOMI | ekonomisk struktur | EU-fond | EU-politik | EU:s finanser | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | innovation | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | social ekonomi | sociala frågor | sociala konsekvenser | styrelseskick | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning Strengthening the social dimensions of European Union policies, in general, and of the economic and monetary union, in particular is an increasingly important discourse across the Member States, particularly since the 2008 financial crisis. Social innovation, which is gaining increasing importance in the public, private and third (i.e. voluntary, non-profit) sectors, can greatly contribute to addressing the growing challenges, such as migration, poverty and global warming. The European Union particularly promotes social innovation through employment and social policies as well as policies on the single market. The main initiatives explicitly target the governance and funding mechanism of social innovation, including its regulatory environment, powering public-sector innovation, the social economy, as well as providing policy guidance and fostering new policy practices. Due to the complexity of the concept and ecosystem of social innovation and its very diverse contexts in the Member States, European Union policies have varied impact: regulations can have controversial effects in terms of visibility of initiatives, and many organisations still cannot access sufficient funding. To make these initiatives more effective it is important to know more about the impact of social innovation, including its social and environmental value and the importance of these for the economy. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing [EN](#)

European venture capital and social entrepreneurship funds

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 07-12-2016

Författare COLLOVA Claudio

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Finansiella frågor och bankfrågor | Förhandsbedömningar

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk struktur | entreprenör | EU-fond | EU-statistik | EU:s allmänna budget | EU:s finanser | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | fri rörlighet för kapital | fördelning av EU-finansieringen | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | företagstyp | inre marknad | privat investering | riskkapital | små och medelstora företag | social ekonomi | startande av företag | startkapital | uppstartsföretag

Sammanfattning This initial appraisal concludes that the Commission's impact assessment is based on sound knowledge and on relevant data relating to the investment funds industry. However, the evidence regarding specifically the two fund frameworks under review - European venture capital funds and European social entrepreneurship funds - is, by the IA's own admission, limited. The IA and the review attached to it do not cover all the points listed in the review clauses of the two regulations, for instance the geographical and sectoral distribution of investments undertaken specifically by EuVECA and EuSEF funds. At first sight, it appears that different conclusions could be drawn using the same data provided in the IA, for instance regarding the low take-up and lower than expected performance of the funds. The range of options analysed in depth seems rather narrow. Finally, the purpose of the existing regulations is to enhance the growth of small and medium-size enterprises and of social businesses. The IA states that it is too early to judge whether these objectives have been achieved and excludes this issue from the scope of the analysis. Even so, an initial analysis of the public consultations undertaken shows that, despite the absence of more concrete evidence, a greater effort could have been made to integrate the voice of non-financial businesses, including SMEs and social enterprises, within the IA.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Employment and social innovation programme (EaSI)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 19-10-2016

Författare SVASEK Martin

Politikområde Budget | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning

Sökord arbetslöshetsbekämpning | arbetsorganisation och arbetsförhållanden | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk struktur | entreprenörskap | EU-fond | EU-förordning | EU-lagstiftning | EU-program | EU-statistik | EU:s finanser | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | fattigdom | FINANSER | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | humanisering av arbetet | kredit- och finansinstitut | mikrokredit | nationalräkenskaper | samhällsfrågor | social ekonomi | social integration | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | socialpolitik | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | sysselsättningsstöd

Sammanfattning EaSI is an umbrella programme that brings together three previous EU programmes managed separately: Progress, Eures and the Progress Microfinance Facility. Progress helps to finance good analytical data about social policies and their dissemination, in order to base EU policies on evidence. Eures focuses on employment and encourages professional mobility. The Microfinance Facility provides help to social enterprises, namely by providing vulnerable groups with a financial contribution to let them start their own company.

Briefing [EN](#)

Integrated social services for more efficient service delivery

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 07-06-2016

Författare MILOTAY Nora

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk struktur | EU:s finanser | EU:s finansiering | europeisk socialpolitik | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | förvaltningsreform | institutionell reform | offentlig tjänst | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | samhällsfrågor | social ekonomi | social integration | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | socialt skydd | socialtjänst | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning For the past four decades, and even more so since the crisis of 2008, integrated social services have been considered an efficient tool for helping all people, but particularly vulnerable ones, to participate successfully in society. What are these services, what can they really achieve and what are their limitations? Due to their complex nature, resulting from combining several services from employment, through health, social protection and education, they have only partly been mapped systematically across Europe. Several European policies provide support for social innovation and within this context also for integrated social services. The policy dilemmas surrounding the implementation of these services go to the heart of the concept shaping traditional welfare state models. Integrated social services and the policies related to them can contribute to the realisation of 'Social Triple A' for the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), which is a major objective of the Juncker Commission.

Briefing [EN](#)

Social Economy

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 16-05-2016

Extern avdelning Quentin LIGER

Politikområde Demokrati | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Finansiella frågor och bankfrågor | Framtidsplanering | Industri | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord associationsformer | civilrätt | det civila samhället | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk struktur | Europa | europeisk integration | europeisk rättslig status | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Frankrike | Förenade kungariket | föreningsliv | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | GEOGRAFI | inre marknad | Italien | kooperativ | LAG OCH RÄTT | Polen | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | samhällsfrågor | social ekonomi | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | Spanien | stiftelse | Tyskland

Sammanfattning This study assesses the important role the social economy plays in the EU. Priority policies identified to reach its full potential include: 1) digital transformation of social economy, 2) enabling EU cross-sectorial regulatory and financial frameworks, and 3) improving definitions and developing indicators - alternatives to GDP - to focus policies on EU added-value.
This document has been commissioned by Policy Department A on behalf of European Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Studie [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee - Services of General Interest in the Funding Period 2014-2020

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-01-2016

Extern avdelning Erik Gløersen, Marius Drägulín, Silke Haarich, Sabine Zillmer, Frank Holstein, Cristian Lürer and Sebastian Hans (Spatial Foresight)

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Regional utveckling

Sökord allmännyttiga tjänster | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk och social sammanhållning | ekonomisk struktur | ekonomiska läget | EU:s finanser | EU:s konkurrenspolitik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | finansieringsmetod (EU) | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | inre marknad | konkurrens | konsumtion | partnerskap mellan den offentliga och den privata sektorn | POLITIK | recession | regional skillnad | regional utveckling | regioner och regionalpolitik | social ekonomi | strukturfonder | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning The study analyses the role that SGI can play in the 2014-2020 programming period, and how the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) framework can impact them. It shows that the ESIF contributions to improved SGI provision can be strengthened through a focus on capacity building efforts and more integrated territorial approaches. SGI-related cohesion policy measures can, as a complement to European competition policy, help to build a social market economy in the European Union.

Studie [EN](#)

Implementation of the European Progress Microfinance Facility

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 08-12-2015

Författare DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politikområde Finansiella frågor och bankfrågor | Sysselsättning

Sökord administrativa formaliteter | EKONOMI | ekonomisk struktur | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-program | EU:s finanser | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering av företag | finansiering och investering | finansieringsmetod (EU) | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagstyp | kredit- och finansinstitut | mikrofinansiering | mikroföretag | mikrokredit | POLITIK | självständig verksamhet | skapande av arbetstillfällen | social ekonomi | spridning av EU-information | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning | yrkesintroduktion

Sammanfattning The European Parliament will discuss in Plenary the European Commission 2013 report on the implementation of the European Progress Microfinance Facility for employment and social inclusion, a programme that aims to increase the availability of microcredit and which, as of 2014, has been integrated into the umbrella programme for social change and innovation (EaSI).

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Women's Entrepreneurship: Closing the Gender Gap in Access to Financial and Other Services and in Social Entrepreneurship

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-06-2015

Extern avdelning Katie McCracken, Sergio Marquez, Dr. Caleb Kwong, Professor Ute Stephan, Aston Business School, Adriana Castagnoli and Marie Dlouhá

Politikområde Finansiella frågor och bankfrågor | Jämställdhetsfrågor, lika möjligheter och mångfald | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord dokumentation | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk struktur | entreprenör | entreprenörskap | Europa | fallstudie | FINANSER | finansiering av företag | finansiering och investering | Förenade kungariket | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | GEOGRAFI | Italien | jämställdhet | kvinnans ställning | LAG OCH RÄTT | politisk geografi | rättigheter och friheter | samhällsfrågor | sexuell diskriminering | social ekonomi | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | Sverige | Tjeckien | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning This study explores differences between men and women entrepreneurs and social entrepreneurs. It explores the barriers and discriminatory effects that hinder women's entrepreneurship, including access to finance in the European Union. The study includes four case studies covering the situation in the Czech Republic, Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Studie [EN](#)

The Potential of the Social Economy for Local Development in Africa: An Exploratory Report

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 12-05-2014

Extern avdelning Carlo BORZAGA (EURICSE , University of Trento, Italy) and Giulia GALERA (EURICSE, Italy)

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord Afrika | Afrika | associationsformer | det civila samhället | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk struktur | ekonomiska läget | Etiopien | förening | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | företagsstyrning | GEOGRAFI | Ghana | icke-statlig organisation | icke-statliga organisationer | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Kenya | kooperativ | Marocko | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | samhällsfrågor | social ekonomi | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | utvecklingsland | utvecklingspolitik | utvecklingspotential

Sammanfattning The Social Economy is increasingly attracting the interest of policy makers and scholars alike, thanks to its capacity to tackle key social and economic issues. While the importance of the Social Economy has been recognised by the EU, its role in supporting local development in other continents is still widely overlooked. This exploratory study provides an overview of the Social Economy in Africa and its potential for local development, focusing in particular on specific types of social economy organisations in four African countries: farmer-based-organisations in Ghana, agricultural co-operatives in Morocco, and a variety of community-based organisations in Ethiopia and Kenya. This study reveals that the Social Economy is a growing segment of the African economy, and that it substantially contributes to improving the wellbeing of local communities. However, some barriers to its development remain, including weak legal frameworks and inadequate policies; weak governance; and poorly developed managerial practices.

Studie [EN](#)

Statute for a European mutual society

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 07-03-2013

Författare FERRARO Francesca

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt

Sökord affärsliv | associationsformer | civilrätt | EKONOMI | ekonomisk struktur | EU-lagstiftning | europakooperativ | europeisk rättslig status | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsledning | företagsorganisering | försäkring | försäkringsbolag | LAG OCH RÄTT | social ekonomi | tillnärmning av lagstiftning

Sammanfattning In the context of the economic crisis, mutual societies could have a positive impact in the Union's economy by providing added social value to more than 160 million European citizens. Parliament is to vote to request the Commission to make a legislative proposal concerning a Statute for a European mutual society, including in particular democratic rules for governance.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[A Statute for European Mutual Societies: European Added Value Assessment](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-01-2013

Författare BALLESTER MARTINEZ Maria Blanca

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Europeiskt mervärde | Folkhälsa

Sökord civilrätt | EKONOMI | ekonomisk struktur | europeisk integration | europeisk rättslig status | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | försäkring | försäkringsbolag | inre marknad | LAG OCH RÄTT | sjukförsäkring | social ekonomi | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | socialt skydd

Sammanfattning This European Added Value assessment aims at pointing out the main benefits of a statute for a European mutual society from a social, economic and legal perspective. It is calculated that today mutual societies provide healthcare and social services to 230 million European citizens and represent about 180 billion euros in insurance premiums. Almost 70% of the total number of insurance companies in Europe are mutual societies. There is a nearly unanimous agreement among stakeholders that a statute for European mutuals would increase the visibility and the recognition of mutual societies at European level and would unfold for them the advantages of the internal market.

Studie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[A Statute for European Foundations](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 21-11-2012

Författare COPELAND Nicholas

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord associationsformer | EKONOMI | ekonomisk struktur | entreprenörskap | EU-lagstiftning | EU:s rättspraxis | europeisk förening | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | samhällsfrågor | skatteharmonisering | skatteväsen | social ekonomi | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | stiftelse

Sammanfattning Public-benefit foundations play an important role in many facets of society across the EU as well as having significant economic value. They have grown in number considerably in recent years, with many wishing to maximise private-sector support through operating in more than one Member State. Differences in legal and fiscal practices and a heavy administrative burden have however frustrated this aim. In February, the Commission published a proposal for a Statute for a European Foundation. Its aim is to reduce costs and uncertainty and to boost foundations' profiles and funding potential via a "European label".

Briefing [EN](#)