



CEC assembly Brussels



ENSIE

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ENSIE is supported by the European
commission



ENSIE

The European Network of Social Integration Enterprises (ENSIE) was officially established in Bruges (Belgium) on May 11, 2001.

For several years, exchanges between national networks for social integration enterprises have made possible the identification of common identifying principles for these initiatives through the various countries of the European Union. ENSIE takes for its objective the representation, maintenance and development within the European Union of networks and federations for work integration social enterprises.



ENSIE's objectives:

- to reinforce the power of the actors in economic social integration enterprises through the interchange between the member organisations,
- to stimulate co-operation and partnerships by promoting proper practices, research results, new applications,
- to organise the exchange of information on the legislative national and local policy levels between member organizations,
- to represent the network and to promote all of its activities on all pertinent European levels,
- to elaborate on the contributions and propositions in order to participate in the definition of a European policy against social exclusion,



- **to develop a close and solid collaboration with other European networks active in the social economy with the objective of obtaining synergetic results.**

ENSIE wants to contribute to a sustainable development within the European Union. This includes the following aspects:

- **the labour market and the social integration of disadvantaged risk-groups by improving their employment opportunities and productivity,**
- **the economic viability of social enterprises and the integration and reinforcement of their role in the general economic landscape,**



- **the promotion of equal opportunities while maintaining the strategy advocated by the European Union in terms of gender mainstreaming.**

The ENSIE constitution is a complementary foundation stone whose purpose is the promotion of good practices, the expansion of contributions, and the development of propositions in order to prepare the way for its participation in defining European policy in its battle against social exclusion.



Our members:

- **At the moment, ENSIE a.s.b.l. gathers 26 national and regional networks, representing 20 countries of the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United-Kingdom) and in Serbia and in Switzerland.**
- **All these networks pursue, in an adapted way to local constraints, objectives of social integration of disadvantaged groups. Together, they represent more than 2 400 Social Integration Enterprises, and 377 929 salaried persons.**



Strasbourg Declaration

More than 2,000 social entrepreneurs and supporters of social enterprise, who met and worked in Strasbourg on the 16th and 17th of January 2014, and that represent the rich diversity of the social economy, have argued that social enterprises should play a more important role in the future of Europe, and identified new ideas and actions to unlock their potential with a view to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.



THE CORPORATE SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO EUROPE

Europe has to reinvent the European economic and social model. We need growth that is fairer, greener and more are rooted in local communities. A model in which the values of social cohesion are a real source of collective wealth.

Social enterprises are recognized as a vehicle for social and economic cohesion in Europe, as they help to build a pluralistic social economy tough the market. Building on the strengths of a long tradition of social economy, social entrepreneurs are also drivers of change, creating innovative solutions to the major challenges we face today. Acting in the general interest, they create jobs, provide innovative products and services, and promote a more sustainable economy. They are based on the values of solidarity and autonomy, and create opportunities and hope for the future.



Social enterprises can take many shapes and sizes, and they take different legal forms throughout Europe. As it noted in the "Initiative for social entrepreneurship" of the Commission (IES1) have the following common features:

- **obtain their income through trade;**
- **Have a social or corporate goal oriented to the common good as its raison of being an economic activity, which often results in a high level of social innovation;**
- **Profits are mainly reinvested in order to achieve this social objective;**
- **A method of organization or ownership that reflect its mission, based on a democratic and participatory governance or focusing on social justice principles.**



Social enterprises offer a business model for the XXI Century that seeks to achieve a balance between financial, social, cultural and environmental needs.

Social entrepreneurs are change agents, as it is individuals and groups who are passionate about improving the lives of people and communities. Social enterprises work and are effective. There is no part of Europe in which no possible benefit of social entrepreneurship. In a time of economic and meet the challenges of an aging population, youth unemployment, climate change and rising inequality crisis, Europe needs more social enterprises.



A CALL TO ACTION to exploit the potential of social enterprise

Governments and government agencies have begun to recognize the power of social entrepreneurship. In many Member States and regions they are taking steps to encourage the growth of social enterprises. In the EU the IES has been a positive first step for the promotion of ecosystem for social enterprises, but we must not lose momentum. Therefore,

1. The EU must move forward with all the actions of the IES. It should develop a second phase of the IES to extend its scope and strengthen its cooperation with Member States, regional and local authorities, civil society organizations and key players in the ecosystem.

2. The European Economic and Social Committee next Parliament, the next European Commission (with a specific structure interdepartmental) and should fully assume and carry out the actions suggested in Strasbourg.



3. There must be a greater commitment to social enterprise sector, both at EU and national, regional and local levels in order to jointly create new policies to support social enterprise, suited to local conditions.

4. The Commission should ensure that its commitment to create an ecosystem of social entrepreneurship is integrated into its policies.

5. In collaboration with the social enterprise sector, Member States and regional and local authorities should fully support the growth of social enterprises and help strengthen training. For example through the establishment of legal frameworks, access to finance, support for start-ups and development, training and education and public procurement.



6. The European institutions and Member States should strengthen the role of social enterprises in structural reforms to overcome the crisis, particularly where the social economy is less developed.



Positioning of the Commission

In fact, the social economy and social enterprises play a crucial role in Europe, committed to promoting an environment and social responsibility to serve their citizens, as stated by the various commissioners in charge of the Social Business Initiative: Michel Barnier, Commissioner for Internal Market and Services: "The social economy is an integral part of the new growth model we are creating, which is more inclusive and greener. By virtue of their vocation, social enterprises keep their feet on the ground and are in tune with the social and environmental realities. they are innovative, they are dynamic and create jobs. We must do everything possible to create an ecosystem that encourages them to develop further



"László Andor, Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion:" Social enterprises provide hundreds of successful examples of how Europe can improve its business model, with more emphasis on improving the welfare of the people and less on maximizing financial gain. The social economy can create jobs quality, even in difficult economic circumstances and clearly deserves the support of the EU to grow and propagate.

Antonio Tajani, Commission Vice-President Antonio Tajani, Commissioner for Industry and Entrepreneurship, 'social enterprises help the EU to create a highly competitive social market economy and are motors for sustainable growth. During the crisis proved their worth, showing a strong resistance. Now more than ever we need to work on their capacity building'. European elections are approaching and should be a new opportunity to put the social economy and social enterprises in the European agenda.



The conclusions of the conference lead Strasbourg Declaration, summarizing the results of these two days of debate and future actions to implement to foster the development of the social economy in the European Union. This statement represents the point of view of the different actors involved.

Patrizia Bussi, coordinator ENSIE also contributed to its drafting.

To support social enterprises place on the European agenda, we invite you to sign the statement.



THE ROLE OF ENSIE

- Participation in the working group that drafted the Declaration of Strasbourg.
- Impulse Intergroup Social-Economic Solidarity in the European Parliament.
- Contribution to the European Directive on Public Procurement.
- Art- Reserves of market for insertion companies.
- Meeting with the Office of the Commissioner of Thyssen work next day 7/10/2015.



DIRECTIVE 2014/24 / EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of February 26, 2014

Article 20

Reserved contracts

1. Member States may reserve the right to participate in procurement procedures to sheltered workshops and economic operators whose main aim is the social and professional integration of disabled or disadvantaged or provide for the execution of contracts in the context of employment programs protected, provided that at least 30% of the employees of those workshops, economic operators or programs are disabled or disadvantaged workers.



*Thanks a lot for your
attention!*

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