



Strategies and Policies of the European Union for the Inclusion of disadvantaged People



THE AUTONOMY PATHS

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EU 2020 STRATEGY



EU needs to become a **smart, sustainable and inclusive economy** in order to achieve high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion.

Within the framework of Europe 2020, the EU has set five ambitious objectives – on **employment, innovation, education, social inclusion and climate/energy**, which it aims to reach by 2020. Several of these themes link quite closely to social entrepreneurship and social enterprises.



EU targets agreed for 2020

Proposed by the Commission and agreed by the European Council in March 2010: all Member States were invited to set national targets on this basis.

POVERTY

At least 20 million people lifted out of poverty

EMPLOYMENT

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed

INNOVATION

3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D

CLIMATE / ENERGY

A reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 20%

A share of renewable energies up to 20%

An increase in energy efficiency by 20%

EDUCATION

The share of early school leavers should be under 10%

At least 40% of the younger generation should have a degree or diploma



POLICY FRAMEWORK



The [European Semester](#) provides the framework for steering and monitoring EU countries' economic and social reforms to reach the Europe 2020 targets. The challenges and proposed solutions are reflected in the [Country-specific Recommendations](#).

As social policies are an integral part of the Europe 2020 Strategy, the Commission also supports EU countries' efforts to address their social challenges through the actions foreseen in the Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion and Social Investment Package as well as the EU funds, in particular the European Social Fund.



Member States role within EU 2020



The primary responsibility for delivering on the Europe 2020 targets is in the hands of the Member States.

In the field of **social protection, social inclusion and social investment**, the EU supports and complements the activities of the Member States in the form of policy guidance, knowledge sharing, exchange of best practices, capacity building, expertise, data and analysis, and financial support.

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European Pillar of Social Rights



The [European Pillar of Social Rights](#) sets out 20 key principles and rights to support fair and well-functioning labour markets and welfare systems. It is primarily conceived for the euro area but applicable to all EU Member States wishing to be part of it.

Delivering on the principles and rights defined in the European Pillar of Social Rights is a joint responsibility of Member States, EU institutions social partners and other stakeholders.



SINGLE MARKET



Established in 1992 to facilitate a functioning integrated market, there has been a growing recognition of the Single Markets limitations in the free movement of goods, services, capital and people, due to missing legislation, administrative obstacles, etc.

April 2011: The Single Market Act.

This Act proposes twelve instruments to boost growth and strengthen confidence: including improving access to finance, taxation and the regulatory environment, consumer rights, European networks, etc.



SOCIAL BUSINESS INITIATIVE

October 2011: Social Business Initiative linked with the Single Market Act.

This has strong support from several Directorates: DG Enterprise, DG Market and DG Employment are involved in order to set out an action plan at EU level to stimulate the establishment, development and growth of social enterprises.



Framework

a) Social entrepreneurship

b) Social enterprises

c) Work Integration
Social Enterprises

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GECES group

‘...multi-stakeholder group on social business to examine the progress of the measures envisaged in this Communication (SBI)...’

2016 report “Social enterprises and the social economy going forward”, a call for action that argues for a European Action Plan for the Social Economy and Social Enterprises which is supported by other key European stakeholders →

a new future stimulus by the European institutions to promote an enabling environment for social enterprises and the social economy to flourish.

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European Network of Social Integration Enterprises



The network unites 27 national and/or regional networks of work integration social enterprises, in 21 countries in Europe: more than 3,150 enterprises and 270,000 workers.

At the moment, ENSIE is recognized as **key European level network** active in promoting social inclusion by the DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion of the European Commission.

See all our members: [here](#).



Work Integration Social Enterprises



The social and professional integration of individuals who due to their exclusion and their relegation to a marginal role in society have fallen victim to increasing social and professional handicaps.

Enterprises at the core of the economic system: social integration enterprises have decided to carry on their activities at the very core of what is most frequently a major factor in the phenomenon of exclusion: the economic system.

Enterprises of a strong pedagogical dimension: The social integration enterprises initiate training and educational programs designed on the basis of existing potential and develop this individual potential within the enterprise.



Activities

- Advocacy
- Networking
- Project



WISEs European framework (1/4)



In the European framework we can affirm that:

WISEs give **concrete employment opportunities to people far from the labour market** = active labour measures (relationship between PES* and WISEs)

Work integration social enterprises have already existed for **more than 35 years** (Belgium, France, Italy...)

There is **no special common legal status for WISEs**: the legal status changes depending on which European country they are in : it can vary from associations to company with limited liability; in some countries there are specific statutes.

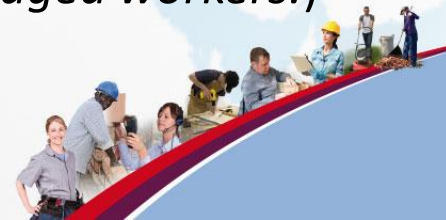
*Public Employment Services



WISEs European framework (2/4)



- Several Member States recognize a specific legal framework for work integration social enterprises. They define their role with laws and decrees and allow their development:
 - Italy with the social cooperatives laws (381) of 1981 and the ‘Third sector’ reform (106/2016)
 - the three Belgian regions in 1998,
 - Spain with the 44 law of 13 December 2007 and the 31 law of 9 September 2015,
 - Austria with guidelines formulated by the employment agency. The Austrian network has a consultative power in the guidelines revision,
 - Romania, (adoption of the law of June 2015 : there is a recognition for *întreprinderea socială de inserție* with 30 % of disadvantaged workers.)



WISEs European framework (3/4)



- Some national authorities of the Member States still do not recognize work integration social enterprises and ignore their role of creating paid employment for disadvantaged people in the labour market.
- For example, in the United Kingdom, Social Firms exist but are ignored by their National Authorities.
- Some countries are at the “embryonal phase” : such as Hungary.



WISEs European framework (4/4)



- **Field of activities** : Restaurants, canteens, catering / Crafts, renovation, repair, design / Personal services (cleaning, ironing, dispatch services, visiting services ...) / Sales (food, second-hand-goods, design products,) / Care of green spaces, road cleaning / Non profit workforce leasing / Counselling
- **Individually adapted integration pathways** to the needs of women, Roma people, youth, elderly, migrants, drug addicts, ex-prisoners





*Some figures about
Work Integration Social Enterprises*

Impact WISEs study results- year 2015





Participants



10 ENSIE members engaged at different levels:

- National level: ACT Group (Croatia), RISE Romania (Romania), Šent (Slovenia), La Fédération des entreprises d'insertion (France), FAEDEI (Spain)
- Regional level: De Omslag (Netherlands)
- Local level: RESIT (Portugal), CAUTO and Consorzio EVT (Italy), All Ears (Denmark)

9 EU Member States

807 Work Integration Social Enterprises (WISEs)





Pathways to integration



Disadvantaged workers outcomes:

Among 807 WISEs:

6.289 number of disadvantaged workers that successfully found a job after the pathways to integration:
in the same work integration social enterprises, in another work integration social enterprise, in the classic labour market

2.149 number of disadvantaged workers that successfully found a job as self-employed or a professional training after the pathways to integration

4.521 outcomes without a job solution





Pathways to integration



In 2015, in the 807 work integration social enterprises (WISEs) interviewed, present in 9 countries of the European Union and among the 12,954 disadvantaged workers:

- 48,5% found a job in the same WISE, in another WISE or in the classic labour market;
- 16,5% became self-entrepreneurs or found a professional training;
- and 35% have other outcomes such as unemployment, illness or death.

=> Success rate of 65% of people who have positive outcome after their pathway to integration.



Any question or comments?

Thank you very much!



Contact us



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