



European Civic Attitude Through Social Entrepreneurship
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THE ENTERPRISE DAY

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The Social Enterprise

The term "Social Enterprise" was used in Italy in the 1980s to indicate the first private initiatives, implemented mainly by volunteers, aimed at the production of goods and services useful to the community and not only to the promotion of rights if compared to non-profit organizations.

Between the 1990s and the beginning of 2000, Social Enterprises appeared in other European countries as well and the common opinion was that objectives and methods of production defined a company as "social" and not the goods and services offered. (Bruni L., Zamagni S. 2009. Dictionary of civil economy. Rome, Italy: New Town).

In the past, these new forms of entrepreneurship were not identified in the Italian legal system through specific legal forms. Therefore, initially, social enterprises were exercised solely through a cooperative form.

Subsequently, social enterprises were recognized from a legal point of view thanks to the enactment of Legislative Decree No. 155/2006, as an implementation of the L.D. n. 118/2005.



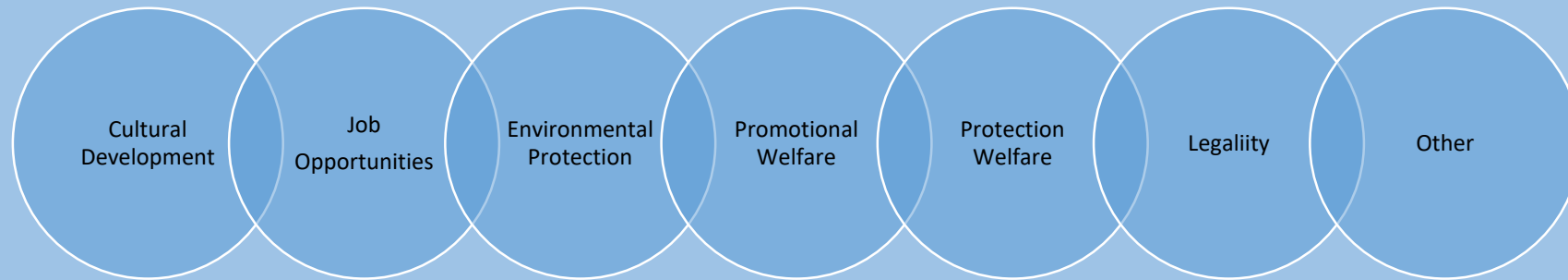
The Social Enterprise

Social cooperation

or

Public and private non-profit enterprises

produce, through an entrepreneurial action,
a multidimensional value (economic, social, environmental) that is shared by a plurality of subjects involving.



The social enterprise has aroused the attention of policy makers and, in particular, of the European Union that equates social economy to small businesses.


There is a constant promotion of public policies for non-profit organizations that can positively affect the development of local economies.

SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN ITALY

Social Enterprises are part of the Third Sector Bodies, governed by Legislative Decree no. 117 of 3 July 2017.

✓
Pursuant to art. 1 of Legislative Decree 117/2017, a social enterprise:

- ❖ is a Private Organization-> all private entities, including those established in the forms referred to in book 5 of the Civil Code, can acquire the status of Social Enterprise,
- ❖ carries out a business of general interest, not for profit - on a permanent and main basis -> non-profit organization,
- ❖ pursues purposes of general interest (civic, solidarity, social utility) by adopting responsible and transparent management methods and promoting a broader involvement of workers, users and other subjects interested in their activities.



Social Enterprises, like all Businesses, are registered in the Company Register and are legally obliged to carry the wording "Social Enterprise" in their name.

It should be emphasized that SOCIAL ENTERPRISES are companies in all respects and they do not rely exclusively on subsidies.

SUPPORTS TO THE THIRD SECTOR



Support measures

Taxation

- Donors (art.83 DLgs117)
- Investors (in the share capital of the social enterprise) (Article 18 of Legislative Decree 112/17)
- Recovery of confiscated and unused assets (Social Bonus) (Art.81 DLgs117 / 17)
- Advantage taxation for ETS

Finance

- Solidarity certificates (art.77 Dlgs117 / 17)
- Social Lending (platform loan)

Economic support

- Voluntary taxation from donors - 5x1000
- Fund for voluntary projects, social promotion and foundations and their networks (art.72)
- Revolving fund for social enterprise (subsidized loan + lost fund)
- Fundraising (art.7 Legislative Decree 117/17)
- ESF and European financings (art.69 lgs 117/17)

Human capital

- -Universal civil service (different sectors such as welcoming migrants)
- Goods and services
- Concession of unused and confiscated assets
- Structural funding of CSVs - free offer of volunteer promotion services in all ETS

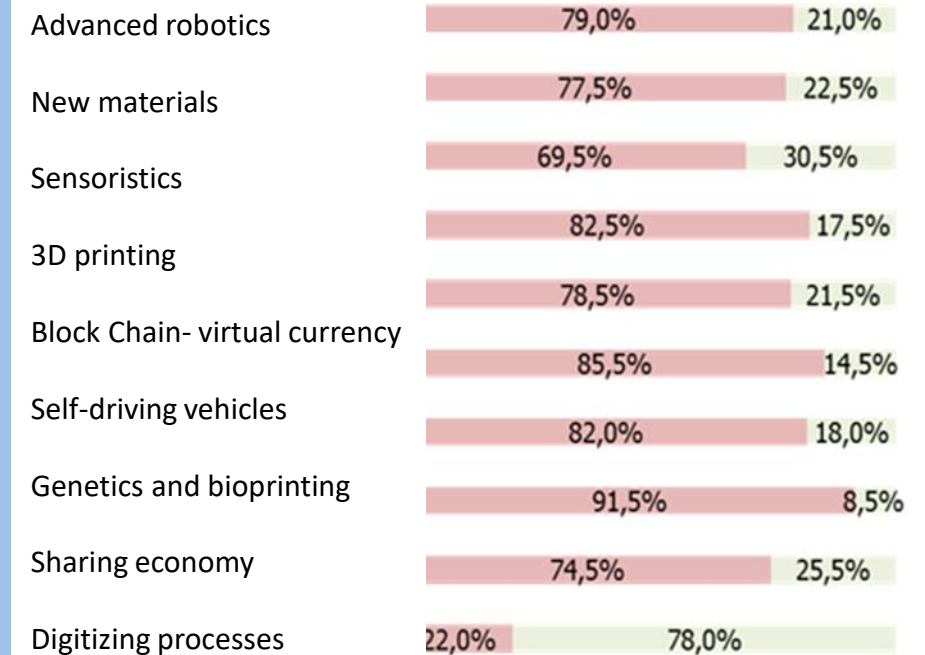
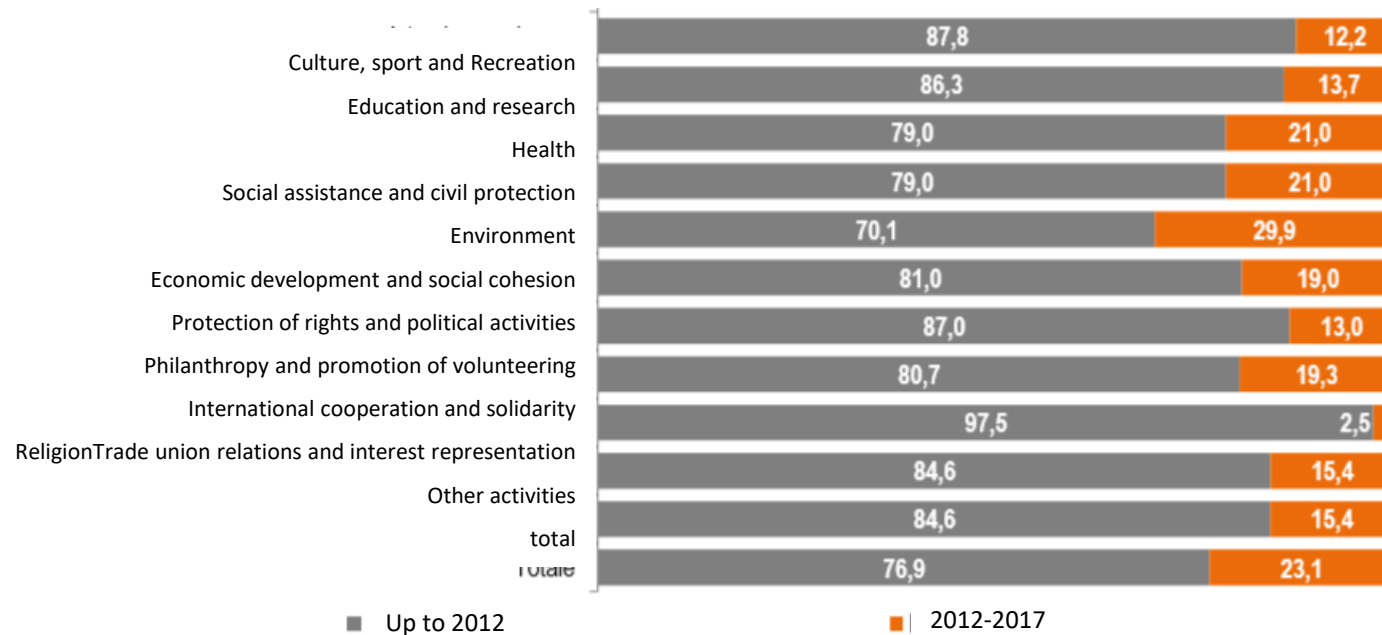
Type	number	employees	volunteers	beneficiaries – production value
Established under the law n. 118/05 and registered in section L of the Companies Register	774	29.000	2.700	229.000 - 314 millions
Other businesses with the wording "Social enterprise" in company name	574	-	-	-
Social cooperatives established pursuant to law no. 381/91	12,570	513.052	42,368	5,000,000 - 10,1 millions

from 2013

Legal form	number	%
Cooperative societies	299	38,6
Joint-stock companies	235	30,3
Partnerships	85	11,0
Other non-profit institutions different from social cooperatives	16	2,1
Mutual aid company	109	14,1
General Social Enterprises	30	3,9
TOTAL SOCIAL ENTERPRISES registered in section I	774	100
Organization labeled as SOCIAL ENTERPRISES not registered in section I	574	----
Sources: Unioncamere, Inps and Istat. year 2013		

STRUCTURE AND PROFILES OF NON-PROFIT SECTOR UNTIL 2017

Non-profit institutions classified by sector of activity and year of establishment-Year 2017, percentage composition



■ no impact (neither positive nor negative)
 ■ Forecast impact (positive or negative)

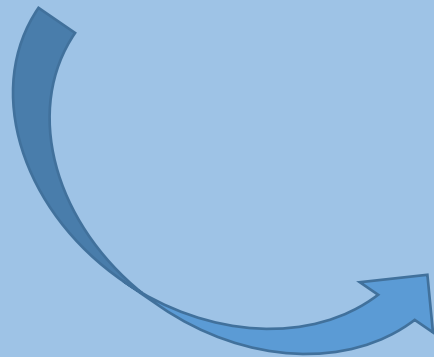
Expansion trend from 2017 to our days and in the future

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN CALABRIA

In 2014/2020 plan of the European Commission, social innovation has assumed a dominant role among the priorities to be pursued in European countries.

The program includes the following actions:

- ❖ Establishment of a European platform against poverty and social exclusion;
- ❖ Social entrepreneurship development;
- ❖ Resources for social innovation for employment;
- ❖ The European partnership for innovation in active and healthy aging
- ❖ A cohesion policy.



In EU funds plan arranged by Calabria Region, attention is focused on the general guidelines coming from the Europe Commission.

Even if it does not provide an axis dedicated to Social Innovation, the POR Calabria 2014/2020 has included "Social Inclusion" and "Education and Training" programs and initiatives in the Thematic Objectives in order to promote a more competitive, sustainable and inclusive economy.

Calabria Region has allocated a total of € 32.4 million to social innovation programs.

COVID-19 AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

In Italy there are more than 20,000 social enterprises, with more than 500,000 employees and over 12 billion of aggregate production value engaged in the welfare, culture and job placement of more than 50,000 disadvantaged people.

They are companies that have given an important contribution in addressing the Covid-19-induced crisis, committed to managing the health and social emergency.

Many of these companies have recorded an 80% drop in turnover and will record heavy budget losses in 2020 which risk to provoke their default.



COVID-19 AND CONTRAST MEASURES

DL 18/2020 of 17 March 2020

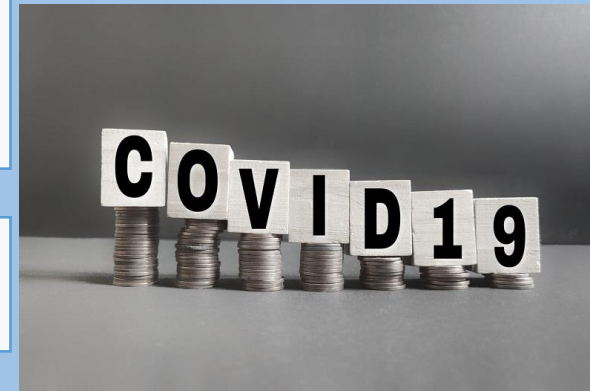
- ⑩ Donation incentives (Article 66 provides tax incentives for donations aimed at financing interventions for the management of the emergency by public entities, but also by third sector entities such as foundations or associations recognized as non-profit organizations):
 - Social safety nets, Workers' leave and permits, Suspension of withholding tax payments in specific sectors
 - Other interventions (promoting liquidity, facilitating access to credit, postponing obligations relating to tax and social security obligations and the payment of mortgage or loan installments).
 - Tax credits for the sanitation of the workplace.
 - Actions to combat poverty

Civil Protection Ordinance no. 658 of 29/3/2020

- 400 million euros for vouchers worth 300 euros each were allocated to the municipalities

DL 14/2020 del 9 marzo 2020

- The art. 6 foresees that for the emergency period the incompatibility between the quality of volunteer and work assignments by the same organization does not apply. In essence, voluntary organizations are allowed to intensify relations with their members even by foreseeing their commitment in paid form.
- There are no legal obligations which couldn't be fulfilled such as adjustment of statutes and approval of financial statements





Thanks for the
attention!!

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ITT Malafarina Team



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