ILO Perspective

Economy (SSE): An
Social and Solidarity
Cooperatives and
Outline

- Cooperation with the ILO on coops and SSEs
- Europe on social cooperatives and social enterprises
- Boundaries, principles, and values of coops and SSEs
- Workshop questions
- COPAC and UNTESSE
- ILO on coops and social and solidarity economy (SSE)
The ILO Constitution gives cooperative organizations a consultative status. The ILO works closely with coop partners including the International Co-operative Alliance and its sectoral organizations and regional offices:

- Only specialized agency of the UN with an explicit mandate on coops with a social justice and full employment mandate toward employment creation, social protection, rights at work and social dialogue.
- Four strategic objectives which shape the pillars of the decent work agenda:
  - Recognized the importance of coops in implementing its mandate toward social justice and full employment.
  - Only tripartite UN agency with government, employer & worker representatives from 187 member states (as of Aug 2017).
  - Oldest UN specialized agency - responsible for world of work issues.

International Labour Organization (ILO)
Promotion of Cooperatives

ILO Recommendation 193 (2002)
Advancing statistics on cooperatives (e.g. employment, value added, etc.)

- Showing concrete proof of coop contributions to the SDGs
- Activating coop engagement with the SDGs

Current areas of work include:

- ILO is the current chair, where this responsibility rotates every 2 years
- Members include the ILO, ICA, WFP, FAO, and UN DESA
- Economic, social, and environmental sustainable development
- Self-sustaining cooperative enterprises, guided by the principles of
- COPAC is a multi-stakeholder partnership of global public and

Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives

Division for Social Policy and Development
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Social and Solidarity Economy

Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy

UN

It aims to:

- Coordinating with FAO & UNRISD
- ILO is currently chairing it in close
- International efforts.
- Ensure coordination of
-outside the UN system;
- Enabling environment within and
- Support the establishment of an
- Consolidate SSE networks;
- Promote knowledge on SSE;
- and SSE networks (SSEoS) in
- and Solidarity Economy Enterprises
- Enhance the recognition of Social
- Governmental organizations with a direct interest in SSE as well as umbrella associations of International SSE networks.
Three Sets of Workshop Questions

- International collaboration
- SSE boundaries and principles
- Europe on social cooperatives and social enterprises
and economic needs of the community includes cooperatives, that respond to the social economy, which dynamic distinctive sector of the economy, which establishment and expansion of a viable and 2002 (No. 193) calls for measures to be adopted for ILO Promotion of Cooperatives Recommendation, "Social and solidarity economy is defined as an umbrella concept and uses the following: While there is no internationally agreed definition of SSE, the UNTFSSE considers it an umbrella concept and uses.
SSE Actors
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<th>Common Characteristics of SSF Organizations</th>
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<td>Participation should ideally give the possibility to control and/or impose sanction understood by all involved stakeholders. Participation can take various forms (from one person/vote to more flexible ways) but should be defined and in the decision-making process. Members/users/beneficiaries have the opportunity to be the owners of the organisation and/or to actively take part.</td>
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<td>No compulsory affiliation</td>
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<td>Autonomy of the organisation in management and in decision-making processes</td>
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<td>Goals not primarily oriented to accumulated capital or financial profits</td>
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<td>Operating methods based on solidarity (either altruism or reciprocity)</td>
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<td>Collective dimension is not in contradiction with a strong leadership. Less strong in some social enterprises. Very strong in cooperatives (collective ownership).</td>
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<td>Collective dimension depends on the definition and type of organisation based on the will of people/groups to join forces in order to meet their own needs or those of others.</td>
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<td>Legally-binding, strict rules on use of surpluses/re-distribution of surpluses. Do not seek profit maximisation but some SSFs can be for-profit or generate surpluses (e.g., cooperatives)</td>
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<td>Produce goods and services on a permanent basis. Combined social and economic objectives.</td>
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Fact: In some countries, the legislation is still catching up with them after the agreements with the state for the provision of public services. They are legal entities that enter into contract and negotiate legal child care, health care, and economic benefits for themselves. There is a growth in these types of coops around the world in home care, disabilities, organized into coops for better services for themselves. Users of social services, like those within a community of people with disabilities organized into coops, emerged as a socially innovative response to a market failure. Social coops emerged as a socially innovative response to a market failure. Over the last 20+ years or so, particularly in social care, mainly coops are in the service of immediate members. That has changed.
social justice
the mission, using democratic or participatory principles or focusing
on social justice methods of organisation and ownership system reflect
processes and legal status can be at individual level
for social enterprises the ownership system, the decision making
social utility and whose purpose is the general interest.
either exclusively or at least for the most part, activities that are of a
A social enterprise is any private organisation which undertakes,
Development cooperation is the path used in delivering on these services. 

- Development cooperation and knowledge generation
- Research and training and capacity building
- Policy dialogue

The adopted legislation and policy via the Advisory Front is one entry point. As important if not more so is to ensure the effective implementation of collaboration on the legal and policy.

International cooperation
(e.g., in Tunisia and South Africa) policies through technical cooperation projects.

2. Develop social and solidarity economy legislation and laws (in line with Recommendation 193).

3. Revise and develop national cooperative policies and ILO provides technical assistance to its constituents to:

ILO’s legal and policy advice.
SSE Academy

Tested in Cambodia.

- Cooperatives using peer-to-peer approach.
- Training module to support aspiring co-op leaders develop.

Training and capacity building.

- Domestics workers in Tunisia and Togo.
- Capacity building for specific groups.

Managing your agricultural cooperative.

- Chinese (and adapted to over dozen country contexts)
- French, Arabic, Swahili, Bahasa Indonesia, Japanese, Tamil, Nepali.
- Translated into more than ten languages (including English, Spanish).
- Training package on the management of agricultural cooperatives.

South America, Mexico, Costa Rica, and South Korea:

- Seven academies have organized in Italy, Canada, Morocco, Brazil,
- Practices and challenges from their work in the SSE
- Interregional training opportunity for practitioners and policymakers around the world to share experiences, best
- Practices and challenges from their work in the SSE.
All the publications available at iLOWoe/coop
Programme on Fair Recruitment (part of the Intermediated Services) to improve recruitment of migrant workers through the pilot initiative to improve recruitment of workers, cooperatives and the development of workers, cooperatives in SRI Lanka.

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India

Promotion of Organizations and Mechanisms of Social Solidarity Economy (PROMESS) to create sustainable and decent jobs for youth and strengthen civil society. Young people through a professional integration of youth people in South Africa.

Tunisia

Examples of ongoing development cooperation
Thank you
Ευχαριστώ