

# TABLE OF DEFINITIONS LINKING SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP TO THE SDGs



Youth & Europe :  
Social, Sustainability, Strategy



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# Table of frequently used abbreviations

#	Abbreviation	Terminology
1	SE	Social Entrepreneurship
2	SDGs	Social Development goals
2	SI	Social Inclusion/ Integration
3		Youth Work
4		Social Impact
5	NGO	NGO
6		Association
7		Social Economy
8	SSE	Social and Solidarity Economy
9		Solidarity
10		Social Responsibility
11	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility ( CSR )
12		Non-formal education

# TABLE OF ANALYSIS

#	Term to define	Universal definition	Differences country to country
1	Social Entrepreneurship	<p>It is entrepreneurship that has as its main goal to address pressing social challenges and meet social needs in an innovative way while serving the general interest and common good for the benefit of the community. In a nutshell, <b>social entrepreneurship targets social impact primarily rather than profit maximization in their effort to reach the most vulnerable groups and to contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth.</b></p> <p>Source: <i>OECD</i>  <a href="https://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/social-entrepreneurship-oecd-ec.htm">https://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/social-entrepreneurship-oecd-ec.htm</a></p>	<p><u>Turkey's context</u></p> <p>Social entrepreneurship centres are supported by municipalities. Competitions are organized to present and select social entrepreneurship projects to be funded. Competitions are organized by municipalities. They are also supported by Development Agencies, Foundations and private institutions. Various competitions and grant programs are established. In 2015, the Turkish government adopted the Law on Social Entrepreneurship (Law No. 6645), which provides a legal definition of social entrepreneurship and outlines the legal framework for social enterprises. The last priority for SEs in Turkey is entrepreneurs affected by the devastating earthquake. In this 1 year, many social enterprises have been eligible for support.</p> <p><u>France's context</u></p> <p>SE is described according to the legal status of the company, the notion of solidarity is omnipresent and the money earned is reinvested in people.</p> <p><u>Spain's context</u></p> <p>According to the European Network for Social Enterprises, Euclid 2022, in Spain social entrepreneurs are passionate</p>



			<p>entrepreneurs who bring innovative solutions and business models to the market with the main aim of driving positive social and environmental change.</p> <p><u>Denmark's context</u></p> <p>Social entrepreneurship is starting a business with the aim of solving a social problem and creating positive change. Examples of these are: non-profit initiatives/ projects/ volunteer work that create value for the society in an economic, environmental and social responsible way. A young entrepreneur is a young initiator who can be a volunteer, an employee of an NGO, an ambassador, a person who gets involved by taking initiatives.</p> <p>The profit part of SE is the one described in the social economy. Until 2009, Denmark had no overall, national strategy for SE. In 2009 a task force (with 70 dedicated representatives of the area's most important stakeholders: Social entrepreneurs, companies, organisations, foundations, educations, municipalities, regions and state authorities) analysed and discussed the perspectives for social entrepreneurship and a strategic effort in the field in Denmark. It must be the closest to a national strategy, although it is not a politically adopted decision.</p> <p>Whenever universities, associations or small start-ups are talking about SE, it is related to the SDGs. You would not consider making a social project without taking in the perspectives of environment and economy – and in that way SE is very connected to the SDGs – as they gather both the</p>
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social, the environmental and the economic dimension of sustainability.

Tools for Corporate Responsibility & Sustainability:

<https://www.danskindustri.dk/vi-radgiver-dig/virksomhedsregler-og-varktojer/csr-etisk-ansvarlighed/varktojer/>

The SDG Value scan:

<https://www.danskindustri.dk/arrangementer/soeg/kurser/klima-miljo-og-energi/kom-i-gang-med-verdensmalene/>

### Cyprus' context

Social Entrepreneurship is not a widely known term in Cyprus. Cyprus does not have a specific legal framework for social enterprises. Currently, the draft law *On the development and maintenance of a registry of social enterprises*, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2018, is awaiting assignment to the relevant ministry before being sent to the relevant committee for discussion.

However, once a legislative and operational framework has been established, a number of entities (including companies limited by shares) may choose to conform to criteria outlined in the law and register as social enterprises.

			<p>According to the draft law, two types of social enterprises will be recognised: 1) general purpose (GP) social enterprises, whose primary purpose is the achievement of a social mission through the promotion of positive social and environmental actions in the interest of society; and 2) social inclusion/integration (SI) social enterprises, whose primary purpose is the achievement of a social mission with a workforce at least 40% composed of persons belonging to vulnerable groups.</p> <p>The two social enterprise typologies envisaged by the draft law are not new legal forms but a “qualification” or “status” that could be awarded to entities with different legal forms.</p> <p><u>Italian context</u></p> <p>The Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, and in particular the General Directorate of the Third Sector and Corporate Social Responsibility, promotes and develops activities to support social enterprise.</p>
2	Youth Worker	<p>According to the European Union, youth workers are professionals who are directly or indirectly are involved in working with young people, particularly in non-formal educational settings. The term "youth worker" is not limited to a specific profession or educational background, but rather encompasses a wide range of individuals who work to support and</p>	<p><u>Denmark</u> In Denmark youth worker is someone who works with young people outside the non-formal education system</p> <p><u>Spain</u> A youth worker is a professional who works with young people in a variety of settings to support their development and well-being. Youth workers can be found in a wide range of organisations, including schools, community centers,</p>

		<p>promote the personal and social development of young people.</p> <p>Youth workers can be volunteers, community workers, social workers, educators, trainers, counselors, or other professionals who have a role in designing and implementing activities and programs that enable young people to develop their skills, knowledge, and competences. The work of youth workers aims to support the social inclusion and active participation of young people in society, enhance their employability, and promote their well-being and resilience.</p> <p>The EU recognizes the importance of youth work and the role of youth workers in promoting the social, cultural, and economic development of young people and their communities.</p> <p><i>Source: Erasmus Guide 2023 Page:440</i></p>	<p>youth clubs, and non-profit organisations.</p> <p><u>France</u> In France a youth worker is considered a person who works alongside young people by using informal education methods through animation, training, etc.</p> <p><u>Turkey</u> It is a widely used term in NGO's and Public organizations. Youth workers are professionals who work directly with or for young people, helping them to develop life skills, build healthy relationships and make the right decisions for themselves.</p> <p>CY - A youth worker in Cyprus is someone who works at NGO'S mainly or someone who is a mentor or social worker for teenagers at welfare centers. Youth centers exist in the island and the work of a youth worker , like the one of a social worker, are established but need much more attention.</p> <p><u>Italy</u> The youth worker or socio-educational animator is a practitioner, a professional who facilitates the personal and social learning and development of young people so that they become autonomous and responsible citizens through active participation in decision-making processes and inclusion in their communities.</p>
3	Youth Work	<p>'Youth work' is a broad term covering a broad scope of activities of a social, cultural, educational or political nature by, with and for young people. (...) Youth work is organised in different ways (...) It is delivered in different forms and settings (...) and</p>	<p><u>Denmark</u> In Denmark youth work happens in Interest organisations, School services from different organisations, Political youth branches, People's colleges, Youth clubs , People to people organisations , Scout groups, Grassroot projects (eg FB</p>



is given shape at local, regional, national and European level.

*Source: European Commission Quality Youth Work (file:///C:/Users/Aniss/Downloads/quality-youth-work\_en.pdf)*

communities, neighbour communities)

#### Spain

In Spain youth work refers to programs, activities, and initiatives that aim to support and engage young people in positive ways.

#### France

Youth work is a set of social, cultural, educational and environmental activities with and for young people. In France, youth work is based, in general, in informal education.

#### Turkey

Youth work in Turkey generally takes place in various platforms such as youth centres, NGOs, schools, universities and governmental institutions. These activities aim to support the personal development of young people, engage in educational, cultural and social activities, increase youth participation and strengthen their sense of social responsibility.

#### Cyprus

Youth work in Cyprus is regarded as the initiatives that help vulnerable teens and open access for them in education, employment and capacity building.

#### Italy

The expression youth work is somewhat used in youth policies in Italy, as well as not yet defined and framed at the national legislative level.

There is **no official definition** of 'youth work' understood as a specific form of socio-educational work aimed at young people. At the national level, a norm on the recognition of youth work, an expression translated into Socio-Educational Animator for Youth (AISEG), is under discussion. However,

			<p>in some regional laws it is already possible to trace an initial framing of professional or voluntary work that can be traced back to socio-educational animation. However, a plurality of practices, policies and practitioners can potentially be brought under the general category of youth work as understood at the European level and in different Member States. In particular, the following spaces and interventions have been supported by the state since the 1980s and still operate today fall under this category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aggregation spaces and socio educational animation practices for adolescents</li> <li>- The Informagiovani Centers</li> <li>- Youth Centers</li> <li>- The Universal Civil Service</li> <li>- The practices of socio-educational animation in projects financed by the European Union</li> <li>- Parish Oratories</li> <li>- Non-religious scout associations</li> <li>- The network of ARCI clubs</li> </ul>
4	Social Impact	<p>In essence, the definition of social impact means <b>any significant or positive changes that solve or at least address social injustice and challenges</b>. Businesses or organisations achieve these goals through conscious and deliberate efforts or activities in their operations and administrations.</p>	<p><u>Denmark</u>  Tools have been developed to self-assess the impact of projects on social objectives - eg. SDGs compass  <u>SDG Compass – A Guide for Business Action to Advance the Sustainable Development Goals</u>  and the 10 principles of Global Compact</p>



Source:

<https://careerhub.students.duke.edu/blog/2021/09/03/social-impact-definition-and-why-is-social-impact-important#:~:text=What%20is%20social%20impact%3F,in%20their%20operations%20and%20administrations.>

<https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles>

#### Spain

The main “customers” of social entrepreneurs are marginalised or disadvantaged groups or individuals who do not possess substantial financial means.

Social impact refers to the effect that an individual, organisation, or action has on society and the broader community. It can be positive or negative, and can manifest in a variety of ways.

examples of positive social impact include:

Creating jobs and economic opportunities for people in underserved communities.

Providing access to education and training that empowers individuals to improve their lives.

Developing innovative solutions to social and environmental problems.

#### France

For a number of years, social impact assessment has been at the centre of discussions and concerns for players in the SSE sector, focusing on two key issues: demonstrating their specific nature and the value generated, and using assessment to support the social project.

General definition: All the consequences of an organisation's activities both on its external, direct or indirect stakeholders in its territory, and internal stakeholders, and

on society in general.  
 A French organisation “(IM)PROVE” working on a national scale to help social organisations assess the social impact of their projects:

- Framing the measurement
- Stakeholder mapping
- Formalising the social mission
- Mapping social impacts
- Defining indicators
- Formalising the methodology
- Data collection
- Data analysis and reporting

Turkey

In Turkey, social impact is generally concentrated in areas such as youth work, education, health and workforce skills development. Social entrepreneurs and NGOs aim to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged groups in particular by creating innovative solutions to address the needs of society. Government social policies and projects play an important role in these areas to promote sustainable development and social welfare. At the same time, companies' corporate social responsibility projects reflect their efforts to create social impact in a wide range of areas, from environmental sustainability to education. Turkey's unique socio-economic dynamics and cultural richness contribute to embracing various dimensions of social impact.

Cyprus

Social impact is quite hard to measure in Cyprus apart from initiatives that are operating in the front lines helping people in need, asylum seekers or planting trees or cleaning up landscapes. More complex implementations of SDG's are barely considered and definitely not in a measurable way.



			<p>Dangers to social impact are green washing and pink washing campaigns.</p> <p><u>Italy</u> Social Impact Assessment, or SIA, is "the qualitative and quantitative assessment, over the short, medium and long term, of the effects of activities carried out on the target community with respect to the identified objective"</p>
5	NGO	<p>According to the European Commission Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are the essential actors in the social field, particularly in the fight against poverty and social exclusion. They engage in regular dialogue with public authorities with a view to ensuring better implementation of EU initiatives and policies in the EU countries.</p> <p>Source: European Commission <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&amp;catId=330">https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&amp;catId=330</a></p>	<p>Denmark</p> <p>NGO (non-governmental organization) is a civil society organization. NGOs often fight for cases of cross-political character and work for enlightening the people of their case. They work independently of national authorities. They often take the form of charities and are usually particularly active in the fight against poverty, environmental challenges, health issues and social exclusion.</p> <p>An NGO can be anything from local community-based initiatives to international organizations working all over the world. They are typically funded through donations from the state even though they are independent and sometimes also through donation or member fees. The NGOs bring people together who share a common interest and want to make a difference or influence change. The NGO and civil society/ association life have a long and strong rooted history in Denmark.</p> <p><u>Italy</u></p>

			<p>NGOs are nonprofit organizations engaged in and specialising in international development cooperation that are officially recognized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in some cases accredited to international bodies such as the European Union or the United Nations Economic and Social Council.</p> <p>NGOs in Italy began to develop from the 1960s-1970s, finding their first regulatory recognition in Law 38/1979, which defined their requirements for eligibility to operate in development cooperation.</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organizations are then recognized by default, as entities, which although they do not have a public origin, that appear on the scene of international cooperation; the law recognizes their existence and regulates their admission into official cooperation by outlining their operating procedures.</p> <p>There is further regulatory recognition with Law 49/1987, which again defines eligibility requirements.</p> <p>Law 125/2014, currently in force, on the other hand, goes beyond the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) category to introduce Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), inclusive of the former but much broader.</p> <p>Operating NGOs are thus those nonprofits engaged in international development cooperation that were recognized before 2014.</p> <p>The activities in which they are engaged can be very varied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- environmental protection;</li> </ul>
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- defence of human rights;
- promotion of peace;
- long-distance adoptions;
- microcredit;
- education and vocational training;
- social and health care;
- fair trade;
- social agriculture;
- search and rescue at sea;

The main Italian NGOs are Emergency, Caritas italiana, Comunità di Sant'Egidio, Nessuno tocchi Caino, Legambiente, etc. In Italy, nongovernmental organisations must obtain recognition of eligibility from the Farnesina to be considered as such, according to the law of Feb. 26, 1987.

Spain

NGOs in Spain are part of the so-called third or social sector.

Although they lack a unitary legal regime, various regulations contain precepts that regulate them. Among them, LO 1/2002 of 22 March 2002, which establishes that in addition to private funding, Spanish public administrations at state, regional and municipal level are obliged to help in



			<p>the development of NGOs.</p> <p>Recently, the term HNGO has been extended to refer to those specifically focused on humanitarian action.</p> <p>The main Spanish NGOs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cruz Roja</li> <li>- Médicos Sin Fronteras</li> <li>- Acnur</li> <li>- Intermón Oxfam</li> <li>- UNICEF España</li> </ul> <p><u>France</u></p> <p>The French government defines NGOs on the basis of the Convention adopted by the Council of Europe in 1986, i.e. as non-profit-making legal entities established under private law and governed by domestic law; the action of these private entities is therefore independent of States. This type of institution often claims to represent "civil society".</p> <p>In France, the best-known NGOs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Médecins sans Frontières France (MSF)</li> <li>- Première Urgence Internationale</li> <li>- Action contre la Faim</li> </ul>
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			<p>- Handicap International</p> <p>The government, local authorities and other public bodies award grants. According to its financial report, the Agence française de développement paid out €110 million to NGOs in 2021.</p> <p><u>Cyprus</u></p> <p>NGO's are an established type of business model in Cyprus that you can create. In recent years however, since 2022 banks don't allow for new NGO's to open relative bank accounts because of the amount of money laundering and auditing cases on the island which means NGOs that want to start now can't do so.</p> <p><u>Turkey</u></p> <p>NGOs in Turkey are non-profit organisations that operate in a wide range of fields from education to health, environment to human rights. They are usually registered under legal entities such as associations, foundations or foundations. Applications are usually submitted to the Provincial/District Directorate of Associations. NGOs aim to have a broad societal impact and are financed through donations, grants and funds allocated to projects. Projects aim to solve social problems, sensitise and raise public awareness. NGOs also cooperate with other organisations with similar objectives and join forces by forming networks. NGOs in Turkey play an important role in increasing participation in democratic processes and social development.</p>
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6	<p>Social Economy Or Social Solidarity Economy</p>	<p>The term 'social economy' refers to all business activities that are not only driven by a strong social mission but also intended to be economically viable. This includes cooperatives, mutual societies, non-profit associations, foundations and social enterprises, covering a wide range of activities.</p> <p>The aims of social economy organisations are generally to provide goods and services (including employment opportunities) to their members or community, and pursue general interest goals such as environmental protection. In this way, social economy organisations aim to make a profit for people other than investors or owners.</p> <p><i>Source</i> : <i>Eurofound</i> (<a href="https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/observatories/eurwork/industrial-relations-dictionary/social-economy">https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/observatories/eurwork/industrial-relations-dictionary/social-economy</a>)</p> <p>The Social Economy is defined in Article 2 Concept and name, of Law 5/2011 of March 29 on Social Economy. "Social economy is the name given to the set of economic and business activities carried out in the private sphere by those entities that, in accordance with the principles contained in article 4, pursue either the collective interest of their members or the general interest. economic or social, or both".</p>	<p><u>Denmark</u> In Denmark social economy is about turning creative ideas on social issues to a specific business that also create value and have impact for the society (people outside the business/project)</p> <p><u>Spain</u> Spain, as a country that works under the principles and agreements of the United Nations, has been one of the driving countries for the recognition of the SSE. The United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted at its 66th plenary session, held on April 18, 2023 at the New York headquarters, the resolution "Promoting the Social and Solidarity Economy for Sustainable Development" (A/77/L.60), The legal framework for this is in Spain is the Law 5/2011 of March 29 on Social Economy.</p> <p>This law's three main objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish a common legal framework for all the entities that make up the social economy.</li> <li>2. Recognize the social economy as a political actor in the country through its intersectoral representative organisations</li> <li>3. Implement support policies for the social entrepreneurship sector</li> </ol> <p><u>France</u> Social Economy brings together a group of structures that are based on common values and principles : social utility, cooperation, local actions adapted to the needs of each territory. The aim is not personal enrichment but share and solidarity for an economy that respects people and their environment.</p>
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At present, the term Social Economy has been replaced by Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE).

At the government level, the Ministry of Economy gives this definition of SSE: *“The concept of social and solidarity economy (SSE) refers to a set of enterprises organised in the form of cooperatives, mutual societies, associations or foundations, whose internal functioning and activities are based on a principle of solidarity and social utility.*

*These enterprises adopt democratic and participatory management methods. They strictly control the use of the profits they make: **individual profit is prohibited and the results are reinvested. Their financial resources are generally partly public.**”*

SSE values:

- A social or general interest purpose
- Re-internalisation of profits
- Democratic and participatory governance

There is a legal framework strengthened by the amended law n° 2014-856 of 31 July 2014.

The aim is to support and develop the sector: securing the legal framework, defining support and financing tools, strengthening employees' capacity for action in order to facilitate the takeover of their company.

The SSE represents an ecosystem that fosters social innovation and economic development of territories

Turkey

In Turkey, social economy refers to an approach that does

			<p>not only focus on economic profitability, but also takes into account social and environmental impacts. Adopted by actors such as cooperatives, social enterprises and civil society organisations, social economy emphasises values such as social justice, environmental sustainability and solidarity. Social economy practices in Turkey, promoted through government support, international funds and local projects, contribute to social development and sustainable development goals.</p> <p><u>Cyprus</u> Social and solidarity economy is not a well known term in Cyprus even though some entrepreneurs have ventured into such entrepreneurial actions but without the support of any legal frameworks.</p> <p><u>Italy</u> Social and solidarity economy is a broad concept used to refer to the organisations and enterprises working in the field of social economy and solidarity economy, in particular cooperatives, mutual organisations, mutual associations, foundations, social enterprises and nonprofit enterprises, all of which possess the specific characteristic of producing goods, services and knowledge while pursuing both economic and social ends and operating with the aim of promoting solidarity.</p>
8	Solidarity	Solidarity refers to the unity and mutual support that exists between individuals, groups, and communities. It involves recognizing and valuing the commonalities and interdependence of people, and working together to achieve shared goals.	<p><u>Denmark</u> In Denmark the word solidarity exists but is not used very often. Companies are more or less obliged to take the SDGs into consideration. It also is good business Karma to have a social impact but the word solidarity is not used. The companies rarely donate money to charity or solidarity - all though the very big companies often set up a fund where organisations etc. can apply for projects that benefit a</p>

			<p>specific group of people in need.</p> <p>In Denmark all people pay almost 50% of their salary to the tax system - and it also goes for all companies. In return for paying very high taxes, the state supports all sorts of NGOs with money. It supports non-profit projects for the benefit of nature, the vulnerable, etc. The education system is free for everyone - primary school, secondary education (including teaching materials), higher education. Dentistry is free until the age of 21. All forms of medical assistance and treatment are free without having insurance.. Libraries are free. The municipalities, for example, also support disabled people with aid and pay compensation for family members who are helped. The municipality helps with housing for those who cannot afford to rent or buy. People without a job receive cash benefits even if they are not covered by unemployment insurance.</p> <p><u>France</u></p> <p>Solidarity is the feeling of responsibility and mutual dependence within a group of people who are morally obliged to each other. Problems encountered by one or more members therefore affect the whole group.</p> <p>In legal matters (which is the original origin of the word solidaire), when solidarity is declared, particularly for debts, each member of the group is committed, in terms of debt and liability, to the whole.</p> <p>Human solidarity is a fraternal bond and an important social value that unites the destinies of all people. It is a humanistic approach that raises awareness of the fact that all human beings belong to the same community of interest.</p> <p><u>Turkey</u></p> <p>Yes, the word "solidarity" is widely used in Turkish. It has</p>
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cultural and religious implications. The word is often used in the sense of helping, acting together and supporting each other in social, cultural and economic contexts. It is especially used by civil society organizations, humanitarian aid organizations, activist groups and similar communities.

### Cyprus

In Cyprus the word solidarity is a term used for workers unions and activist groups where people support people who are experiencing any sort of oppression to their human rights.

### Spain

Solidarity is a personal value that implies the ability of members belonging to a community to act as a whole.

In Spain, 9 out of 10 citizens have collaborated at some time with solidarity organisations, according to a study carried out by the Spanish Fundraising Agency. In addition, 60% of them have done so financially.

The issues that most concern Spaniards and in which they are most supportive are children, the elderly and healthcare.

### Italy

Solidarity in **Italy** has ancient roots, a systemic approach that can often have a bureaucratic structure.

Some of the best-known forms of solidarity are expressed through crowdfunding, volunteering, donating money and blood, signing petitions and boycotting activities that do not respect equality.

Italy pursues effective solidarity policies, and boasts the involvement of numerous private entities, large and small,



			that have selflessly set up effective projects in support of social justice.
10	Social responsibility	<p>It is the voluntary integration by companies of social and environmental concerns into their business operations and their relationships with their social partners.</p> <p>It is a global management system that places people at the centre of its three pillars of action: economy, environment and people.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source:</i></p> <p><a href="https://www.blog-ghse.com/es/la-rse-un-gran-reto-para-el-2022#:~:text=Tomemos%20la%20definici%C3%B3n%20de%20la%20relaciones%20con%20sus%20interlocutores%20sociales%E2%80%9D">https://www.blog-ghse.com/es/la-rse-un-gran-reto-para-el-2022#:~:text=Tomemos%20la%20definici%C3%B3n%20de%20la%20relaciones%20con%20sus%20interlocutores%20sociales%E2%80%9D</a></p>	<p><u>Denmark</u> In Denmark social responsibility refers to helping other people. The product/ business/ project has to help other people. It could either be in the final product eg. to donate money from the project to a social good case, but it could also be in the process like hiring staff that in some regard are challenged.</p> <p><u>Spain</u> In Spain we find this trait of the entrepreneur in the form of volunteering which would imply a social responsibility but without a notion of profit. Corporate social responsibility is all about companies playing their responsible part in society and giving back. Social responsibility refers to the idea that individuals and organisations have a duty to act in the best interests of society and the environment. It involves making decisions and taking actions that not only benefit the organisation, but also benefit society as a whole.</p> <p><u>France</u> The CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) covers all the practices implemented by companies in order to respect the principles of sustainable development (social, environmental and economic)</p> <p><u>Turkey</u> In Turkey, social responsibility refers to companies' voluntary integration of social and environmental concerns into their business operations and social relations. Turkish companies generally emphasise practices such as giving back to the community, participating in social projects and focusing on sustainability principles as part of corporate social</p>

			<p>responsibility. Social responsibility is of increasing importance in the Turkish business world and companies adopt the goal of providing social benefits by acting on three main axes: economy, environment and people. Government and private institutional support is available.</p> <p><u>Cyprus</u> Social Responsibility is a term known only by big corporations with CSR departments and franchises abroad in countries where CSR departments are necessary. Other than that the most sensitivity companies show are on some Gender equality and non discrimination acts but other than that no particular commitment to change statistics on the ground.</p> <p>Activists act upon social responsibility but the private sector is quite unbothered.</p> <p><u>Italy</u> In Italy CSR is promoted only by regions in recent years and it is a new term that is promoted only through innovative projects. We translate it in RSI to make it more accessible to everyone.</p> <p>RSI or "imprenditoria socialmente responsabile", according to the European Union, means meeting the needs of the customer while at the same time being able to manage the expectations of other stakeholders, such as staff, suppliers and the local community of reference.</p>
11	Corporate Social Responsibility	Corporate Social Responsibility is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders.	<p><u>France</u> France has progressively developed a legislative and regulatory framework for corporate social responsibility.</p> <p>The CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) covers all the</p>





Source: UNIDO

practices implemented by companies in order to respect the principles of sustainable development (social, environmental and economic)

In France, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry help companies to implement a CSR approach.

#### Denmark

Most of the small entrepreneurs and businesses and especially big companies and entities have an SDG strategy and have a focus on one or several of the SDGs mostly as a part of their CSR.

#### Cyprus

Social Responsibility is a term known only by big corporations with CSR departments and franchises abroad in countries where CSR departments are necessary. Other than that the most sensitivity companies show are on some Gender equality and non discrimination acts but other than that no particular commitment to change statistics on the ground.

Activists act upon social responsibility but the private sector is quite unbothered.

#### Italy

In Italy CSR is promoted only by regions in recent years and it is a new term that is promoted only through innovative projects. Translated in RSI.

#### Turkey

The term "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR) has been around for many years in Turkey, but has gained more

			<p>popularity especially in recent years. Since this period, many companies have increased their efforts to adopt sustainability and social responsibility principles. This issue has gained importance for companies as the government has increased audits and support in this regard. By trying to understand the social and environmental impacts of their business activities, companies have focused on doing business in a more interactive and responsible manner with their stakeholders.</p> <p><u>Spain</u> In Spain, companies follow the Spanish Social Responsibility Strategy, which is a document approved by the government in 2014 and which aims to become a reference framework for social responsibility throughout the country and which includes 60 measures aimed at promoting the development of responsible practices in public and private organisations so that they become a significant driver of the country's competitiveness and its transformation towards a more productive, sustainable and inclusive society and economy.</p>
1 2	Non-formal education	Non-formal education refers to planned, structured programmes and processes of personal and social education for young people designed to improve a range of skills and competences, outside the formal educational curriculum. Non-formal education is what happens in places such as youth organisations, sports clubs and drama and community groups where young people meet, for example, to undertake projects together, play games, discuss, go camping, or make music and drama. Non-formal education achievements are usually difficult to certify, even if their social	<p>Overall, non formal education means the same thing across partner countries: Spain, France, Denmark, Italy, Turkey and Cyprus.</p> <p>Non-formal education can be present in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Organisations</li> <li>● Associations</li> <li>● Sports clubs</li> <li>● Leisure activities</li> <li>● Leisure clubs</li> <li>● Scout groups</li> <li>● Youth clubs</li> </ul>

		<p>recognition is increasing. Non-formal education should also be:</p> <p><i>Source : Council of Europe</i>  (<a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-youth-foundation/definitions">https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-youth-foundation/definitions</a>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In workshops</li> <li>● Courses</li> <li>● Summer camps</li> <li>● Excursions</li> </ul>
1 3	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<p>The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people will enjoy peace and prosperity.</p> <p>The 17 SDGs are integrated and interconnected. They recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Countries have committed to prioritise progress for those who're furthest behind. Some of the SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.</p> <p>The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.</p> <p>The 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (June 2021) is the document that defines the challenges facing our country to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. It includes the accelerating</p>	<p><u>France</u></p> <p>In September 2015, France adopted the 17 SDGs with the 196 other UN member states. Through the development of a roadmap, France has reaffirmed its commitment to implement the sustainable development objectives at both national and international levels. The aim is to ensure the coherence of public policies so that they meet the objectives of sustainable development and to strengthen the synergy in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The preparation of the roadmap for the implementation of the sustainable development objectives by France was piloted in consultation with a committee of stakeholder's ministries, parliamentarians, civil society, etc. and ensured the coordination of its development and the mobilisation of all communities.</p> <p>France's roadmap, adopted on 20 September 2019, defined six challenges that French society must meet:</p>

	<p>policies and the priorities for action that are necessary to comply with the 2030 Agenda and their monitoring system. Its preparation process has involved all the leading sectors, including regional and local administrations, civil society, the private sector, academia and the entire citizenry.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.le-frenchimpact.fr/a-propos">https://www.le-frenchimpact.fr/a-propos</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/agenda2030/index.htm">https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/agenda2030/index.htm</a></p>	<p>Acting for a just transition, fighting against all discrimination and inequalities and guaranteeing the same rights, opportunities and freedoms to all.</p> <p>Transforming society's models through carbon sobriety and the saving of natural resources, to act in favour of the climate, the planet and its biodiversity.</p> <p>Rely on lifelong education and training to enable a change in behaviour and lifestyles adapted to the world to be built and the challenges of sustainable development.</p> <p>Act for the health and well-being of all, in particular through healthy and sustainable food and agriculture.</p> <p>Make citizen participation effective in achieving sustainable development objectives, and give concrete expression to the transformation of practices through the strengthening of experimentation and territorial innovation.</p> <p>To work at the European and international level in favour of the sustainable transformation of societies, peace and solidarity.</p> <p>In France, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Solidarity, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is leading the national implementation of these goals through the France 2030 Agenda.</p>
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			<p>In responding to major societal challenges, social and environmental innovation needs to be more visible, more legible and better financed.</p> <p>To contribute to this in a concrete way, French Impact, driven in January 2018 by the High Commission for SSE and Social Innovation by the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Solidarity, has the mission of mobilising in the same dynamic, all the actors who want to make social and environmental innovation a major lever of transformation of our country.</p> <p>Since then, French Impact has been creating alliances between actors involved in social and environmental innovation, public authorities and the private sector, in order to accelerate the development of impact projects and inspire public policies on these subjects.</p> <p><u>Spain</u></p> <p>As a member of the United Nations, Spain is committed to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs since 2015 and we have a Ministry of Social Affairs and Agenda 2030.</p> <p>All actions and policies, as well as monitoring and evaluation are published on the page of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Agenda 2030.</p> <p><u>Turkey</u></p> <p>As a founding member of the United Nations Turkey has officially adopted SDGs. Under the Presidency of Strategy</p>
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and Budget, in order to monitor and coordinate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level, The National Sustainable Development Coordination Board, consisting of the relevant deputy ministers of all ministries, the heads of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, the Turkish Human Rights and Equality Institution and the Turkish Statistical Institute, was established with the Presidential Circular No. 2022/12 published in the Official Gazette dated 19.07.2022 and numbered 31897.

#### Denmark

In March 2017, the Danish government adopted an action plan for Denmark's follow-up to the SDGs. The action plan sets the framework for the government's approach and priorities for the SDGs. It also forms the basis for action and partnerships across Danish society.

<https://www.regeringen.dk/aktuelt/tidligere-publikationer/handlingsplan-for-fns-verdensmaal/#:~:text=Handlingsplan%20for%20FN%27s%2017%20verdensm%C3%A5l%20%20Handlingsplanen,forventninger%20til%20lokal%20og%20global%20b%C3%A6redygtighed.%20Flere%20elementer>

The 4 priorities for the Danish government are:

Growth and prosperity

People

			<p>Environment and climate</p> <p>Peaceful and safe societies</p> <p>The Danish government's Finance Committee has established a parliamentary working group which works with the SDGs.</p> <p>There is also a network consisting of members from all parties in the Folketing. It is called the 2030 network. A group of civil society organisations (including FN-forbundet) does an annual follow-up on whether Denmark lives up to the obligations in relation to the realisation of the SDGs and the things that Denmark has promised in the government's action plan. This is called the Spotlight Report.</p> <p>The Climate Law (<a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lt/2020/965">https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lt/2020/965</a>) which states that Denmark must reduce the emission of greenhouse gases by 70% by 2030 compared to the level in 1990.</p> <p>As written above, the government's SDG working group and the 2030-network of politicians are working on several initiatives.</p> <p>The municipalities have no legal obligations to fulfil the SDGs except from what is in the Danish laws – but they are aware that it is in the local aspects where the SDGs can be translated into concrete solutions and efforts.</p>
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			<p>Most of the small entrepreneurs and businesses and especially big companies and entities have an SDG strategy and have a focus on one or several of the SDGs mostly as a part of their CSR.</p> <p>Until 2022 the government had an initiative called 'tradesman deduction' where you could spare some taxes when having a craftsman doing some work in your house/ apartment. The aim was to avoid people hiring craftsmen without paying tax (black money), and to encourage people to do environmentally friendly improvements in their homes, such as insulation, better windows, solar cells on the roofs, rainwater out into faucets instead of drains, etc.</p> <p><u>Cyprus</u></p> <p>In the period that elapsed since its first VNR (Voluntary National Review) in 2017, and given the five years of continuous high economic growth, Cyprus has shown progress in most SDG indicators, even though it continues to rank low among the EU countries. Cyprus performs well with regard to reducing poverty, securing good health and high tertiary educational attainment, but falls behind in quality education. It is ahead of many EU countries in terms of the gender pay gap and shows some improvement in the number of women in leadership positions. On the other hand, Cyprus experiences the highest influx of migrants in the EU with the number of asylum applications rising to 8746 in 2019 compared to the EU average of 1411 applications. Finally, regarding the environment, Cyprus' performance is below the EU average in most SDGs.</p>
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			<p>Severe challenges exist with respect to sustainable agriculture, clean water and sanitation. Cyprus continues to lack behind with respect to affordable and clean energy, responsible consumption and production and climate action. However, the data show a continuous improvement towards most environmental goals, reflecting the fruition of targeted government policies and initiatives.</p> <p>Cyprus's National Energy and Climate Plan is supported by strategic plans within each ministry which are mapped to the three-year period covered by the Republic's Medium Term Financial Framework and revised annually as part of the budget process per the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary System Law (Law No. 20(I)/2014).</p> <p>In addition, Cyprus has developed various laws and regulations designed to support transition. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "SAVE" subsidy scheme, overseen by the Ministry of Energy, Commerce and Industry and aimed at subsidizing extensive energy upgrades of Cypriot homes.</li> <li>- "Polluter pays" laws, such as the Law on Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (Law N.62(I)/2016), which requires emitters of fluorinated greenhouse gases to take responsibility for the recovery of f-gases and their recycling, reclamation or destruction.</li> <li>- Amendments to the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Law (Law N.100(I)/2013) which, as of 29 March 2019, incentivizes the transition to low-or zero-emission vehicles</li> </ul>
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			<p>by imposing a higher charge on vehicles emitting more than 120 gCO<sub>2</sub>e/km</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulations supporting access to information and public awareness of climate issues, such as the Environmental Information Regulations (Law N.119(I)/2004), which give the public access rights to environmental information held by a public authority in response to information requests, including information related to climate change</li> <li>- Laws designed to finance and promote renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency measures, such as the Renewable Energy Directive (Law N.112(I)/2013), which established the RES and Energy Efficiency National Fund and an energy usage-based fee paid by energy consumers to support RES transition and energy efficiency measures by power producers</li> <li>- The River Basin Management Plan and Water Policy, drafted to implement the EU Water Framework Directive</li> <li>- The Flood Risk Management Plan, drafted to implement the EU the Floods Directive</li> <li>- The Nearly Zero Energy Buildings Action Plan, drafted to implement the Energy Performance of Building Directive.</li> </ul> <p><u>Italy:</u></p> <p>Regarding the national context of SE in Italy, there is no internationally agreed definition of Social Enterprise. However, there has been a convergence of definitions in</p>
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			<p>European countries, primarily driven by the contributions of the European Commission and the establishment of the EMES (The Emergence of Social Enterprise in Europe) research network. EMES identified economic-entrepreneurial and social factors as crucial for defining a social enterprise.</p> <p>In Italy, the term "Social Enterprise" was first used in the late 1980s to describe private initiatives focused on social services and employment opportunities for disadvantaged individuals. The legal regulation for social enterprises was initially lacking, leading many actors to adopt the cooperative form. The recognition and regulation of social cooperatives were established through Law 381/1991. Subsequently, Legislative Decree 155/2006 expanded the definition and areas of intervention for social enterprises. Legislative Decree 112/2017 further refined the concept of the Third Sector, which encompasses private entities pursuing civic, solidarity, and socially useful purposes.</p> <p>Regarding SDGs, Italy has officially adopted the goals and is aligned with the European Union's program. The Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development (ASviS) plays a significant role in monitoring the implementation of relevant policies. ASviS was established in 2016 and comprises over 300 member organizations, including social partners, civil society associations, universities, research centres, foundations, and international networks. ASviS aims to raise awareness of the 2030 Agenda, analyse its implications, contribute to the definition of an Italian strategy for SDG</p>
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			<p>implementation, and establish a monitoring system to track progress.</p> <p>ASviS focuses on developing a culture of sustainability, analysing trends and opportunities, and supporting education processes for sustainable development practices. Initiatives like the Portale Scuola2030 provide teachers with resources and materials to incorporate SDG values and vision into education.</p> <p>The document provides valuable insights into the national context of SE and the adoption of SDGs in Italy, highlighting the efforts made to promote social entrepreneurship and sustainable development in various sectors of society.</p>
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