

MILAR

Modelli di Inclusione e Lavoro per Rifugiati
Inclusion and Job Patterns for Refugees

Output 2

GUIDELINES on the model of Community Social Enterprise for the integration of refugees

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1. INTRODUCTION

Goals and strategic view

- **Project background**
- **Guidelines' introduction**
- **General weaknesses**
- **Synergy with European Union context**

OVERVIEW

Why make Guidelines on the model of Community Social Enterprise (CSE) addressed to refugees inclusion?

We are looking for a way, may be a non exhaustive one, to favor the dialogue between citizens of the community and refugees so that the latter feel part of the community in which they live and to provide benefits for everyone by creating job opportunities both for refugees and local citizens.

The "model" (but we could call it "models" or "strategies") that we are looking for must be based on empirical data, on the final results of the experimentation. There is no strong assumption to be verified, but a path to be investigated step by step and country by country. Feasibility and innovation factors could change a lot between one country and another.

This guide is addressed to Erasmus+ MILAR project partners and all readers interested in deepening the topic faced by this initiative.

- **Project background**

The Milar Project¹ aims at testing European paths focusing on promoting refugees integration.

Together with the Italian communities of **Bologna, Forlì, Milan; the London Borough of Ealing** in England; the **cities of Lund** in Sweden and **Hannover** in Germany²; the purpose of our action is to test the possibility of encouraging **Community Social Entrepreneurships (also CSE) able to include refugees and offer employment opportunities.**

Our goal is to demonstrate that the local development means also social and productive integration of people who are seeking refuge, in Italy as in Europe, allowing them to offer their help and allowing the local communities to plan together an important part of our future.

To face with such challenge, we identified, for the two year period 2017/2018, some key actions all linked and connected one to each other:

- the first step was a **Transnational Research Framework**³ that aimed at knowing practices/methodologies/ experiences of welfare and CSE in partner countries

¹ Web site www.milarproject.eu

² Ref. partnership: Open www.openconsorzio.org; Emilia Romagna region <http://formazione.lavoro.regione.emilia-romagna.it/lavoro-e-competenze>; VHS Hannover www.vhs-hannover.de; EALING www.ealingequalitycouncil.org.uk
FOLKUNIVERSITETET www.folkuniversitetet.se; network Partner Anci ER <http://www.anci.emilia-romagna.it/>

³ See <http://www.milarproject.eu/download/>

- then there was a **Short Term Joint Training Event** (also *Training Event*), 5 days in Milan managed by the Team of partners (officially Transnational Multidisciplinary Team): to analyze the results of the Research Framework, to know significant experiences and testimonies, to discuss, share and identify key factors on the path towards a CSE able to include the refugee population
- following the Training Event, we made a **first set of common Guidelines** to support the next *phase of project experimentation* and provide insights to anyone else who wants to undertake these initiatives in his own community.

Hence the next steps were:

- the **experimentation** in each country: 1) by co-creating "from the bottom-up", together with local communities (local authorities, neighborhoods and citizens/ refugees, associations, profit and non-profit businesses, foundations, etc.) a project / proposal inspired by the CSE, and 2) by providing training support to a group of refugees to verify professional / transversal skills necessary for inclusion in a CSE
- finally, the **Guidelines** have been integrated by the results of our local experimentation in each country and then shared with the general public and the European authorities. *Guidelines are the important document of the project because it is supposed to serve as a guide to the European general public to launch similar experiences.*

As for the learning outcome and related concepts and contents developed during the Training Event kindly refer to chapter 3.1 of this document.

• Guidelines' introduction

We would like to give an answer to these questions:

- *Why and how to decline a CSE hypothesis on refugees inclusion? How to promote a relation among refugees and the community that is functional to the community wellbeing?*
- *How to make these Guidelines usable and comprehensible to all users (i.e. person or policy makers external to MILAR project)? How to take inspiration from and promote adjustments for other territories and Countries?*

Our Goal is innovative and also complex because it intends to address and integrate different elements:

- job inclusion of refugees
- Social Enterprise (here understood as subjects associating for social aims with different modalities-juridical and not)⁴
- relationship and co-design with the Community
- transnational path, with all the gaps that are present in involved countries.
- relatively short timing (2 years).
- limited resources.⁵

⁴ See chapter 3.3 Glossary

⁵ It is fundamental to highlight that MILAR project forecasts to invest its own sources in the testing of participatory processes involving local communities with whom it will be possible to identify the vulnerability and the "not satisfied needs", and then plan ad hoc initiatives/proposals. This way, we hope in fact to give origin to new energies, internal to the same community, for the search of new sources and investments by external stakeholders and the part of the same citizenship

These Guidelines should therefore suggest:

- the strategies and steps to realize a path of *building a community social enterprise*.
- the addresses and tools for promoting *inclusion of refugees* in the community

Therefore, this document has been improved and updated with the experiences and changes that each partner has tested on its own territory during the project.

In practice, the key themes that should serve to orientate a planning action:

- common or comparable methods of **Local Development Plans**, matching the hypothesis of feasible **local experimentation** in each partner country⁶
- a **set of regulations, rules, resources and procedures which support**, in the EU and partner countries, the development of training initiatives, job inclusion, the establishment of associations and social enterprise based on the involvement of the community and able to promote refugees' integration⁷.

To facilitate the understanding of such guidelines we drafted such path:

- key concepts and processes we learnt and constituting the bases of our work – Chap. 3.1
- the “external sources” i.e. law and regulation; financial sources (often of public/institutional nature) able to support the aim of CSE and the inclusion of refugees – Chap. 3.2
- the proposed path and related steps, in practical terms, to co-plan a CSE with community – Chap. 2
- a Glossary containing the different commonly used terms particularly useful within an European/transnational context lacking of a sufficient conceptual, legal and procedural standardization – Chap. 3.3.

The Glossary is an essential part of the document as it provides the basic information needed to develop the envisaged activities. We investigated the following topics for example:

- *Definition of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of protection*
- *Description of the system of asylum seeker/refugee reception in the four countries*
- *Legal/social definitions of organization, association and enterprises with social and Community mission*

- **General weaknesses**

The topic of the project is very complex, especially if declined within a transnational context, during the first phases this aspect clearly emerged. The research phases⁸ investigated first of all such complexities and helped us to recognize them and make us understand of to face with them.

Some criticism were related to a lack of homogeneity of criteria and strategies to select local initiatives as

⁶ See chapter 2

⁷ See chapter 3.2. The information included in this chapter provides data and suggestions to identify new sources being able to make use of available local and European funds and tools complementarily

⁸ MILAR PROJECT –Output 1 Report available on the website www.milarproject.eu

examples for CSE in the four countries.

This being said, a number of key issues emerged:

- different approaches to the topic “the role of the “community” within the project” and difficulties in finding a connection with the concept of social enterprise,
- difficulties in identifying comparable terms related to the definition of the different research’s objects (i.e. how the terms “refugees” or “social enterprise” are declined in the different countries; different meanings, procedures (also at legal level) and available sources (i.e. information or money)
- different juridical backgrounds (especially between some Countries) in relation to policies regulating the reception of asylum seekers/refugees (I.e. as regards the working inclusion, the guarantee of reception services and the long term availability of reception services for all refugees⁹).

Furthermore, we have also to take into consideration that, from 2015 to date, the norms and models of reception of asylum-seekers/refugees and the policies regulating their access to services have changed or are changing in many countries (Italy: Law 46/2017, conversion of L.D. 13/2017 Minniti, containing urgent provisions aiming to speed procedures related to International protection and the fight to illegal immigration; furthermore, new legislation was adopted at the end of 2018¹⁰; Germany: Integrationsgesetz Act to Integrate Refugees Enters Into Force on August 6, 2016¹¹). Hence, this topic is evolving and it is difficult. It must be highlighted as well that this initiative was born as a Strategic Partnership under the Erasmus+ programme¹², and that it has hence limited resources and doesn’t allow to use really scientific methods and objectives.

Such criticism and weaknesses were faced during the training week in Milan and in part clarified also thanks to the enhance of the Glossary (Chap 3.3).

However, many hurdles remain to be faced - i.e. the lack of an analysis of legal frameworks of involved Countries in particular as regard the social enterprise – that unfortunately can’t be tackled within this project.

In any case, the goal of MILAR remains intact: *attest an original and flexible" response strategy" in each country, aimed at promoting relations between the local community and refugees (in difficult situations caused by lack of work and / or inclusion) by identifying the specific tools, resources and legal/enabling conditions of each country partner.*

• Synergy with European Union context

Despite considering the frequent gaps and differences among legal and cultural organizational backgrounds of participating countries, here follows suggestions coming from European Commission sources that can be deepened and that favour the development of ad hoc actions able to promote a CSE able to include refugees.

Refugee population inclusion strategies

European Commission Report “Employment and Social Development in Europe 2016”, "**Chapter 3: Labour Market Integration of Refugees**" (December 2016)¹³ devoted to the difficult integration of refugees: refugee employment rates are well below those of migrants in general. The objective is to propose useful

⁹ For example: it seems that in northern Europe Countries, providing a long term and stable social support for all citizens (including refugees/asylum seekers) the need for new initiatives or start up is relatively low

¹⁰ Please see Annex 3 – Addendum “Italian regulatory update”.

¹¹ <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/germany-act-to-integrate-refugees-enters-into-force/>

¹² https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus-plus/actions/key-action-2-cooperation-for-innovation-and-exchange-good-practices_en

¹³ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=7952&type=2&furtherPubs=yes>.

ideas to guide Member States' integration policies and programs.

We would like to stress here two important points (not the only ones) that inspire also the strategies of these Guidelines.

Sub 3.2. The role of networks and Public Employment Services (PES) in finding a job (p. 129 of the Report)

All groups, including the native-born, rely mainly on their local networks to get a job (Chart 3.27).

More than a third of refugees (34%) who obtained a job in the last 5 years did so thanks to relatives, friends or acquaintances... This indicates the critical importance of local networks/ communities and successful social integration of refugees and other migrants for their labour market success, and also the importance of Policies such as mentoring and establishing contacts with local communities and private sponsors.

Box 3.7: Impact of integration policies on labour market outcomes: the devil is in the detail (p. 133 of the Report)

Data at the EU level is able to provide us with a comparative glimpse into the availability of certain types of integration policies available to refugees and asylum seekers and in some cases (e.g. language courses, PES registration, etc.) Together with certain personal characteristics and labour market outcomes (e.g. the employment rate by knowledge of host country language) this enables us to broadly assess which integration policies seem to have a positive impact ...

Nevertheless, even if a given integration policy has a positive impact, the exact design, content and implementation of the policy measure is of critical importance.

Hence, the research in this chapter needs to be complemented by qualitative and quantitative evaluations of specific policy measures at national and local levels.

Promoting Social Economy and Social Entrepreneurship.

The Social Business Initiative¹⁴ aimed to help the social enterprises – which are often very small and active only at local level – to realize their potential to generate growth, create jobs and reap the benefits of the EU's single market. This Initiative identified some strands of action to make a real difference and improve the situation on the ground for social enterprises, for example: improve the access to finance, give more visibility to social enterprises, optimize the legal environment.

In 2016, with the recommendations of GECES (Commission Expert Group on Social Entrepreneurship) “Social enterprises and the social economy going forward” issued to the European Commission, Member States and social enterprises organizations, confirms that the social economy and social enterprises are playing an increasingly prominent role, which has been largely due to their ability to address some of the major challenges currently facing Europe, in particular the need to foster sustainable and socially-inclusive economic growth and create jobs.

At the same time they address more targeted objectives, such as the refugee crisis, environmental degradation and the need to promote greater gender equality.

Hence there are four key issues on which the European Commission focuses and invites to make progresses i.e.:

- "Increasing the visibility of social entrepreneurship": to promote a better understanding of what social enterprise means¹⁵

¹⁴Social Business Initiative launched by the EESC European Economic and Social Committee in 2011 (COM (2011) 682 final) http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/social-economy/enterprises_it

¹⁵ See chapter 3.3 Glossary

- "Improving access to funding": the development of a European economic environment that enables the social economy and social enterprises to access finance (i.e. capacity building, private funding and public funding)
- "Improving the legal environment": provision of legal and regulatory frameworks to encourage the creation and development of the social economy and social enterprises (i.e. simplify the rules regarding legal recognition as a **European Cooperative Society**; put forward a regulation creating a legal status **for European foundations**)
- "Driving international development and growth": to help the social economy and social enterprises reach their potential as key drivers of equitable and socially-inclusive economic growth. The aim here is to increase EU support for social enterprises within the context of international development.

In conclusion, we can notice how both topics proposed by the European Commission highlights the same issues and needs faced by the MILAR project. We hope hence to create a circular relation between the positive impact of European Recommendation on the project and the possibility to provide new ideas and inspiration to key European policy makers and stakeholders through the results and the outputs realized by the same initiative.

Last but not least, the EU guidelines remind us that we ought to benefit from the human potential of refugees, from their strong motivation to become active members of the European society.

2. GUIDELINES OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN of Community Social Enterprise CSE for the integration of refugees

- *Introduction*
- *The classification of processes*
- *Menu of Processes and Macrophases*
- *Final recommendations*

Introduction

The experimentation activities carried out by 6 partners in different European regions (3 in Italy, United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden) resulted in varied outcomes, depending on the cultural, social, regulatory, and legal context in which they were developed.

Building on the project idea, each partner carried out a series of original actions that over time could have a social/economic/work impact, through

- the involvement of the local community¹⁶
- the empowerment/capacity building of vulnerable people and refugees¹⁷ of the same community

The reports on the 6 each experimentation processes give an accurate and faithful account of the wide range of experiences and strategies implemented in every territory. Therefore, they are essential to integrate/complete the directions provided by these guidelines.

More specifically, the integrated concept of 'Community Social Enterprise', which the experimentation activities built upon, was interpreted and applied in a heterogeneous way.

As shown by the aforesaid reports, in every country it appears difficult to bring the concepts 'Enterprise, Social, Community' under one single content that makes sense for the reference community, or to 'explain' it in an unequivocal manner.

In order to promote understanding amongst partners and the general public, we operated at a semantic level separating the terms and interpreting them in a broader sense, consistently with the guiding principles of the Milar project, so that each partner could identify with them.

This allowed each partner to put the terms back together, and hence develop the experimentation strategies, in a creative and feasible way, focusing on the most important factors within the local community.

Below is the disaggregated and shared definition of 'Community Social Enterprise':

(Local) Community: an initiative that involves citizens, organisations, or stakeholders, either public and/or private, that live or work within a territory, thus promoting relations built on collaboration and mutual help to together address different needs.

Social: an initiative focused on the inclusion of vulnerable people into the labour market or into the local

¹⁶ See Milar Report of Output 3 on the website www.milarproject.eu

¹⁷ See Milar Report of Output 4 on the website www.milarproject.eu

community.

Enterprise: an initiative aimed at promoting the ‘informal aggregation’ of people and/or organisations, acting as an incubator for the creation of an actual association or enterprise that over time is able to generate goods and services, employment and profitability.

By presenting these guidelines, our goal is to give an indication for a participated C-S-E-oriented co-design process able to include refugees/vulnerable people.

At the end of the experimentation activities, each partner integrated the guidelines for a local development plan that had been previously set showing that there isn’t one ‘model’ but rather many different dynamics to reach the same goal.

Hence, these guidelines aim to represent the common and critical factors encountered throughout the different experimentation processes with a view to giving the European public a macroscopic picture of the main methods and problems to consider when developing similar initiatives.

These are not traditional guidelines, nor are they scientifically assessed guiding principles, but rather a list of ‘suggestions’ built on the experience acquired ‘on the field’ by the partners involved, that can be used to find and select elements suitable to one’s own context and goals.

The cultural reference is that of community welfare which includes:

- Generation of new resources, giving equal responsibility to citizens and members of the civil society
- Direction role of public and private actors accredited by the community, seen as territory brokers rather than managers
- Support to the creation of new ways to meet the needs of the local community
- Promotion of the autonomy of the local community in adopting and following up on the initiatives

Finally, it is necessary to clarify that the experimentation process at first adopts a top-down approach which lies in the ability of the promoters (in this case the Milar project partners) to help the most vulnerable citizens ‘get involved’ as inhabitants¹⁸ of the territory where they live. To this end, the promoters mobilise citizens and heterogeneous groups of stakeholders to co-design a wide range of initiatives and gradually pass the baton to the local community involved: *from a top-down to a bottom-up approach*.

The understanding of these guidelines is supported by the following chapter ‘Basis of the learning process’ which, thanks also to an extensive glossary, describes the learning acquired and the reference structural information. Special support was given by the peer-to-peer Training Event, which took place in July 2017, that laid the foundations for the development of the experimentation activities¹⁹.

¹⁸ The concept of ‘becoming inhabitants’ is understood here as a way of building meaningful, emotional, and convivial proximity relations among local, refugee, and disadvantaged people living in the same area/neighbourhood/apartment block

¹⁹ See Annex 2 “Training Event”

The classification of processes

We identified 5 processes, with no pre-established hierarchies between one and the other:

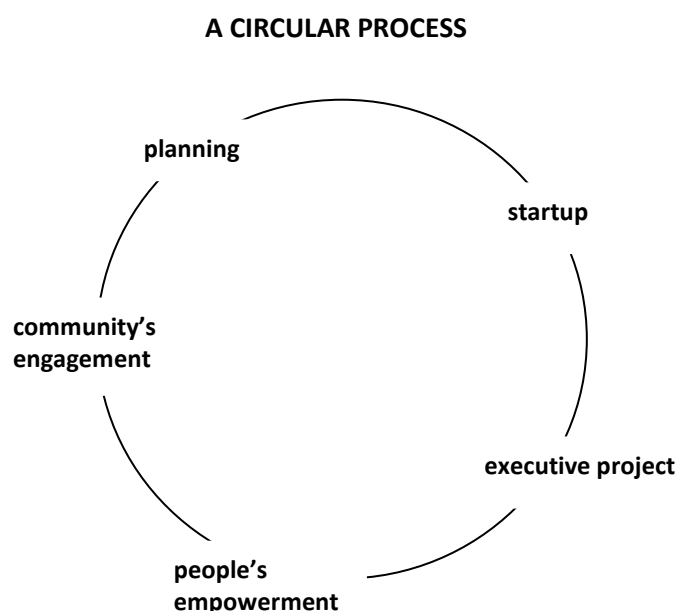
Milar project

Planning of scenarios/project idea (not mandatory, to be proposed and shared with people and the local community)
Local Community's engagement (co-design working groups and focus groups)
People's empowerment (training and inclusion)

Theoretical perspective

Executive project
Startup of a pilot action (aimed at the continuity and sustainability of the initiatives)

The first 3 processes were experimented within the Milar project and are the subject matter of this document. Based on the experience in each region, there isn't only one starting point, nor a pre-established order. Indeed, each experimentation initiative started from the process most suitable to the social context developing the processes at different times, depending on the local situation and on the strategic choices of the promoters. Hence, we defined it a 'circular' process.



The remaining processes are a theoretical elaboration of the ideal pathway that should lead to the concrete implementation on the field of the initiatives that have been planned. In the case of the Milar project, the initiatives are still under way and the partners are taking them beyond the end of the project.

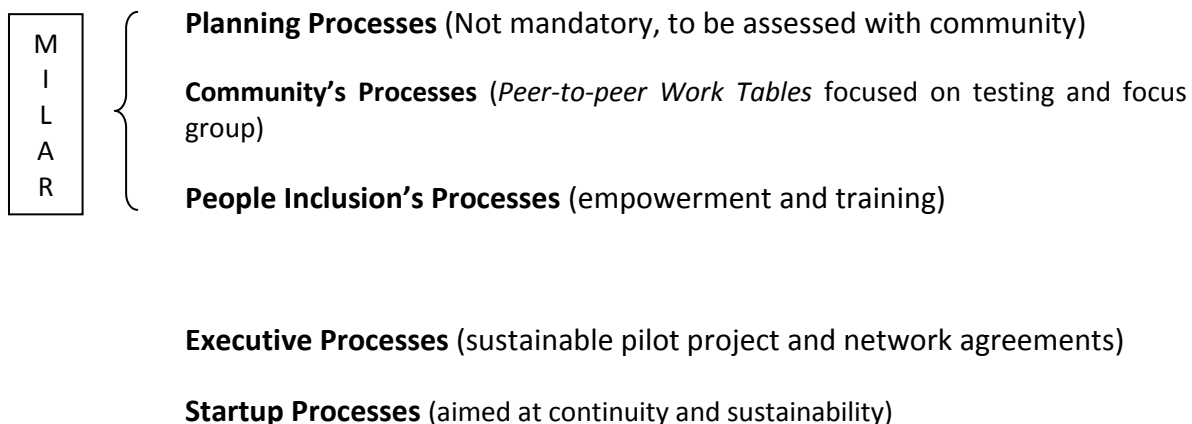
The goal is to implement a pilot action, that can be either an informal incubator or a more structured form of C-S-E, depending on the choices and resources of each territory.

The key factors of these macro-processes have been classified through a panel of standard descriptors, and specific sub-processes have been identified for each macro-process.

Standard descriptors of each macro-process

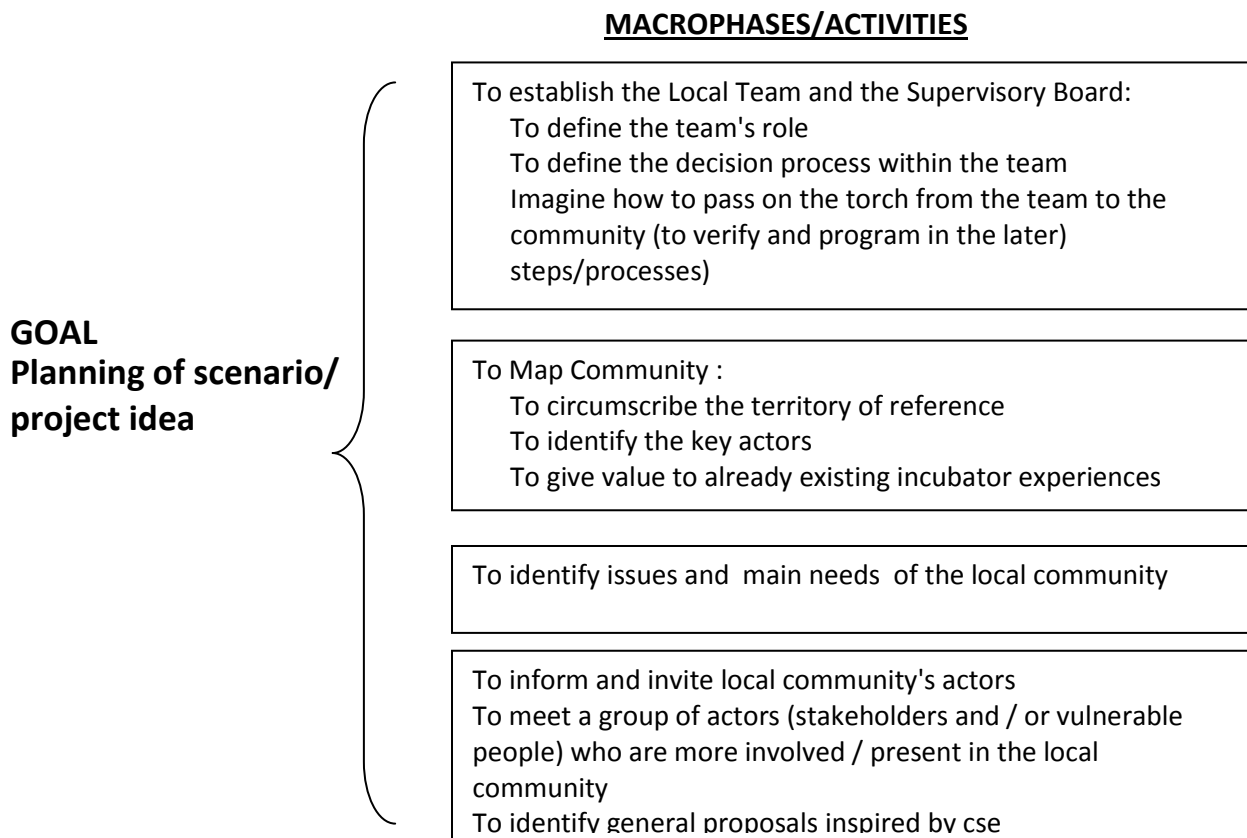
- OBJECTIVE
- PROCESSES/ MACROPHASES
- CONDITIONS AT STARTUP (INPUT)
- RISKS/DANGERS to be aware of in order to neutralise/contain possible failures
- WHAT AND HOW TO DO (content/method/technical management)²⁰
- FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT *DURING THE PROCESSES* (checks /monitoring to be done periodically): Do the 'necessary conditions' persist? Are risks contained/neutralised?
- OUTPUT (concrete results)
- OUTCOME (impact) What benefits does it generate and what could arise

Menu of Processes and Macro-phases



²⁰ See Annex 1 'What and how to do approach'

PLANNING PROCESSES²¹



CONDITION AT STARTUP

a group of stakeholders/ vulnerable people
 A public administration engagement (depending on local circumstances)
 A macro analysis of community's discomfort
 The will to deal with the community's needs

RISKS

Rigidity/abstraction of proposals related to community's empowerment
 Failed attention to the identification of community's actors
 lack of necessary experts

WHAT AND HOW TO DO APPROACH²²

ASSESSMENT OF FEASIBILITY : do "necessary conditions" persist? Are risks contained /neutralized?

OUTPUT the local team's government plan identifies the community and informs its stakeholders/ vulnerable people; Community's engagement plan

OUTCOME Adhesions of community's actors to empowerment plan, contents and scenario to submit to the community

²¹ Output 3 In the Milar pathway

²² see Annex 1 "What and how to do approach"

COMMUNITY'S PROCESSES²³

GOAL Local Community's engagement

MACROPHASES/ACTIVITIES

Aggregation bringing together of local community with which to assess the empowerment plan

LMT Management of local community's work tables, plus their outreach, co-design action in close participation with community's actors (citizens, stakeholders, vulnerable people)
Evaluate the necessary resources (funds and experts) and how to find them

Focus on specific needs, especially for vulnerable people basically refugees

Elaboration of contents and feedback resulting in new proposals

CONDITION AT STARTUP

A well established Local Team

An identified local community (the people active in this project) aware of its role and potentials

Joint actions are agreed

RISKS

Oversized expectation

Dropout/ mistrust of community's actors

lack of funds and necessary experts

WHAT AND HOW TO DO APPROACH²⁴

ASSESSMENT OF FEASIBILITY: do "necessary conditions" persist? Are risks contained /neutralized?

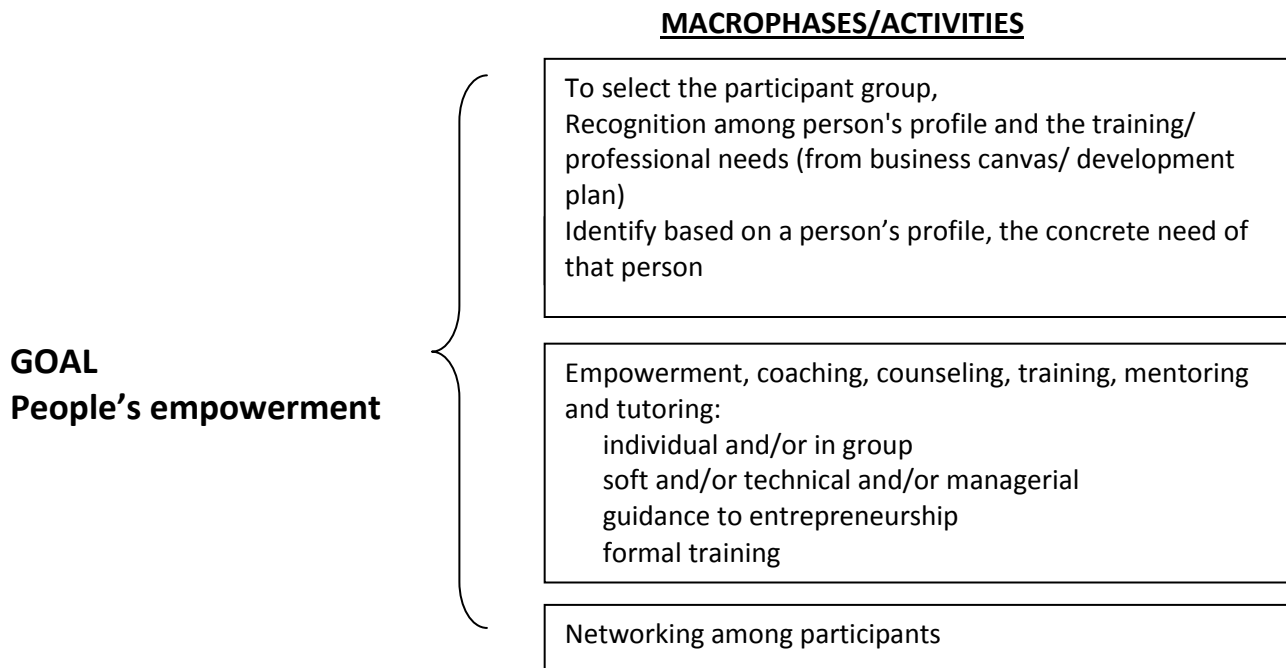
OUTPUT business canvas or project plan (contents and "incubation" proposals for a future C-S-E), community's capacity building

OUTCOME Community's trust and participation,
establishment of a willing leading group available to invest energies,
professional/training needs

²³ Output 3 In the Milar pathway

²⁴ see Annex 1 "What and how to do approach"

PEOPLE INCLUSION'S PROCESSES²⁵



CONDITION AT STARTUP

To have a clear plan for the development/incubation of a future CSE

To have identified capacity building/training needs of involved actors (within productive/service sectors defined within the business canvas)

RISKS

Dropout of participating group

Lack of adequate social support (housing, health services and so on..)

Legal and politic environment / changes in law/ new migrants waves/ return waves etc...

WHAT AND HOW TO DO APPROACH²⁶

ASSESSMENT OF FEASIBILITY: do "necessary conditions" persist? Are risks contained /neutralized?

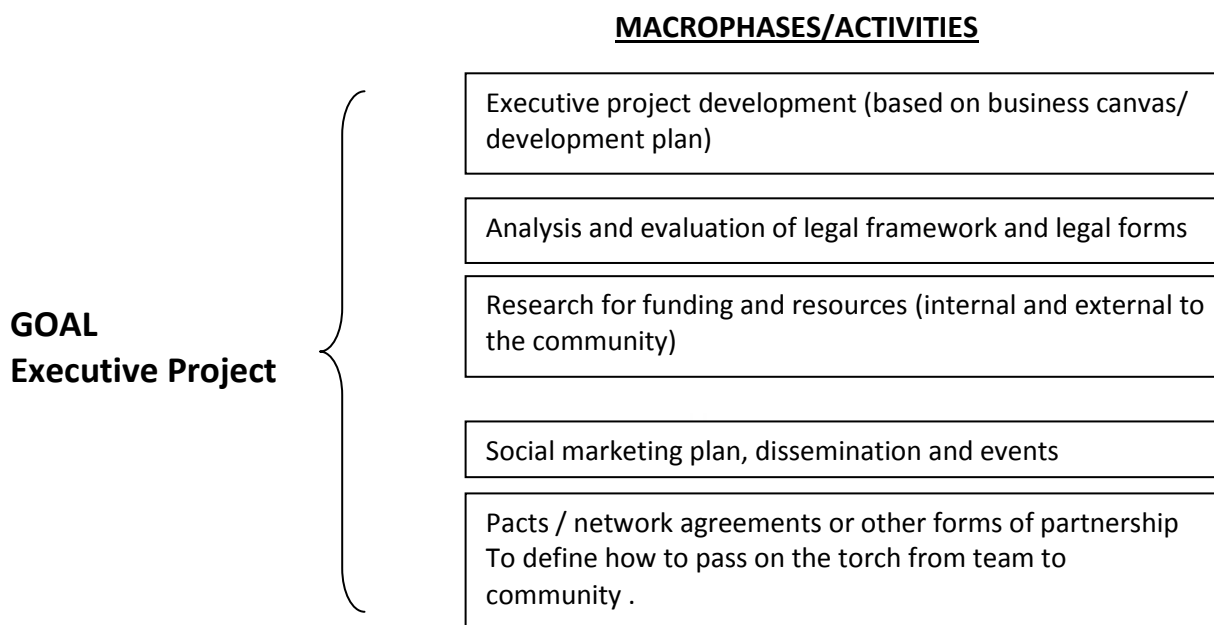
OUTPUT potentials and skills of person have been identified and duly enhanced

OUTCOME inclusion of involved person within an incubator/pilot action or in local enterprises or still in voluntary activities or new capacity building paths

²⁵ Output 4 In the Milar pathway

²⁶ see Annex 1 "What and how to do approach"

EXECUTIVE PROCESSES²⁷



CONDITION AT STARTUP

A leading group and a community network well skilled and motivated have been established
Aims related to quality and innovation of expected products/services have been identified

RISKS

High complexity design
Insufficient skills/abilities of leading group and/or community's partner
Legal constraints

WHAT AND HOW TO DO APPROACH²⁸

ASSESSMENT OF FEASIBILITY: do "necessary conditions" persist? Are risks contained /neutralized?

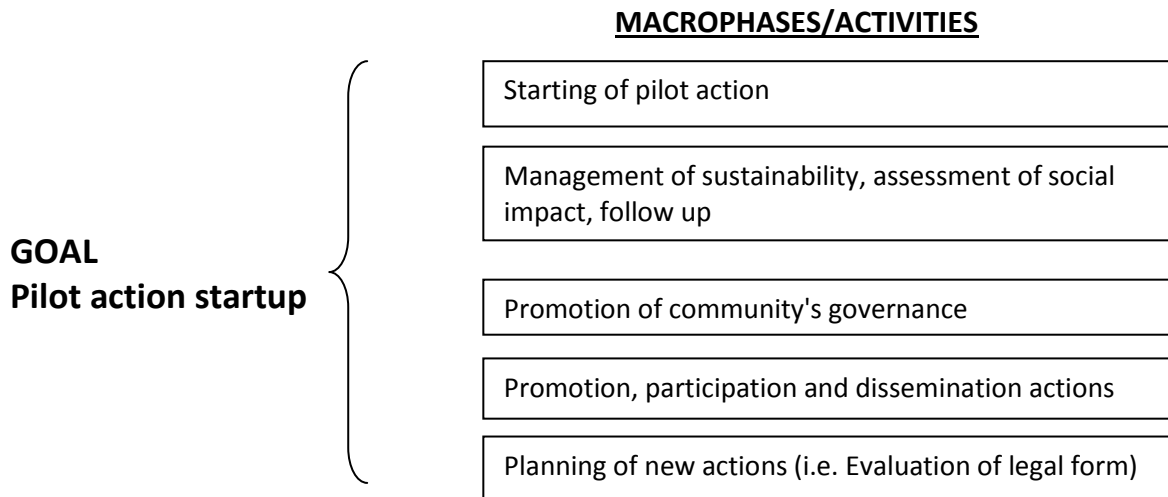
OUTPUT Sustainable pilot project, protocols among local stakeholders/key actors

OUTCOME startup of a pilot action coordinate by a formal or informal group/aggregation,
a new capacity building project,
availability of key stakeholders and citizens to invest energy, time, resources in the initiative

²⁷ Out of the *Milar pathway*

²⁸ see Annex 1 "What and how to do approach"

STARTUP PROCESSES²⁹



CONDITION AT STARTUP

Collection of material and immaterial resources (internal and external to community) needed to develop the startup

Passing on of the torch of governance (from Local team to Community's leading group)

RISKS

High managerial complexity of Pilot action

Difficulties in the management of the governance opened to community

WHAT AND HOW TO DO APPROACH³⁰

ASSESSMENT OF FEASIBILITY: do "necessary conditions" persist? Are risks contained /neutralized?

OUTPUT Pilot action continues and consolidates its activities,
community is involved in the governance of the pilot action,
new meaningful employment opportunities are looked for

OUTCOME increase of community's welfare,
conditions for the startup of a CSE in legal form and/or for the planning of future initiatives are established

²⁹ Out of the *Milar pathway*

³⁰ see Annex 1 "What and how to do approach"

Final recommendations

Shared learning

During the two years of the Milar project, we have devised suggestions and answers to the key question: *Which ingredients are needed to promote a Community Social Enterprise able to include refugees?*

Thanks to the peer-to-peer Training Event among the partners, and to the experimentation activities carried out in each territory, we were able to identify these simple ‘suggestions/guidelines’ for the macro-processes of a local development plan.

To summarise these macro-processes, we have drafted a ‘map of the key factors’³¹ that could also guide the public.

Key factors of the approach to the local community

Consider refugees as part of the community (help refugees become ‘inhabitants’ of the community, avoid ghettoisation):

The community and the relations between people come first (listen and plan with the community, people and ideas attract resources, not the other way around);

The community is a source of resources and skills to be connected (involve small and big players/stakeholders that can provide the necessary resources and skills);

The community is a source of experiences, to be enhanced and promoted, which can become a driver of local development;

The creation of a C-S-E may require a long incubation period;

It is essential to support the empowerment and capacity building of vulnerable people;

The C-S-E maintains the focus on the community (main business with/for the community).

Key factors of the approach to people

Support to the emersion of talents and informal learning;

Empowerment of soft skills;

Mix of formal and informal training, coaching, and mentoring tools, both in the technical and managerial domain (including technical language);

Entrepreneurship guidance and tutoring (people’s individual potential/problems);

Assess the impact of training pathways, not intended as absolute outcomes but rather as the quality of learning.

Key factors to give origin to a ‘Community Social Enterprise’

Local organisations/stakeholders able to support the engagement of the community/citizens;

A public administration able to support this path;

An identified community;

A group of willing citizens;

Vulnerable contexts where to reactivate economic and productive resources;

A sustainable economic and/or social activity.

Is this the C-S-E development pathway that we had devised at the beginning? Yes and no. While, we were aware of the complexity of the process and of the time it would require, the variety of approaches to the concept of ‘engagement of the local community’ in the different countries/cultures of the partners is greater than we thought. Throughout the two years of the project, our goal was undoubtedly that of ‘building the machine’, obviously different from one country to another, and we believe that we have reached it. From now on, we can look for and feed the fuel that we need to make it run.

Lastly, we hope that a circular relationship will ensue between the results of the project and the European recommendations³² thus providing new insights to stakeholders and policy makers working in the various territories.

³¹ Based on the lessons acquired during the peer-to-peer Training Event, see Chapter 3.1

³² See Chapter 1

3. Basis of the Learning Process

3.1 Milar Learning Context

3.2 Resources and Tools to support initiatives of Community Social Enterprise (CSE) for the integration of refugees

3.3 Glossary

3.1 MILAR LEARNING CONTEXT

- First Learning Outcomes
- Context and summary of training event
- Learning outcome from training event

OVERVIEW

In this chapter we introduce the key concepts and elements accompanying the start up of a “Community Social Enterprise focusing on the inclusion of refugees” as learnt and analyzed to date thanks to the previous phases of Milar project. Hence, we collected the information emerged by the Training Event held in Italy, a peer to peer training among the transnational Team, *from different organizational cultures of partner countries, experts in various disciplines (networking and community welfare models, pathways to support refugees, training and working inclusion).*

Essentially, we faced 3 joint issues from different perspectives:

- the develop processes of an organization, not only of entrepreneurial nature, to be defined as a “community” one.
- the refugees’ context, the access to training and labour market, the participation/exclusion from local community life.
- the first reflections (quite complex) on how to mix these two phenomenon, trying to implement working inclusion paths not necessarily unambiguous or transferable in all involved Countries.

The starting point was the Italian experience to then deepen and analyze the gaps among involved territories, the possible common strategies and the weaknesses.

First Learning Outcomes

For a better comprehension of contents of these guidelines, we provide some original definitions adopted by the project and emerged by first debates among partners.

To be highlighted that the idea to test CSE paths has the aim to promote a more inclusive process of refugees within the community not only in the labour market given that the exclusion and emargination from community is often the most critical issue for refugees. Furthermore, it impacts as well on the access to employment.

How did we define the CSE in the project description?

“A CSE **Community Social Enterprise**³³ is a mix of economic and social activities, supported by multi-stakeholder networks (public or private, profit or non profit), that pursue common social needs, for example creating new employment opportunities and promoting people’s creativity.

In this way, some **multi-sectorials micro-projects** (agriculture, tourism, environment...) can arise and can be

³³ See also chapter 3.3 Glossary

able to satisfy the needs of the communities and of the refugees involved in the project. These micro-projects can have volunteering, commercial and productive character.

Thanks to the **intercultural dialogue and the active involvement of people and refugees**, we can develop our project together with the citizens and every other available organization.

These and others definitions were inspired and adapted by most relevant scientific contribution available to date in Italy³⁴ proposing a deep and structured analysis of the phenomenon “community enterprises/cooperatives” also from an international perspective³⁵.

During the project we analyzed also the *role of the Community* and the key concept of *Community Social Enterprise in a disaggregated way*, according to the project’s perspective.

Which criteria have been selected to identify the role of community?

- Centrality of single citizens or organized groups (volunteers, social workers, non-conventional actors, non-profit, associations, foundations, etc.)
- Active involvement of project final beneficiaries (vulnerable/disadvantaged people including refugees) with a coproduction aspect in which subjects are both producers and beneficiaries of the services
- Benefits/impacts on community’s well being (community to be intended as a group of people living on the same territory).

Which disaggregated definition of “Community Social Enterprise”?

- **Enterprise:** It can be a legally formalized aggregation, but it can also be understood as well in a broader sense of “formal or informal aggregation” (e.g. an informal group that could become an association, that aims to become an enterprise), which can work as “incubator” and also generate job and profitability in a more consistent way.
- **Social:** It has a mission to include disadvantaged people.
- **Community:** it envisages the active contribution of the community and the presence of proximity relations between people (e.g. in a small town, in an apartment block, in a city district, etc.) expressing a need to be satisfied. It means that the same community citizens (or a part of them) collaborate to produce responses and services, they benefit from the services they produce, they participate in business choices more or less consistently.

Furthermore, it is interesting to take into consideration the outputs of research³⁶ (and related conclusions) drafted during the first phase of Milar project. Some other criteria were found to define a CSE during the Research (however, it is not a necessity that all of them are present or fully developed):

- it benefits the community, not only its stakeholders
- it has a history of emerging from a citizens’ initiative
- money earned goes back into the CSE (reinvesting the profit; profit is used to promote sustainability)
- it is rooted in the local community
- multiple stakeholders are involved
- the Decision-making process follows a bottom-up approach.

Two key elements of a CSE were then shared by partners, these ones are closely integrated. Firstly, the **enterprise element** – an organization that applies commercial strategies to maximize improvements in

³⁴ Magazine “Impresa Sociale” – published by Iris Network <http://www.rivistaimpresasociale.it/rivista/item/117-cooperative-comunita.html>.

³⁵ See also chapter 3.3 Glossary

³⁶ Milar Project – Output 1 see on www.milarproject.eu.

human and environmental well-being. Secondly, the **community element** – by selling goods and services in the open market, they can reinvest the incomes back into their business or the local community. This allows them to tackle social problems, improve people's life chances, support communities – this latter relates to refugees.

Which strengths and weaknesses have been identified by partners during research?

Questions	ITA	SWE	UK	DE
Which are the main learning outcomes?	2 Refugees Community Participation and engagement, not only domiciled 3 Starting Formal/Informal Aggregation 4 Different target groups (refugees and other disadvantage groups) 6 Strong motivation and cohesion of CSE promoting group 7 People/Ideas in the spotlight (at the beginning) , then resources, and not viceversa	1 Need to have knowledge about financial funding 2 Need to have knowledge of rules/laws and issues concerning entrepreneurship 3 Need to have resources for engage and motivate the refugees 4 Have to look at the refugees needs 5 it's crucial to involve volunteers 6 Need to have a solution for language barriers 7 Need to have a big network	1 Projects exclude the indigenous population 2 indigenous population do not try to reach out to support refugee projects Ingredients needed: 1 changed in government policy 2 Sustainable financial support 3 once refugee status is granted - refugees are not given financial on other support 4 Provision of English language so classes that refugees can work in CSE	What can CSE add to the many top-down initiatives (e.g. by State, institutions, chamber of commerce, associations, etc)? Founding a CSE needs people who are able to do this complex work involved (dealing with legal issues, having a long term concept what to reach) In Germany (at least) you need a very professional approach in order to make an economic enterprise a success - Economic/ business education
Which are the main strengths?	1 CSE from bottom up by coordinators of refugees reception shelters (1 st /2 nd reception - third sector managers "Cas and Sprar") 3 Promotion of not temporally Life/Working projects of refugees	1 The target group have the opportunity to enter the labour market/education 2 The cooperation and inclusion of the target group citizens 3 Citizens and refugees learn about each other's culture 4 The target group are seen, they feel that someone listen to them 5 Refugees find a place where they can use their former knowledge	1 Share expertise: Orgs are well networked supporting each other 2 CSE can help refugees integrate 3 refugees are willing to accept help language is available 4 some refugee are willing to start their own CSE	1 "People" can be both refugees and non- refugees locals, mixed groups ideally 2 Is the idea of setting up a cooperative (= legal body) known enough in the relevant part of society? 3 Some sectors of society are very open for alternative models of economy 4 Some Refugees indeed are actively interested in doing anything/something to became active members of society
Which are the main weaknesses?	1 Competition (between refugees and indigenous)	1 Can be a long process 2 If it is based on too many volunteers and	1 Lack proper Financial resources; 2 Projects tend to be	1 host asylum seekers want to find employment respected companies (decent payments),

	within labour market 3 Not enough motivation and cohesion of CSE promoting group	they drop out at the same time the enterprise collapse 3 The system in the country can be a problem (rule/laws) 4 Financial aspects can be a problem to get financial funding	short term 3 inclusion into work is hindered by the laws of UK 4 Refugees are a "political football" 5 few group have expertise to assist refugees 6 mother tongue language often not provided 7 the law doesn't help the refugees to start CSE i.e. look of funding refugees are viewed as a burden on the state	it is not their first impetus to set up a cooperative or other forms of CSE 2 People are deferred from becoming active by social aid (they get) being cut when they have their own (additional) income 3 There is a danger that German local volunteers helicopter over "their" refugees and this prevent them from begin more active 4 Many administrative and legal obstacles to setting up a CSE (in Germany)
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Partners' analysis provides important suggestions and confirm some criticisms such as the organizational and juridical complexity related to the creation of a CSE; the lack of sources/funding (both for CSE and this initiative), the sensitive gaps among legal frameworks and reception systems among involved countries. These and other elements will impact on the testing modalities and request a certain flexibility while planning and implementing the activities.

To such criticism, we tried to give an answer with the contributions and the experiences introduced during the *Training Event*.

Context and summary of training event

The Training Event included activities such as analytical and evaluative comparisons, discussions, seminars, study visits aiming to pilot experiences of community welfare, and dialogue with the management authorities.

During the whole Training Event we tried to answer to the **key questions**: *Which ingredients are needed to promote a Community Social Enterprise able to include refugees? What are the main learning outcomes with regard to the visits, meetings, contributions? Which elements could be adapted on EU territories?*

To look for the answers we worked on 3 thematic areas:

- A.** Prevailing factors and experiences defining **the development path of a Community Social Enterprise** (oriented to refugee inclusion)
- B.** Systems, patterns and experiences of **reception and inclusion of refugee population**
- C.** **Public rules/procedures/programs/strategies and resources** in the EU and partner countries, that can support the reception of refugees and the initiatives such as Community Social Enterprise³⁷

³⁷ Topics related to section C are discuss in the next chapter 3.2

A. Area: Prevailing factors and experiences defining the development path of a Community Social Enterprise (oriented to refugee inclusion)

No. 4 contributions:

1. **Giovanni Teneggi's contribution:** strategic path on historical and contemporary elements constituting CSE experiences in Italy and other European Member States.
2. **Comunità del Giambellino:** an intermediate "institutional incubator" experience³⁸ related to CSE able to accompany a network of small artisans/professionals and give an answer to community's needs.
3. **Rimaflow Cooperative:** a bottom-up experience aiming at regenerating a small abandoned multifunctional productive unit thanks to the efforts of fired employees and the local community network.
4. **Progetto M'ama Food:** a positive and successful experience in the field of catering with strong community bonds born to develop and enhance relations and skills of refugee women/female asylum seekers.

1. Summary of analysis on the constituent factor of the Community Social Enterprise CSE by Giovanni Teneggi³⁹ - Director of the trade association "Confederation of cooperatives" of Reggio Emilia

The cases presented concern both **small distant mountain villages and big cities** (e.g. Naples, Milan...).

In all the 20 cases followed⁴⁰, it wasn't possible to identify a unique theoretical model, we are **always in the sphere of "creative design"**, and at best we can give tools. The rest is always the result of the original experience **to follow up in and with the community**.

In the big suburb "Sanità" in Naples as well as in the village of Succiso, this kind of experiences started because groups of citizens met to discuss about a problem or opportunity, they didn't create a protest group, but **they assumed the responsibility and established an enterprise** and powered up the activity. The CSE can hence be the form with which citizens of a certain place join forces, ideas and resources **to provide answers/services able to meet the needs of that place**.

Other intermediate experiences exist indeed where the aggregation can't be established immediately as a cooperative of person but must first be able to **support the community and help it become "resourceful"**. An example is to support an **"institutional incubator"** (composed by third-sector individuals in different associative forms) able to be integrated or replaced by people in the future. This is an innovative idea, conceived because that **community wasn't structured and mature enough**.

Some CSE and economic rules: In complex territories where **I can't create economy without creating community**, I can't be competitive and **make business if I don't meet welfare needs**. Innovation has to be a point of reference and **meet the community's needs by managing an economic activity** (e.g. a small bar that is the only meeting place and opportunity for community socialization).

All positive cases teach us that the key is to make **small investments and proceed step by step**, while entrepreneurs don't focus on creating value to resell, but they **live in the territory and work for the wellbeing of the community**.

Another key element to have access to cultural/physical resources and skills, is **to be accredited/recognized by the holders of those resources in that territory**, as they can make them available to develop and carry

³⁸ See Giovanni Teneggi's contribution

³⁹ See the enclosed contributions

⁴⁰ Giovanni Teneggi is the co-editor of "Studio di Fattibilità per lo sviluppo delle Cooperative di Comunità" (feasibility study on the development of community cooperatives)
http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/documenti/SCHEDA_STUDIO_DI_FATTIBILITA_PER_LO_SVILUPPO DELLE COOPERATIVE DI COMUNITA.pdf object of his contribution

out related economic activities.

Having said that, necessary conditions may include: **an identified community, a viable economic activity, a minority of willing citizens, institutions able to support them, location to be regenerated at economic and production level, and a public administration able to accompany and support this path.** From time to time, these conditions have **to be "manipulated" and adapted to the context, always in co-design with the local population.**

In this sense, we have some interesting **CSE experiences developed in Europe**, for example in England and Germany, such as *Community Enterprises in UK – closely connected to a specific local rural or urban community – or energy cooperatives and bioenergy villages in Germany*⁴¹.

In particular, the English legislation is interesting because it recognizes the *"right of pre-emption"* of the local community, which is not envisaged in Italy: if there is an abandoned public space in a territory and the community is organized as an institutional/associative actor to manage it, it has the right of pre-emption to pick up that place, while in Italy it is necessary to participate in a public tender competing with those who would use it merely for commercial purposes.

2. Summary of the visit to the community of Giambellino⁴²

Introduction of the initiative **"Milano sei l'Altro"** started in an area called Giambellino (around 200,000 inhabitants) in Milan by a consortium made up by 3 social enterprises⁴³.

The project was initiated upon initiative of the Municipality of Milan in a suburban area with different problems such as housing, with many social housing buildings, starting from the analysis of the suburb's needs and the drafting of a development program.

The aim is to give life to a suburban job community, small professionals able to also carry out a social service (the so-called *"sentinelle del disagio"* in Italian). They get in touch with the most vulnerable users of the area (elderly people, troubled families, single women and so on) trying to capture their needs and give a feedback to the community on possible emerging issues (fear, loneliness, health, security...). We can thus imagine such service as a **neighborhood reception point ("portineria di quartiere")** taking inspiration from **"Lulu Dans Ma Rue"**⁴⁴ where people put their skills and competences at the service of the community by carrying out some small jobs. The path envisages the involvement of **people already in possession of some skills, hence not unemployed but infrequently and inefficiently employed**, willing to develop new skills and business ideas.

They investigated the experiences of other CSEs but **there isn't a transferable model**; there are indeed methods and strategies to be taken into consideration and above all **the ability to listen to the territory to draft together with its citizens the path to be followed.**

However, it is fundamental to maintain the final goal (i.e. the CSE) but also to give value to ongoing economic and social results and outputs. It is therefore an ongoing process (step by step) where every phase can lead to useful results, also different from one another, **as a set of boxes that together form a complex structure but have sense also on their own.**

They wish to promote trust, to create a community group made up of serious and reliable professionals, who are validated and certified by the project, who in turn create a community. **The community will hence put its trust in such professionals and ask them to carry out new services.**

⁴¹ Examples Germany and United Kingdom (community pubs <http://anglers.rest/>; community shops <http://www.chalkevalleystores.co.uk/>; community Development Trust <http://www.westway.org/>) source: feasibility study (see above footnote n.9)

⁴² <http://milanoseilaltro.it/Primi-semi-per-una-cooperativa-di-comunit%C3%A0-in-Giambellino/49>

⁴³ See the concept of "Institutional incubators" contribution of G. Teneggi

⁴⁴ <http://www.luludansmarue.org/>

3. Summary of the visit to the RiMaflow Cooperative⁴⁵

The experience started in the occupied factory ex Maflow (automotive), that in 2012 fired without notice all its employees and abandoned the building. Hence, workers established the Rimaflo cooperative in order to continue managing the premises and create new opportunities of employment in the field of ecology and recovery of material.

Given that they had no capital to start with, they invested anything and everything on their job, working for free for the new cooperative for the first months. Since there wasn't any equipment or machinery, they started to organize a flea market during the weekend. Furthermore, they involved the local network trying to obtain some services in exchange for products or work.

Little by little, they started to involve small artisans (electricians, mechanics, plumbers...) collaborating to provide services to the cooperative and new activities to develop in these spaces.

Currently, they manage **a cafe and a canteen** and produce **liqueurs and bio detergents**.

Moreover, they offer a storage service for local and Italian products coming from the **green anti-mafia supply chain, while ensuring full respect of the employees' rights (also of migrant ones)**.

The products stored are mainly vegetables, fruit, oil, preserves, wine and others. The out-market network is looking for new distribution channels (GAS, ethical purchasing groups) as an alternative to traditional ones. Other sectors where the cooperative operates are: PC's regeneration (donated by schools), provision of spaces for offices and co-working, collection of ethical pallets seized to racket and provision of spaces for workers meetings and ad hoc events (such as parties and open days).

They also contract out workshops and "open spaces" to small artisans (cobblers, smiths, carpenters...) and ad hoc spaces for the regeneration of bikes, furniture and so on. Together with Caritas and the municipality, they manage a building (pizzeria) seized to the Mafia and promote a "community supported agriculture" involving 70 families.

Moreover, one of their shed is used to manage a garage for camper vans, a service addressed to private citizens, but the idea is to convert it in a productive space for raw and second material processing in cooperation with a small machinery manufacturer.

It is necessary to stress that, if needed, they host refugees leaving the reception system who have no resources and support them in the integration process by engaging them in their activities.

Currently, Rimaflo employs 15 workers and works with 65 freelance artisans.

No investments were required to create all this: all projects and initiatives are founded on networking and cooperation besides social relation with other enterprises, associations and the same community.

4. Summary of the testimony of Rocco Festa, coordinator of the project M'amaFood⁴⁶ and vice-president of "Farsi prossimo" Cooperative

"Farsi Prossimo" has been operating in the field of reception of migrants and refugees since 1993. Currently, it manages the reception of around 1,000 asylum seekers.

The M'amafood initiative started in 2010 in one of the reception shelters hosting female asylum seekers. These women needed to **rebuild their own identity within the new context**, so the problem was how to develop inclusion within the shelter where **they weren't allowed to cook their traditional dishes for themselves and their children**.

While trying to find a solution, it emerged that these women had significant skills and good relationships with each other despite speaking different languages and coming from different war areas.

The goal wasn't simply to foster their employment and inclusion in the labor market, but **to build relations with each other and with the local community, which** initially was very hostile towards refugees. The idea

⁴⁵ <https://rimaflow.it/>

⁴⁶ <http://mamafood.it/it/chiSiamo.html>

wasn't to provide an ethnical catering service, as there's many of those in Milan; **the real innovation was to mix tastes and flavors of different cuisines from all over the world.** Hence, the focus was to promote the listening of the other through good food.

Currently, M'amafood organizes **around 100 events and courses per year.** The local population is the main client but there are also many **important public and private customers such as: L'Oreal, RaiTv, Ocean, Coop, Universities, Ministries and so on.** The new goal is to create a cooking center and create an autonomous spin off.

Today, M'amafood employs **10 permanent workers and around 30 temporary people depending on the events.** Furthermore, it provides training to 40 people per year. Many of the women trained through this initiative are working in the most important restaurants of Milan.

The main promotion channel is **word of mouth, many important hotel chains** contribute to this initiative (Hilton for example), together with other foundations and brands such as Cattolica, Coca Cola and Chanel, that are very sensitive towards the topics dealt with by the project. Other enterprises provide raw material and beverages. Currently, the initiative is funded only by private citizens, but the idea is to achieve full sustainability. **It is fundamental to present a quality proposal and invest in marketing while avoiding victimization.**

Finally, according to the project, women will achieve full autonomy also from a managerial point of view. They have already started to manage some events autonomously but there's still a lot to do in this respect.

B. Area: Systems, patterns and experiences of reception and inclusion of the refugee population

No. 3 contributions:

1. Visit to Migrant Culture Center City of Milan⁴⁷ - **Claudio Meazza**
2. Visit to Migrant Culture Center City of Milan⁴⁸ - **Ernesto Rodriguez**
3. Visit to ISMU⁴⁹ - Lombardy Region - **Laura Zanfrini**

1. Summary of Claudio Meazza's contribution - Contact person of the reception Hub for refugees, Municipality of Milan

Unlike what happened in the past, currently **90% of asylum seekers decide to stay in Italy** to get better life conditions. Around 10-20 people per week are relocated in other European Member States.

Our goal is that Milan becomes the Italian Hub in Europe for the relocation of refugees in other European Countries in agreement and close cooperation with other European municipalities.

Asylum seekers without fiscal code and identification are granted immediate access to food, housing, literacy courses and health assistance, free of charge.

One of the key problems is to deal with **waiting times and psychiatric issues** that are even more present within this population. The project includes a voluntary scheme involving these people in useful activities such as cleaning of public areas, thereby **allowing them to get in touch with the local population.** They make something useful for the community and receive a small award that makes them feel part of the society. We also engage them in internship pathways targeted to refugees and asylum seekers (still not so many, but there are the funds to enhance them).

Another activity managed by the service is the organization of the **Welcome Center** which promotes identification and reception procedures providing these services both to refugees included in the SPRAR

⁴⁷ http://www.comune.milano.it/wps/portal/ist/it/servizi/sociale/servizi_interventi_sociali/adulti_immigrati/servizi_immigrazione

⁴⁸ idem

⁴⁹ <http://www.ismu.org/>

program (long-term reception program) and those included in CAS Shelters (short-term reception program). In any case, the idea is to **standardize the reception system for all users**.

Many activities are planned in cooperation with voluntary associations i.e. an orchestra composed by migrants that didn't know how to play music. This activity had a lot of success because **it motivated these people to acquire new skills in a short time** (by making use of a specific approach used also with disabled people).

Other activities were related to dancing, sport, drumming with migrants already expert in the field also performing on the street like buskers.

More than 100 volunteers are involved in Italian courses, and the service also offers free guided tours of Milan to allow refugees and asylum seekers to discover the territory.

Nevertheless, it is difficult to provide opportunities for everyone; it is fundamental to transform voluntary activities in new skills and new employment opportunities.

2. Summary of Ernesto Rodrigues's contribution – Expert of the foreigners' desk office, Municipality of Milan

Currently, 19% of Milan's population (262,000 in 1.3 million inhabitants) is composed by migrants. Many Egyptians work in Italian pizzerias, they integrated in the new context and make pizza better than Italians. Egyptians were the first to arrive and today **they manage 23% of food services**.

Today, people arrive in **Italy without having a professional project**. Recent studies point out a decrease in the skills and competences of these people and **inadequate or inexistent professional training**. It is **therefore impossible for them to find a job without starting from an internship**. These people, especially those coming from western Africa, have never worked, they come from agricultural economies and **lack the required technical and logistic skills**.

We have to take into account that today, in Italy, also in the agricultural sector, everything **is managed through machines (automatic milking systems for example)**, hence it is necessary to be able to manage these machines.

To date, only 10% of these migrants works within enterprises. In a post-industrial market, increasingly focused on services, the gap is quite large. We must orient foreigners towards the manufacturing sector and particularly towards those sectors looking for labor requesting some basic skills such as **knowledge of the Italian language, and some ITC and technical skills**. The challenge is thus to bring the skills of these people at least up to this basic level.

Many of them dream of working at Mc Donald's for example, but also here, they must be able to register and stock products, use a pc **and have a basic knowledge of production processes**. This is quite common in all sectors.

Another element to be highlighted is the **enhancement of flexibility** and the consequent **transition of jobs from subordinate to self-employed (VAT)**. In practice, it is the same job, but it is much more onerous for the worker. **This happens especially where the presence of migrants is higher**: logistics, health, elderly services (care), cleaning, catering/home services.

Many migrants **learnt a job along the way** or in Libya where they lived and worked 3-4 years waiting to board. However, it is very difficult **to give value to such experience** as people themselves don't give value to them, they feel useless and excluded from the labor market. Hence, **the key is to work on empowerment**.

As for self-employment, the first problem is credit: banks don't trust those who can't provide guarantees and to register with the Chamber of Commerce **a minimum capital** is required. The cost of a startup is often a **strong limit difficult to overcome**.

Within the building sector, many foreign entrepreneurs **couldn't handle the crisis** of the housing market **as they didn't invest and only provided labor**. Another factor is the market saturation (e.g. Chinese

restaurants, many of them closed for low demand). Studying the case of Turkish tailor's shops in Germany, the phenomenon of family self-exploitation emerged, hence, low quality/cost. This means that the more low-cost labor there is, the less is the real cost of such labor valued, making **the economic activity all the more vulnerable**.

3. Summary of Laura Zanfrini's contribution – Contact person of the Multiethnic Study Centre – ISMU

ISMU is one of the main institutions in Italy in the field of research and study on migration flows and asylum seekers' inclusion. Currently, there are 20 ongoing projects, 10 of which focus on the challenge represented by the arrival of asylum seekers. These are research/action-oriented initiatives focusing on different topics.

Below is a list of the main ones⁵⁰ :

- **START** (AMIF program) about social and health support of AS
- **NIEM** National Integration Evaluation Mechanism
- **IAP** Integration Autonomy for Asylum Seekers
- Many other projects focus **on literacy**
- A specific national program (PIP) devised to promote inclusion, delves into the topic of mental disorders among asylum seekers according to a **psycho-anthropological approach** (ethno-psychiatry)

An emerging aspect when we talk with foreigners coming from other European Countries such as Germany or Sweden is that Italy hasn't a structured system to promote the inclusion in the labor market of Italian or foreign people. Indeed, the statistics tell us that only 3% of people going through public services find an employment. The easy way to find a job is in fact by word of mouth, social networks and other web channels. This is mainly due to the weaknesses of the matching system between demand and offer.

It is necessary to stress that in Italy many foreigners/asylum seekers were able to enter and have access to the labor market despite the low skills possessed.

Hence, we should enhance the level of access to the labor market and deal with the issue of the labor inclusion of foreigners/asylum seekers considering the Italian background that is very different from that of the other European countries.

Also, it is necessary to stress the existing gap between the north and the south of Italy in terms of development; the north has rates common to other European countries, while in the south the employment rate is much lower, so we need different strategies and approaches. Furthermore, the ageing of the population requires the enhancement of the working inclusion of young people and migrants/asylum seekers.

Within such framework, ISMU adopts an approach specific to the conditions of migrants/asylum seekers to be regarded as a **paradigm of the European disadvantaged and vulnerable contemporary worker** with low skills and competences. As you can understand, such profile is not so marketable in the labor market. It has in fact a complex background, for example the person works as an illegal or has been unemployed for long periods.

With the **DIVERSE project**⁵¹ ISMU intends to model such approach: to give value and recognize **diversities within the work place** (including profit and nonprofit sector) and enhance **the certification of learning outcomes** in order to highlight and make the skills/experiences and competences of migrants and asylum seekers marketable. **In this respect, the skills and competences acquired during the migration path are fundamental:** a long journey that lasted years and years and is often traumatic, during which a lot of informal experiences have been acquired. What it is important to understand and assess is if and **how this experience can turn into a training experience enhancing the awareness of the person about his/her**

⁵⁰ On website <http://www.ismu.org/en/>

⁵¹ DIVERSE project *Diversity Improvement as a Viable Employment Resource for Society and Economy* through the European Integration Fund - 23 partners from 10 European countries including Germany and Sweden, Poland and Estonia, etc. <http://www.ismu.org/en/2015/01/project-diverse/>

potential.

Another element to be analyzed is diversity management, i.e. how organizations develop migrants' potential and how migrants are included in the community. Last but not least, it is also fundamental to assess the perception of natives and of migrants themselves.

It is also necessary to stress how very structured systems (i.e. Germany and Sweden) sometimes **find it difficult to deal with situations that differ from what they are used to**. On the other hand, less structured systems (i.e. Italy) are more flexible and able to deal with new problems. Furthermore, it emerged how it is not always easy to include these people within voluntary organizations. **The for-profit sector in fact seems more able to receive people from different cultures than the nonprofit sector.**

Therefore, we need a **holistic approach** based on local community and the participation of all key actors involved (enterprises and the voluntary world) as **each one is able to provide new resources (also unexpected)**. We have to consider the **migrant/asylum seeker as a citizen of global societies** needing, as all individuals, to enhance his/her skills and manage risk and vulnerability, learning how to reinvent himself/herself.

As already pointed out, the key is therefore to work on **individual empowerment and assess/match the migrants needs' and those of the manufacturing system**.

As for legality, we can say that operators and actors working on reception and inclusion should definitely work more on the sense of legality and inform migrants/asylum seekers of their rights but also of their duties i.e. the role of the State, the need to pay taxes and the impact on collectivity⁵².

- **Learning outcomes from the training event**

Which are the considerations made to develop relation strategies with and among community and refugees from a "Community Social Enterprise" perspective?

A. The community and the relationships between people come first

To focus on listening and the collection of needs of and with the community is the key point together with co-design with the community itself, defining what and how to do.

To promote processes starting from dreams and ideas of the people involved, thus based on their passion and enthusiasm. The idea is to build a leading group strongly motivated and supportive.

It is ideas and people that attract resources, and not vice versa, and this generates social innovation. Whereas starting from the budget only gives rise to waste.

The first goal is to draft a good project i.e. a proposal offering an answer to the real needs of the community.

Testing generates unforeseen situations that have to be dealt with and exploited differently in each community.

B. A community can't be made up by default

Who are the people living the community? Refugees are part of it or just simple residents? Do they have a life project within the community? How to give value to their potential in favor of the community?

A CSE should include everyone and be of everyone, not only refugees and asylum seekers, whether we are talking of an urban or a small and isolated community. The challenge is hence to support the transition of refugees and asylum seekers from residents to citizens through, for example, the organization of ad hoc events promoting skills and talents and the participation of all citizens. Another useful strategy could be to

⁵² See also DIVERSE Project Report : <http://www.ateneonline.it/zanfrini/Zanfrini.pdf>

provide training pathways opened to all low-skilled unemployed people and manage together the problems of autochthonous people and refugees.⁵³

C. The community is a source of skills and resources to be connected

Key stakeholders who are stronger and possess more skills should be involved as well and included in the project. They can indeed provide those precious energies and skills that promoters lack. This way, step by step we can build a reliable community project (association, enterprise or other) able to connect even more partners and donors and develop a concrete startup.

D. It isn't necessary to rush to establish a community social enterprise

The CSE should be intended as an ongoing process that is based upon community choices, and formal or informal incubator activities, managed by already active groups or associations. Within our testing context, it is more difficult to start from a bottom-up approach, but we could act as institutional incubators. The CSE is hence a path not a goal in the strict sense.

Juridically, CSEs don't exist in European countries, we should hence integrate with a little bit of imagination the different concepts (community-social-enterprise as intended by the project) to be interpreted and implemented accordingly.

E. The CSE should focus on its community dimension

The provision of services and products should: be aimed at satisfying the community's needs; it should follow multi-sectorial and scope economies sustainable on both levels (community and external markets).

Furthermore, the CSE's mission shouldn't satisfy only the material needs but support the social wellbeing as well, especially of the vulnerable population in terms of care and social relations also through voluntary activities.

Which approach to support inclusion processes?

F. Investigate skills and informal learning acquired considering the original background, the migration path and the new adopting context, providing empowerment pathways able to enhance skills and competences allowing these people to become aware of their potential (giving value to unexpressed skills). It is therefore fundamental to promote a holistic, anthropological and multidisciplinary approach (ethno-psychiatry) to allow for the creation of a stable life project within the community.

G. Professional training (also on the long term) and internships for low-skilled people allowing for the certification of informal skills in order to promote self-esteem and the flexibility required by the market or by the CSE itself. This can be done through ad hoc voluntary actions able to become an important training experience that can give value to skills and potential and promote the inclusion within the local community.

H. self-employment for refugees is a complex issue to be dealt with case by case (for example people already integrated on the territory and possessing some skills...⁵⁴).

I. Impact's assessment of learning pathways (monitoring them before, during and after) to assess if a real change on the beneficiaries' wellbeing and expectations was achieved.

The partners' approach

To conclude, different trends seem to emerge among the partners in relation to the testing approach. The following aspects are particularly worthy of mention:

⁵³ Report "Share-Ground" *Institute for Public Policy Research - London UK* <https://www.ippr.org/publications/shared-ground>

⁵⁴ In Sweden many new initiatives/enterprises failed as refugees are not aware of the institutional complexity (tax compliance and bureaucracy) requested in European Member States and in particular in Northern Europe. In Germany we can indeed find a highly competitive and regulated context requesting high technical social and managerial skills to adapt rapidly to the context. Furthermore, high investments and funding for startup is needed.

- **The Italian partners seem to prefer a community-oriented approach** focused on its active involvement (starting with the third sector in relation to refugees' reception), to be promoted through ad hoc involvement strategies including social economy stakeholders and policy makers as well
- **The Swedish partners seem to prefer a beneficiary-oriented approach** starting with the assessment of their socio and cultural conditions; learning/training needs; skills and competences (to be enhanced); labor market needs
- **The German partners** are indeed more **critical with respect to the sustainability of a CSE experience** and are more focused on legal aspects related to the establishment of a CSE. Therefore, for them it is a complex goal to achieve on their territory and not sustainable
- **The English partners** seem to prefer a mixed approach trying to balance the focus on beneficiaries and the involvement of the community and key stakeholders. Special attention is given to the need to promote citizens' rights and raise the awareness of policy makers

From the Training Event and the exchange among partners we developed the operative phases outlined in the chapters 2, 3.2 and Annex 1. In these chapters, we also defined some possible forms of support necessary to test a path inspired to the CSE and able to include refugees.

3.2 RESOURCES AND TOOLS to support initiatives of Community Social Enterprise CSE for the integration of refugees

- Overview of instruments and resources present at European level
- Comparative recognition of some instruments and resources available in partner countries

Overview of instruments and resources present at European level

In this chapter we have collected some of the most important information and references, European and national / local, useful to support the development of initiatives inspired by a Community Social Enterprise CSE capable to offer inclusion and employment (also) to refugees and disadvantaged people.

In response to the criticalities that social economy actors report on the international scenario⁵⁵ and in the very Milar project, we have collected some work tools in the EU and partner countries that could support the experimentations in these fields.

We tried to answer a question:

What resources /support external to promoters can be considered, theoretically, in order to:

- support the inclusion of refugees and disadvantaged people?
- support initiatives (social enterprises, associations, other forms of incubation) inspired by the CSE?
- support CSE-inspired initiatives targeting the inclusion of refugees among them?

So, we have collected a set of rules/ procedures/ programs/ strategies and resources oriented (also) to fostering training initiatives, job placement, social enterprise based on the involvement of the community and able to promote refugees' integration.

Since it comes to devices of public nature promoted at European, national and regional/local level, the use/access rules of private subjects are always governed by public governance, through the forms of trust provided by the laws and procedures in force in the member countries.

We would like to stress here some general points (not the only ones) that have inspired the strategies of these experimentations Guidelines.

Important support to the initiatives proposed in these Guidelines - paths of social inclusion, community participation, training, social economy development - may come from European funds, often governed by local/regional entities and managed by local training entities, 3rd sector actors, social enterprises and cooperatives, voluntary associations, etc.

EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL FUNDS 2014-2020

One of the European Commission focus is devoted to the difficult integration of refugees: refugee employment rates are well below those of migrants in general. The objective of the Commission is to propose useful ideas to guide Member States' integration policies and programs.

To this end, EU funding can support the integration of asylum seekers and refugees into the labour market and society in general.

The Commission is working with the Member States to identify how different EU instruments can contribute

⁵⁵ See Chapter 1

to addressing the needs. **These funds include, among others, European Social Fund (ESF), European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD), and Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). Besides, we would add the European Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the regional Rural Development Programs (for example in mountain territories where a CSE could be created).**

Projects to foster labour market integration of refugees can be part of the exercise. The mentioned sources of funding are already investing in many successful integration projects across Europe. The Commission is also actively working with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that all funding sources available are used to their maximum potential and in an integrated and strategically coordinated way⁵⁶.

In this respect, each community - understood as a set of public institutions / local bodies, private profit and non-profit organizations, big and small players of the economic-production system, specific stakeholders, interested citizens etc. - intending to develop a nonprofit project⁵⁷, should activate moments of comparison and sharing to define the optimum ways of supporting the project itself. The objective should be to check which funds are relevant to the project, how to integrate them without overlapping, how to use them to give continuity/support to the various actions of the project, as well as to plan access to funds according to the procedures and regulations in force (for example by participating in tenders/calls for bids, or through concession, direct credit, co-design processes, and subsidiarity clauses⁵⁸ reserved for third sector entities).

EUROPEAN DIRECT FUNDS 2014-2020

COMMUNITY PROGRAMME PROGRESS – EASI

Thanks to recommendations of **GECEs (Commission Expert Group on Social Entrepreneurship)**⁵⁹ issued to the European Commission, the Community Programme EASI provides the axis “**Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship**”⁶⁰ (MF/SE). This axis supports actions in two thematic sections:

- **microcredit and microloans**⁶¹ supporting vulnerable groups and micro-enterprises because the lack of access to finance is one of the main obstacles micro-enterprises face (in particular, vulnerable groups with a difficult access to the conventional credit market as well as start-ups and existing micro-enterprises); it is devoted to micro-enterprises with less than 10 people and with an annual turnover/ balance-sheet maximum EUR 2 million. Microcredit is a loan of up to EUR 25 000. Therefore, the Commission supports microcredit providers through this programme and also supports microfinance via the European Social Fund.
- **social entrepreneurship**⁶² supporting entrepreneurs, the self-employed and the development of social enterprises, by facilitating access to finance; for example, helps social enterprises to access public and private investments of up to EUR 500,000; has co-funded 21 pilot projects in 12 EU countries in 2013; supports social enterprises through funds linked to incubators/accelerators and co-investments with social Business Angels; provides a practical guide on designing and implementing initiatives to develop social finance instruments and markets⁶³; etc.

EaSI Guarantee provides EUR 96 million already available for interested microcredit providers and social

⁵⁶ See **Chapter 3: Labor Market Integration of Refugees** (Box 3.6: EU funding for integration of refugees and other migrants, p. 130) of the European Commission Report “Employment and Social Development in Europe 2016” <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=7952&type=2&furtherPubs=yes>.

⁵⁷ For example a path designed by these Guidelines in chap 2

⁵⁸ For example see Guidelines of Emilia Romagna Region on the topic of public/private co-projecting, i.e. “a task of defining service projects and social interventions developed jointly by a P.A. and one or more subjects in the 3rd sector and, more generally, by the social formations”

⁵⁹ **Social Business Initiative** launched of the EESC European Economic and Social Committee in 2011 (COM (2011) 682 final) based on **GECEs recommendation** “Social enterprises and the social economy going forward” http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/social-economy/enterprises_it

⁶⁰ See on <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1084&langId=en>

⁶¹ See on <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=952&intPagId=3510&langId=en>

⁶² See on <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=952&intPagId=2914&langId=en>

⁶³ See the practical guide www.ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=15079&langId=en

enterprise. It shall enable microcredit providers and social enterprise investors to reach out to entrepreneurs they would not have been able to finance otherwise due to consideration of risks. The Commission has selected the European Investment Fund as its entrusted entity to implement the EaSI Guarantee. To apply for the EaSI Guarantee (direct or counter-guarantee), reply to a call for expression of interest on the *European Investment Fund*⁶⁴.

The European Commission does not directly finance entrepreneurs or social enterprises, but enables selected microcredit providers⁶⁵ and social enterprise investors in the EU to increase lending. Organizations that can apply for funding are public and private bodies established at national, regional or local level and providing microcredit for persons and microenterprises and/or financing for social enterprises in these countries.

OTHER FUND

We point out other European programs that can be considered, even if they require greater complexity of design and have a less direct potential impact on activities.

- HORIZON 2020 axis Societal Challenges Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective societies⁶⁶; to investigate and develop new social and community welfare devices
- COSME EU programme for the *Competitiveness of Enterprises and SMEs*⁶⁷, running from 2014 to 2020
- INTERREG CENTRAL EUROPE⁶⁸ - PRIORITY AXIS 1: Cooperating on INNOVATION to make central Europe more competitive; SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2: Improve skills and entrepreneurial competences for advancing economic and social innovation in central European regions.

Comparative recognition of some instruments and resources available in partner countries

In the tables below, we have selected (and tried to compare) some of the norms, procedures, and resources that have been employed in the partner countries of the Milar project, which may have an impact on the local experimentations.

The usefulness of this information is to describe how, in practice, these devices are handled in the territory, and how the public / private actors at local / regional level work together to provide clearer information on the work.

As we have tried to describe in the chapter 2, "Guidelines", the interinstitutional link between public and private local actors is therefore necessary not only to share the social goals of community projects but also to evaluate the modes of use, access and implementation of these devices.

1. AMIF program (integration axis) and AMIF / ESF linkage

What tools / calls / AMIF programs are used on your territory for the inclusion of asylum seekers / refugees? Are there projects / methods of linking AMIF and ESF?

ITA	SWE	UK	DE
Direct support for people: The two main tools adopted	In Sweden, the Asylum, Migration and Integration	EU asylum, migration and	Responsible authority for AMIF in Germany is the

⁶⁴ http://www.eif.org/what_we_do/microfinance/easi/index.htm

⁶⁵ Search here microcredit providers on your territory <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=983&langId=en>

⁶⁶ <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/europe-changing-world-inclusive-innovative-and-reflective-societies>

⁶⁷ <https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/cosme>

⁶⁸ <http://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/apply/priorities/Innovation.html>

<p>by the Emilia Romagna Region are ESF (European Social Fund) and AMIF (Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund), which is supplemented by the EFSD (European Fund for Sustainable Development), with Material Supplies like food and clothing.</p> <p>ESF and AMIF provide for interventions for intercultural mediation, to facilitate access to the labor market, vocational training, language training, equal access to services, and insertion into the company.</p> <p>The two funds are managed in a complementary manner to provide people with a range of services and avoid overlapping and duplication for the same actions.</p> <p>The ESF is the fund that envisages more resources and varieties of interventions. It also includes funding from the National Operational Programs for Inclusion, Metropolitan Cities, School and Legality.</p> <p>The region provides ESF finances through annual public calls, mostly for training and other private entities that then carry out activities on the territory.</p> <p>Examples of actions funded by the ESF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Axis Social Inclusion and the Fight against Poverty: In 2015/16, the ER Region financed (€ 2million) 17 projects with accompanying actions, guidance and internships in enterprises, for 570 asylum applicants, refugees and unaccompanied minors. In 2016/2017 it also financed (€ 870,000) 2 similar projects for 602 women, mostly foreigners, victims of trafficking and / or violence. - Axis Employment: Since 	<p>Fund, through the national program, will contribute to ensuring a long-term sustainable migration policy.</p> <p>The target group is third-country citizens. (This means that funds can only be applied for projects that belong to third-country nationality.)</p> <p>It is also possible to apply for co-financing for projects that develop, evaluate and scientifically investigate migration and integration processes.</p> <p>In the year 2016 the Specific Goal for the program was Integration and Legal Migration – (None that can be linked to CSI).</p> <p>After an open call, the function of the funds has granted 28 projects co-financed by the European Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund in Sweden.</p> <p>During the open call, most applications included within the National Program's Specific Objective 2, Integration and Legal Migration, which is also reflected in the number of projects awarded. A total of 21 projects have been granted support in integration and legal migration. Within the National Program Objective 1, Asylum, 6 projects have been granted support. In addition, a project has been granted support within Specific Objective 3, returning.</p>	<p>integration fund activities: July 2016</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/542335/AMIF_Project_List_July_2016.pdf</p>	<p>Federal Agency for Migration and Refugees. (BAMF). It has about 2400 organisations in its database of implementing organisations.</p> <p>In the application phase 2017 (Call 2017, open until September 2017) projects could be submitted with start date in the first six months 2018, with project duration up to 24 months, with a total financing of about 31 million euros distributed to the three areas a) Asylum = 8.3 million euros, b) Integration of third nationals, and legal migration = 15.8 million euros, and c) Repatriation = 7.2 million euros.</p> <p>The MILAR project received from the implementing agency in Germany data for the the province of Lower Saxony in April 2018, for area "b) Integration": this listed 7 project with budgets between 230 000 and 650 000 euros, and implementation between mid 2015 to mid 2018. Applicants were various sub-units of the Caritas association (catholic social welfare organisation), two Universities, a vocational training school and a regular school working with students with difficulties in regular schools.</p> <p>It has to be mentioned, however, that in Germany, AMIF is only one of many ways to finance activities in the sector of integration of refugees. Much larger sums are spent from the federal budget and provincial budgets as well as municipal budgets for various activities to promote integration of refugees and asylum seekers. Compared to them, AMIF is a small tool.</p>
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<p>2014, the ER Region has funded (€ 20million) 193 projects with Certified Training Actions to facilitate the employment of 5,100 people of 700 migrants / AS / R.</p> <p>AMIF funds are disbursed by the Ministry of the Interior through public calls to the Regions. In particular, the Emilia Romagna Region selects (with public calls) the subjects of the 3rd sector and other institutions, together with which it puts forward projects to the Ministry and with which it carries out local initiatives funded by the AMIF.</p> <p>AMIF's priorities are: Italian language literacy, social inclusion in the community, social-health interventions, support for unaccompanied foreign women and children.</p> <p>Example of the integrated use of the AMIF-ESF fund: the Emilia-Romagna Region (in partnership with schools and local training institutes) presented to the Ministry the CASP-ER 2017/18 project funded by the AMIF with € 1,346,000, mainly for the teaching of the Italian language, for 2140 students from third countries regularly present in Italy, including international protection holders. These resources will complement those of the ESF for vocational training.</p>			
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2. ESF program (inclusion axis) and ESF / ERDF/ EAFRD linkage

Which ESF instruments / calls / programs are used in the territory for the inclusion of asylum seekers / refugees? Are there projects / modalities for linking ESF (training) / ERDF (startup enterprise) / EAFRD (social agriculture)?

ITA (Emilia Romagna Region)	SWE	UK	DE
Territory and business development: among the	ESF priorities in Sweden Overall goal of the Social Fund	https://www.elatt.org.uk/projects/wo	For the period of Jan 2015 to Dec 2017 there

<p>main instruments adopted by the Emilia-Romagna Region there are the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) and the EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development).</p> <p>The region provides ERDF and EAFRD funds through public calls, reserved to local actors and networks that can come up with initiatives such as, for example, investments in plants, machinery, restructuring, new technology research and development, support for new business start-ups, export promotion; in the case of the EAFRD, the development of rural areas (eg organic farming, social agriculture, participatory actions, rural tourism, etc.) and agricultural enterprises (including young farmers, cooperative systems, educational farms etc.) are sustained.</p> <p><i>An example of ESF-ERDF integration is the S.A.L.U.S. W SPACE project⁶⁹ of the metropolitan city of Bologna, funded by the National Operational Program "Metropolitan Cities", which foresees the regeneration of a building (through ERDF funds) for community participation initiatives, and the training of operators (through ESF funds) that will be involved in the activities.</i></p>	<p>Programme: The programme should contribute to a well-functioning labour market and a durably higher employment in the long term.</p> <p>3 programme areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) skills development should contribute to employment, growth and a sustainable working life. The initiative covers competence development to satisfy the needs of the labour market for a better skilled labour force and measures to strengthen the link between education, training and the working life. 2) improved transition to work will make it easier for youth, long-term unemployed, and people with functional impairments, newly arrived migrants and long-term sick leavers, to obtain employment or improve their chances of getting a job. Examples of initiatives include education and training, work placement and job matching, vocational rehabilitation and preparatory initiatives, for example validation of skills. 3) The Youth Employment Initiative is dedicated to regions within the EU which in 2012 had a youth unemployment rate (15–24 years) higher than 25 per cent. South Sweden, Northern Central Sweden and Central Norrland are covered by the initiative in Sweden. <p>http://www.esf.se/sv/Resultat/Projektbanken-2014-2020/</p> <p>One initiative is 1000 job – Grundsteget (Companion Göteborgsregionen) Program area Increase transitions to work project</p> <p>Companion Gothenburg Region</p> <p>Granted ESF support</p> <p>This is a collaborative model for how social companies can become an effective labour market policy tool. Existing social companies have</p>	<p>rking-west-london-project</p>	<p>is a nation-wide programme called <i>ESF-BAMF-Programm</i> run by the Federal Agency for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) to provide vocationally oriented language classes to migrants. The actual teaching has been organised by various organisations on the regional or local level.</p> <p>In Lower Saxony, 12 regional projects have been funded, usually focussing on one metropolitan area, district (Landkreis) or cluster of districts. In these 12 regional projects, a total of 61 individual organisations have been participating.⁷⁰</p> <p>In the Hannover region (town plus surroundings), the regional project has been coordinated by the municipality of Hannover through <i>ALBuM</i>, a municipal sub-structure tasked with coordinating integration of refugees and migrants with special respect to education and work. Courses have been organised by 11 organisations in and around Hannover, predominantly adult education organisations including VHS Hannover and migrants self-help organisations.</p> <p>The <i>ESF-BAMF-Programm</i> will end by end 2017. However, as it is considered a success and as the need of vocationally oriented</p>
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⁶⁹ <http://www.saluspace.eu/blog/la-villa-salus-del-futuro/>

⁷⁰ Figures are based on a quick analysis of data on all ESF-BAMF-Programm projects in Germany. Analysis by Christian Geiselmann, VHS Hannover. Data used: list of all projects funded in the ESF-BAMF-Programm 2015-2017.

	<p>laid out strategies for how to grow, what new businesses can start and how companies will collaborate. A joint sales organization, Social Trade, has been formed.</p> <p>As a first step to implementing this strategy, they have applied for two social fund projects. A competence development project and a project for increased transition to work. Other projects will be launched later by the partnership and other actors and activities can be integrated. Initially, focus is on developing the companies that exist, but in the long term, more workplaces need to be created even in new cooperatives.</p> <p>The project will co-operate with the ERUF (Europeiska regionala utvecklingsfonden) project. The aim is that the partnership will develop a sustainable system and anchored social entrepreneurship in the Gothenburg region - which creates the opportunities for 1,000 people to be employed by social enterprises in the region.</p> <p>http://goteborgsregionen.coompanion.se/english/</p> <p>http://goteborgsregionen.coompanion.se/1000-jobb-2020</p>		<p>language training for migrants persists, a decision has been taken to continue the programme with federal (non EU) funding.</p> <p>The <i>ESF-BAMF-Programm</i> started in 2009. Since then it had 217 000 participants who both improved their language and vocational skills.⁷¹</p> <p>Most important for the allocation of ESF, ERDF and EAFRD funds to project in Lower Saxony is N-Bank, an business development bank owned by the Province of Lower Saxony. For the period 2014-2020 it has 1.93 billion euros from the three EU programmes under management. Most relevant for refugees integration would be the sector "Social affaires" (260 million euros), funded via ESF and EAFRD, however, in the various topics included, refugee integration is not covered. Refugees can of course become beneficiaries of the various programmes intended to support KMU, regional development, vocational training, craft trades, agriculture etc. by virtue of them being already part of any economic activity, e.g. as apprentice, trainee or employee.⁷²</p>
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⁷¹ According to press release of BAMF.

⁷² Information based on: <http://www.nbank.de/medien/nb-media/Downloads/Publikationen/ESF-EFRE-Produktbrosch%C3%BCren/EFRE-Erl%C3%A4uterungstafeln/Informationsposter-EU-F%C3%B6rderung-Nds-2014-2020-ESF-EFRE-ELER.pdf>

3. Regulatory tools for the promotion of "social enterprise" and of public/ private relationship

Is there a regional procedure/way to regulate the relationship between public administration (region, municipality, district ...) and private companies for the management of social inclusion services/activities? (Eg tenders, contracts, direct awards ...)

ITA	SWE	UK	DE
<p>Social Cooperative (SC)⁷³ is the most widespread form of social entrepreneurship in Italy⁷⁴ and is one of the legal forms that can best be adapted to the concept of "Community Social Enterprise" adopted in the Milar project.</p> <p>The law envisages 2 types of SCs (which can coexist):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type A manages social services (welfare, health, education) - Type B manages the job placement of disadvantaged people in their facilities. <p>The recent National Reform of the Third Sector⁷⁵ includes in the concept of "social enterprise" also the "social cooperative", broadening the range of SCs to many sectors (social agriculture, tourism, culture, fair trade, social housing, microcredit, etc..) and allows to allocate a portion of profits to remunerate capital (for a limited share).</p> <p>At a regional level, Emilia Romagna has introduced a new mode of relationship between public and private social actors⁷⁶: the co-design of social services to people, usually entrusted by the municipalities to the SC.</p> <p>In fact, today, SCs perform these "services of public interest" in a tendentiously passive way, delegating the municipalities that entrust their services through <i>tendering</i>, maintaining unilateral public governance of the entire process, strategies and executive modes.</p> <p>Under certain conditions, the new discipline may allow a municipality</p>	<p>Work integrating social companies are companies and have the same obligations and responsibilities for customers and employees as any other company. There is no specific company form or regulatory framework that applies only to these companies.</p> <p>Collaboration</p> <p>The Labour office, Försäkringskassan, Landstinget and the municipality can coordinate individual and structural efforts through the Act on Financial Coordination of Rehabilitation Activities [1] in a coordination association. A social company may, for example, be the performer of such rehabilitation efforts, and agreements must then be concluded with one of the above authorities responsible for procuring or financing any services from a social enterprise. You cannot apply for funds directly from a coordination association.</p> <p>[1] Law (2003: 1210) on financial coordination of rehabilitation efforts</p> <p>Social Fund projects</p> <p>The authorities often interact with each other</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Unlike certain regions of Italy, as a rule, in Germany there is no specifically regional or local regulation of social enterprises. Generally, social enterprises in Germany are regulated by legislation on the federal level.</p> <p>(One interesting exception is regional legislation in Lower Saxony regarding so called Sustainable Pupils' Firms" which aims at promoting pupils' cooperatives. However, this has only a marginal overlap with the objective of refugees inclusion.)</p> <p>However, there are regional or local programmes or policies aiming at the promotion of social inclusion. Hannover municipality supports in various ways initiatives (associations, citizens groups, etc.) working for social inclusion. Forms of support include providing venues, one-off financing, project financing, and in some cases "institutional" (i.e. long-term) financing for certain entities.</p> <p>An important area of municipal involvement in promotion of social inclusion is via the Jobcentres. Jobcentres are public bodies jointly run by the Employment Agency (nation-wide structure) and the municipalities. Their task is a) issuing social aid to people in need and b) helping long-term unemployed integrate into the labour market. This includes also supporting refugees and asylum seekers if they - depending on their individual legal status - qualify for this form of support. Jobcentres have various forms of cooperation with private firms to provide job</p>

⁷³ See chapter 3.3 Glossary

⁷⁴ According to the latest ISTAT census, social cooperatives in Italy are more than 11,200, employing around 365,000 workers and more than 42,000 volunteers with strong capacity to maintain and create jobs despite the crisis (+ 20% between 2008 and 2014)

⁷⁵ Law n. 106/2016 and regulation of social enterprise Lgs. n. 112/2017

⁷⁶ Also in light of European Directives

<p>to rely directly on these SC services through public forms of consultation, a co-design pathway, the conventions or "subsidiary patents" (regulated by law). Thus, the organization of services is closer to the needs of people and the community, precisely because SCs, which have a direct relationship with citizens, can co-design with Municipalities a more careful management of the real needs of the community.</p> <p><i>This may, for example, be the case for the Extraordinary Reception Centers (ERCs) of asylum seekers, whose services are managed by SCs. This new device could also be verified for the realization, by a possible new CSE, of social services to the community and the inclusion of asylum seekers and refugees.</i></p>	<p>and with social enterprises and other social economy organizations to apply for funding from the European Social Fund (ESF) through the Swedish ESF Council, which is the managing authority. The projects aim at bringing people closer to the labour market based on their own conditions.</p>		<p>placements, trainings etc. for individuals under their care (i.e. including refugees). Such agreements exist both with companies of the regular economy, as well as with companies set up specifically in order to offer employment options social enterprises).</p> <p>This, however, is nothing specific to the region of Lower Saxony or to Hannover municipality. It is all the same everywhere in Germany. The local aspect is basically that part of the money used for running the Jobcenter is provided by the municipality (but based on federal legislation).</p>
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4. Rules that promote the Community Social Enterprise CSE

Are there regulations that promote/discipline "Community Social Enterprises" or similar devices?

ITA	SWE	UK	DE
<p>Today, there is no national law governing CSEs in Italy, although the organizations of social cooperatives are pushing for it. CSE is now a sociological concept, though well-studied and well-defined.</p> <p>From a juridical point of view, a CSE, as envisaged by the Milar project, could be a social cooperative (the most widespread and pertinent of a nonprofit enterprise) or a social enterprise or a philanthropic foundation or an association.</p> <p>However, some Italian Regions (7 out of 20) have adopted norms on community cooperatives, though in different ways and forms. Some (Apulia, Liguria, Abruzzo) have approved specific laws,</p>	<p>The government has decided to invest in employment-promoting efforts through so-called labour integrating social enterprises. Several municipalities participated in the development.</p> <p>The investment comprises SEK 60 million over a three-year period. Work-integrating social enterprises today make a great effort to create jobs for people who have been unemployed for a long time.</p> <p>Social companies are increasingly being featured as a resource for job, welfare and democracy. Many</p>	<p>(summary)</p> <p>Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014</p> <p>The main governing Act, the Industrial & Provident Societies Act 1965 was replaced by the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014.</p> <p>The Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies and Credit Unions Act 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1 August 2014: The Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 consolidates and brings together all the legislation governing societies and changes their name. It also introduces registration as either a co-operative or a community benefit society rather than as a society which shows it is one or the other. to raise the limit on the amount of withdrawable share capital that a person 	<p>Companies that do explicitly not intend to make profit can register as "of common use" (<i>gemeinnützig</i>) which is then indicated in their name by a small "g": gGmbH is a non-profit GmbH, i.e. a non-profit limited, gUG is a small company (with minimal capital of e.g. 2000 euros) with non-profit aims. Of course they are allowed to pay regular salaries. Thus, they can well be used for setting up CSE.</p> <p>Another form available is <i>Genossenschaft</i> (cooperative). However, setting up and running a <i>Genossenschaft</i> requires considerable money only for maintaining the legal form (estimates say 1000-3000 annual for accountants, lawyers, tax specialists etc.)</p> <p>There is also a legal form "commercial association"</p>

<p>while others (Basilicata, Emilia-Romagna, Lombardy, and Tuscany) have included corresponding articles on regional laws on cooperation.</p> <p>Usually, these regional laws do not provide for resources, but in some cases provide “capital fund” contributions, soft loans, and even unused buildings or areas.</p> <p>What they have in common is that they include multi-stakeholder cooperatives or social enterprises composed of individuals and legal persons, 3rd sector organizations and local / public entities, which develop structured and continuous collaboration with the community and citizens.</p> <p>The CSEs therefore have to be linked to the needs of the territory in which they are based and operate to help the social and economic development of that territory. It is therefore evident that CSE must engage in entrepreneurial activities for the production of goods and services, but mostly in relation to its territory and its social context.</p> <p>The ER Region has included, in its Law on Social Cooperatives, an article aimed at encouraging CSEs.</p>	<p>municipalities choose to support the development of social entrepreneurship. It is therefore positive that the government has now taken these decisions.</p> <p>The Swedish Growth Agency have the task to develop and implement a national program in 2016-2018, in collaboration with the Swedish Employment Service, with initiatives that stimulate more and more work-integrating social enterprises to start and grow. The aim is to increase the number of employed.</p>	<p>other than another society can hold in a society from £20,000 to £100,000. This increases the access of co-operatives and community benefit societies to capital.</p> <p><i>A Guide to Legal Forms for Social Enterprise</i></p> <p>Definition of a Social Enterprise</p> <p>The term “Social Enterprise” describes the purpose of a business, not its legal form. It is defined (by Government) as “a business with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximize profit for shareholders and owners”.</p> <p>Setting up a social enterprise</p> <p>At the simplest level, a social enterprise can be a sole trader who has decided to donate the majority of the profit he or she makes to a good cause. Social enterprises may however take a variety of legal forms and the process for establishing one will depend on which legal form is chosen. Commonly used legal forms include Limited company, Community Interest Company (CIC), and Industrial and Provident Society. However some social enterprises may also take on an unincorporated legal form such as an unincorporated association or a trust (or a combination of the two).</p> <p>This emphasizes an important distinction between setting up a business (social enterprise or otherwise) – which simply involves the decision to trade in goods and services – and establishing a company (or other incorporated entity) which involves being subject to registration and other legal requirements.</p>	<p>(<i>wirtschaftlicher Verein</i>), provided by the Civil Code, quite similar to idealistic associations like sports clubs, cultural associations, etc., but allowed to generate profits. Responsible for issuing permits for such commercial associations are the provincial governments. However, it is practically impossible to get a permit from them for associations other than of farmers, forest owners and wine growers. The topic is under legal dispute, but a solution is not in sight.</p> <p>There are no mayor federal or provincial programmes to promote Community Social Enterprises as such. On a smaller level there are sometimes programmes to promote such activities, as recently – in 2018 – the “Social Innovation Center”, a three years programme financed via ESF and run by the region of Hannover, aiming at supporting about 3 startups with social economy ideas during incubation. This is however restricted to a very small number of beneficiaries.</p>
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		Unincorporated forms If a social enterprise remains unincorporated, as a sole trader or partnership, its profits will be taxed as income of the individuals involved. They would normally be treated as self-employed and be required to use self-assessment to calculate the income tax and national insurance contributions applicable to any profits taken out of the business.	
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5. Public-private co-management of *voluntary activities*

Are there regulations/agreements between Public administration (es. Municipality or Region) and private actors /III sector (eg. associations, social enterprises, businesses, citizens) for management of voluntary activities aimed at the social integration of asylum seekers?

ITA	SWE	UK	DE
<p>Collaboration agreement between Emilia-Romagna Region, Local Government Office, ANCI Association of Municipalities, Third Sector Forum, Trade Union, Org. Social Co-operation to realize volunteering activities of asylum seekers.</p> <p>In summary, the Region has set up a fund (€ 50 for each volunteer applicant) and a convention scheme (between Municipalities and 3rd Sector) to encourage volunteering activities for asylum seekers and to draw a clear distinction between volunteering and working life.</p> <p>Volunteering activities support inclusion and dialogue in the community, language knowledge, and informal acquisition of skills.</p> <p>In a year, around 100</p>	<p>Kristianstad municipality Reception Plan</p> <p>The plan is about how the integration work in Kristianstad municipality can be coordinated and streamlined, both between our administrations and companies and with other social actors.</p> <p>Everybody can do something</p> <p>For private individual /volunteers there are several ways that they can contribute to integration in Kristianstad municipality. Some initiatives are:</p> <p>Mate Sweden</p> <p>Matching, a person who is new in Sweden and one who is established Swedish, by matching people based on interests, life situations and personality you can be good friends from the beginning.</p> <p>Be a volunteer</p>	<p>Community Interest Companies (CICs):</p> <p>A Community Interest Company (CIC) is a form of company specifically created for the social enterprise sector. The CIC form has been growing in popularity since its establishment in 2004, and there are now over 5,500 registered CICs. CIC's are required by law to have provisions in their articles of association to enshrine their social purpose, specifically an 'asset lock', which restricts the transfer of assets out of the CIC, ultimately to ensure that they continue to be used for the benefit of the community; and a cap on the maximum dividend and interest payments it can make. CIC structure provides a clear signal to investors that the enterprise operates for the benefit of the community, and that this social purpose is protected by proportionate regulation.</p>	<p>Hannover municipality has many agreements with third sector entities working in the area of refugees and asylum seekers integration, including migrants self-help organisations, organisations of citizens aiming at helping newly arrived; sports clubs offering special activities for refugee integration, cultural activities, etc. Moreover, there is the vast area of social enterprises (e.g. churches, and other welfare-promoting organisations) who provide services such as hospitals, kindergartens, youth activities, care for the elderly, etc. These organisations have recently developed many activities to promote integration of refugees etc. Their activities are usually financed from mixed sources, one being</p>

<p>volunteer associations and reception centers have joined. 730 Asylum seekers have participated (about 10% of AS in the region) involved in urban cleaning / road cleaning, public green maintenance, cultural, social or educational activities, renovation of buildings, etc.</p> <p>Many of these activities have supported existing projects or have created new projects and partnerships (eg with schools and students).</p> <p><i>This kind of initiatives (based on public/private collaborations) could serve as incubators for CSE in urban or rural contexts, where renovation/restoration activities that involve the local population are needed, and where the inclusion of seekers in these voluntary activities could serve develop technical learning and socialization in view of a possible job placement in the future CSE or in other forms.</i></p> <p>“Regulation on the cooperation between citizens and administration for the care and regeneration of common urban assets” the aim of which is to achieve “Collaboration agreements”, more or less structured, between Municipality and citizens/associations. By means of the Agreement, the signatories undertake to collaborate for the care of common urban assets, meaning assets that are useful to the wellbeing of the local community, and that are at risk of deterioration or require greater enhancement: public areas, green areas, private areas for</p>	<p>A meeting place there people meet with no limits of cultural, religious, gender and age.</p> <p>At the Volunteer Office you can find other assignments as a volunteer. There you can seek ideal assignments from associations throughout Sweden.</p> <p>Contact person</p> <p>A contact person meets a unaccompanied child once or a couple of times a week. The contact person is an adult who listens and contributes to a meaningful free time and breaks the isolation.</p> <p>Work placement for asylum seekers</p> <p>Internship is a way to quickly get in touch with the Swedish labour market and to gain experience about Swedish working life. We have activities that help adult asylum seekers with education and work experience to find internships.</p> <p>If a company can offer a work placement, the municipality can match the competence and experience of asylum seekers in Kristianstad municipality with the needs of you as an employer. Through practice, new contacts are created, the conditions for validating skills and the ability to fill skills gap with resources that are currently out of the labour market.</p> <p>Engage in an association</p> <p>In Kristianstad municipality there are a number of associations, study associations and organizations that help refugees. More about who does what and how you can engage you can read about</p>	<p>A CIC may convert into a charity, or into a Community Benefit Society (see below), or it may voluntarily dissolve – but once established it may not convert into a standard limited company.</p> <p>The process for setting up a CIC is relatively simple. It is essentially the same as that for a limited company except those wishing to register a CIC must also submit a second form comprising a community interest statement, providing evidence that the CIC will meet the community interest test defined in law. This statement is passed by Companies House, which manages the Registration process, to the CIC Regulator prior to registration for review and decision. The CIC Regulator also provides a series of model articles of association for prospective CICs to adopt “off the shelf” to ensure that the process is as straightforward as possible.</p> <p>Industrial and Provident Societies (IPs):</p> <p>There are two kinds of Industrial and Provident Society (IPS) – Co-operative Societies (which may be social enterprises) and Community Benefit Societies or ‘BenComms’ whose purpose must primarily be “for the benefit of the community”. IPs must register with the Financial Services Authority rather than Companies House.</p>	<p>the municipality, usually via its social department).</p>
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<p>public use, municipal property assets, digital platforms.</p> <p>The values that should inspire the collaboration between citizens and public administration include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Mutual trust <input type="checkbox"/> Accountability of administration and citizens <input type="checkbox"/> Allow other citizens to participate in the activities at any time <input type="checkbox"/> Equal opportunities and fight against discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Informal and easy relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the citizens' independence <input type="checkbox"/> Favour local communities with historical identity and ongoing projects <p>Bologna is the first Italian city to have experienced these initiatives, in Forlì the Regulation was adopted about 2 years ago. In Italy, more and more often, these initiatives become incubators of relationships that generate new social enterprises.</p>	<p>the integration compass.</p> <p>Breakfast meetings</p> <p>The municipality organize breakfast meetings for associations, study associations and organizations that work with integration issues four times a year. Then they inform about the current refugee situation and about initiatives and projects in progress and share experiences regarding integration work in the municipality.</p>		
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6. Regional programs for social integration of asylum seekers/refugees

Are there multiannual regional programs for social integration of asylum seekers/refugees?

ITA	SWE	UK	DE
	<p>In Kristianstad municipality they have developed a "platform" the integration compass.</p> <p>The integration compass is aimed primarily to newly arrived to Kristianstad municipality from another countries. But also for those who want to meet people and want to be engage.</p> <p>Under the headlines Meet, Leisure, Support and Swedish they have gathered information and links that they think can be useful for refugees..</p> <p>There are also detailed information about how Swedish society functions such</p>	None	<p>There are many initiatives and programmes on the provincial level (Lower Saxony) aiming at social integration of refugees and asylum seekers. These can be categorized as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support of various initiatives of third sector actors (NGOs) - Support of enterprises who implement projects for integration of refugees and migrants - Support to institutions offering language training (including schools) - Advocacy and awareness rising for refugee integration on the political level and in the public - Attempts to coordinate the activities of various organisations and individuals (e.g. initiative

	as about work, housing, healthcare and education. The information is available in several different languages.		<p>“Niedersachsen Packt an”, bringing together stakeholders from all sectors of society)</p> <p>These activities can generally be called multi-annual. These programmes are sometimes including financial support to organisations (sometimes on ad hoc agreement, sometimes per tender), or they are mere coordinative activities of various ministries.</p>
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7. European Directives Acknowledgement

Have the 2013/33/EU and 2011/95/EU Directives been implemented in your country? What local interventions / impacts have they determined?

ITA	SWE	UK	DE
<p>Directive 2013/33/EU (Reception of Asylum Seekers and Refugees)</p> <p>With Legislative Decree 142/2015, Italy has adopted the rules revising the Common European Asylum System⁷⁷. Among the measures of interest for these Guidelines, there are 3 relevant measures:</p> <p>1) the organization of the system of the first and second reception: the first reception (brief) is reserved for asylum-seeking people (nowadays mainly realized in CAS (Extraordinary Reception Centers); the second (longer and structured) reception for asylum-seeking and refugee people, provided by the SPRAR Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees. In both cases, on local level the centers are run by third sector actors, who need to ensure integrated support and life quality (housing, food, cultural mediation, language courses, vocational training, job placement / housing / social, legal protection ...). Today, the main problem lies in the scarcity of Sprar's posts, as a result of high demand for entry by applicants / refugees leaving the first reception.</p> <p>2) access to work and training for asylum seekers two months after the</p>	<p>The Asylum law has had a lot of attention and has been the subject of a number of legal action recently. In Sweden, among others, A temporary act, the Act (2016: 752), concerning temporary restrictions on the possibility of obtaining a residence permit in Sweden (cit. TL), was established as limiting the possibility of obtaining a permanent residence permit, as well as deciding whether asylum seekers are granted refugee status or alternatively need for protection.</p> <p>Previously, as a rule, all protection-requiring permanent residence permits were granted regardless of status. The new law means, in particular, that residence permits are now limited and that the possibility of family immigration is restricted.</p> <p>Refugees generally have the right to a residence permit for three years, while alternate protection may only be entitled to a residence permit for 13 months, with the possibility of extension.</p> <p>Government Establishment</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>On 31 January 2012, on a federal event called the 5th Integration Summit (5. Integrationsgipfel), the National Action Plan for Integration (<i>Nationaler Aktionsplan Integration</i>) was presented. This plan for the first time provided joint measures and objectives of the federal government and the 16 provincial governments. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved individual support for young migrants - improvements in the procedure to recognize educational diploma from foreign countries - raise of the percentage of migrants amongst civil servants on the federal and provincial level - improvements in the areas of health care and nursing for migrants. <p>The plan was compiled as a result of a sequence of eleven thematic working groups starting in December 2010.</p>

⁷⁷ More details about *Common European Asylum System*: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum_en and https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/20160713/factsheet_the_common_european_asylum_system_en.pdf

<p>submission of the application for international protection</p> <p>3) the national-local institutional coordination of the reception system, between the National Table at the Ministry of the Interior and the Regional Coordination Tables at the Local Government Offices, which in turn coordinate with local entities and private 3rd Sector actors.</p> <p>Directive 2011/95/EU (Refugee integration)</p> <p>By Legislative Decree 18/2014 Italy has transposed the European provisions, in summary, on the question and on the status of international protection. Among the measures of interest to these Guidelines, the first two-year "National Plan for Integration of International Protection Holders" was born, identifying strategic priorities of the integration. The Plan provides for multilevel governance, from the above-mentioned National Table to the Regions, to local entities and 3rd sector actors. The priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and compulsory participation in language courses at reception centers - Training, internships, apprenticeship and business start-up in the network among actors from the 3rd sector, trade union, employment center, employer associations. - Emergency housing plans and verification of unused public assets - Volunteering activities promoted by 3rd sector actors together with citizenship - Sports and cultural activities for minors - Experiment with community mediation in the neighborhoods where there are reception centers <p>To finance initiatives, the Plan provides for the complementary use of European Funds AMIF / ESF / ERDF and to a lesser extent of national funds for asylum / social / migration / health policies, facilitating the access</p>	<p>Package The government's focus is to create more jobs, reduce the gaps and increase cohesion in Sweden. To shorten the time from new arrival to work, The purpose of the government's establishment package is to enable new arrivals to establish themselves more quickly in the labour market.</p> <p>Michelle_Bjorklund_Lunds Universitetet Masteruppsats VT2017- _Welcome_to_Sweden - Undersöker Directive 2011_95_EU Acknowledgement⁷⁸.</p>	<p>The groups were led by the respective federal ministries or heads of federal specialised authorities. Working groups focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early childhood education - Education, VET, continuing education - Labour market and employment - Migrants as civil servants - Health care and nursing - Integration in the local community - Language training and provision of "integration courses" - Sports - Active citizenship / voluntary work - Media - Culture <p>The National Action Plan for Integration (2012) was based on an earlier such plan, called <i>Nationaler Integrationsplan</i>, issued in 2007 after a consultation process that included federal and provincial ministries and authorities, the associations of local authorities, civil society, media, science and research, and migrants organisations. The aim was to agree with all stakeholders a number of measures to improve the integration of refugees and migrants in Germany, with special focus on common aims and on using synergies. As a result, over 400 measures including were agreed.</p>
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⁷⁸ see on <http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordId=8912122&fileId=8912135>

<p>to funds for local public and private actors which propose initiatives in line with the priorities of the Plan.</p> <p><i>At national level, despite some structural constraints and the complexity of reception and integration policies, these regulations also support, in a different way, good local management of reception activities of asylum seekers and refugees by public and third sector actors. At European level, in spite of the different stages / modes of transposing by the States, the above mentioned directives can provide a common framework for the comparison.</i></p>			
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3.3 GLOSSARY

- Introduction
- Definition of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of protection
- Definition of the reception system targeted to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of protection
- Legal/social definitions of organization, association and enterprises with social and Community mission

Introduction

Such glossary has the not scientific and not exhaustive aim to promote the comprehension of such guidelines, i.e. of contents underlying the different choices as well as of proposed tools and testing paths inspired by Milar project.

To be highlighted that, to face with such topics, besides the classic form of glossary (i.e. a list of vocabularies and its meanings) we used a more colloquial form aiming to explanation and interpretation of concepts and recurrent contexts. Last but not the least, we tried to make some comparison among different concept in use in involved partners' Countries.

To this aim, we drew on different influential and certified sources, duly listed in the text, we take the occasion to acknowledge the authors for providing such precious information.

Despite this, perhaps, we could have committed some imprecision trying to summaries the different concepts. For such reason, we suggest to the reader interested in deepening the different topics, to refer to pinpointed sources.

Trying to compare, where possible, the information coming from different Countries' backgrounds and systems, this glossary focuses on n.3 areas i.e.:

1. Definition of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of protection
2. Definition of the reception system targeted to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of protection
3. Legal and/or social definition of organization, association and enterprises with social mission

As for the information included in the *first two paragraphs* kindly refer as well to the following sources:

- **Glossary** https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/e-library/glossary_en -European Commission, Migration and Home Affairs
- **Directive 2011/95/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council, on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2011/95/oj>
- **Directive 2013/33/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council, laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection (recast) <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013L0033>
- as for Italy: "Linee guida per l'assistenza dei rifugiati vittime di torture, stupri o altre forme gravi di violenza" (Guidelines addressed to support of refugees victims of tortures, rapes or other serious forms of violence) Ministry of Health, Rome 22nd March 2017. http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalminist

[ero&id=2926](#).

As for the information included in the **third paragraph** kindly refer as well to the sources of Milar project “Transnational Research Framework on Community Welfare Good Practice” <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Q6-722KLT4YFzFgwn2fUtQbPmi-pFZjU/view>.

For general information, we highlight as well that the European Commission proposal for the reform of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS)⁷⁹ is actually ongoing. In the near future, this could lead to a modification of the contents included in such document.

Among the key points, probably we’ll have a reform of Dublin regulation with the aim of a major co-responsibility among different States. Other relevant issues regards:

- principle of solidarity among states more closely involved in the management of asylum requests (relocation policies, relocation or economic contribution)
- identification of an efficient resettlement mechanism
- identification of ad hoc tools to discourage secondary movements
- protection of asylum seekers’ interests.

Another critical element, as for terms and concepts used in such document, could arise from the recent issue of new laws and regulations in involved countries, for example on the topic of access to employment by asylum seekers and/or refugees, above all in Italy⁸⁰ and Germany⁸¹.

Definition of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of protection⁸²

- **The distinction between asylum seekers and refugees**
- **The context of the MILAR project**

- **The distinction between asylum seekers and refugees - Revised version August 2017⁸³**

There is much confusion in the media and in public debate generally about asylum seekers, refugees and economic migrants. That is why we think it is useful to resume/recall these terms and highlight some overlapping. This paper is written from the point of view of the laws and immigration practices of the United Kingdom but its contents are of general application in other countries in Europe, North America and elsewhere which are parties to the 1951 Refugee Geneva Convention⁸⁴.

“Asylum/International protection”

Form of protection guaranteed by a State on its territory, based on the principle of non-refoulement and on refugee rights recognized internationally or nationally. It is granted to a person who cannot ask for the protection of the State of which he/she is a national and / or resident, in particular because of the fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinions or due to belonging to a particular social group.	Definition taken from the European Commission (Internal Affairs Directorate-General).
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⁷⁹ Common European Asylum System (CEAS) https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum_en.

⁸⁰ Law 46/2017 conversion of L.D. 13/2017 *Minniti*, containing urgent provisions aiming to speed procedures related to International protection and the fight to illegal immigration <http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2017/04/18/17G00059/sg>

⁸¹ *Integrationsgesetz* Act to Integrate Refugees Enters Into Force on August 6, 2016, <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/germany-act-to-integrate-refugees-enters-into-force/>

⁸² Please see Annex 3 – Addendum “Italian regulatory update”.

⁸³ <https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/70>

⁸⁴ <http://www.unhcr.org/1951-refugee-convention.html>

“Asylum seeker condition”

<p>An individual who is seeking international protection⁸⁵. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum seekers someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it. Not every asylum seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee is initially an asylum seeker (UNHCR, Division of International Protection, Master Glossary of Terms, 2006)⁸⁶.</p>	<p>“United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees report” 2017 http://www.altaiconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/LIB-HCR-MAS-Final-Report.pdf</p>
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“Refugee Status”

<p>As the word is used in the Convention, means an asylum seeker whose international protection application, or subsequent appeal against initial refusal, has been accepted, that if he is returned to his country of origin there is a reasonable degree of likelihood that he may be at risk of persecution on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.</p> <p>The <i>international protection</i> includes the recognition of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - refugee status - subsidiary protection 	<p>https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/70 https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/174</p>
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“Subsidiary Protection holder”⁸⁷

<p>The international protection given to a non-EU national or a stateless person who does not qualify as a refugee, but in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown to believe that the person concerned, if returned to his or her country of origin or, in the case of a stateless person, to his or her country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm and who is unable or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country⁸⁸.</p>	<p>https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/content/subsidiary-protection_en</p>
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“Humanitarian Protection holder”⁸⁹

<p>If a person's application for asylum (international protection) is refused consideration must be given immediately as to whether he qualifies for humanitarian protection. If he is to qualify he must show that there are substantial grounds for believing that if he is returned to his country of origin he will face a real risk of suffering serious harm and is unable, or owing to such risk, unwilling, to avail himself of the protection of that country⁹⁰</p>	<p>https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/174</p>
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⁸⁵ The refugee status and subsidiary protection status constitute together the notion of “international protection” as defined by the cited Directive 2011/95/EU and by the letters d) and f) of the article 2 of the Directive 2004/83/EC

⁸⁶ During the development of the Milar project, a minority of them will be recognized as refugees. Eg ITA: out of all asylum claims examined in Italy in 2016, 5% of asylum seekers were recognized as refugees, while 14% were granted **subsidiary protection** and 21% were given **humanitarian protection**, the rest were rejected (60%). Eg UK: the average rate of grant of asylum, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave in the last ten years (using Home Office cohort analysis data), including grants following appeal, was 40%.

⁸⁷ The “subsidiary protection” introduced in the EU law and, consequently, in the law of individual states, by the Directives 2004/83/EC and then 2011/95/EU, in order to meet the need to provide protection for those who are not refugees under the aforementioned Geneva Convention, but who are still fleeing from an armed conflict or a generalized violence.

⁸⁸ In the UK context, this definition of the protection is not formally used, see Humanitarian Protection (under paragraph 339C of the Immigration Rules).

⁸⁹ Form of protection currently replaced by subsidiary protection in almost all Member States with the exception of Italy and the United Kingdom. Please see Annex 3 – Addendum “Italian regulatory update”.

⁹⁰ In Italy, “humanitarian protection” is a form of protection that goes beyond international protection (Article 5, paragraph 6 of TU Immigration D. Lgs 286/98) in order to respond to humanitarian needs that are assessed individually in the course of the

“Economic migrant”

Means a person who has left his or her own country and seeks by lawful or unlawful means to make a living for himself or herself (and their family in many cases) in another country. Many asylum seekers are in fact economic migrants who hope to secure entry into the European Countries by claiming asylum ⁹¹ .	glossary https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/174
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Resettlement

Within the international context, we intend the transfer of a refugee from the Country where he looked for protection to another State that accepted to receive him/her. The refugees will usually have access to asylum or other rights related to long term permanence. In many cases, he/she will have the opportunity to become a naturalized citizen.	Glossary of <i>Linee guida per l'assistenza dei rifugiati vittime di violenza</i> , Ministero della Salute, Roma 22/3/2017. http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=2926
For this reason, resettlement is a long term solution and a tool promoting refugees' protection. It finally, constitutes as well a practical example of international cooperation and sharing in relation to duties and responsibilities.	

Relocation

Transfer of people, applying for international protection or status possess, from the Member State of arrival to another Member State that will evaluate their application/request for international protection or will grant analogous protection.	Glossary of <i>Linee guida per l'assistenza dei rifugiati vittime di violenza</i> , Ministero della Salute, Roma 22/3/2017. http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=2926
According to European Council's decision dated 14th and 22nd September 2015, the system forecast for Italy and Greece, a temporary and exceptional relocation through the transfer of asylum seekers to other Member states, "in evident need for international protection" i.e. belonging to nationalities presenting protection granting rates equal or superior to 75%.	

international protection recognition procedure. Please see Annex 3 – Addendum “Italian regulatory update”.

In the United Kingdom, it is believed that the inclusion of humanitarian protection under the paragraph 339C of the Immigration Rules, in fact, transposes into British law the provisions of subsidiary protection defined by Directive 2004/83/EC. Humanitarian protection is defined as the protection given to someone in accordance with the terms of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). It can also mean a person fleeing eg. civil war or natural disaster and not necessarily fearing persecution as defined by the Convention. "Humanitarian protection" is defined and explained in the Legal Briefing Paper MW174.

In Germany, humanitarian protection and subsidiary protection are different concepts. Humanitarian protection consists of the reception and the stay of refugees under international law, as provided for in the Law on Stay, paragraphs 22, 23. In this sense, the definition of the United Kingdom is not applicable to Germany.

In Estonia and Latvia this expression is not used.

Ireland has adhered to the directive and uses the expression Leave to Remain as well.

Austria and Spain use a similar expression, namely a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.

⁹¹ “Frans Timmermans, vice-president of the European Commission, said in January 2016 that more than half of migrants, who at the time were arriving in Europe by sea at a rate of more than 2,300 per day, were motivated by “economic reasons” and not fleeing war or persecution. This view of the importance of economic factors was echoed by a recent **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees report** with respect to migrants who have been travelling from other parts of the world to Libya in the hope of crossing the Mediterranean into Europe. It also needs to be borne in mind that most asylum applications and appeals in the UK are unsuccessful. The average rate of grant of asylum, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave in the last ten years (using Home Office cohort analysis data), including grants following appeal, was 40%. The main reason for the failure of a large number of applications is that the evidence given by the applicants/appellants is not credible, at either the application or appeal stage or both. On this subject you are invited to read briefing paper MW89 (*The Immigration Appeals System Revised - 2010 Version*) on this website on the working of the appeals system and in particular paragraph 17, which gives examples of the kind of contradictory or otherwise unbelievable stories which lead Home Office officials and immigration judges to dismiss applications and appeals because they conclude that the applicant/appellant is not telling the truth. Another common reason for dismissal is that even if the appellant is believed his evidence does not establish that he has a well-founded fear of persecution in his country of origin for one or other of the reasons set out in the Convention”. <https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefingPaper/document/70>

➤ **The context of the MILAR project**

Definition of the MILAR beneficiaries (asylum seekers and refugees).

The final beneficiaries of the Milar project **are Refugees**, which are widely understood as holders of any type of protection, when they are in a precarious situation and/or social-labour exclusion.

In Italy, for example, the moment of greater precariousness is that of the transition from asylum-seeker status to refugee status, since after obtaining protection the number of refugees that can be accommodated in the 2nd reception system is still very low.

For this reason, **asylum seekers can be involved** at the beginning and during the experimentation projects, by identifying (in Italy for example) asylum-seekers "before" they get "protection". This is because in Italy, for example, immediately after obtaining "protection" people may have to leave the reception center, often without any support. Thus, we can lose their tracks (frequent phenomenon of homeless refugees).

The meanings given in these Guidelines (Milar project) to the concepts of ASYLUM SEEKER and REFUGEE:

ASYLUM SEEKER	A person who has claimed international protection under the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees (on the ground that if he is returned to his country of origin he has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political...).		
	He remains an asylum seeker for so long as his application or an appeal against refusal of his application is pending.		
REFUGEE	A person whose application for international protection (or subsequent appeal against initial refusal) has been successful.	Therefore, we mean persons (asylum seekers) who have received <i>international protection</i> : - or refugee status - or subsidiary protection	Extensively, we also mean persons (asylum seekers) who have received Humanitarian Protection ⁹²

Definition of the reception system targeted to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of protection

- **The reception system targeted to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of protection**
- **Brief description of the modes and of the organization of the reception in the partner countries of Milar project**
- **Comparative analysis of reception systems/interventions in the EU countries**
- **Focus on access to the labour market: Country Summary Sheets**

➤ **The reception system targeted to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of protection**

The reception system of asylum seekers and protection holders located in the territory of a European country includes and is conditioned by:

- **procedures for the recognition** of international protection

⁹² See glossary <https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/174/>; in Italy it is under art. 5 comma 6 DLgs 286/98 (TU Immigrazione); in UK it is under paragraph 339C of the Immigration Rules. Please see Annex 3 – Addendum "Italian regulatory update".

- **reception systems/interventions** aimed at ensuring respect for the rights and well-being of asylum-seekers and protection holders (with regard, in this document, to the issues of training and work).

Subject	Definition	Source
Procedures for the recognition of international protection	<p>This means the set of examination procedures, decisions or judgments declared by the competent authorities in accordance with national law.</p> <p>These are procedures initiated following the application for international protection filed by a third-country national or a stateless person in a Member State based on Geneva Convention.</p>	Regulation (EC) No. 343/2003 of the Council of 18 February 2003 laying down the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national.
reception system/actions	A set of measures recognized by Member States in favor of asylum seekers. The reception conditions include accommodation, food and clothing, provided in kind or in the form of economic or good subsidies, or a combination of the three options, as well as a daily allowance. Such measures must be consistent with the text and with the spirit of the Declaration of Human Rights, of the rights of refugees and international humanitarian law.	<p>The Council Directive 2003/9 / EC on minimum relative standards to the reception of asylum seekers in the Member States;</p> <p>Directive 2013/33 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules on the reception of applicants for international protection (recast)⁹³</p>

Structure of the reception models:

- **The First Reception System** of asylum-seekers⁹⁴
- **The Second Reception System** of asylum-seekers and refugees⁹⁵
- **Actors governing** the processes of the first and second reception system⁹⁶
- **Actors managing** reception system/centers⁹⁷

The reception model could help refugees become more proactive in integrating into the territory on a permanent basis.

The following data is taken from an Italian research project carried out by the *Moressa Foundation* between 2015 and 2016 (update may be needed). It deals with an overview of the main reception modes in the partner countries of the Milar project. It can help us understand the contexts and the differences of the experimentation projects at local level.

⁹³ In Italy transposed by Legislative Decree no. 142 of August 18, 2015

⁹⁴ In Italy, the system is fragmented and precarious, maximum duration is 6 months, run by the social private sector by means of CAS (Centri di accoglienza straordinaria) Extraordinary Reception Centers for asylum-seekers

⁹⁵ In Italy, the system is unitary and programmed, maximum duration of around 2 years (but the number of places is limited), promoted by the Ministry of Interior and managed by the social private sector by means of SPRAR (Sistema di Protezione Richiedenti Asilo e Rifugiati)

⁹⁶ Central Institutions, regions, local authorities

⁹⁷ Central Institutions, local authorities. In SE, DE and UK the 2nd reception is managed by private entities / third sector, in IT the first and second reception system is governed by the third sector.

Table 1. The features of the reception systems in Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom and Italy⁹⁸

Country	First Refugees reception system	Second Refugees reception system	Average reception system stay time	Average asylum examination request time	Overcrowding	Work permit to asylum seekers
Germany	21 reception centers (almost one per each Lander)	Common or off-centre accommodations	3 months	It changes considerably depending on applicant origin country. 7 months average (4 months for sirian applicants)	Yes	Yes
Sweden	180 reception centers; private accommodations; temporary facilities	First and second refugees reception system are not split	1 year	6 months	No	Yes
Italy	14 First Aid centers; (CPSA), Asylum applicants centers (CARA), and welcome centers (CDA) + extra reception centers in variable number (CAS) in which the 70% of applicants are hosted.	Refugees and asylum applicant protection system (SPRAR)	8 -10 months and over	12 months	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	6 reception centers	Houses or flats	2/3 weeks	4/5 years	Yes	No

Table 2. Institutional actors that coordinate asylum procedures and criteria for the distribution of asylum-seekers in Germany, Sweden and Italy⁹⁹

Country	Office/agency in charge of the procedure	Distribution criterions on national territory
Germany	Federal bureau for migrants or refugees (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, BAMF)	Share system for each Lander based on population and fiscal income (EASY System)
Sweden	Migrant Swedish agency (Migrationsverket)	No migratory share system to date

⁹⁸ Source: Author's new version based on "Leone Moressa Foundation" data, Immigration's Economics, April 2016
<http://www.fondazioneleonemoressa.org/newsite/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/FLM-presentation2.pdf>

⁹⁹ Idem

Italy	<i>Different actors: Territory commissions for asylum requests, Interior Ministry, Prefecture</i>	<i>Government- authorities agreement is effective since 2014</i>	<i>Local</i>
UK			

➤ **Brief description of the modes and of the organization of the reception in the partner countries of Milar project**

Italy¹⁰⁰

The reception system in Italy is based on National laws adopting European Directives insisting on the topic of international and humanitarian protection of asylum seekers and refugees¹⁰¹.

Given the need for facing with strong migration flows related to asylum seekers, two different reception systems have been organized i.e.:

- The first reception system for asylum seekers, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, is coordinated by the Prefectures (Local Government Offices), and managed directly or indirectly by the Municipalities and other local authorities and is mainly composed of the CAS (Extraordinary/temporary Reception Centers).
- The second reception system of holders of international protection, based on the SPRAR services (Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees), is financed directly by the Ministry of the Interior and managed by the Municipalities and other local authorities

The third sector (i.e. cooperatives/social enterprises, associations, foundations and so on) participates actively and substantially in both systems. Such sector manages physically the reception activities addressed to above mentioned target in agreement/under contract by Municipalities, Municipalities' associations or other public utility bodies.

The first reception system is composed by regional HUB aiming to sorting of asylum seekers coming from landings and CAS present on the territory. CAS provide for room, board, guidance, cultural mediation, training and leisure activities and legal information for the whole duration of the asylum application procedure that can have as exit approval or refusal of the same application¹⁰². After 60 days from formalization of the asylum motion, asylum seekers can access to the labour market or other social useful activities (free of charge).

In principle, people in exit from the first reception path who obtained international protection can enter within SPRAR services related to the second reception system for a maximum of 2 years. Actually, the second reception places available by SPRAR are however limited and don't satisfy all requests.

Looking ahead, the national trend is to unify the two models (first and second reception) within the SPRAR system, organized by the Ministry of Interior and composed by the public body network that, with support and in cooperation with the Third sector, guarantee an integrated reception of asylum seekers and refugees, mainly in flats or small reception shelters. SPRAR indeed forecast a more structured ordinary and multiannual planning (3 years and a faster methodology for automatic renewal), with regular financial

¹⁰⁰ Please see Annex 3 – Addendum “Italian regulatory update”.

¹⁰¹ Directive 2013/33/UE adopted in Italy with L.D. 142/15 - Law 46/2017 (conversion of L.D. 13/2017 Minniti, containing urgent provisions aiming to speed procedures related to International protection and the fight to illegal immigration). Please see Annex 3 – Addendum “Italian regulatory update”.

¹⁰² The protection application shall be advanced in first instance by the Prefecture's territorial Committee (Ministry of Interior). In some cases, denied for specific reasons, the person can do appeal to specific and specialized session of ordinary Courts and stay within the reception system for the time needed for definitive sentence (usually around 1 year).

statement of activities and sources related to subsistence costs i.e. room and board, research/offer for/of training opportunities and working inclusion besides a small personal daily amount (indicatively € 2,50 on a total of € 35).

Such model could impact positively on different approaches addressed to refugees, they could in fact become more proactive and life project/work inclusion oriented for a stable integration on the territory¹⁰³.

Sweden¹⁰⁴

The administrative system in Sweden differs from parts of the rest of Europe in terms of division of tasks. All government decisions in Sweden are collective and all public agencies are subordinate to but independent from the government. Unlike in other countries, Swedish Secretaries of State, or ministers, have limited discretion to take independent decisions. All government decisions are taken jointly by the Government. Different Secretaries of State are responsible for different areas and may also act as heads of ministries. Some tasks performed by ministries in other countries are performed by civil service departments in Sweden, which are overseen by a ministry.

The Migration Agency, previously known as “Migration Board”, is the central administrative authority in the area of asylum and subordinate to the Government as a whole. It reports to and cooperates at various levels with the Ministry of Justice. According to Swedish legislation, the Migration Agency, as is the case with all authorities, is fully independent from the Government as well as the Parliament in relation to individual decisions and the Government is prohibited from influencing its decisions. This also applies to the Agency’s policy on different topics. The Migration Agency is responsible for the processing of applications for the coordination and division of tasks between the divisions of Asylum, Managed Migration and Citizenship. Its coordination of responsibility includes ensuring effective case management in line with Sweden’s Alien and Citizenship Act, as well as upholding due process. The Migration Agency is also responsible for aliens without residence permits until such time when a permit has been granted and the person has settled in a municipality. Legal provisions pertaining to the Migration Agency are found primarily in the 2005 Aliens Act and the 2006 Ordinance with Instructions for the Migration Agency. While an application is being examined or appealed, the asylum seeker is covered by the 1994 Reception of Asylum Seekers and Others Act, which is applied by the Migration Agency.

Once a decision has been reached in relation to a specific asylum application, two scenarios might occur: - In case the application was successful, the Migration Agency Reception Unit is responsible for the facilitation of the asylum seeker’s settlement in a municipality and the respective municipality; - Where the application is, however, unsuccessful or a residence permit was refused, the asylum seeker will be returned to the country of origin.

Sweden has an asylum procedure where first instance decisions are taken in an administrative procedure by the Migration Agency, and appeals are dealt with on an adversarial basis at two levels in the administrative courts. A first appeal may be lodged before the Migration Court. There are currently four Migration Courts, which are special divisions of the County Administrative Courts (Förvaltningsrätten) in Stockholm, Gothenburg, Luleå and Malmö.

There is a further possibility to appeal before the Migration Court of Appeal (Migrationsöverdomstolen), to which leave to appeal must be requested. The Migration Court of Appeal is a section of the Administrative Court of Appeal in Stockholm (Kammarrätten i Stockholm). For other administrative cases, the highest court of appeal is the Supreme Administrative Court (Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen) which, however, does not deal with asylum claims.

First instance procedure: Asylum applications can only be made at designated offices of the Migration Agency to which airport and port applicants are referred to. The Migration Agency has implemented a new way of organising the flow of cases during 2016 in response to a government order to shorten processing

¹⁰³ Actually, some metropolitan cities as Milan and Bologna, are adopting such model standardizing the skills of the two services (CAS and SPRAR) targeted to asylum seekers and refugees. In other smaller cities as Forlì, new virtuous paths related to “spread reception”.

¹⁰⁴ Source: <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/sweden>

times.⁵ The Migration Agency states that the protection process consists of three parts: (1) initial, (2) appeal and (3) enforcement processes. It runs from the application for asylum to the decision being enforced either by settlement or return.

During the initial process, cases are screened and sorted in different tracks based on their specific profile.⁶ Manifestly unfounded applications, Dublin cases and cases with a high percentage of rejections go directly to the units that can quickly handle these cases. Other cases are forwarded to the distribution centre. There is no oral procedure at this stage for this category, but other procedural measures and screening are carried out. The different tracks provide guidance on how extensive an investigation is required in an individual case and thus create an efficient flow. A steady flow of cases during the determination process is assured when units request cases from the distribution centre. Accommodation is offered based on the nature of a case and the ambition is to avoid unnecessary secondary movements. Consideration is given to individual needs. All information and case handling measures under the protection assessment are adapted to the track concerned.

The Migration Agency is responsible for examining all asylum claims at first instance but also for assessing subsequent applications and determining whether new circumstances can lead to a different outcome in cases that have already been fully processed and where there is a legally enforceable removal order.

Public legal counsel is appointed free of charge in all asylum cases in the regular procedure. The applicant can request a specific lawyer and this choice must be respected even if the lawyer is located at a distance or is not available at the preferred time of the Migration Agency for an interview.⁷ However, in most cases, it is the Migration Agency that designates legal counsel. Interpreters are available at all stages of the procedure. There is always an oral interview at the Migration Agency, whereas at the Migration Court and the Court of Appeal level an oral hearing is not mandatory but can take place on request if it facilitates decision-making or is determined necessary in accordance with current practice as determined by the Migration Court of Appeal.

In Dublin procedures, the right to legal counsel is acknowledged at first instance for unaccompanied minors; other applicants have a right to legal assistance if exceptional grounds prevail. Such an exceptional situation could be established where the reception conditions in the receiving country are known to be poor and the principles in the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)'s ruling in *M.S.S. v. Belgium and Greece* apply.⁸ At the appeal stage, a request for legal assistance can be made but will not automatically be approved, especially if the court deems that an appeal is unlikely to be successful.⁹ However, appeals against decisions in the Dublin procedure have suspensive effect.

Some NGOs offer limited legal assistance in Dublin cases. Assistance can be provided in making appeals which are submitted in the name of the applicant. Asylum seekers are also informed by some NGOs on the right to lodge appeals themselves and make submissions in their own language. It is only since the implementation of the Dublin III Regulation that regular refugee and asylum lawyers have been appointed in Dublin cases.

Appeal: There are two levels of appeal. A first appeal is submitted before the Migration Court, and an onward appeal before the Migration Court of Appeal. First instance decisions must be appealed within 3 weeks, whether under the regular or the accelerated procedure. When a first instance decision is appealed, the appeal is first reconsidered by the Migration Agency. The Agency has the discretion to either change its earlier decision, should important new circumstances or the fact that the Migration

Agency should consider its own decisions erroneous warrant that, or confirm the rejection. In the latter case, the appeal is forwarded by the Agency, sometimes with comments, to the Migration Court within a week.

The appeal before the Migration Court has suspensive effect, except for appeals lodged against decisions rejecting a “manifestly unfounded” application in the accelerated procedure under “Track 4”. In such cases, suspensive effect must be requested by the appellant.

The appeal process is a written procedure. The applicant has the right to request an oral hearing but this is only granted if it is deemed beneficial for the investigation or if it would result in a rapid determination of the case. If new grounds for seeking protection are presented for the first time at court level, the court may refer the case back to the Migration Agency for reconsideration. This is because an applicant has the right to have their protection grounds assessed at two separate instances.

The applicant or the Migration Agency have three weeks from the date of the Migration Court's decision to request leave to appeal to the Migration Court of Appeal, or the date the applicant's legal representative received the decision. Leave to appeal is granted if "it is of importance for the guidance of the application of the law that the appeal is examined by the Migration Court of Appeal or there are other exceptional grounds for examining the appeal."¹⁰⁵ Such exceptional reasons can exist where the Migration Agency has made a serious procedural error. Free legal aid is provided for making an application for leave to appeal. If leave is granted, further legal assistance is provided.

The Migration Court of Appeal is the main national source of precedent in the Swedish asylum system. Decisions by the Migration Courts are not deemed to have any special precedent-creating status, even though they may contain important legal reasoning. However, since only one Migration Court deals with Dublin appeals, its position on returns to certain EU countries where there are grounds to believe that due process cannot be ensured can entail a temporary halt in returns until a decision has been made by the Migration Court of Appeal on the matter.

The Migration Court of Appeal can exceptionally hold an oral hearing but in most cases, there is only a written procedure.

Decisions of the Migration Court of Appeal are final and non-appealable. When the Migration Court of Appeal hands down its decision, the expulsion order is enforceable and the rejected applicant is expected to leave Sweden voluntarily within four weeks (two weeks for manifestly unfounded claims). In exceptional circumstances regarding threats to society, the time limit can be even shorter.

In national security cases, the Migration Agency is the first instance and the Migration Court of Appeal provides views on the appeal, but the Government is legally responsible for the final decision. However, if the Migration Court of Appeal determines that upon return there is a risk of torture or other breaches of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), which has been incorporated into Swedish law, the Government must abide by this opinion.

United Kingdom¹⁰⁵

The asylum procedure

Responsibility for the asylum process rests with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who is a government minister (the Home Secretary). Within the Home Office, asylum decision-making is allocated to a department called UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) and within this to the Asylum Intake and Casework Directorate. The Home Office is responsible for all aspects of immigration and asylum: entry, in-country applications for leave to remain, monitoring compliance with immigration conditions, and enforcement including detention and removal.

A first application for asylum in the UK can be made either on arrival at the border, or at the Asylum Screening Unit (ASU) in Croydon (South of London), or, where a person is already detained it may be made from the detention centre. The ASU has been renamed the Asylum Intake Unit (AIU), but this name is not yet used in all guidance.

First instance procedure

In most cases the application is first screened, which involves an interview in which biometric data is taken, health and family information, details of the route of travel, and the broad outline of the reasons for claiming asylum. Children making a claim in their own right are not screened; if they are already in the care of the local authority their claim is registered with the Home Office at a scheduled interview. If the Home Office encounters them first, the child will be subject to a 'welfare interview'. On the basis of the screening interview the National Asylum Allocation Unit (NAAU) of the Home Office decides which route the application will follow. The alternatives are: unaccompanied children – referred to a specially trained decision maker; accelerated procedure (Detained Fast Track¹⁰⁶ or clearly unfounded with Non-Suspensive

¹⁰⁵ Source <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/united-kingdom>

¹⁰⁶ Currently suspended but remains in the description of the procedure.

Appeal); safe third country procedure or general casework which is the regular procedure. In all cases the procedure deals with both refugee status and subsidiary protection.

Potential safe third country cases are referred to the third country unit of the Home Office, which decides whether to issue a certificate initiating a return to a safe third country, including to another EU Member State in the context of the Dublin Regulation. In this case the claim is not substantively considered in the UK. This decision can only be challenged by judicial review, an application made to the Upper Tribunal, which can only be made with permission of that tribunal.¹⁰⁷ Judicial review proceedings do not consider the merits of a decision, but only whether the decision maker has approached the matter in the correct way.

Where applications are certified as clearly unfounded this may be on an individual basis, but is more often on the basis that the applicant is from a country designated in law as safe. In these cases there is no appeal against refusal from inside the UK, and the applicant may be detained.

The UK has operated a Detained Fast Track (DFT) procedure where Home Office officials considered that the case could be decided quickly. Following a series of legal challenges the DFT policy is currently suspended.¹⁰⁸ The current guidance for applications considered whilst the applicant is detained was updated in September 2017.¹⁰⁹

In the regular procedure, decisions are made by a regional office of the Home Office. There is no time limit for making a first decision, though it is policy to make the decision within 6 months in straightforward 16 cases, and 12 months in other cases. Reasoned decisions are normally sent by post, although they may be delivered to the asylum seeker in person when they attend the Home Office reporting centre.

Appeal

Appeal is to the First Tier Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber), an independent judicial body which is part of the unified tribunal structure in the Ministry of Justice. The appeal is suspensive unless certified otherwise and must be lodged within 14 days of the asylum refusal being sent. The tribunal proceedings are broadly adversarial, with the Home Office represented by a presenting officer.

A further appeal on a point of law may be made to the Upper Tribunal with permission of the First Tier Tribunal, or, if refused, of the Upper Tribunal. Application for permission to appeal must be made within 14 days of deemed receipt of the First Tier Tribunal decision. Asylum appeals before the First Tier and Upper Tribunals are heard by a specialist Immigration and Asylum Chamber.

Appeal from the Upper Tribunal to the Court of Appeal on a point of law may only be made with permission of the Upper Tribunal or the Court of Appeal. A final appeal to the Supreme Court may only be made on a point of law of public importance, certified by the Court of Appeal or Supreme Court. The Court of Appeal and Supreme Court are superior courts with a general jurisdiction.

Rules and guidance

The day to day operation of immigration and asylum decision-making is governed by immigration rules and guidance. Immigration rules are made by the Home Secretary and are laid before Parliament in a procedure that does not routinely involve scrutiny. In relation to asylum most of the rules are concerned with the process rather than the substance of the decision, but they do include, for instance, factors relevant to credibility. A breach of the rules is grounds for an appeal, although this is rarely relevant in asylum cases.

The Home Office also issues detailed practical guidance for asylum decision-making. Guidance deals with a wide range of issues including how to conduct interviews, how to apply some legal rules, country of origin information, and detailed procedural and administrative matters. Guidance is not directly binding, but should be followed, and failure to do so can be grounds for an application for judicial review.

The immigration rules and guidance are available on the government website, www.gov.uk, including

¹⁰⁷ Section 16 Tribunals Courts and Enforcement Act 2007.

¹⁰⁸ House of Commons, Written Statement made by The Minister of State for Immigration (James Brokenshire), HCWS83, 2 July 2015.

¹⁰⁹ Home Office, *Detention: Interim instruction for cases in detention who have claimed asylum, and for entering cases who have claimed asylum into detention*, 9th September 2017, available at: <http://bit.ly/2kPK16s>.

information about countries of origin used in asylum decision-making and guidance for staff on how to make asylum decisions.

Germany

The reception system in Germany is based on a multiplicity of laws adapting the international standards or constitutional rights. Most important legal acts are the Residence Act (Aufenthaltsgesetz, AufenthG), the Asylum Act (Asylgesetz, AsylG), the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act (Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz, AsylbLG), the Constitution (Grundgesetz, GG, especially Article 16a), the Act on Procedures in Family Matters and in Matters of Voluntary Jurisdiction (Gesetz über das Verfahren in Familiensachen und in den Angelegenheiten der freiwilligen Gerichtsbarkeit, FamFG). Important decrees and administrative regulations are the Regulation on Residence (Aufenthaltsverordnung, AufenthV) and the Regulation on Employment (Beschäftigungsverordnung BeschV).

A peculiarity of Germany, as opposed to the other countries in MILAR, is that due to geographical situation asylum seekers travelling on land necessarily have passed thorough other member countries of the EU and of the Dublin agreement. The Dublin agreement provides that asylum seekers have to apply for asylum in the member state of the agreement they entered first. This can be a reason to send back new arrivals from Germany to one of the other signature countries of the Dublin agreement.

Asylum seekers who arrive at an international airport without the necessary documents may be subject to the "airport procedure" (dependent on whether the necessary facilities exist at the airport). It then is decided in an accelerated procedure whether they will be allowed to enter the territory or not.

If migrants report at the border while trying to enter Germany without the necessary documents, entry to the territory has to be denied by the border police on the grounds that the migrant has travelled through a "safe third country". If immediate removal to the neighbouring country can be executed, migrants are not necessarily given the opportunity to apply for asylum.¹¹⁰

Asylum seekers who have not reported at the border, can later refer to the responsible authorities in the federal province.

Unless entry is denied at the border or at the airport, a regular asylum application procedure takes place. After first registration, asylum seekers are issued a preliminary document called *Ankunftsausweis* (Arrival ID). This entitles them for residence in Germany and for a range of subsidies such as accommodation, medical services and food.¹¹¹

Accommodation is usually provided in the "Initial Reception Centre" (*Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung*) of the respective federal province. Criteria for assignment to a certain Initial Reception Centre are current capacity of the centres as well as the country of origin of the applicant, the idea being to group applicants by origin. Sometimes however, asylum seekers are assigned different places to stay, e.g. for family reunion. For the distribution of asylum seekers amongst them, the 16 German provinces have agreed on a system of quota (*Königsteiner Schlüssel*) referring to economic and demographic factors. According to this system of quota, with for example the small Saarland getting 1.2 per cent of applicants, and the large and densely populated Northrhine-Westfalia 21 per cent.

Initial Reception Centres are responsible for accommodation and sustenance. They provide asylum seekers with provisions in kind as well as a monthly payment in cash for everyday needs. Kind and amount of these provisions are defined in the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act (*Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz, AsylbLG*). They include what is deemed necessary to cover basic needs in terms of food, housing, heating, clothing, health and hygiene, household goods, personal needs, and support in case of health issues, pregnancy, etc. These benefits are granted also in when – after usually six months – alternative housing outside the Initial Reception Centres has been found. Whilst in the Reception Centres, benefits are preferably given in kind. Asylum seekers in individual accommodation (later stages of the procedure) usually receive their benefits in form of money.¹¹²

¹¹⁰ Asylum Information Database, Country Report Germany 2016, p. 15.

¹¹¹ Description of asylum procedure, website of BAMF, January 2018.

¹¹² Description of asylum procedure, website of BAMF, January 2018.

Asylum applications have to be filed at the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (*Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge* – BAMF) which has branches in all provinces. For submitting their formal applications for asylum, asylum seekers have to appear at a certain date one of the offices of BAMF and give an oral account of their case with an interpreter at their disposal. This first interview is used also to submit their personal documents and to carry out a number of checks, e.g. regarding the Dublin agreement.

After having filed their official application, asylum seekers receive a new document called *Aufenthaltsgestattung* (Preliminary Residence Permit), to replace the Arrival ID. This entitles them to stay in the respective area (domain of the respective Initial Reception Centre), but not outside.

A special rule applies to asylum seekers with “low chance to remain” (*geringe Bleibeperspektive*), e.g. those coming from “safe third countries”: they have to stay in the Initial Reception Centres until finalization of their asylum procedure. They are not allowed to work and need a special permit if they want to leave the area.

Applicants with “good chance to remain” receive after three months a permit to travel freely in country. Usually they are also offered after some time other, better accommodation, sometimes in other accommodation facilities, sometimes individually in apartments or houses rented by authorities or by asylum seekers themselves on the free market. Details depend on the decisions of the individual federal provinces.

Due to a rapid decrease in the numbers of newly arriving asylum seekers, with 280,000 applicants in 2016 in comparison to an estimated 890,000 in 2015, and by opening new offices and Initial Reception Centres, authorities have managed in 2016 and 2017 to handle the backlog of unregistered asylum applications which had built up in 2015. 745,545 asylum applications were registered in 2016 which means that about 465,000 applications were filed by applicants who had arrived in 2015.¹¹³ In January 2018, authorities reported that they had now practically caught up with the backlog and reduced the number of open application to about 68,000 in January 2018..¹¹⁴

The further procedure includes as its main part the official “interview” (*Persönliche Anhörung*) by one of the officials charged with deciding about the asylum being granted or not. An attorney or other confidante may be present to assist the applicant. In case of a positive decision, the applicant gets extended rights. In case only restricted forms of protection are granted, rights of residence and work are restricted accordingly.

Accelerated procedure: An accelerated procedure can be carried out *inter alia* for asylum seekers from “safe countries of origin” and for asylum seekers who have deliberately misled the authorities about their identity. Asylum seekers processed in the accelerated procedure shall be accommodated in “Special Reception Centres” (*besondere Aufnahmeeinrichtung*,¹¹⁵ BAE, sometimes also called *Transitzentrum*)¹¹⁶ in which they have to stay for the duration of the accelerated procedure. However, at the end of 2017, only three “special reception centres” existed (all in Bavaria). They trigger public debate due to conditions there, and other German provinces so far avoided setting up such centres.

¹¹³ Asylum Information Data Base, country Report Germany, 2016, p. 15

¹¹⁴ Press release of BAMF on 16 January 2018. - In 2017, BAMF decided on 603 428 applications, which reduced the number of open applications from 433 719 (Dec. 2016) to 68 245 (Dec. 2017). - In 2017, 186 644 new applications were filed.

¹¹⁵ § 5 par. 5 and § 30a AsylG

➤ **Comparative analysis of reception systems/interventions in the EU countries.**

A particularly rich source of comparable information is *Asylum Information Database*¹¹⁷ (AIDA), a database managed by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), containing information on asylum procedures, reception conditions and content of international protection across 20 countries¹¹⁸.

The overall goal of the database is to contribute to the improvement of asylum policies and practices in Europe, by providing all relevant actors with appropriate tools and information, both at the national and European level, through various activities: *country reports, comparative analysis of practice relating to the implementation of asylum standards, legal framework and practice comparators, fact-finding visits and legal briefings*¹¹⁹.

With regard to the goals of the project and this document, Country reports (of the 20 member countries, including the 4 partner countries of the Milar project) are recommended, edited by ECRE and up-to-dated as of 31 December 2016, unless otherwise stated.

In particular, we invite you to view the focus on access to the labour market/educations of each report:

Country	Credits	Font
Italy Report	draws on advice by Association for Legal Studies on Immigration ASGI, legal representatives across the different regions of Italy, as well as available statistical information and reports, case law and other publicly available sources.	http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/italy
Sweden Report	draws on advice by the Swedish Network of Refugee Support Groups (FARR), on the practice of civil society organisations and other relevant actors, statistical information from the Swedish Migration Agency and the Swedish Migration Courts as well as legal guidance documents and reports from the Migration Agency.	http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/sweden
Germany Report	draws on advice by Informationsverbund Asyl und Migration, on information gathered from national authorities, including publicly available statistics and responses to parliamentary questions, national case law, practice of civil society organisations, as well as other public sources.	http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/germany
United Kingdom Report	draws on advice by the Refugee Council, and on information and analysis provided by a variety of sources, in particular the Immigration Law Practitioners' Association (ILPA), Association of Visitors to Immigration Detainees, Detention Action, and Bail for Immigration Detainees (BID).	http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/united-kingdom

¹¹⁷ <http://www.asylumineurope.org/>

¹¹⁸ This includes 17 European Union (EU) Member States (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Germany, Spain, France, Greece, Croatia, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom) and 3 non-EU countries (Switzerland, Serbia, Turkey).

¹¹⁹ <http://www.asylumineurope.org/about-aida>

➤ **Focus on access to the labour market: Country Summary Sheets**

Germany¹²⁰

1. Access to the labour market

Indicators: Access to the Labour Market

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Does the law allow for access to the labour market for asylum seekers? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, when do asylum seekers have access the labour market? | |
| ○ General time-limit | 3 months |
| ○ Maximum time-limit (in initial reception centres) | 6+ months |
| 2. Does the law allow access to employment only following a labour market test? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Does the law only allow asylum seekers to work in specific sectors? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, specify which sectors: | No self-employment |
| 4. Does the law limit asylum seekers' employment to a maximum working time? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, specify the number of days per year | |
| 5. Are there restrictions to accessing employment in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Sweden¹²¹

1. Access to the labour market

Indicators: Access to the Labour Market

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Does the law allow for access to the labour market for asylum seekers? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, when do asylum seekers have access the labour market? | 1 day |
| 2. Does the law allow access to employment only following a labour market test? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Does the law only allow asylum seekers to work in specific sectors? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, specify which sectors | Unskilled sector |
| 4. Does the law limit asylum seekers' employment to a maximum working time? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, specify the number of days per year | |
| 5. Are there restrictions to accessing employment in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

¹²⁰ See <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/germany> page 65

¹²¹ See <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/sweden> page 49

Italy¹²²

1. Access to the labour market

Indicators: Access to the Labour Market

1. Does the law allow for access to the labour market for asylum seekers? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 ❖ If yes, when do asylum seekers have access the labour market? 2 months
2. Does the law allow access to employment only following a labour market test? ☐ Yes ☒ No
3. Does the law only allow asylum seekers to work in specific sectors? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 ❖ If yes, specify which sectors
4. Does the law limit asylum seekers' employment to a maximum working time? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 ❖ If yes, specify the number of days per year
5. Are there restrictions to accessing employment in practice? ☒ Yes ☐ No

United Kingdom¹²³

1. Access to the labour market

Indicators: Access to the Labour Market

1. Does the law allow for access to the labour market for asylum seekers? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 ❖ If yes, when do asylum seekers have access the labour market? 1 year
2. Does the law allow access to employment only following a labour market test? ☒ Yes ☐ No
3. Does the law only allow asylum seekers to work in specific sectors? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 ❖ If yes, specify which sectors: listed shortage occupations
4. Does the law limit asylum seekers' employment to a maximum working time? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 ❖ If yes, specify the number of days per year
5. Are there restrictions to accessing employment in practice? ☒ Yes ☐ No

¹²² See <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/italy> page 77

¹²³ See <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/united-kingdom> page 70

Legal/social definitions of organization, association and enterprises with social and Community mission¹²⁴

- *The context of "Social Economy" in Europe*
- *Definitions of organizations, social enterprises/cooperatives in partner countries of MILAR project*
- *Definitions of Community Social Enterprises/Cooperatives in some partner countries of MILAR project*
- *Definitions of European Community Social Enterprises*
- *The definition of Community Social Enterprise CSE in MILAR project*

➤ *The context of "Social Economy" in Europe.*¹²⁵

The social economy, in the European context, includes three large families:

- cooperatives
- mutual enterprises
- associations/foundations

The social economy comprises 13.6 million paid people (almost 6.3% of the active population of the European Union), 82 million volunteers, more than 2.8 million businesses and entities. To the fields that the operators of the sector have always dealt with (i.e. health, social assistance, culture, sport and recreation), are added the presence in such fields as tourism (social tourism), agriculture (social agriculture) and energy (renewable energy).

This figure is indicative of the fact that social economy organizations, especially those with an entrepreneurial spirit and productive function, increasingly tend to combine the creation of social value with the creation of economic value: that is, they tend to create the so-called "value" shared".¹²⁶

Definition of "social enterprise" in the EU¹²⁷

With the "Social Business Initiative"¹²⁸ the EESC *European Economic and Social Committee* has launched the *Social Enterprise Project* to identify policy ideas and specific measures that can be taken¹²⁹.

The EESC proposes a **key European description of social enterprises**¹³⁰ related to the perspectives of these Guidelines, based on shared characteristics:

¹²⁴ As mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, some relevant definitions can be studied in depth at the sources of Milar project "Transnational Research Framework on Community Welfare Good Practice" (paragraphs "Introduction" and "Appendix").

¹²⁵ "Symbola Foundation - Unioncamere - Edison Foundation, I.T.A.L.I.A. - Report 2017" - Chapter LOCALISM AND SUBSIDIARITY (pag 57) by Symbola Foundation and AICCON - <http://www.symbola.net/html/article/italia2017>

¹²⁶ In comparison with the European economies, Italy stands out for a series of positive results. For example, our country is ranked third in the European Union by the total number of employees of the social economy - almost two million - behind Germany and France. Within this ranking, Italy is characterized, compared to its European competitors, by a prevalence of the employees of the cooperatives, which represent 65.9% of the total number of Italian employees of the social economy, demonstrating the importance that the productive dimension of the Third sector has in Italy. Italy is also the only European country with more than one million cooperatives, compared with 860 thousand in Germany, 528 thousand in Spain, about 308 thousand in France and 222 thousand in the United Kingdom.

¹²⁷ RECOMMENDATIONS of the EESC European Economic and Social Committee on the 'Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions

¹²⁸ "Social Business Initiative" *Creating a favourable climate for social enterprises, key stakeholders in the social economy and innovation* COM(2011) 682 final

¹²⁹ See also in Chapter 1 of this Guidelines

¹³⁰ [OJ C 229, 31.07.2012, p. 44](#)

- being primarily not-for-profit, with surpluses principally being reinvested and not being distributed to private shareholders or owners
- having a variety of legal forms and models: e.g. cooperatives, mutuals, voluntary associations, foundations, profit or non-profit companies; often combining different legal forms and sometimes changing form according to their needs
- being economic operators that produce goods and services (often of general interest), often with a strong element of social innovation
- operating as independent entities, with a strong element of participation and co-decision (staff, users, members), governance and democracy (either representative or open)
- often stemming from or being associated with a civil society organisation.

It may be useful to add to this accredited source the contents developed by EMES Research Network for Social Enterprise.¹³¹

In Italy and on the European scene, reference is also made to the powerful sci-fi and empirical research on the subject of Social Enterprise and Community Social Enterprise¹³², developed by the networks EURICSE¹³³ (European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises) and AICCON¹³⁴ (Italian Association for the Promotion of the Culture of Cooperation and Non-Profit) promoted by the University of Bologna, the Alliance of Italian Cooperatives and numerous public and private enterprises in the Social Economy.

➤ **Definitions of organizations, social enterprises/cooperatives in partner countries of MILAR project¹³⁵**

COUNTRY	Profiles of social enterprises/cooperatives
Italy	<p>Social cooperatives and social enterprises</p> <p>In Italy, the third sector includes: voluntary social associations, social promotion associations, charity foundations, social cooperatives and social enterprises. There are specific national laws governing voluntary associations, social cooperatives, social enterprises, social promotion associations, etc.</p> <p>Social cooperatives, the most popular form of "social enterprise", are of two types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type A offers assistance services, health care, education - Type B manages job placement for disadvantaged people in their facilities <p>The two types of services can coexist in the same Cooperative.</p> <p>A National Reform Law of the Third Sector¹³⁶ has recently been issued. The new law, the consequence of which will be the modification of many regional laws on the Third Sector, introduces a new concept: if before there were two separate realities and legislation, one for social cooperatives and one for social enterprises, today social cooperatives are equated with <i>social enterprises</i>¹³⁷. This means that the areas in which a social cooperative in Italy can act expand a lot. Apart from original sectors (welfare / health / education), social cooperatives can now also work in the fields of social agriculture, tourism,</p>

¹³¹ <https://emes.net/>

¹³² https://it.wikibooks.org/wiki/Impresa_sociale_di_comunit%C3%A0/L%27impresa_sociale_di_comunit%C3%A0

¹³³ EURICSE Research foundation created to foster the growth and diffusion of knowledge and innovation processes of cooperatives, social enterprises, non profit organizations and commons

¹³⁴ www.aiccon.it

¹³⁵ Source: Milar project Report (Appendix) "Transnational Research Framework on Community Welfare Good Practice" <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Q6-722KLT4YFzFgwn2fUtQbPmi-pFZjU/view>

¹³⁶ Third Sector Reform Law n. 106/2016 and regulation of social enterprise. lgs. n. 112/2017

¹³⁷ although maintaining separate the two national laws: Social Cooperatives Law 381 /1991; Social Enterprises Legislative Decree 155/2006

	<p>culture, fair trade, social housing, microcredit, etc. Moreover, social cooperatives can now allocate a portion of profits to remunerate invested capital (for a limited share).</p> <p>In Italy, each region has legislated on relations with social cooperatives and social enterprises (according to national laws).</p>
Germany	<p>The <i>Cooperative</i> is based on the German Cooperative Law of 1889 (Genossenschaftsgesetz). The central aim is to satisfy shared economic, social and cultural needs. In 2015, there were 7600 cooperatives (Genossenschaften) in Germany, with 20 million members, most of them members of cooperative banks or cooperative housing.</p> <p>Such a cooperative is a legal person and achieves automatically also the status of Formkaufmann (merchant by commercial law). Genossenschaften may limit the liability of their members (at least 3) to their respective capital shares. Genossenschaften are popular in areas such as trade, banking, housing, agriculture, forestry, media (some newspapers), medical doctors, services, cultural activities (cinemas) and, recent trend, production of electricity from renewable sources and the care of elderly.</p>
United Kingdom	<p>In UK the term “Social Enterprise” describes the purpose of a business, not its legal form. It is defined (by Government) as “a business with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or in the community...”</p> <p>Commonly used legal forms include Community Interest Company (CIC), Industrial and Provident Society, Limited company. Some social enterprises may also take on an <i>Unincorporated Association</i> legal form, or a trust, or a combination of the two.</p> <p>A <i>Community Interest Company (CIC)</i> is a form of company specifically created for the social enterprise sector. The CIC form has been growing in popularity since its establishment in 2004, and there are now over 5,500 registered CICs. CIC’s are required by law to have provisions in their articles of association to enshrine their social purpose, specifically an ‘asset lock’, which restricts the transfer of assets out of the CIC, ultimately to ensure that they continue to be used for the benefit of the community; and a cap on the maximum dividend and interest payments it can make. CIC structure provides a clear signal to investors that the enterprise operates for the benefit of the community.</p> <p>There are two kinds of <i>Industrial and Provident Society (IPS)</i> – <i>Cooperative Societies</i> (which may be social enterprises) and <i>Community Benefit Societies</i> or ‘BenComms’ whose purpose must primarily be “for the benefit of the community”. IPSs must register with the Financial Services Authority rather than Companies House.</p> <p>The <i>Limited Company</i> form offers flexibility for various types of business, including social enterprises. It is quite possible for example for the members of a company to include provisions in its Articles of Association which define its social purpose. The social enterprise company can be a wholly owned trading subsidiary of a charity, or shares can be given to other benefitting from the social enterprise.</p> <p>A <i>Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)</i> has a separate legal personality similar to a company.–LLPs have more freedom than companies, for example in the way decisions are made, and the way in which profits are distributed to members.</p> <p>Thus in order to be a social enterprise an LLP need only decide that, rather than each member taking an equal share of the profits, a majority proportion of the profits will be dedicated to a social purpose.</p>
Sweden	<p>A cooperative can be run in any legal form, but the most common is an Economic Association (<i>ekonomisk förening</i>). An Economic Association must promote the economic interests of its members. The benefit of the members can, for example, be employment, a better price or lower costs. In an Economic Association there are at least three people, companies and / or associations.</p> <p>This corporate form is created to suit cooperative companies as it enables both growing and shrinking the number of partners / members quickly and easily.</p> <p>Citizen Cooperative: Just as the name says, the members / owners of a citizens' cooperative are those who live at the respective place (town). The cooperative business may be about running a farm, a</p>

	<p>school or a health center.</p> <p>Employee Cooperative: There are many different types of employee cooperatives. Preschools are often run as an employee cooperatives. But there are also communication agencies, architectural offices and other businesses in the service sector owned by the staff.</p> <p>Do Cooperatives (user cooperatives): Often personal assistance is carried out through user cooperatives. Members/owners of such cooperatives are those who receive the services provided (personal assistance).</p> <p>Producer Cooperatives: Producer Cooperative is an association of manufacturers in a particular industry. Distribution of business based on what the company manufactures or sells. The members of a producer cooperative sell to the cooperative.</p> <p>Small business partner: Sharing premises or marketing together and taking home business together are examples of this form of business collaboration. It's a smart way to both grow and grow as a business. Equality and influence are important keys in business collaboration.</p> <p>Social enterprises (see above): Many social enterprises are run in cooperative form.</p>
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➤ **Definitions of Community social enterprises/cooperatives in some partner countries of MILAR project**

*"Nowadays, **Community Cooperatives** are spreading in various parts of the world. This phenomenon represents the finish line of a historical evolution that was characterized by the progressive transfer of cooperatives' core from particular social or professional groups to society as a whole. While in the past the main concern of cooperatives was to satisfy the needs of specific groups within society, usually identified on the basis of their economic functions (workers, consumers...), community cooperatives aim at providing a service to the whole community."*¹³⁸

Profiles	Definitions	Sources
Community Cooperatives ¹³⁹ in Italy	<p>Community Cooperatives in the Italian context are distinguished as <i>cooperative enterprises</i>¹⁴⁰ that have as their ultimate goal the production and/or management of common goods. The renaissance of organizations recognizing in the community not just an interlocutor - though relevant - but the objective that underpins the mission of the enterprise is a response to the crisis of the local public service system that is causing, especially in marginal areas (such as, for example, the inner areas of our country, rather than the suburbs of large cities) the phenomena of depopulation and/or social disruption.</p> <p><i>"The community cooperative must explicitly aim to produce benefits in favor of a community that constituting members"</i></p>	<p>"Foundation Symbola - Unioncamere - Edison Foundation, I.T.A.L.I.A. - Report 2017" - Chapter LOCALISM AND SUSSIDIARITY (page 57) by the Foundation Symbola and AICCON - http://www.symbola.net/html/article/italia2017</p> <p>Essay: Territory and People as Resources: Community</p>

¹³⁸ Essay: Community cooperation and citizens' participation in Public Services Management - by Pier Angelo Mori

Derived from Third Euricse Report (2015), Cooperative Economy. Importance, evolution and new frontiers of Italian cooperation.

<http://www.euricse.eu/it/publications/economia-cooperativa-rilevanza-evoluzione-e-nuove-frontiere-della-cooperazione-italiana/>

¹³⁹ The social cooperatives in Italy remain the main protagonists of the world of social enterprises and are characterized by their propensity to experiment with new models and legal forms. This is demonstrated by two trends in progress: the emergence of organizational hybrids and community cooperatives. Source: "Symbola Foundation - Unioncamere - Edison Foundation, I.T.A.L.I.A. - Report 2017" - Chapter LOCALISM AND SUBSIDIARITY (page 57) by Symbola Foundation and AICCON - <http://www.symbola.net/html/article/italia2017>

¹⁴⁰ Lawfully regulated in Italy by the national laws on the cooperatives, on the social cooperatives Law 381/1991 and on the discipline of the social enterprises of the d. lgs. n. 112/2017 as part of the recent Reform of the Third Sector Delegated Law n. 106/2016.

	<p><i>belong to or elect as their own. The objective must be pursued through the production of goods and services to permanently affect fundamental aspects of the quality of social and economic life</i> "(Legacoop¹⁴¹ 2011) ... The atypical role of the community highlights the theme of co-production, in fact, the members of these companies participate in the production of the same services or goods they then buy (Bartocci, Picciaia, 2014) ... A more recent definition of co-production defines it as "organized participation of citizens in the production of their welfare services".</p>	<p>Cooperatives (page 22) - by Federica Bandini, Renato Medei, Claudio Travaglini</p> <p>http://www.rivistaimpresasociale.it/images/5/ImpresaSociale-5-2015.pdf</p> <p>In specialized magazine "Social Enterprise" No. 5/2015 published by Iris Network http://irisnetwork.it/</p>
<p>Community Cooperatives in United Kingdom</p>	<p>Community cooperatives can be defined as companies that offer personal and recreational services to residents of a given area by means of running shops, bars, restaurants, community centers, etc., i.e. promote childcare, open-air activities, sport, urban recovery, etc¹⁴².</p> <p><i>Community Based Enterprises or Community Enterprises</i>, characterized by (i) business management, (ii) a definition of social purpose, and (iii) areas of intervention strictly linked to a specific local community and its members (a defined population or subgroup living in a geographically defined area).</p> <p><i>Community enterprises</i> operate in very different contexts, both rural and urban in order to revitalize deprived social and economic contexts and they are fully rooted in their community. They can adopt a wide range of goals and realize different activities, depending on the needs expressed by the community.</p> <p>Apart from single legal forms, there are three examples of community businesses that are particularly interesting, also for a comparison with Italian cooperative societies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Community enterprises</i> operating mainly in rural areas: <i>Community-owned village shops</i> (or Community shops)¹⁴³ 2. <i>Community enterprises</i> operating in both rural and urban areas: the <i>Community pubs</i> (or <i>Co-operative pubs</i>)¹⁴⁴ 3. <i>Community enterprises</i> operating mainly in urban areas and dealing with regeneration and retraining processes of neighborhoods: the <i>Community Development Trust</i> (or the Development Trust).¹⁴⁵ 	<p>Essay: Community cooperation and citizens' participation in Public Services Management - by Pier Angelo Mori</p> <p>Derived from Third Euricse Report (2015), <i>Cooperative Economy. Importance, evolution and new frontiers of Italian cooperation.</i></p> <p>http://www.euricse.eu/it/publications/economia-cooperativa-rilevanza-evoluzione-e-nuove-frontiere-della-cooperazione-italiana/</p> <p>"FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY COOPERATIVES", Rome 7 September 2016, by Ministry of Economic Development,, Irecoop Emilia Romagna, ICN, Agenzia Lama, Euricse, A.I.CO.O.N., Atlante , Barberini Foundation, Tor Vergata State University.</p> <p>http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/documenti/STUDIO_DI_FATTIBILITA_PER_LO_SVILUPPO DELLE COO</p>

¹⁴¹ Cooperatives national Trade Association: <http://www.legacoop.coop/quotidiano/>

¹⁴² According to a document from Avon Co-operative Development Agency (Avon CDA, Community Co-Operatives Introduction, Bristol, 2007), community cooperatives typically deal with nurseries, city stores, laundries, polyfunctional centers for community use, and the like.

¹⁴³ The Chalke Valley Community Hub in the Chapel of the United Reform Church (URC) of a village in Wiltshire <http://www.chalkevalleystores.co.uk> and the Benenden Community Shop in a small village district of Kent <http://benendens.co.uk>

¹⁴⁴ The "Great British Pub" is used above all as a place of social gathering, often the "center" of community life in the villages, towns and districts of the city <http://www.historic-uk.com/CultureUK/The-Great-British-Pub> - The pub Angker's Rest is located in the village of Bamford, in the Peak District National Park, <http://www.anglers.rest/>

¹⁴⁵ Development Trust Westway <http://www.westway.org/> e Coin Street Community Builders <http://coinstreet.org/>, born to regenerate land in urban areas.

		PERATIVE DI COMUNITA.pdf
Community Cooperatives in Germany	<p>A category assimilable to community cooperatives is that of cooperatives in the field of energy¹⁴⁶.</p> <p>Some of them have the word "community" in their name, while others, despite being similar, are not named in this way. These organizations are part of a wider category of Community initiatives whose main field of activity is the production of energy from renewable sources (solar, wind, biomass, etc.). In some cases, they also deal with energy supply to partners and non-members with various contractual arrangements (Walker, Devine-Wright, 2008; Hoffman, High-Pippert, 2010; Müller et al., 2011; Seyfang et al., 2012).</p> <p>The energy communities in Germany are established to create added value locally, especially in rural areas, with decentralized renewable energy production and with the active involvement of citizens and social actors, often in a cooperative form, and in any case managed through several governance models, from the simplest such as civil partnerships¹⁴⁷ to limited partnerships and those with limited liability¹⁴⁸.</p> <p>Valuable elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participation of local communities in investments - reduction of emissions, new models of co-production and lifestyles - possibility of redistributing economic resources for community development projects - economic inclusion in particular for weak groups of the population <p>In this context, cooperative enterprises in the energy field play an increasingly important role (today almost 900 units)¹⁴⁹. Another unique experience is represented by Bioenergiedorf bioenergy villages that try to satisfy their electricity or heat needs by means of biomass.</p>	<p>Essay: Community cooperation and citizens' Participation in Public Services Management - by Pier Angelo Mori</p> <p>Derived from Third Euricse Report (2015), <i>Cooperative Economy. Importance, evolution and new frontiers of Italian cooperation.</i></p> <p>http://www.euricse.eu/it/publications/economia-cooperativa-rilevanza-evoluzione-e-nuove-frontiere-della-cooperazione-italiana/</p> <p>In specialized magazine "Social Enterprise" n.5/2015</p> <p>http://www.rivistaimpresasoci ale.it/component/k2/item/113-cooperazione-di-comunita-servizi-pubblici.html</p> <p>published by Iris Network http://irisnetwork.it/</p> <p>"FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY COOPERATIVES", Rome, 7 September 2016, by Ministry of Economic Development, Irecoop Emilia Romagna, ICN, Lama Agency, Euricse, AICO.ON, Atlas, Barberini Foundation, State University Tor Vergata.</p> <p>http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/documenti/STUDIO DI FATTIBILITA PER LO SVILUPPO DELLE COOPERATIVE DI COMUNITA.pdf</p>

¹⁴⁶ In Germany alone, more than 350 such co-operatives born after 1998 - although not all of community type - have recently been surveyed - but similar phenomena have also occurred in other countries (Mori, 2013).

¹⁴⁷ GbR, Gesellschaft bürgerlichen Rechts

¹⁴⁸ Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, GmbH

¹⁴⁹ The cooperatives in the energy sector are also classified as *Energieverbraucher-genossenschaften*, *Energieproduktionsgenossenschaften*, *Energie-Erzeuger-Verbraucher-Genossenschaften* and *Energiedienstleistungsgenossenschaften*

➤ **Definitions of European Community Social Enterprises**

Organization profiles	Description	Sources
European Community Foundations CF¹⁵⁰	<p>The Community Foundation is a non profit private law entity and within a specific territorial community (private citizens, institutions, associations, economic and social actors) with the aim of improving the quality of life, energy activism and resources, the culture of solidarity, gift, and social responsibility. The Community Foundation works to attract resources, value them through careful asset management and invest them in local social projects, also as a subsidiary instrument.</p> <p>Main characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a private law body endowed with a heritage • be representative of the whole community • being autonomous and independent • work for the common good. <p>Ranking of the activities and objectives of CFs in the world (in order of importance):</p> <p>Grantmaking</p> <p>Accountability to local people</p> <p>Seeking local donations</p> <p>Building inclusion and trust in the community</p> <p>Having local people as leaders in the organization</p> <p>Serving donor needs</p> <p>Catalyzing community development</p> <p>Building an endowment</p> <p>Raising money for grantmaking annually</p> <p>Board reflective of community diversity</p> <p>Pursuing equity</p> <p>Acting as a fiscal intermediary for the community</p> <p>Having a gender balance in the organization</p>	<p>Wikipedia https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fondazione_di_comunit%C3%A0</p> <p>ECFI European Community Foundation Initiative, support infrastructure for the development and strengthening of CFs in Europe through two pillars of action¹⁵¹. https://www.communityfoundations.eu/home.html</p> <p>Community Foundation Atlas Explore the world's most comprehensive data about the community foundation movement. http://communityfoundationatlas.org/</p> <p>Global Fund for Community Foundations (GFCF) grassroots grantmaker working to promote and support institutions of community philanthropy around the world¹⁵². http://www.globalfundcommunityfoundations.org/about-the-gfcf/</p> <p>In Italy ASSIFERO - Italian Association of Foundations and dispensing bodies. <i>International symposium: the foundations of community between philanthropy and territory</i> – Turin, 22/11/2010 http://old.assifero.org/A_NOTIZIA_01.php?IDNotizia=2318&IDCat</p>

¹⁵⁰ The model of the Community Foundation has circulated from the United States, then Canada, to the rest of the world: these foundations are an example of a global model that deals with local realities. Today there are 1,680 community foundations in the world, of which almost 40% in Europe (in Italy, United Kingdom and Germany for example).

¹⁵¹ In 2017, the UK Community Foundations (UKCF) bi-annual national conference, organized a pan-European conference for Community Foundations. The Conference was a platform to share experiences, discuss present challenges and opportunities, and initiate future joint activities across the European and broader CF network.

¹⁵² European community foundations respond to the refugee and migrant situation
<http://www.globalfundcommunityfoundations.org/latest-news/2016/3/3/european-community-foundations-respond-to-the-refugee-and-mi.html>

		egoria=215 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PW_eleLDM0
The European Cooperative Society (ECS) ¹⁵³	<p>The ECS is an optional legal form of a cooperative. It aims to facilitate cooperatives' cross-border and trans-national activities. The members of an ECS cannot all be based in one country. The ECS is required to unite residents from more than one EU country.</p> <p>The statute provides a legal instrument for other companies wishing to group together to access markets, achieve economies of scale, or undertake research and development activities.</p> <p>This is the first and only form of European company that can be established from the beginning and with limited liability.</p> <p>The Statute for an ECS parallels the Statute for a European Cooperative.</p> <p>Cooperatives are an important part of European economic life: there are about 250,000 in the EU that are owned by 163 million citizens and have 5.4 million employees¹⁵⁴.</p> <p>The ECS is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a legal entity that allows its members to carry out common activities, while preserving their independence • its principal object is to satisfy its members' needs and not the return of capital investment • members benefit proportionally to their profit and not to their capital contribution. <p>Main characteristics of the ECS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • created from the beginning by 5 or more natural persons, by 2 or more legal entities, or by a combination of 5 or more of them, established in 2 EU countries at least • the minimum capital requirement is EUR 30,000 • must be registered in the EU country • voting is generally conducted in accordance with the principle of 'one member, one vote' • pays taxes in those countries where it has a permanent establishment • the statutes according to one of two possibilities: two-tier structure (management body and supervisory body) or one-tier structure (administrative body) 	https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/social-economy/cooperatives/european-cooperative-society_en <p>Also the <i>Social Business Initiative</i> deals with ECS, launched of the EESC European Economic and Social Committee in 2011 (COM (2011) 682 final) http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/social-economy/enterprises_it</p> <p>In Italy : http://asbl.unioncamere.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=702:la-societa-cooperativa-europea&catid=90:diritto-societario&Itemid=162</p>

¹⁵³ The ECS Regulation has had little success: the European Commission published in 2012 a report illustrating the various issues encountered: poor knowledge of this instrument, its complexity, uncertainty over applicable law, too high value of minimum capital required, the excessive complexity of the rules on worker participation and, above all, the lack of interest in the European dimension of ECS by well-established cooperatives in their region. This seems to necessitate the creation of a fully autonomous ECS with respect to Member States' arrangements. Report: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2012:0072:FIN:EN:PDF>

¹⁵⁴ In 2003, on the initiative of the Directorate-General for the Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs of the European Commission, Regulation 1435/2003 on the Statute for a European Cooperative Society (ECS) was adopted, supplemented by a Directive 2003 / 72 / EC on the involvement of workers.

➤ **The definition of Community Social Enterprise in MILAR project¹⁵⁵**

Disaggregated definition of "Community Social Enterprise" in MILAR project¹⁵⁶

Object	Definition
<u>Enterprise</u>	It can be a legally formalized organization, but it can also be understood in a broad sense of "formal or informal aggregation" (e.g. an <i>enterprise incubator</i> , through a path of an informal group that could become an association, that aims to become an enterprise), which also generates work and profitability in a more consistent way.
<u>Social</u>	it has a mission to include disadvantaged people in the labour market and social community.
<u>Community</u>	it envisages the active contribution of the community and the presence of proximity relations between people (e.g. in a small town, in an apartment block, in a city district, etc.) which expresses a need to be satisfied, in particular towards the most vulnerable people. It means that the same community citizens (or a part of them) collaborate to produce responses and services, they benefit from the services they produce, they participate in business choices more or less consistently.
<u>MILAR CSE Summary</u>	<p>In the Milar project, the experimentation of the path of a <i>Community Social Enterprise</i> is therefore aimed at achieving results that can be very diversified, depending on the cultural, social, urban / rural, legal context in which it could take place.</p> <p>The common factors concern the planning / promoting the birth of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A multistakeholder promoter group (eg public and private, profit and non-profit, people and institutions), which shares the mission of job inclusion of disadvantaged people and production strategies (of goods / services) to achieve the necessary profitability and sustainability. - an organized set of hybrid, economic and social activities, consisting of one or more multi-sectoral micro-projects (agriculture, tourism, environment, etc.) all functional to one another, of mixed nature both voluntary and commercial / productive. - A strong territorial rooting, promoted by the promoter group, which permanently involves the citizens and institutions of the chosen community, in the process of co-design and governance of products / services useful to the community itself. <p>In practice, an CSE in the sense of this project consists of a group, both formal and informal, of people / organizations working together to improve the living conditions of a significant part of their community. Its activity is economic and participates in the market economy, in particular local or regional, being able to profit from this activity. However, profit is neither the only nor the first dominant aim: improving the well-being and cohesion of the local community is actually the first goal. Moreover, any profit should be reinvested in the main activities of the company or community.</p>

¹⁵⁵ www.milarproject.eu

¹⁵⁶ See also Chapter 3.2 of this Guidelines

GUIDELINES

on the model of Community Social Enterprise for the integration of refugees

ERASMUS+ MILAR : Modelli Inclusione Lavoro Rifugiati

INCLUSION AND JOB PATTERNS FOR REFUGEES

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In MILAR co-operate:

Consorzio OPEN - Italy

www.openconsorzio.org

Association of eight independent organizations offering training and support for labour integration to people in disadvantaged situations. The overall objective is combatting social exclusion. OPEN operates in 11 of 20 Italian regions.

Regione Emilia-Romagna - Italy

<http://formazione.lavoro.regione.emilia-romagna.it/lavoro-e-competenze>

Italian regions have various competencies in social policy and education. In MILAR, the region of Emilia-Romagna is represented by its General Directorate "Economy of Knowledge, Employment and Enterprise" with headquarters in Bologna.

VHS Hannover - Germany

www.vhs-hannover.de

Adult education center of the municipality of Hannover. With 100 employees and 900 freelance teachers it is the largest municipal adult education provider in the province of Lower Saxony. It is part of the network of about 900 similar institutions in Germany (Volkshochschulverband).

Ealing Equality Council - United Kingdom

www.ealingequalitycouncil.org.uk

Human Rights and Equality organization based in the London borough of Ealing, delivering services and top tier legal advice and support. EEC aims to help the city and residents deal with social change and building positive relationships and improve community cohesion. EEC's work is rights-related and plays an influential role in developing local and regional policy.

Folkuniversitetet Kristianstad - Sweden

www.folkuniversitetet.se

Adult education organization affiliated to the University of Lund. Its roots are in an "education for everybody" movement of students and academia workers in the 1970. It has a broad range of adult education offers accessible to everybody including refugees.

www.milarproject.eu



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