

Yhteiskunnalliset yritykset Suomessa

Kuulemistilaisuus

28.10.2019

Politically and legally
accepted
Large self-recognition

- Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom

Challenged by social
economy

- Belgium, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain

Not commonly used -
limited space due to
traditional welfare
institutions

- Iceland, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Netherlands,

Politically and legally
accepted but narrow
understanding (work
integration)
Weak self-recognition

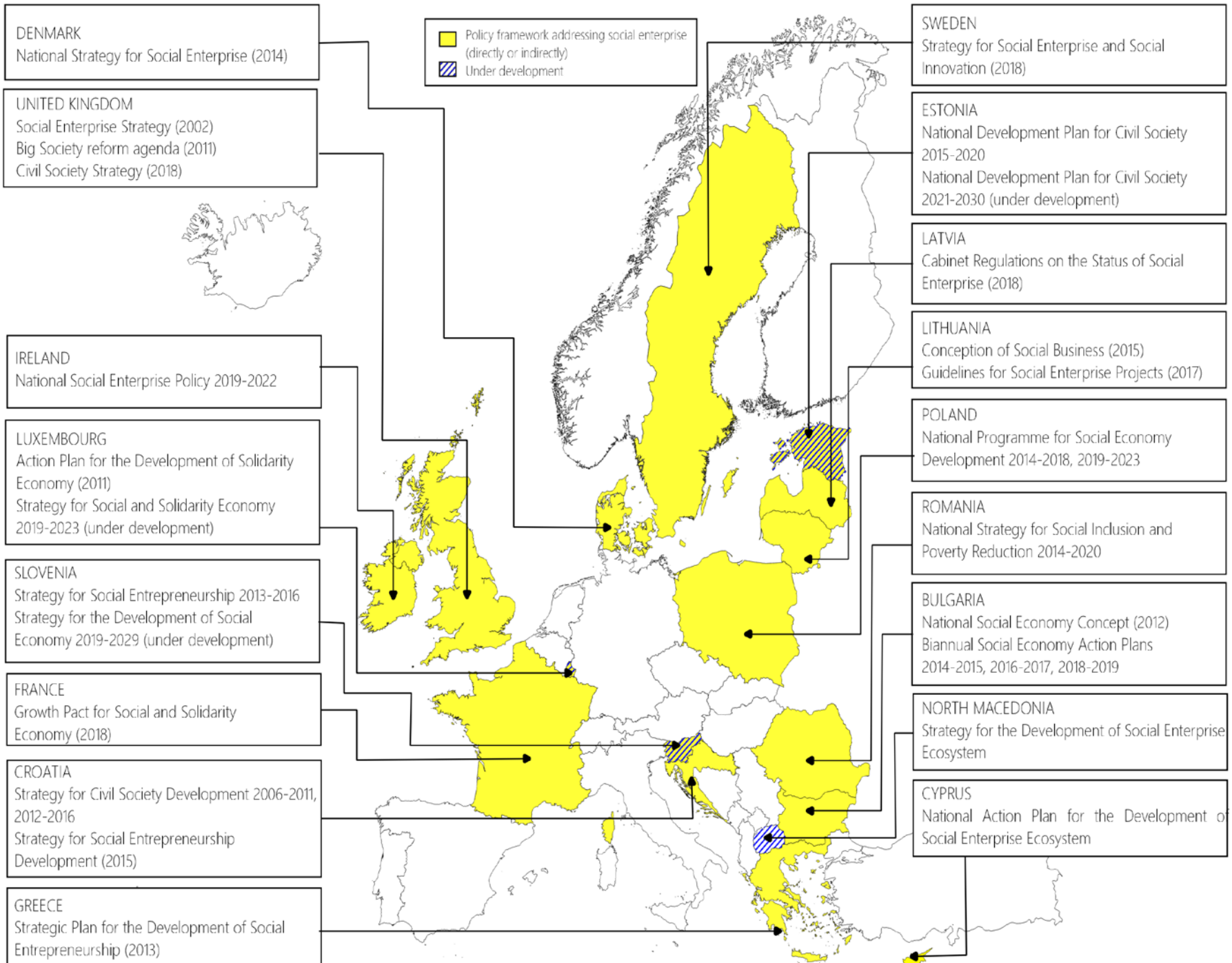
- Central and Eastern European countries

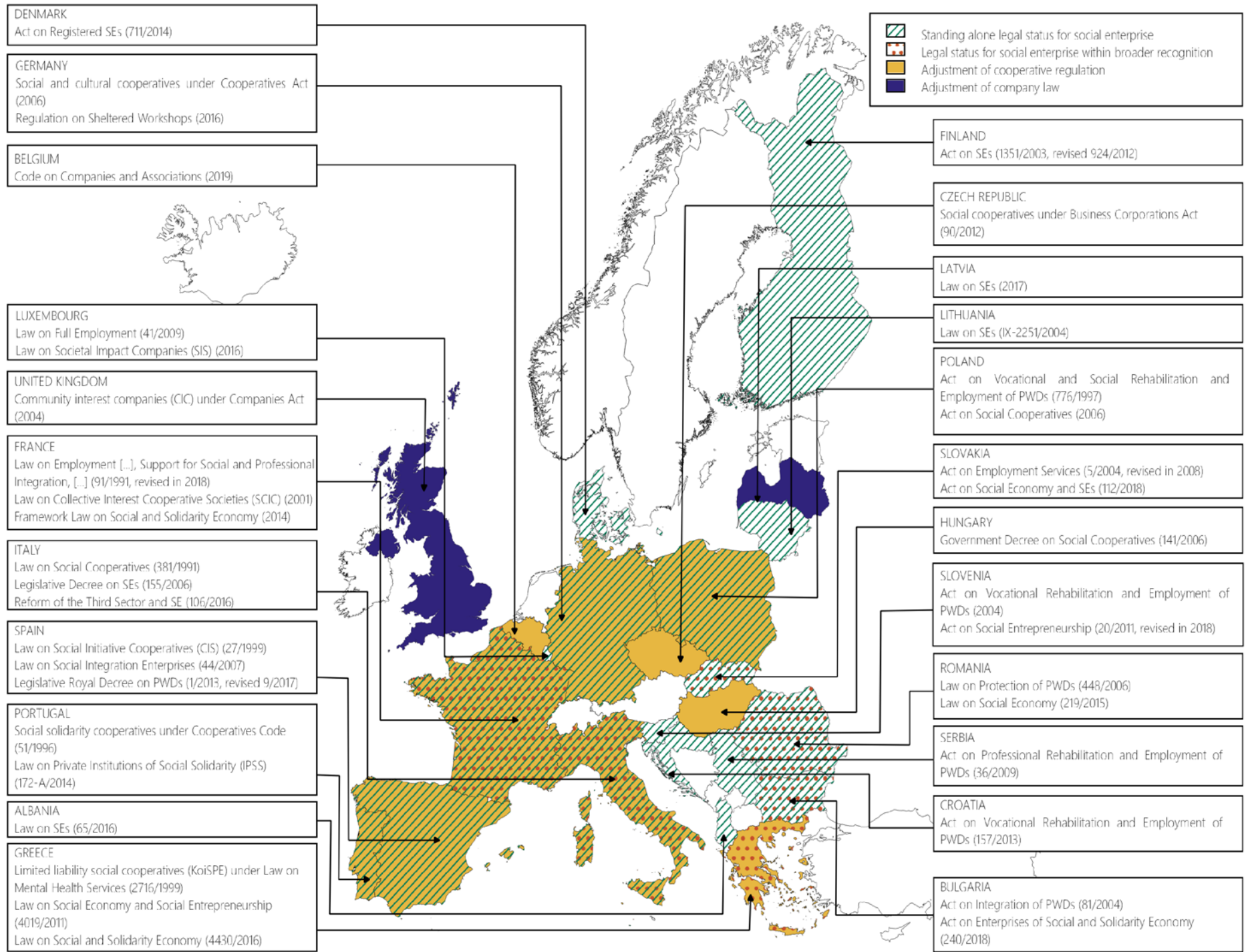
Challenged by other
concepts such as corporate
social responsibility and social
entrepreneurship

- Cyprus, Denmark, Iceland, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden

Emerging acceptance

- Albania, Malta, North Macedonia, Turkey

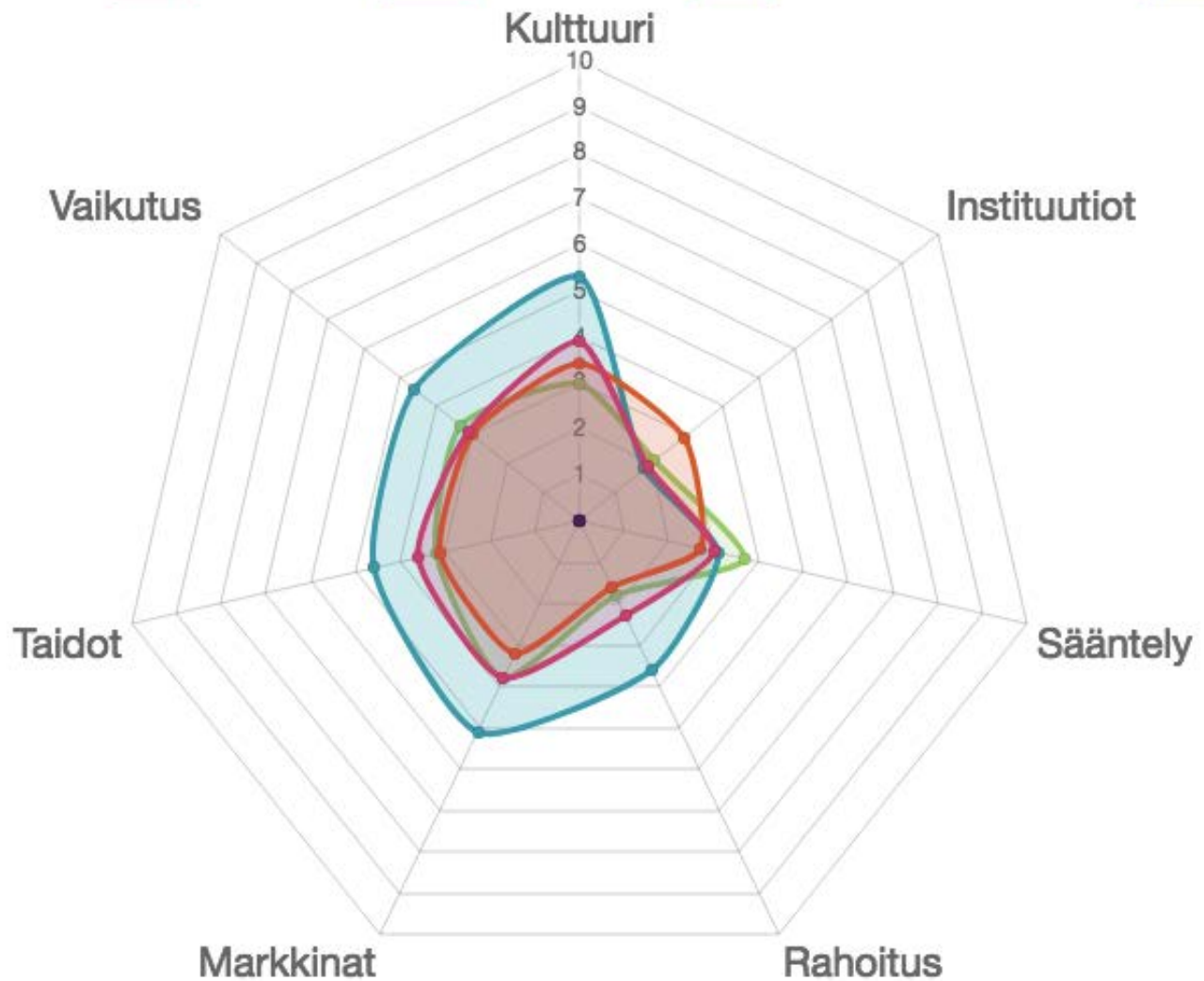




Number of social enterprises

Country	Estimated n° of SEs	N° of SEs per million inhabitants	Degree of data reliability
Belgium	18,004	1,530	Average
Croatia	526	128	Average
Cyprus	190	22	Very low
France	82,500	1,300	Average
Germany	77,459	936	Average
Italy	94,030	1,555	Very high
Ireland	3,376	699	Low
Netherlands	5,000-6,000	290-350	Low
Poland	29,535	768	High
Slovenia	1,393	674	Average
Turkey	1,766	22	Average

Omat tulokset Group Average Kansalaisjärjestöt Liiketoiminnan tukiorganisaatiot Muu



Kansalaisjärjestöt (11) Liiketoiminnan tukiorganisaatiot (5) Muu (11)

Julkishallinto (alueellinen/paikallinen) (1)

Culture	
Question	Group score
Active civil society and social economy organisations foster social entrepreneurship in your territory.	5,3
Awareness-raising activities are undertaken in your territory.	5,2
Education contributes to the development of positive attitudes towards social entrepreneurship.	3,5
Universities and/or the academia are active in the field of social entrepreneurship.	3,6
Statistical data are collected on social enterprises.	2,1

Institutions

Question	Group score
Institutional bodies support and engage with social enterprises.	2,7
Effective coordination mechanisms build synergies among government agencies and across government levels.	2,4
The process for developing policies to support social enterprise development is inclusive.	1,9
A formally endorsed strategy for social enterprise development exists.	1,5
The implementation of the strategy for social enterprise development is well-planned.	1,1

Regulations

Question	Group score
Social enterprises are legally recognised.	3,4
Legislation on social enterprises is pertinent and has been developed together with relevant stakeholders.	2,3
Administrative procedures specific to social enterprises are accessible and clear.	3,3

Finance	
Question	Group score
The financing market has been mapped.	2,7
Social enterprises have access to the appropriate type of financing for their stage of development.	3,2
Social enterprises are supported in their financial development by a number of specialised services providers.	2,1
A sufficient number of specialised private funders actively target social enterprises.	1,8
Policymakers actively reach out to mainstream funders to raise awareness about social enterprises.	1,9
Public funds are leveraged to fund both social enterprises directly and through intermediaries.	2,4

Markets	
Question	Group score
Social enterprises use the opportunities of new technologies to access to the markets.	4,7
Social enterprises have access to public markets.	3,7
Public authorities are supported in using social clauses in their procurement.	3,1
Social enterprises have access to support for responding to calls for tender.	2,6
Social enterprises use the opportunities that are offered in private markets.	5,8
Measures that support social enterprises' access to private markets exist.	2,9

Skills	
Question	Group score
Dedicated training initiatives are available to social enterprises.	3
Social enterprises have access to coaching and mentoring programmes.	3,6
Business development support structures are available to social enterprises.	3,8
Networks support the development of social enterprises.	4,1

Impact	
Question	Group score
Social enterprises have access to methods for measuring and/or reporting impact.	3,5
The impact metrics and reporting techniques are co-constructed with the social enterprise community.	2,9
Awareness raising initiatives on impact measurement and/or reporting exist.	2,9
Impact measurement and/or reporting features are discussed in the public debate and feed into policy-making.	3,1