

行政院所屬各機關出國報告
(出國類別：國際會議)

「2014 年韓國首爾全球社會經濟論壇」
(Global Social Economy Forum, Gsef)

服務機關：勞動部

姓名職稱：郝政務次長鳳鳴

派赴國家：南韓首爾

出國期間：103 年 11 月 16 日至 11 月 20 日

報告日期：104 年 2 月 16 日

摘要

為推動社會經濟，「首爾市政府」與「英國文化協會」合作於 2014 年 11 月辦理第 2 屆「全球社會經濟論壇」(Global Social Economy Forum, Gsef)，我國由勞動部郝鳳鳴政務次長及民間團體「社企流」林以涵執行長受邀代表出席 11 月 17 日之「亞洲社會經濟政策對話」(Asia Policy Dialogue on Social Economy)，與 25 名來自亞洲公部門政策決定者及具影響力之民間組織代表，分享各國社會經濟發展經驗及討論可能之合作方案。

另勞動部郝次長及「社企流」林以涵執行長亦參與 11 月 18 日及 19 日之論壇，其中郝次長並受邀擔任 19 日之「社會經濟與地方政府角色」論壇(Social Economy and the Role of Local Government)與談人，介紹我國行政院社會企業行動方案之理念、政策目標與具體做法。

我方代表自與會中觀察，亞洲社會經濟發展具有許多相似之需求，各國代表期待建立國際溝通平台，及法制化社會經濟發展已為各國重點基礎工作，最後建議我國可倡議政府與民間合作發展社會經濟，並鼓勵地方政府運用資源發展社會經濟。

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第一章 前言

壹、 緣起

鑑於經濟的兩極化、社會不平等、社會排除、環境挑戰、金融危機及生態系統的破壞等現象，以經濟、社會及環境三重底線為目標之「社會企業」，已漸成為解決社會問題、社會創新及創造就業機會的有效工具，例如公平貿易、社會企業、合作社及社區經濟活動等等，透過在地組織及產業自給自足及永續經營的方式來達成其社會目的，近期也已為歐洲、美洲及亞洲等國家政策推動的重點。

為鼓勵發展社會企業及建構適合發展之環境，行政院由 2014 年 9 月 4 日公布「社會企業行動方案」，由內政部、財政部、法務部、教育部、文化部、行政院農業委員會、原住民族委員會、國家發展委員會、金融監督管理委員會等他各部會共同執行，並視當年為社會企業元年，以調法規、建平台、投資金及倡育成做為推動社會企業的四大策略，勞動部負責「社會企業行動方案」之「建平台」策略，「國際連結」為其中主責業務，建立與國際間社會企業或組織連結網絡。

為此，勞動部於 2014 年 10 月邀集相關部會代表及社會企業家共 30 人籌組「臺灣代表團」，馮燕政務委員擔任團長，帶領參與第 7 屆於韓國舉辦之「社會企業世界論壇」(Social Enterprise World Forum, SEWF)。論壇期間，韓國「社會企業網絡」(Social Enterprise Network, SEN)Chull-Young Lee 主席邀請臺灣代表團與韓國重要社會企業領袖進行晚宴，會後經「社會企業網絡」(SEN)之推薦，勞動部郝鳳鳴政務次長及民間團體「社企流」林以涵執行長受「英國文化協會」邀請南韓首爾出席 2014 年 11 月 17 日之「亞洲社會經濟政策對話」(Asia Policy Dialogue on Social Economy)及 18 日至 19 日之第 2 屆「全球社會經濟論壇」(Global Social Economy Forum, Gsef)。

貳、 會議概要

一、 背景

2008 年金融風暴及 2011 年歐洲債務危機，為亞洲許多國家帶來巨大的財務與社會動盪，自由經濟市場及全球化財務市場受到衝擊，「社會經濟」為扭轉態勢帶來新希望。

南韓社會經濟部門於過去 10 年顯著成長，在國家層級，社會企業與合作社的法律與支持計畫運作於整個生態系統，許多地方政府致力達到他們的社會經濟議題。承此，首爾市領導這些具規模與品質的實驗及創新活動之運動。

截至 2014 年，首爾市已有 670 家社會企業、80 個社區企業、190 家合作社、120 個自營企業及許多青年社會創投，自詡成為亞洲社會經濟的網絡核心(HUB)。首爾市長朴元淳承諾支持與發展社會經濟，其模式已成為獨特之社會改革典範。

在過去推動社會經濟的成效鼓舞下，首爾市政府於 2013 年舉辦第一屆「全球社會經濟論壇」(Gsef)，以「為改變而團結」(Solidarity for Change)為論壇標語(Slogan)，計有來自歐洲與亞洲 17 國家超過 2,000 人參與，並於圓桌會議發表首爾宣言(詳附錄)，期與各國共同促進社會經濟之發展。承此經驗，促使首爾市政府決定於 2014 年續辦第 2 屆論壇。

二、 議程

本屆會議由「首爾市政府」及「英國文化協會」共同舉辦，期由參與者分享經驗、願景及合作意願，以創造新的網絡。

11 月 17 日為「亞洲社會經濟政策對話」，計有 25 名來自亞洲公部門政策決定者及具影響力之民間組織代表參與，分享各國社會經濟發展經驗及討論可能之合作方案。

11月18日至19日為論壇，約有20多個論壇進行，例如促進在地社區成長之策略、社會經濟與教育、在地政府對話、社會影響力債券、社會創新、公私部門夥伴關係於公平貿易之角色、合作社之合作定義與原則、社會經濟與勞動、社會經濟之理論與實務、城市農業、城市社會經濟生態系統及社會投資等等議題論壇，參與者可自由選擇有興趣之論壇參與。勞動部郝鳳鳴次長並受邀於11月19日邀擔任「社會經濟與地方政府角色」論壇(Social Economy and the Role of Local Government)與談人，討論政府推動社會企業發展扮演之角色。

表 1 出國行程

日期	說明
11月16日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 出發至首爾市
11月17日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 「亞洲社會經濟政策對話」會議 ■ 圓桌論壇準備會議 ■ 歡迎晚會
11月18日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 開幕式 ■ 「全球社會經濟論壇」 ■ 網絡交流
11月19日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 「全球社會經濟論壇」 ■ 擔任「社會經濟與地方政府角色」論壇與談人 ■ 圓桌會議及閉幕式
11月20日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 搭機返國

第二章 參與過程摘要

壹、「亞洲社會經濟政策對話」

一、參與對象

近期亞洲國家迅速朝向社會經濟發展，然亞洲與歐洲有不同的歷史與社會背景，因此與歐洲會有不同的社會經濟執行方式。

為增加亞洲社會經濟關鍵決策者的合作，英國文化協會與首爾社會經濟中心，於「全球社會經濟論壇」(Gsef)舉辦之前共同舉辦「地區政策對話」(Regional policy dialogue)，於 11 月 17 日邀請 25 名計 12 國公、私部門政策制定代表參與，分享經驗及建立未來合作的共同願景。本次會議臺灣由勞動部郝鳳鳴次長及民間團體「社企流」林以涵執行長代表出席。

另「全球社會經濟論壇」(Gsef)委員會也依參與「地方政策對話」代表的經驗深度，邀請擔任 11 月 18-19 日論壇之演講人或與談人 (各國代表如下所示)。

表 2 各國出席代表

序號	國家	姓名、職稱、單位
1	Bangladesh	Muhammad Allah Malik Kazemi (Senior Policy Advisor to Governor, Bangladesh Bank)
2		Parveen Mahmud (Managing Director, Grameen Telecom Trust)
3	Hong Kong	Hui Fai (Florence) Hui (Under Secretary for Home Affairs, Home Affairs Bureau)
4		Hoi-Wai Chua (Chief Executive, The Hong Kong Council of Social Service)
5	Indonesia	Fiki Chikara Satari (Chairman, Bandung Creative City Forum)
6		Dwinita Larasati (General Secretary, Bandung Creative City Forum)
7		Edy Purwaka (Secretary, Satunama Foundation)
8	Japan	Tsuyoshi Kusumi (Policy Aide to the Mayor, City of Kawasaki)
9	Malaysia	Grace Sai (Advisor, Malaysian Global Innovation & Creativity Centre)
10		Warren CHANWen Loong (Managing Director, Social Enterprise Alliance Malaysia)
11	Myanmar	Zaw Oo (Executive Director of the Centre for Economic and Social Development, Myanmar Resource Development Institute)
12	Philippines	Joy Belmonte (Vice Mayor, Quezon City)
13		Lurina Unabia-Gargarita (Executive Director, Philippines Social Enterprise Network)
14	Singapore	Naina Subberwal Batra (CEO, Asia Venture Philanthropy Network)
15		Penny Low (Co-Chair, Social Enterprise Alliance)
16	Taiwan,	Feng-Ming Hao (Deputy Minister, Ministry of Labor)
17	R.O.C	Sunny Yi-Han Lin (Founder & CEO, Social Enterprise Insights)
18	Thailand	Nuttaphong Jaruwannaphong (Director, Thai Social Enterprise Office)
19	Korea	Dongrok Suh (Deputy Mayor for Economic Planning, Seoul Metropolitan Government)
20		Jinwoo Jung (Director, Social Economy Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government)
21		Eunae Lee (President, Seoul Social Economy Center)
22		Jiyeon Jang (General Manager, Network Development, Seoul Social Economy Center)
23		Jihye Lee (Founder & CEO, OYORIASia)
24	Facilitator	Wonjae Lee (Vice President, the Hope Institute)
25	Facilitator	Cliff Southcombe (Managing Director, Social EnterpriseEurope)

二、 內容

(一) 會議目標與主題

會議目的以促進亞洲各社會經濟領袖之對話，期望能找出共同點與差異，會談目標如下：

1. 為建立亞洲社會經濟共同願景提出貢獻。
2. 促進公私部門之交流與討論，以強化倡議社會經濟。
3. 鼓勵城市/國家彼此間的合作。
4. 為「2014Gsef」接續之行動計畫提供想法與建議。

討論主題為「21世紀之社會經濟-亞洲觀點」，以兩個論壇進行討論：

1. 論壇 1：組成亞洲社會經濟之元素為何？
2. 論壇 2：倡議亞洲社會經濟發展之政策目標應為何？

(二) 觀察摘要

當日會議討論熱絡，各國代表踴躍分享發展經驗，茲摘述各項觀察重點如下：

1. 英國、韓國、孟加拉、印尼、馬來西亞及泰國等國社會經濟專家，簡報亞洲各國社會經濟之概念與發展概況，各國發展路徑因不同的背景與環境，各具特色。例如，孟加拉因處理貧窮問題而有微型經濟之發展；印尼強調社會經濟結合人、地與理念，以聯結及合作為方法，以自力發展為原則。
2. 與會代表均以各地方政府為例說明社會企業之發展情形，可知地方政府扮演關鍵之角色，發展策略應將地方政府納入，促其積極投入。
3. 構成亞洲社會企業之元素多元，發展模式多樣，其共通性為須符合

需要原則，方法上須強調聯結、合作及創新。需求、價值與社會化是基本元素。關鍵問題在對於社會經濟之認識，喚醒國人覺醒問題的重要性，體認唯有積極面對並投入行動才能有成效。

4. 聯結包括中央與地方、政府與民間、企業與其他組織體、國內與國際間之聯結與合作，能產生較大之綜效；惟各國民間代表均表示，與政府合作十分困難，程序繁瑣，溝通不易，為各國政府須反思改善之處。
5. 會議共識包括建構社會經濟發展環境、提升大眾對社會經濟及第三部門之意識、明確定義社會經濟、提供資源予民間中介組織、政府與民間推動事務分工不重複、規劃應長遠而非受短期利益及政治操作之影響、倡議「企業社會責任」(CSR)直接投資年輕人成立社會企業、率先購買及行銷社會經濟的產品及服務、通過社會價值法、獎勵與支持新的社會經濟網絡、需要基本的政策介入以削減社會排除、提供法律架構以建構公平的社會達成永續經營及建議為亞洲社會經濟設立基金等等。
6. 首爾市政府發起成立常態性之「全球社會經濟論壇」並召開預備會議，計有英、法、日、加拿大、新加坡、香港、西班牙、印度、印尼等國及城市代表參加，反應熱烈，會中深入討論章程、會員合作與會務運作等議題(章程詳附錄)。

貳、 論壇內容

一、 11月18日

經參與當日論壇，各國介紹其社會經濟發展模式，觀察如下：

- (一)各國代表介紹其社會經濟發展概況，以西班牙 **BASQUE** 邦之做法讓人印象最為深刻，該邦全面性推動社會經濟之發展，除社會經濟法及合作社法之立法外，實施成果可觀，社會經濟約佔 **GDP** 的 9.2%，其造就之工作機會約有 8 萬個職位。
- (二)日本川崎市與大學及企業簽定議定書，共同合作推動社會經濟之發展，成效十分良好，值得學習。
- (三)社會企業法制分組討論，新加坡代表提出政府對於社會企業之推動，應著重於協助其發展之永續性，避免被協助對象過度依賴。
- (四)法國剛通過團結及社會企業法，對於社會企業之定義與設立條件有明確規範，該條件包括經營管理權民主決定、盈餘限定一半以上再投資、業務限於處理社會問題。

此外，我方代表勞動部郝次長也於會中邀請首爾市朴元淳(Won Soon Park)市長來臺參訪，將持續聯繫後續事宜。

二、 11月19日

- (一)我方代表郝次長受邀擔任「社會經濟與地方政府角色」論壇(**Social Economy and the Role of Local Government**)與談人，討論政府推動社會企業發展扮演之角色，我方代表郝次長亦分享我國做法，介紹行政院社會企業行動方案，說明推動社會企業之理念、政策目標與具體做法。
- (二)會中香港、加拿大、韓國及西班牙代表亦提出類似方案，各國做法相似，惟有關立法方面差異性較大。韓國、法國及西班牙並已通過立法程序成立專法。

(三)各國人民對於政府之信任度不足，因此推動過程中，十分仰賴社會企業組織與中介團體。

第三章 總結

壹、 觀察心得

一、 亞洲社會經濟發展具有需求共識

觀察 11 月 17 日之「亞洲社會經濟政策對話」，可發現各國社會經濟發展具有需求共識，例如倡議「企業社會責任」(CSR)直接投資年輕人成立社會企業、提供資源予民間中介組織、鼓勵購買及行銷社會經濟的產品及服務，及設立亞洲社會經濟基金等等。

可知，雖然各國有不同的發展脈絡，但所規劃的推動策略仍具有一定程度之相似性，因此，觀摩及比較各國作法實具效益。城市與城市，國家與國家，也甚有機會發展出跨國及跨區域性之運作模式，而形成相通性之平台，這將有利於促進在地社會企業彼此間之交流與合作。

二、 各國代表期待建立國際溝通平台

各國代表對成立常態性之「全球社會經濟論壇」反應甚為熱烈，這一方面表示社會經濟的發展已有跨足區域整合或合作的需求，另外也呈現出各國期望能有長期互動與建立網絡的平台，提升國際曝光度。

本屆為第二屆論壇，我國受邀參與討論「全球社會經濟論壇」之成立，未來若能成為創始發起國之一，實有助建立我國在國際上之地位；如我國日後有機會再次受邀，應把握機會積極參與，除協助將臺灣社會企業帶入國際，也將國際資源引進臺灣。

三、 法制化社會經濟發展為各國重點基礎工作

與會許多國家表示制定專法是推動社會經濟發展的重要步驟，利於社會認識社會經濟概念、促進資本活用及增加合作機會，因此不少國家已開始著手相關法制化作業。

然而立法作業亦須謹慎，避免未充分與民間及其他部會溝通而倉促訂定，導致所立法律未能貼近實際經濟市場運作，或排除其他可能之社會經濟發展機會。又如與會代表表示各國人民對政府有信任度不足之問題，故政府應建立與民眾溝通的多元與長期管道，瞭解當前發展的困難，並做好足夠的實證研究，以為立法思考之基礎。

法制化社會企業或社會經濟的發展應為我國未來政策的重點工作，然先前應先多方了解各種觀點、準備、溝通、盱衡利弊及實證基礎工作，方能使所訂法律或措施成為發展社會經濟的有效利器。

貳、 建議

一、 倡議政府與民間合作發展社會經濟

社會經濟發展成效之關鍵，政府參與程度為其重要因素，若能與民間合作推動，便能藉其彈性與創新優勢，擴大社會影響效益。

惟各國民間代表在與政府合作中，似面臨同樣的困難，包括程序繁瑣、溝通不易、時間冗長等，人民對政府產生信任不足之情形。

因此，藉由中介組織做為溝通橋樑，為政府與民間合作的重要媒介，新加坡、南韓、泰國有許多社會企業中介組織，對於政府推動政策、民意溝通、創新發展、行銷通路及網絡連結，均扮演關鍵角色。反觀我國此類組織尚屬發展，未來可研擬倡議發展社會經濟中介組織之策略，建立長期合作夥伴關係。

二、 鼓勵地方政府發展社會經濟

此外，與會中也強調政府與企業聯結與合作的綜效成果，建議政府未來可多向企業倡議發展社會企業之價值及效益，洽談合作可能。與會中可見部分國家之地方政府推動社會經濟甚具成效，如西班牙 BASQUE 邦傾全邦之力發展社會經濟、日本川崎市與大學合作推動社會經濟、首爾市更是積極投入社會經濟發展，並自詡成為公平貿易最大之城市。

可見地方政府若致力推動社會經濟發展，具有動員、彈性與迅速之效益，故建議未來可將地方政府納入發展策略，鼓勵其將發展社會經濟或社會企業列為市政重要任務，建立國內及國外城市社會經濟之連結，帶動城市經濟革新。

另觀首爾市藉由社會經濟國際合作，大幅提升國際能見度與影響力，各國代表皆給予高度肯定，其做法亦可為我國各地方政府之借鏡。我方代表亦於會中邀請首爾市長來訪臺灣，期能建立雙方友好之夥伴關係。

附錄

照片

亞洲社會經濟政策對話現場
2014年11月17日



由「GSEF 首爾管理委員會」主持，計有 25 名國家代表參與對話，探討組成亞洲社會經濟之元素、政策目標及公私治理模式。圖左 1 為勞動部郝鳳鳴次長。

分組論壇
2014年11月17日



各國代表透過分享，勾勒亞洲社會經濟之願景及政策目標。圖後方右 5 為勞動部郝鳳鳴次長。

政策對話各國代表合影
2014年11月17日



圖後方右 3 為「社企流」林以涵執行長，右 8 為勞動部郝鳳鳴次長。

開幕式
2014年11月17日



開幕式現場，首爾市市長朴元淳致詞。

開幕式-各國代表合影
2014年11月17日

各國代表於開幕式合影。



論壇形式
2014年11月18日

論壇討論現況。



「社會經濟與地方政府角色」論壇
2014年11月19日



勞動部郝鳳鳴次長受邀擔任該論壇與談人。

「社會經濟與地方政府角色」論壇
2014年11月19日



勞動部郝鳳鳴次長(左 1) 受邀擔任該論壇與談人。

圓桌會議
2014年11月19日



閉幕式
2014年11月19日



以紙飛機射向空中，象徵乘載夢想，翱翔未來。



Seoul Declaration

Global Crisis and Social Economy

The financial crisis of 2008, which triggered the European fiscal crisis in 2011, has eventually led to recent financial instability in Asian countries and in resource-abundant nations. It is undeniable that undue emphasis on market principles and unrestricted financial globalization has caused financial devastation.

The crisis has caused income inequality and social exclusion which has tended to bring about socio-political challenges. Ecological problems are also rising due to our fossil fuel-dependent system. The problems, such as global warming, the destruction of biological diversity, and the energy and food crisis are now threatening the survival of humanity.

In facing this crisis, we are now focusing on diverse movements seeking "a pluralistic economy". The "social economy movement" has been emerging as a new hope that might enable us to resolve economic polarization, social inequality and exclusion, and ecological challenges. We, the participants, believe in a social economy that would offer mankind "a better world" and "a better life."

Why is a Social Economy Significant?

A social economy aims to simultaneously achieve efficiency, equality and sustainability, based on trust and cooperation. Cooperatives, community-based enterprises, social enterprises(not for shareholders' profit enterprise), credit associations, microfinance agencies, and non-profit organisations are what constitute a social economy. Of course philanthropic sector and social investors are very important. We may be able to overcome the current global crisis by harmonizing the social economy with the public sector and market economy. A social economy encompasses a broad range of issues: economic, social, cultural and ecological challenges at the local, national and global levels.

A social economy is essential for socially alienated people to create jobs and restore their dignity. It has made achievements especially well in the social service sector, which provides relational goods such as education, childcare, healthcare and care services. And social economy is critical in fostering sustainable territorial development and for food security. A social economy responds to unmet needs through cooperation among members of society. In this respect, it is the most important basis for social innovation.

It has been proven that generating sustainable energy via local communities, local food movements, fair trade and other diverse forms of social economy is effective in taking up the ecological problems we face. These ecological challenges can be fully met if regional



social economies are engaged with global institutions through measures such as joining international treaties and transforming energy systems at the national level.

A social economy is the cornerstone of participatory democracy at the grassroots and the social and economic regeneration of local neighbourhoods. The system of democratic decision-making and participation, which is inherent to the social economy, is indispensable for overcoming the current crisis. Since a social economy provides ways of overcoming this crisis and building a more integrated society and engendering an ethic of solidarity and sustainability, its importance has been significantly growing at all levels, ranging from international conventions to rules for individuals.

Global Social Economy Network: Toward Convergence across the World

The current challenge facing mankind cannot be resolved by any one country. This is the primary reason why we seek global solidarity for dealing with such issues. A multilateral international network must lay the foundations of global social economic solidarity that encompasses regional communities and countries.

The 2013 Global Social Economy Forum is a venue for sharing ideas and experiences, a place to actively collaborate on envisioning a new social economy paradigm for the future among key counterparts throughout the world. This is a special opportunity for world communities to support the growth of social economy movement to envisage a new agenda for the future.

All participants pledge to work together to promote the following activities.

1. Each local government will promote public-private-community partnership to build a sustainable social economy network and emphasise cooperation for exchange between principal social economy agents in each community.
2. Each of us recognises the importance of growing citizen empowerment and supporting diverse and widespread community leadership of the social economy
3. Each of us will engage to raise awareness of the social economy and develop appropriate learning programmes for different target groups and mutually share their outcomes.
4. Each of us will promote the joint development of a standard textbook of social economy as well as civic education programmes to stimulate the social economy, which can enhance the influence and capability of civil society
5. Each of us will share our experiences and visions in order to lead in social innovation and actively operates a social economy exchange programme to foster human resources.



6. Each of us will exchange information about the social economy via the Internet and other means of communications and discuss research on the emerging social economy performance in real time. Governments would be encouraged to adjust policy in light of feedback from this information.

7. Each of us will encourage the study of development models including the public policies which promote the harmony of social economy, market economy and public economy

8. Each of us will support efforts to nurture the associations along with supporting organisations representing social economy actors and recognise their central role in determining the direction of social economy activities as well as their work in promoting cooperative projects.

9. Each of us acknowledges our responsibility for the Developing Countries, which are experiencing severe underdevelopment and poverty and seek an integrated solution to the economic, social, cultural and environmental problems which could be achieved by means of decentralized cooperation.

10. Each of us will support the joint promotion and development of social economy activities and the formation of a global advisory group to sustain operations and development. Other movement actors such as women's, labour, environmental and disability groups would be invited to contribute to the process.

In order to lay the groundwork for setting up a global advisory group, the provisional secretariat will be temporarily located and hold a general meeting in Seoul 2014. All participants wishing to take part in the group should collaborate on establishing a specific action plan with the aim of electing a host city and promoting the project at the 2014 general meeting.

The 2013 Global Social Economy Forum,
Having met in Seoul from November 5 to 7, 2013,

Seoul Declaration is adopted in Seoul

CHARTER

of

GLOBAL SOCIAL ECONOMY FORUM

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PREAMBLE

Our world today has yet to recover from the economic crisis and the ecological crisis. To overcome such global challenges, we believe that creating a 'better world' and 'better life' through social economy is essential. Social economy refers to a form of economy that seeks to solve the present issues through trust and cooperation and forge communal solidarity.

'Seoul Declaration' adopted on the 5th of November, 2013 summarizes the spirit mentioned above. In 2014, we take a step further to adopt the Charter of the GSEF for the systematic progress and global solidarity of social economy.

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Our Identity

- 1.1. For the global solidarity of social economy, we establish the Global Social Economy Forum (hereafter referred to as the "GSEF"), as a non-profit international organization.
- 1.2. Social economy achieves the value of solidarity through trust and cooperation and the local community is its most fundamental foundation.
- 1.3. The main subjects of the social economy are cooperatives, community enterprises, social enterprises, credit unions, micro credit, non-profit organizations and et cetera. Charities and social investment fields are included in this category.
- 1.4. The GSEF does not accept discrimination and injustice of all kinds towards nationality, race, religion and gender or sexuality.
- 1.5. The GSEF aims for multi-dimensional progress. We acknowledge the pluralism of human nature, social economy organizations, macroeconomic and political aims. We pursue progress that harmonizes such pluralism.

1.6. In particular, the GSEF values the autonomy of grassroots organizations and in accordance with this value, we believe it is essential to complement the policies of both the local and central governments.

Article 2. Our vision, mission and objectives

2.1. Vision: the GSEF aims for the harmonious progress of market economy, public economy, social economy, and ecology in general. Such progress will make the best use of an individual's ability and solve social problems through solidarity among social economy subjects. Therefore, the GSEF serves as a global solidarity network to achieve these goals.

2.2. Mission: Through the collaboration between social economy organizations and local governments, the GSEF pursues creation of quality jobs, fair growth, progress of grassroots democracy, and sustainable development. Values such as human dignity and sustainable ecology are to be the underlying principles for every activity of the GSEF.

The GSEF contributes to enhancing the quality and quantity of shared resources and promotes the fair approach and use of such resources. The key to reclaiming the commons is trust and cooperation, which are the fundamentals for social economy. Ecosystem, culture, knowledge, and historical resources of all local communities are all important objectives of the GSEF's activities.

2.3. Objectives

1) The GSEF promotes both personal and material exchanges and sharing among the main global actors of social economy. To this end, GSEF will establish on/offline platform and create diverse programs to activate the personal and material exchanges.

2) The GSEF supports local government and non-government agencies to create a stable social economy network through the public-private-community partnership.

- 3) The GSEF supports every effort to form social economy associations and social economy supporting bodies in each region. Through these organizations, the GSEF promotes various joint projects to spread the ecology of social economy on a global scale.
- 4) The GSEF acknowledges the responsibility to support developing countries which suffer from poverty and serious underdevelopment, thereby promoting global solidarity and cooperation in the field of social economy to enhance the environment, economy, society, and culture of those countries.
- 5) The GSEF supports various global movements that are compatible with the social value we uphold and furthermore promotes collective actions to solve problems that the humanity confronts.
- 6) The GSEF may set up a fund to support social economy when necessary.

CHAPTER 2. MEMBERSHIP

Article 3. Membership Categories

3.1. Membership of the GSEF, in principle, is divided into three categories.

- 1) Full Member
- 2) Associate Member
- 3) Honorary Member

3.2. Full Member

- 1) Full member consists of local governments and social economy network members. A full member possesses the right to vote and is eligible to run for election.
- 2) Local government membership is open to every local autonomous entity, government, and both local and national level associations.
- 3) Social economy network membership is open to all the networks of regions, nations, continents and the globe, that are working in various fields of social

economy including supporting organizations and associations.

3.3. Associate Member: Associate membership is open to every social economy-related organization wishing to actively participate in the GSEF's activities.

3.4. Honorary Member: Honorary membership is given to an individual or an organization that has made notable contribution to diverse social economy sectors and the GSEF activities. An honorary membership shall be nominated by the GSEF Steering Committee and be acknowledged by the General Assembly.

Article 4. Registration and Withdrawal of Membership

4.1. Registration: Member registration is reviewed by the GSEF Steering Committee and decided by the General Assembly of the GSEF and the concrete registration procedure is decided by a separate clause.

4.2. Withdrawal: A member may withdraw its membership by informing the GSEF Secretariat in a written format. Withdrawal procedures are stated in a separate clause.

4.3. Warning and Disqualification: The GSEF Steering Committee may take the necessary steps to decide on the disqualification of a member if that member is harming or contravening the Vision, Mission, Objectives, and the Charter of the GSEF. The GSEF Steering Committee shall go through the designated formalities to disqualify the member.

Article 5. Rights and Solidarity of Members

5.1. Rights

1) Every member can participate in the activities and programs of the GSEF. They can also gain access to all information, resources, and records related to the GSEF.

2) To pursue individual development and achieve common goals, a member can suggest specific ways to consolidate solidarity and cooperation. Each member can also set forth his or her view through diverse communication channels in the GSEF, and fully exercise his or her rights in accordance with the decision making process within the GSEF.

5.2. Solidarity

- 1) Every member supports and collaborates in the tasks and programs promoted by the GSEF.
- 2) Every member practices solidarity in the exchange of experiences, knowledge, and information needed for the expansion of the ecosystem of social economy.
- 3) Every member pays an annual fee to contribute to the GSEF's fiscal self-reliance and solidarity among all members.

CHAPTER 3. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES

The GSEF shall have three executive organizations as follow:

- 1) General Assembly
- 2) Steering Committee
- 3) Secretariat

Article 6. General Assembly

6.1. General Assembly: General Assembly consists of the full members of the GSEF and is the highest decision-making body in the following instances:

- 1) GSEF projects and finance
- 2) Benefits of the GSEF members
- 3) Election of chair-city and steering committee members *

- 4) Selection of host city for the next General Assembly
- 5) Amendment of the GSEF Charter
- 6) Dissolution of the GSEF
- 7) Other important agendas regarding the GSEF organizations and its management

6.2. Governance of the General Assembly

- 1) Any decision at the General Assembly, except those on dissolution of the GSEF and amendment of the Charter, are made by the majority vote of the full members present unless the General Assembly reaches the agreement by deliberation.

6.3. Hosting General Assembly

- 1) The GSEF's General Meeting will be hosted biennially and its host city shall be decided at the General Assembly.
- 2) A local government that wants to host the next general assembly should submit a proposal and an official letter from its representative to the GSEF Secretariat at least 90 days before the opening of the General Assembly.
- 3) A local government that has been chosen as the host city for the next General Assembly should form a public-private organizing committee and submit its 'plan of action' to the GSEF Secretariat one year before the next General Assembly.
- 4) The host local government of the next General Assembly of the GSEF shall be in full charge of the overall preparation for the General Assembly through an agreement with the Secretariat.
- 5) A provisional general meeting of the GSEF may take place with the agreement of the two-thirds (2/3) of the current members of the GSEF Steering Committee.

6.4. Amendment of the Charter:

- 1) The amendment of the Charter shall be decided when at least two-thirds (2/3) of the current full members are present and the two-thirds (2/3) of the present full members consent.

6.5. Dissolution of the GSEF

6.5. Dissolution of the GSEF

- 1) The dissolution of the GSEF shall be decided when at least two-thirds (2/3) of the current full members are present and the two-thirds (2/3) of the present full members consent.

Article 7. Chair-City, Co-Chair and Steering Committee

7.1. The GSEF elects a chair-city and sets up a Steering Committee.

7.2. Chair-city and co-chair

- 1) A Chair-city is elected at the General Meeting. One local government representative from the Chair-city, and one from a social economy network member in it shall be the co-chairs of the GSEF.
- 2) A Chair-city represents the GSEF and presides the meeting of the GSEF.
- 3) The tenure for chair-city and co-chair is 2 years and they may serve in consecutive terms.
- 4) If a local government that is a full member wishes to run for office, it needs to express its intention by submitting a document to the GSEF Secretariat 60 days before the next general meeting and the GSEF Secretariat must inform all the members promptly.

7.3. The Structure of Steering Committee

- 1) The Steering Committee of the GSEF consists of co-chairs, elected Steering Committee members, and two representatives from the host city of the next General Assembly. The number of all Steering Committee members should be around 20.
- 2) All members of the Steering Committee except the representatives of the host city of the next General Assembly are elected at the General Assembly. The tenure for the members of the Steering Committee is 2 years and they may serve consecutive terms.
- 3) If a member wants to run for a Steering Committee member, it should express its intention by submitting a document to the GSEF Secretariat

and the balance in the ratio of local governments and social economy organizations.

- 4) In constituting the Steering Committee, the balance in the ratio of the local government members and social economy network members should be maintained reasonably.

7.4. Function of Steering Committee

- 1) The Steering Committee of the GSEF should hold an official meeting at least once a year. The committee shall be responsible for auditing, execution of the GSEF projects, review of member registration, and review of host city candidates for the General Meeting.

Article 8. Secretariat

8.1. Secretariat

- 1) The co-chair shall appoint the secretary of the GSEF Secretariat, which shall be approved by the Steering Committee.
- 2) The GSEF shall establish its Secretariat and the office of the GSEF Secretariat shall be located in Seoul, South Korea.
- 3) The Secretariat should be in charge of the execution and reporting of all decisions at the General Assembly and the Steering Committee. It should also support holding the General Assembly and other meetings in regard.
- 4) The GSEF should be responsible for all budgetary management of its Secretariat. The city hosting the GSEF Secretariat can provide extra staffs and budget to the Secretariat to support its management.
- 5) The Secretariat shall employ staffs for the Secretariat according to its needs and should conclude a hiring contract according to international labor standards.

- 8.2. Special Division: The Steering Committee may manage a special division for specific projects in the Secretariat if necessary.

CHAPTER 4. FINANCING

Article 9. Source of Revenue

9.1. The GSEF's source of revenue is as follow:

- 1) Registration Fee and Annual Membership Fee
 - Registration Fee: a new member of the GSEF should pay a registration fee
 - Annual Membership Fee: Steering Committee shall decide the annual membership fee rate by taking into consideration the type, size and financial capacity of the members. The Steering Committee may decide on exceptional cases involving financial and economic status of particular members and may suggest reasonable alternatives
- 2) Funds for joint projects that are raised by local governments, international organizations or acknowledged private organizations including the GSEF members
- 3) Special donation such as voluntary donation from members and non-members
- 4) Profits through selling published materials, event fees and various contracts
- 5) Non-financial donations

Article 10. Expenses

10.1. The GSEF is responsible for its own operating expense, including its Secretariat's administrative expenses and the costs for provisional general meetings, and other extra expense acknowledged by the Steering Committee.

10.2. Expenses for projects: A portion of the expenses of a specific project proposed by local governments that is not a general GSEF project should be paid by local governments that suggested the specific projects.

10.3. Expenses for hosting the General Assembly: the host city of the General Assembly shall prepare the budget for hosting the General Assembly.

10.4. Fund: The GSEF can use its fund to support social economy in each area

10.5. Fiscal year for the GSEF starts on January 1st and ends on December 31st of each year. At the end of each fiscal year, the Steering Committee shall examine the account book submitted by the Secretariat and if necessary, the committee may take further review through a public audit board.

CHAPTER 5. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION

11.1. This Charter shall take effect on the day of the acknowledgment in the inaugural meeting of the GSEF.