

SOCIAL ECONOMY ACTORS



Third Sector in Italy

Non-profit or Third sector Characteristics

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- no lucrative aims, that is to say no profit-sharing
- aims concerning the general interest (Italian Constitution art. 118: “State, Regions, Metropolitan Cities, Provinces and Municipalities promote autonomous initiatives of individual and associated citizens, in order to develop general interest activities on the basis of the principle of subsidiarity”)

Non profit or Third sector subjects (cfr. L. 328/00 art. 1 comma 4)

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- voluntary work
- cooperation and social cooperation
- social promotion associations
- ONLUS (Non profit organizations)
- aid societies
- foundations
- religious bodies
- social enterprise (new subject)
- NGO (international area, thus not included in L. 328/00)

Associations

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- They are characterized from a organizational structure that consist of two bodies:
 - 1) Assembly is the sovereign body: any associate, with his vote, cotribuites to the deliberations making process
 - 2) Administrators

There are two type of association: with recognition or without recognition. The recognized ssociations are endowed with a patrimonial autonomy (the association's asset remain separete to the asset that belongs to the assocatiates and the administrators). Furthermore, in the recornized association, the administrator's liability is limited to the obligations taken on the association's behalf.

Foundations

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- They are made around a “patrimony scope”. There are several subtypes of foundations: private family foundations, bank foundation, university foundation, army foundation, creed foundations, lyric foundations and “partecipation foundations”, and.....

Partecipazione Foundations

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- Presence of an open structure destination's patrimony, which can be subscribed, also subsequently, from private or public subject,
- Presence of several category of subjects which participate in the foundations through their own category, which have their own body that deliberates on main deeds

Bank Foundations

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- Bank foundations have assumed a pro-social attitude in pursuit of purposes of social solidarity or purpose or utilities. The charitable purpose binds the assets.
- These foundation present a organizational and functional complexity and they mainly perform in a social activities, cultural, research

Social cooperation (Act of law 381/91)

People who share their work (mutual aim), self entrepreneurs (one person, one vote), aiming at the community's general interest to reach human promotion and the citizens' social integration (solidary aim):

Type A: management of social, health and education services

Type B: placement of disadvantaged people in the work environment

Consortia: co-operatives of co-operatives

Social promotion associations (Act of law 383/00)

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Their distinguishing features are less marked than the other organizations form belonging to the third sector. Their specific duty is to encourage the development of mutual actions, without selling their performances and with a minimum usage of remunerate employees. The share of ideals and interests is the source of this kind of association. They mainly perform in cultural, sportive and recreational fields.

Social enterprise



New law 185/2005

Entrepreneurial subject

With the aim of carrying out economic activities,

with social characteristics and aims

producing goods and services having social characteristics:

(welfare work, welfare health care, welfare socio-medical, education, training, tutelage of the environment and ecosystem, improvement of cultural heritage, social travel, college and post college education, research and allocation of social services, extra curricular education, auxiliary services to the social enterprises.

With social audit

ONLUS
(socially useful, non-profit organization)
(DLgs 460/97)

A characteristic that is given to a third sector subject that guarantees the non-profit feature (through some bonds: activity, salaries, no profit-sharing,)

And that gives him tax reductions (tax allowances for donations, some kind of tax exemption,...)

Voluntary work organizations, social cooperatives, NGOs
Are ONLUS by full right.

ONLUS
(socially useful, non-profit organization)
(DLgs 460/97)

- **Voluntary work**
(Act of law 266/91)
- **unpaid**
- **third sector position**
- **short and inclusive relationship, that takes care and receives in the community**
- **advocacy .**

Third sector common identities

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- activities aiming to general interest
- flexibility, acceptance of the needs, innovation
- involvement of different types of people: those who are the aim of the action by valorizing their resources; people who worked on the approach choice; ...
- involvement of different formal and informal resources
- local dimension, community, environment and struggle against social exclusion
- participation in the community choices within a social co-responsibility agreement
- independence from institutions and economic bodies, avoiding to be functional to those who create the need

flexibility, innovation, experimentation



Abilities to adapt responses to changing needs, without limiting the activities to services that risk to select and define not only the responses but also the need.

For instance: housing communities, day centres for disabled and elderly people, services with low entry-requirements, experiences combining economic contributions with personalized accompanying, experiences in placement in the work environment

Increase in the third sector development

Larger economic dimensions and a larger number of people involved in the debate. The social entrepreneurship area has increased, especially as far as social cooperation, association approach, foundations, and religious organizations are concerned.

This is due to different factors:

Factors contributing to the increase in the third sector development

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- Increasingly external health, social, training and education, cultural, environmental conservation services, on the basis of economic pressure, organizing flexibility, cultural diffusion of the subsidiarity principle
- Professionalising evolution of health and social policies
- Standardisation of health and social systems in services that are increasingly defined, submitted to rules , accredited, categorized, institutionalized and organized in procedures and standards

Factors contributing to the increase in the third sector development (bis)

Managerial manners and contents in the mission's organization, training and definition

- Social, cultural and demographic changes that involved a diminished management potentiality and care of needy people directly within the family, **a larger use of external care** (fewer children, women's work, disaggregation of enlarged families);