

National and Regional Partnership Plans (NRPPs)

Social Economy Europe (SEE) welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback to the proposal for a Regulation establishing a budget expenditure tracking and performance framework and other horizontal rules for the Union programmes and activities under the post-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework. Therefore, through this document, SEE call the Commission to:

- Include the Social Economy into de specific objectives of the NRPPs.
- Improve partnership principles.
- Define the Role of Intermediate Bodies in shared management.
- Stablish More social horizontal conditions.
- Ensure budget allocation for Social economy and social inclusion.
- Include Social Economy into the definitions of social objectives.
- Ensure clear roles and social focus into the thematic regulations of the NRPPs.

Introduction

The Social Economy (SE) is a major economic force in Europe, encompassing over 4 million enterprises and organisations that employ more than 11 million people, supported by more than 53 million active volunteers in non profit and, and generate over €912 billion in turnover (2021), placing it on par with key sectors such as automotive and tourism. Beyond its substantial economic contribution, the SE delivers

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significant societal value by providing goods and services to underserved urban and rural areas, fostering social cohesion, strengthening democratic participation, and building social capital and resilience. Its role and impact have been acknowledged globally through key initiatives such as the UN Resolutions on [promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development](#), the [ILO Resolution on decent work and the social economy](#), the [OECD Recommendation on the social and solidarity economy and social innovation](#), and the [EU's Social Economy Action Plan](#) and [Council Recommendation on developing social economy framework conditions](#).

The Social Economy has consistently shown its effectiveness both within and beyond traditional market structures. To sustain its vital role in promoting economic resilience and social cohesion, continued and adequate public investment is essential.

The Letta Report 'Much more than a Market' said *“Further development of the Single Market can only be successful if it includes a genuine social dimension that ensures social justice and cohesion”*.

We draw the Commission's attention to the horizontal social clause enclosed in Art. 9, TFEU. It is a core part of our acquis; it determines the need to **mainstream social objectives throughout all European initiatives**, including the NRPP. Article 9 states *“in defining and implementing its policies and activities, the Union shall take into account requirements linked to the promotion of a high level of employment, the guarantee of adequate social protection, the fight against social exclusion, and a high level of education, training and protection of human health.”*

Social Economy Europe (SEE) welcomes the opportunity to provide a feedback to the proposal for a Regulation establishing a budget expenditure tracking and performance

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framework and other horizontal rules for the Union programmes and activities under the post-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)¹. As stated in the regulation, *“this proposal for a Regulation aims to respond to these various challenges by:*

- ensuring better coherence between EU priorities and national and regional actions;
- achieving simplification and better value for money by building a simpler and more efficient delivery system;
- addressing emerging policy priorities by facilitating the reallocation of resources to respond to new needs and unforeseen crises, without putting at risk the fulfilment of long-term objectives.”

SEE supports these objectives and wishes to remind that the single market competitiveness also relies on social cohesion. To shape a budget that will support member states in driving policies and programmes fostering resilient societies and sustainable markets, the NRPPs need to acknowledge the crucial role and exclusive added value of the social economy.

As Jacques Delors noted in 2016², *“if European policies jeopardise cohesion and sacrifice social standards, the European project has no chance of winning the support of European citizens”*.

¹https://commission.europa.eu/publications/european-fund-economic-social-and-territorial-cohesion-agriculture-and-rural-fisheries-and-maritime_en

² Rinaldi and all “A new start for Social Europe”, Report, Jacques Delors Institute, February 2016

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Including the Social Economy in the specific objectives of the NRPPs

Since the publication of the Social Economy Action Plan, the social economy has experienced a positive momentum and a worldwide political recognition. To sustain this recognition, it is key to foster funding and political initiatives that allow a level playing field for social economy actors to enable them to achieve their full social and economic potential.

Importantly, the Specific objectives ESF+ regulation for 2021-2027³ explicitly request to:

- Improve “access to employment and activation measures (...) through the promotion of (...) **the social economy**” (*Article 4 1.(a)*)
- “Contribute to (...) a smarter Europe through the development of skills (...) and support for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and **the social economy**”(Article 4 2.(a))

Moreover, the Specific objectives for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund for 2021-2027 also request support:

- “enhancing the effectiveness and inclusiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing social infrastructure and **promoting social economy** (article 3, 1. (d) (i))”

The exclusion of these critical provisions from the proposed regulation will result in reduced support for the social economy and will severely undermine the Union’s social and territorial cohesion.

³ [Regulation - 2021/1057 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

As the Assembly of European Regions (AER) identified the dilution of cohesion objectives in its September 2025 briefing⁴: *“The proposal explicitly opens the door to using cohesion funds to finance new policy areas such as defence and security, alongside traditional objectives. Grouping such diverse priorities under one plan risks blurring the focus of cohesion, creating divergence between goals, and undermining efforts to reduce inequalities.”* AER went on to say *“the proposal risks undermining the very purpose of EU cohesion policy: to reduce disparities, empower regions, and ensure no territory is left behind”*.

The EU's industrial autonomy's biggest ally is the Social Economy as it is active in all sectors of activities, including key sectors of the EU such as clean energy, farm to fork, housing, care, and training. The merged structure of the National and Regional Partnership Plans could serve the mainstreaming of the social economy to all policy areas, but it bears more risks than opportunities as it provide no clear guarantees that the regional level will be involved in an appropriate manner

- ✓ SEE calls for explicit support to the social economy to be added as one of the NRPPs specific objectives. Support to the social economy should also be included in the objectives of both thematic regulations of the NRPPS, the ESF and the ERDF.

Proposed amendment

Article 3

⁴ Policy Briefing | MFF 2028 – 2034: Regional Development at Stake aer.eu/policy-briefing-mff-2028-2034-regional-development-at-stake

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Specific objectives of the Fund

(a) to support the Union's sustainable prosperity across all regions by: (...)

*(ii) strengthening the Union's industrial base, resilient supply chains and boosting sustainable and competitive manufacturing, in particular in the areas of net zero and critical raw materials technologies, with special attention to the competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises **and social economy enterprises and organisations**, by fully integrating environmental and climate ambitions to accelerate a clean industrial transition;*

(c) to strengthen social cohesion by supporting people and strengthening the Union's societies and the Union's social model by:

*(I) supporting employment, equal access to the labour market, fair and quality working conditions and labour mobility, **through 'inter alia' the promotion of social economy.***

(VII new) supporting investments, enabling policy, and regulatory frameworks for the social economy and measures that facilitate its development.

Improving partnership principles

The Regulation's explicit inclusion of the partnership principle and its reference to the European Code of Conduct on Partnership are positive and necessary steps. These provisions aim to guarantee that regional and local authorities, civil-society organisations, and social and economic partners are meaningfully involved throughout the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of the National and Regional Partnership Plans. However, practical implementation of the partnership principle still varies significantly across Member States, and its effectiveness too often depends on political will rather than a binding governance framework. Moreover, The Commission's role in monitoring and enforcing the quality of partnerships is essential,

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particularly in view of possible derogations from the partnership principle for areas such as border management and internal security. Clear oversight and transparent justification of any exceptions are necessary to safeguard the integrity and democratic legitimacy of EU-funded programmes.

- ✓ To ensure genuine inclusiveness, social-economy actors should be explicitly recognised as core partners, given their proven role in delivering social innovation, territorial cohesion, and inclusive economic development.
- ✓ Furthermore, the European Code of Conduct on Partnership should be mainstreamed across all EU funds and management modes, not limited to cohesion policy, to ensure consistent participatory standards. Thus, the ECCP should be integrated into the budget expenditure tracking and performance framework proposed regulation. A proposed amendment is available in Social Economy Europe feedback to the Proposal for a regulation - COM(2025)545)

Proposed amendment

“Article 4

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

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(...)

(xx new) 'Intermediate bodies' means public authorities or organisations — including regional and local authorities, agencies, or entities under public or private law — which, under the responsibility of a managing authority, carry out tasks related to the implementation, management, monitoring, or control of Union funds under shared management between the European Commission and the Member States, in accordance with the partnership and multi-level governance principles.

Define the Role of Intermediate Bodies in shared management

A clear definition of intermediate bodies should be included. These entities — acting under shared management between the European Commission and the Member States — are essential for ensuring that EU investments are implemented effectively, transparently, and in line with local and regional needs.

Although the draft Regulation refers to “intermediate bodies” in several articles, it does not provide any definition of their role or scope. This omission may lead to inconsistencies in interpretation and implementation across Member States. By introducing this definition in Article 4, the Regulation gains greater legal clarity, coherence, and alignment with existing EU funding frameworks.

Intermediate bodies — including regional and local authorities, public agencies, and qualified organisations from the social economy, among others — play a crucial role in:

- bringing implementation closer to citizens and territories;
- improving coordination between managing authorities and national/local stakeholders;
- ensuring fair and efficient access to funding, particularly for smaller actors such as social economy enterprises; and
- strengthening the territorial impact of EU investments.

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This definition is consistent with the Common Provisions Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, which governs EU funds under shared management. It ensures transparency, accountability, and consistency across Member States, reinforcing the Regulation's overall objective of effective partnership and subsidiarity in the delivery of EU cohesion, social, and territorial policies.

Proposed amendment

“Article 6

Partnership and Multi-Level Governance

1. (...) That partnership shall include a balanced representation of the following partners:

*(b) economic and social partners, including **social economy enterprises and organisations**, and farmers, fishers and their organisations;*

7. The Commission shall monitor and assess the quality and inclusiveness of partnership arrangements in Member States, including the effective participation of local authorities, civil-society organisations and social-economy actors. Where shortcomings or purely formal (“tick-box”) consultations are identified, the Commission may request corrective measures as a condition for programme approval or continued implementation.

More social horizontal conditions

The Article 7 – Horizontal principles establishes five broad horizontal requirements guiding both Member States and the Commission in designing, implementing, and

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coordinating measures under the National and Regional Partnership (NRP) Plans and Interreg Plans. Namely; safeguarding rule-of-law compliance and fundamental rights (para 1), ensuring non-discrimination and accessibility (para 2), embedding “do no significant harm” (DNSH) and farm stewardship (para 3), confirming additionality of Union funds (para 4), and securing coordination and complementarity across instruments (para 5).

This architecture largely mirrors the horizontal framework of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (Common Provisions Regulation, Art. 9)⁵, but re-anchors the emphasis on governance integrity and conditionality (rule of law, DNSH) and fails to make any reference to social cohesion. In Common Provision Regulation, Horizontal enabling conditions promoted respect for EU rights and values, while thematic conditions checked that sector-specific investments complied with specific policy requirements. **Among these, the enabling condition on social inclusion was especially important, as it required Member States to establish a national strategic policy framework for social inclusion and poverty reduction.**

- ✓ Social Economy Europe calls for a clear integration of the social dimension that underpins the Union’s cohesion policy in the horizontal principles.

Proposed amendment

“Article 7

Horizontal principles

Member States shall design the measures in the NRP Plan and Interreg Plan in a way that ensures respect of

⁵ [Regulation - 2021/1060 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

(c new) the promotion of social inclusion, equal opportunities, and the eradication of poverty by 2050 while recognising the social economy as a key delivery partner.”

Including multi-level consultation requirements into the horizontal conditions

Articles 8 (“Charter horizontal condition”) and 9 (“Rule of law horizontal condition”) operationalise conditionality mechanisms across all funds under the proposed European Fund for Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion, Agriculture, Rural, Fisheries and Maritime Prosperity and Security (2028–2034).

They establish compliance obligations with the Charter of Fundamental Rights (Article 8), and respect for the rule of law as defined in Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2092 (Article 9).

These articles empower the Commission to suspend payments, interrupt implementation, or reject Plans where Member States are deemed in breach of these conditions — echoing but going beyond the mechanisms in the 2021–2027 Common Provisions Regulation and the 2020 Rule of Law Conditionality Regulation.

This strengthens the Commission’s oversight capacity but politicises the implementation of funds by making rights compliance a gatekeeping condition. While Civil society organisations and social economy actors foster democratic participation at work and within communities, they are notably omitted of these articles.

- ✓ Article 8 and 9 should mention consultation with civil society organisations (CSOs), social partners, and local stakeholders, including social economy actors and their representative organisations when assessing or enforcing compliance.

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Proposed amendments

Article 8 and 9

4. *Where the Commission concludes that the Charter horizontal condition is not fulfilled, it shall adopt an implementing decision determining the non-fulfilment of the Charter horizontal condition and identifying the specific measures of the NRP Plan affected by the non-fulfilment, within two months of receiving the Member State's observations referred to in paragraph 3. **The implementing decision shall be prepared with consultation of civil society organisations (CSOs), social partners, and local stakeholders, including social economy actors and their representative organisations.***

Budget for Social economy and social inclusion

As commonly analysed by more than 51 prominent EU-level organisations in the [Joint Statement: 100 billion Euros for social spending? The devil's in the details](#), Social Economy Europe notes with concern that, unlike in previous programming periods, **no specific budget is earmarked for the European Social Fund (ESF) within the proposed framework**. Instead, a minimum allocation of 14% of the National and Regional Partnership Plans' (NRPP) funding envelope—excluding the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)—is designated for social objectives, corresponding to an estimated €100 billion.

For comparison, the ESF+ initially amounted to €95.8 billion, which, when adjusted for inflation, would exceed €110 billion today. This demonstrates a relative decrease in dedicated funding for social priorities, despite the growing social challenges faced across the Union.

Furthermore, the coefficient system used to track social spending dilutes this allocation by counting only 40% of social infrastructure expenditure—including construction and

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renovation of schools, hospitals, student housing, and social housing—within the 14% threshold. **These investments were previously financed through the ERDF.** Consequently, the new system attempts to finance a broader range of actions with comparatively fewer resources, undermining the EU's social ambition and risking underinvestment in people and communities.

- ✓ For this reason, Social Economy Europe calls for a spending minimum target on social objectives of 14%, **on the entire MFF budget proposal, not only on the NRPPs.**
- ✓ To avoid investments for the social economy and social inclusion being drowned by infrastructure costs, it is needed to include a 40% minimum target for social inclusion as part of the 14% allocated to social objectives.

Therefore, Social Economy Europe, aligns its position with the reiterated call of the European Parliament towards a reinforced and separate ESF+⁶.

Proposed amendment

Article 10

Budget

*At least 14 % of **the 2028-2034 Multiannual Financial Framework budget** shall be dedicated to meeting the Union's social objectives. The national financial envelope shall be calculated by using the coefficients referred to in Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) [Performance Regulation]. **As part of the national financial envelope dedicated to social objectives, at least 40% shall be allocated to social inclusion.** The amount set out in paragraph 2, point (a) letter (ii), as well as the external assigned revenue from the Social Climate Fund, shall be excluded from the basis for the calculation of this minimum allocation.*

⁶ European Parliament. (2025). Report on the draft general budget of the European Union for the

A key role must be provided to regions

The strongly centralised form of the NRPPs risks strongly fragilising the role of regions, crucial for the social economy. With a weaker power provided to regions to steer EU funding, the coherence of the whole EU social cohesion policy will be challenged

- ✓ **Social Economy Europe calls for clear guarantees that ensure an instrumental role of regions in all stages of the NRPPs management.**

Proposed amendment

Article 21

Preparation and submission of the Plan

1. Each Member State shall prepare and submit to the Commission the NRP Plan setting out their agenda of reforms, investments and other interventions. Each Plan shall comprise measures which form a comprehensive and coherent package. The Member State shall make the Plan submitted to the Commission publicly available on the website referred to in Article 64 [Transparency].

*2. Each Member State shall **identify priorities**; prepare and implement the Plan in partnership with partners as set out in Article 6 [Partnership], including regional and local authorities, and in accordance with their institutional, legal and financial framework, as well as with social economy, civil society, farmers, fishers and their **representative** organisations. The Plan shall include national, sectoral and **where relevant**, regional and territorial chapters.*

Evidence of involvement of different partners and territorial levels shall be provided to the European Commission. The European Commission shall verify and publish such evidence. A framework for the provision of evidence shall be elaborated by each

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Member State in cooperation with the European Commission and the partners listed in Article 6.

Article 75

Integrated territorial and urban development`

1. Support for territorial development shall be based on integrated territorial development strategies, including via community-led local development, focused on urban areas, rural areas, islands, coastal areas, or any appropriate territorial area as well as smart specialisation or territorial just transition strategies, or strategies for decarbonisation developed with the support of Union instruments in the 2021 to 2027 period, taking account, where relevant, of a functional area and place-based approach. Corresponding milestones and targets shall be established in the Plan.

2. Integrated territorial development and urban development strategies shall:

a) be defined, prepared and implemented with the involvement of partners, with this involvement being clearly set out in official documents;

(a) ~~b~~ contribute to achieving the objectives laid down in Articles 2 and 3 [Objectives of the Plan];

(b) ~~c~~ set out the geographical area and population covered by the strategy;

(c) ~~d~~ provide an analysis of the development needs and a description of an integrated approach to address the identified development needs;

(d) ~~new e~~ set out key objectives with measurable targets;

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(e) set out the involvement of partners in the preparation and implementation of the strategy.

Including Social Economy into the definition of social objectives

Social Economy Europe welcomes the explicit alignment of Annex VI with the European Pillar of Social Rights and its focus on inclusion, combating child poverty, and supporting youth employment. However, the annex notably omits any reference to the social economy, despite its well recognised role in delivering precisely these objectives on the ground.

There are growing concerns about the capacity of the National and Regional Partnership Plans (NRPPs) to effectively reach local initiatives and address the specific needs of communities — particularly when compared to the more decentralised and participatory approach of the ESF+.

Highly centralised funding mechanisms risk limiting the involvement of local actors and reducing opportunities for tailored, community-based initiatives that directly support vulnerable groups. Despite the crucial contribution of the social economy to local resilience, employment, and solidarity — especially in rural and disadvantaged areas — references to social economy actors is missing in the NRPP Regulation. **This omission risks marginalising cooperatives, mutuels, associations, foundations and social enterprises from the design and delivery of cohesion policies.**

- ✓ The *ANNEX VI Methodology for the contribution to social objectives* should explicitly place the support to social economy as its core objectives.

Proposed amendment

ANNEX VI

Methodology for the contribution to social objectives

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(e) to support the social economy organisations and enterprises (as defined in the Social Economy Action Plan) in achieving the full implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights by 2030.

EU Facility and the Social Economy

Social Economy Europe welcomes the inclusion of the social economy as one of the actions supported by the EU Facility, as:

“1. The Facility shall contribute to the objectives laid down in Articles 2 and 3 [Objectives], in particular through the implementation of the following actions:

(c) support microfinance, social enterprise finance, social economy (...)”

It recognises its potential to foster transnational, innovative projects with high European added value. However, to ensure real impact, the National and Regional Partnership Plans should include direct and secured funding mechanisms for social economy actors through grants, subsidies, and technical assistance, enabling them to participate fully in recovery, resilience, and innovation actions.

At the same time, the **Regulation remains unclear about the structure and distribution of the EU Facility’s financial envelopes and the balance between direct, shared, and indirect management.** To guarantee continuity and coherence, the funding streams supporting the social economy — previously channelled through ESF+, including EaSI, InvestEU — should be clearly identified and secured in the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). Ensuring this stability is essential for leveraging the social economy’s proven capacity to deliver inclusive growth and long-term resilience across Europe.

During the pandemic, the social economy has repeatedly proven its ability to respond rapidly and effectively in times of crisis—mobilising local solidarity, maintaining jobs,

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and delivering essential services, but it shouldn't be confused with its core strength to fostering long-term resilience and inclusive growth across communities.

- ✓ **It is crucial for the social economy, to diversify the funding streams and forms, not relying solely on the facility**, which “will help Member States in swiftly addressing urgent and specific needs as a response to a crisis situation such as a major national or regional natural disaster, and foster repair and recovery in view of increasing resilience following a crisis”;

Social Economy Europe positively acknowledge the inclusion of the social economy into the EU facility objectives, as effectively reflected in the ANNEX XV in paragraph (c). These important mentions should be secured and strengthened as follow:

Proposed amendment

“(b) promote **the social economy**, social innovation, social experimentation and support to the stakeholders' capacity at local, national and Union levels, including via transnational cooperation; promote voluntary labour mobility and well-functioning, cohesive and integrated labour markets, including the cross-border dimension of social security systems;

Thematic Regulations – Unclear Roles and Missing Social Focus

While the proposed European Social Fund (ESF) and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)/Cohesion Fund regulations are intended to complement the overarching National and Regional Partnership (NRP) framework, their **individual roles and boundaries remain unclear**. The division of responsibilities between the

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thematic funds and the NRP Plans creates uncertainty about which instruments will directly support social objectives, local actors, and social economy organisations.

- ✓ **Social Economy Europe considers it essential that the ESF Regulation explicitly include a minimum spending target dedicated to social inclusion and poverty reduction**, ensuring that investments in people and communities remain central to the EU's cohesion agenda.
- ✓ **Furthermore, the ESF Regulation should feature a dedicated paragraph recognising the social economy as a strategic actor for achieving the European Pillar of Social Rights** — delivering quality jobs, inclusive services, and long-term territorial resilience.

Without these safeguards, there is a risk that thematic funds become administratively aligned but politically diluted, reducing their visibility and impact on citizens' lives and on Europe's social and territorial cohesion.

Proposed amendments

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

The total budget allocated for the ESF amounts to **40% of the envelope dedicated of social objectives** for the 2028-2034 period.

Article 2

ESF support

(1) The European Social Fund (ESF) shall support ~~the specific objectives set out in Article 3 of Regulation XX [NRP Plan Regulation].~~ **social Inclusion, the social economy organisation and enterprises, and non-for-profit services, to achieve the objectives of the European Pillar of Social Right and enforce article 9 of the TFEU.**

Article 5 (new)

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Social Economy

(1) Social economy shall be supported in the areas falling within the scope of the ESF, in particular with the aim of testing, evaluating and scaling up innovative solutions, including at the local or regional level, in order to address social, environmental, and territorial needs in partnership with the relevant partners and, in particular, social partners.

(2) The Commission shall use technical assistance at its own initiative, in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) [NRP Plan Regulation] to facilitate capacity building for social economy enterprises and organisations, in particular through supporting mutual learning, transnational cooperation, establishing networks, and disseminating and promoting good practices and methodologies.

About Social Economy Europe

Social Economy Europe (SEE) is the voice of the 2.8 million social economy enterprises and organisations Europe. Created in November 2000, under the name of CEP-CMAF⁷, SEE represents the collective interests of all social economy actors as cooperatives, mutuels, associations, foundations, social enterprises, and other social economy legal forms. Social economy enterprises and organisations of all sizes operate in all socio-economic sectors.

SEE is formed by three types of members:

⁷ European Standing Conference of Cooperatives, Mutuels, Associations and Foundations

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- European umbrella organisations of cooperatives, mutuals, associations, and foundations, such as AIM, AMICE, CEDAG, and Philea.
- National social economy umbrella organisations, representing the diversity of social economy actors such as ADV Romania, CASES, CEPES, ConcertES, ESS-France, Forum Terzo Settore, Alleanza delle Cooperative Italiane, PASE KALO, Szowes, Social Economy Ukraine and the Wheel.
- European networks actively engaged in the promotion of the social economy as CECOP, DIESIS, ENSIE, EMN, Eurodiaconia, FEBEA, IPSE, Teachsoup Europe and REVES.

As of 2025, SEE has 28 members:



As the main network representing Social Economy ecosystem at European level, Social Economy Europe holds the co-secretariat of the Social Economy and Services

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of General Interest Intergroup of the European Parliament⁸, is represented at the Civil Society Liaison Group of the European Economic and Social Committee, is part of the Commission Expert Group on the Social Economy (GECES), is observer member of the United Nations Taskforce on the Social and Solidarity Economy and supports the work of the Luxembourg Monitoring Committee⁹.

⁸ *European Parliament – Intergroup on the Social Economy and Services of General Interest*, official webpage, available at:

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/en/intergroup/details/7907/Intergroup%20on%20the%20Social%20Economy%20and%20Services%20of%20General%20Interest> (accessed on 10 October 2025).

⁹ *Social Economy Europe*, “Institutions we work with”, official webpage, available at: <https://www.socialeconomy.eu.org/our-work/institutions-we-work-with/> (accessed on 10 October 2025).

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