

제3회 한중 사회적경제 국제세미나 · 中韩社会经济国际学术会议

사회적경제와 포용적성장 社会经济和包容成长

|| 일시 : 2018.10.11.~12. 10:00~18:00

|| 장소 : 충남연구원 1층 회의실

|| 주최 : 충남연구원, 上海交通大学



○ 한중 사회적경제 국제세미나 일정(11일)

일 정		행 사 내 용
개 회 식	09:00~09:30	○ 등록
	09:30~10:00	○ 환영사 : 윤황(충남연구원장) ○ 답 사 : 쉬이자량(중국공익발전연구원장)
주제 발표	10:00~10:30	○ 주제1 : 중국사회적 기업의 정책적 동향과 변천 - 쉬이자량(중국공익발전연구원장)
	10:30~11:00	○ 주제2 : 한국·충남 사회적경제 정책의 동향 - 송두범(충남연구원 미래전략연구단장)
	11:00~11:30	○ 주제3 : 중국의 사회적기업은 어떻게 발전하고 있는가? - 류용빈(제3부문연구중심 부주임)
11:30~13:30		오찬
주제 발표	13:30~14:00	○ 주제4 : 한국·충남의 사회적경제는 어떻게 발전하고 있는가? - 포용적 성장과 사회적경제- - 박춘섭(충남연구원 미래전략연구단 사회적경제팀장)
종합 토론	14:00~15:00	○ 토론1 : 한중 사회적경제의 발전모색
15:00~15:30		Coffee Break
주제 발표	15:30~16:00	○ 주제5 : 복지다원주의 관점하 재가요양서비스 제공 중 발생하는 위험 메커니즘과 예방연구 - 우레이(상하이 공정기술대학 부교수)
	16:00~16:30	○ 주제6 : 타임뱅크와 지방정부 돌봄서비스 모델 - 유충식(제3부문연구중심 연구원)
	16:30~17:00	○ 주제7 : 도시발전중 경로행동 - 우중첸(쑤닝부동산집단유한회사 주석)
종합 토론	17:00~18:00	○ 토론2 : 한중 고령자문제와 사회적경제역할
최종 발언	18:00~18:10	최종발언
	18:10~20:00	만찬

○ 한중 사회적경제 국제세미나 일정(12일)

일 정		행 사 내 용
주제 발표	10:00~10:30	○ 주제8 : 서비스 공급의 부상현상 : 정부 구매 서비스의 정책적 난관 - 왕편원(저장행정대학 공공관리학부 부주임)
	10:30~11:00	○ 주제9 : 도시갱신 배경아래 상하이 지역사회의 발전과 전망 - 쑤다웨이(상하이 교통대학 국제와 공공사무학원 프로젝트 관리자)
	11:00~11:30	○ 주제10 : 도시재생과 사회적경제 사례 - 김동호(세종시 도시재생지원센터 센터장)
	11:30~12:00	○ 주제11 : 쩐두의 자싱 새마을 건설과 탐색 - 쉬이제치(쩐두부동산집단 총재보좌관)
12:00~14:00		오찬
종합 토론	14:00~15:00	○ 토론3 : 한중 도시재생과 사회적경제의 역할
15:00~15:30		Coffee Break
주제 발표	15:30~16:00	○ 주제12 : 지역중심 사회적경제정책 추진 - 박한기(산업통상자원부 사무관)
	16:00~16:30	○ 주제13 : 사회적경제와 국제협력 - 최진경(국제사회적경제협의체 사업팀장)
종합 토론	17:00~18:00	○ 토론4 : 동아시아 사회적경제 교류플랫폼 구축

○ 中韩社会经济国际学术会议日程(11日)

日 程		活 动 内 容
开 幕 式	09:00~09:30	○ 登 记
	09:30~10:00	○ 欢迎词：尹煌(忠南研究院院长) ○ 答谢词：徐家良(中国公益发展研究院院长)
主 题 演 讲	10:00~10:30	○ 主题1：中国社会企业的政策动向与演变 — 徐家良(中国公益发展研究院院长)
	10:30~11:00	○ 主题2：韩国的社会经济政策动向 — 宋斗范(忠南研究院未来战略研究团长)
	11:00~11:30	○ 主题3：中国的社会企业如何工作与发展？ — 卢永彬(第三部门研究中心副主任)
11:30~13:30		午餐
主 题 演 讲	13:30~14:00	○ 主题4：韩国的社会经济如何工作与发展？ — 朴春燮(忠南研究院未来战略研究团社会经济组长)
综 合 讨 论	14:00~15:00	○ 讨论1：探索韩中社会经济政策的发展
15:00~15:30		Coffee Break
主 题 演 讲	15:30~16:00	○ 主题5：福利多元主义视角下的居家养老服务供给中的风险生成机理及防范研究 — 吴磊(上海工程技术大学副教授)
	16:00~16:30	○ 主题6：Time Banking and Local Government's Care Service Delivery Models(时间银行与地方政府护理服务模式) — 俞忠植(第三部门研究中心研究员)
	16:30~17:00	○ 主题7：城市发展中的敬老行动 — 吴忠泉(金都房产集团有限公司 主席)
综 合 讨 论	17:00~18:00	○ 讨论2：韩中老年人问题和社会经济的作用
最 终 发 言	18:00~18:10	最终发言
	18:10~20:00	欢迎晚餐

○ 中韩社会经济国际学术会议日程(12日)

日 程		活 动 内 容
主题 演讲	10:00~10:30	○ 主题8：悬浮的服务供给：政府购买服务的政策困局 － 汪锦军(浙江行政学院公共管理学部副主任)
	10:30~11:00	○ 主题9：城市更新背景下上海社区发展实践与展望 － 孙大伟(上海交通大学国际与公共事务学院项目官员)
	11:00~11:30	○ 主题10：城市再生和社会经济的案例 － 金東浩(世宗市都市再生支援中心长)
	11:30~12:00	○ 主题11：金都嘉兴新农村建设探索 － 许洁琪(金都房产集团 总裁助理)
12:00~14:00		午餐
综合 讨论	14:00~15:00	○ 讨论3：韩中城市再生和社会经济
15:00~15:30		Coffee Break
主题 演讲	15:30~16:00	○ 主题12：作为产业政策，促进社会经济的方案 － 朴漠基(产业通商资源部事务官)
	16:00~16:30	○ 主题13：社会经济和国际协力 － 崔眞卿(国际社会经济协议体事业组长)
综合 讨论	17:00~18:00	○ 讨论4：建立东亚地区社会经济的交流平台

환영사

환영사

안녕하세요. 충남연구원장 윤황입니다.

오늘 충남연구원과 중국 상해교통대학교의 ‘한중 사회적경제 국제세미나’에 참석해 주신 내외 귀빈과 참석해주신 모든 분들께 감사드립니다.

무엇보다도 한중 사회적경제 국제세미나를 공동 개최하기 위해 멀리 중국에서 건너오신 쉬이자량 상해교통대학 교수님을 비롯한 왕쥘쥘 저장행정대학교 교수님, 우중첸 쩌두 부동산집단 유한회사 주식 등 중국의 전문가 여러분들을 열렬히 환영합니다.

모두 아시다시피, 사회적경제는 세계적으로 시장 자본주의의 한계를 보완하는 대안적 경제모델로 부상하고 있습니다. 특히 오늘날 지역사회가 직면한 저출산·고령화·양극화 증대 문제를 주민 스스로 연대와 협력의 힘을 통해 해결하고자 하는 경제활동이라는 점에서 중요성이 매우 커지고 있습니다. 나아가 사회적경제는 지속가능한 지역성장과 주민의 삶의 질 향상을 추구하는 주민자치, 지방분권을 실질적으로 구현하는 풀뿌리 경제활동의 핵심으로도 크게 주목받고 있습니다.

사회적경제활동의 차원에서, 충청남도는 광역자치단체 최초로 ‘사회적경제 육성지원조례’를 제정하는 등 그동안 사회적경제의 육성과 지원을 위한 정책을 선도하고 담론을 주도해왔다고 자부합니다. 이러한 충남의 노력과 결실들은 중국의 명문대학인 상해교통대학교와 공동으로 사회적경제의 경험과 정책을 상호교류하는 자리까지 오게 되는 원동력이었습니다.

벌써 충남연구원과 중국 상해교통대학교와 함께 개최하는 한중 사회적경제 국제세미나가 3회차를 맞았습니다. 그동안 상해와 충남을 오고가면서 상호간 사회적경제의 발전현황과 정책들을 공유하고 논의를 통해 귀중한 경험들을 축적하였습니다. 금번 세미나도 양국의 사회적경제 및 포용적 성장을 비롯해 사회서비스, 도시재생, 교류플랫폼 등 다양한 관련된 주제에 대해 심도 있는 학술행사를 갖고자 합니다.

오늘 국제세미나를 준비해주신 중국 상해교통대학교를 비롯한 중국 참석자 분들과 충남연구원 미래전략연구단을 비롯한 국내 참석자분들께 진심으로 고마움을 전합니다. 아울러 양 기관을 통한 한중 사회적경제의 발전을 모색하는 이 자리에 참여해 주신 모든 분들께도 다시 한 번 감사드립니다.

2018년 10월 11일 충남연구원장 윤황

欢迎词

欢迎词

大家好！

我是忠南研究院院长尹煌。

感谢各位来宾参加忠南研究院和上海交通大学共同举办的“中韩社会经济国际学术会议”。

在此特别欢迎，为了这次“中韩社会经济国际学术会议”，特意从中国来的上海交大第三部门研究中心的徐家良主任，汪锦军浙江行政学院公共管理学部教授，吴忠泉金都房产集团有限公司主席等中国专家一行。

就如大家所知，社会经济作为完善资本主义市场缺陷的新替代模式，受到广泛的关心。为了解决社会正面临的低生育，老龄化，两极分化等问题，地区居民们自觉的结合和协力是很重要的。并且，社会经济作为提高居民自治，地方分权的核心活动最为瞩目。

在社会经济领域，忠清南道作为省级行政单位，最先制定了‘社会经济育成支援条例’等一系列引导政策，来构建多元化支援体系，引导与社会经济相关的理论和政策感到自豪。

因这些忠南在社会经济领域累积的努力和成果，达成了与中国名牌-上海交大进行社会经济领域的政策和实地活动交流。

忠南研究院和上海交通大学共同举办的“中韩社会经济国际学术会议”已轮到第三次了，我们通过社会经济发展现况和政策的相互共享和讨论来积累了丰富的经验。本次会议的主要议题是两国社会经济和包容成长，社会服务，城市再生，交流平台。我们针对这些问题将共同发表和讨论。

在此我向用心准备此次大会的上海交通大学一行和忠南研究院未来战略研究团成员以及国内研究者表达谢意。以及向参与大会的关注社会经济发展的相关负责人和活动家们表达问候。

谢谢大家！

尹煌
忠南研究院院长
2018年10月11日

답 사

답 사

존경하는 충남연구원 윤황원장님, 회의에 참여하신 귀빈 여러분, 충남연구원의 동료 여러분 안녕하십니까!

오늘 아름다운 충청남도에 다시 오게 되어 매우 기쁘고 영광스럽습니다. 충청남도는 매우 두터운 역사문화를 축적하고 있습니다. 백제왕조는 공주와 부여지구를 도읍지로 100년 이상 존속해 유명한 백제문화를 형성했고 한국 역사와 문화에 대해 큰 영향을 끼쳤습니다. 저는 상해교통대학 중국 공익발전연구원과 제3부문연구중심을 대표하여 세미나에 초청해주신 윤황원장께 진심으로 감사드립니다!

상해교통대학 제3부문연구중심은 2006년 5월에 설립되었고 연구영역은 자선체제개혁, 비영리전략마케팅, 사회단체조직구조, 지역사회(社区)기금회, 국외비(非)정부조직입법, 정부구매사회조직공공서비스 입법입니다. 여기서 한 가지 설명 드리면 제1부문은 정부이고 제2부문은 기업이며 제3부문은 비정부조직, 비영리조직, 사회적조직 및 사회경제를 포괄한 개념입니다.

저희 연구중심은 3월 16일 중국인민대표대회에서 통과된 《중화인민공화국 자선법(慈善法)》 전문가 토론회에 참여했었고, 2016년 4월 28일 중국인민대표대회상무위원회를 통과한 《중화인민공화국 해외비정부조직의 국내활동에 대한 관리법》 초안 작성토론에 참여한 바 있습니다. 지난 2014년, 2015년, 2016년 저희 연구중심은 여러 차례 정부유관부문에 정책자문을 제공해 분야의 전문성에 대해 인정을 받았습니다.

2016년 12월 기존 상해교통대학 제3부문연구중심산하에 중국공익발전연구원을 신설했으며 중국인민정치협상회의부주석과 중화전국공상연합회명예주석이 이사장을 맡고 있습니다.

최근 몇 년간 저희 연구중심은 다음과 같은 연구를 수행해왔습니다.

첫째는, 국가급, 부(部)급의 60여개에 달하는 수평적 과제를 수행했는데 그중 2건은 국가사회과학계획관련 대형과제입니다. 하나는 2014년에 수행한 ‘정부구매 공공서비스제도에 대한 연구’이고, 다른 하나는 2017년에 수행한 ‘중국자선사업의 발전 중 법제도 혁신에 대한 연구’입니다. 중국에서 이 정도 대형과제 2건을 수행했다는 것은 쉬운 일이 아닙니다. 이 두 분야에서는 상해교통대학의 인지도가 상당히 높다고 할 수 있습니다.

둘째는, 학술잡지 《중국 제3부문연구》를 2010년부터 매년 2회 발간하고 있는데 올해 제16호를 발간했습니다.

셋째는, 논문을 약 120여 편 발표하였고, 20여 편의 책을 출간하였습니다.

넷째는, 저희 연구중심의 연구자들이 지난 10여 년간 지역사회를 위해서 모두 130여 차례에 달하는 연구자문이나 강연을 제공하였습니다.

다섯째는, 국내외학술세미나에 약 130여 차례 참석하였습니다.

제3부문에 대한 연구뿐만 아니라 사회적 기업에 특히 관심이 많으며 이 또한 저희 연구영역입니다.

2014년 9월, 저희 연구중심과 영국문화협회가 공동으로 영국에 가서 사회적 기업을 시찰한 바 있습니다.

2015년 1월, 저희 연구중심의 연구자 3명이 서울, 대전, 경주, 부산의 사회기업을 시찰했는데 한국의 사회기업에 대해 깊은 인상을 받았습니다.

2016년 2월, 영국 외교부의 요청으로 제가 영국을 방문해 영국의 자선조직과 사회적 기업을 시찰한바 있습니다.

2015년 10월 상해에서 충남연구원과 상해교통대학 제3부문연구중심이 양 기관 연구 협약을 체결했고, 그 후 매년 중한 양국에서 학술세미나와 현지 사회적 기업 탐방을 실시하고 있습니다. 2016년 4월 20일에 저희 상해교통대학 대표단이 충남연구원에 방문해 학술세미나를 진행하고 운영이 잘 되는 사회적 기업 몇 곳을 둘러보았습니다. 2017년 11월에는 충남연구원 대표단이 상해교통대학을 방문해 제2차 한중 사회적경제 세미나를 개최하고 상해와 항주의 사회적 기업을 방문하였습니다.

이번 제3차 한중 사회적경제세미나도 아주 흥미로울 것이라고 저는 믿어 의심치 않습니다. 저희 대표는 한국사회적경제의 성공경험을 배워 중국 사회적경제의 지속적인 발전을 이끌어내고, 중국정부의 주요정책 자문을 수행하는데 큰 의의가 있습니다.

저희 연구중심이 발간하는 《중국 제3부문연구》 제6권, 제8권, 제9권에 모두 한국 사회적 기업에 대한 소개가 수록되어 있는데 특히, 제6권에는 《한국사회기업 촉진법》을 번역·수록했으며 중국 사회적 기업 제도건설에 큰 도움을 줄 것입니다. 저도 이번 기회를 빌어 여기 계신 윤황원장님과 연구원분들에게 원고를 청탁드립니다. 《중국 제3부문연구》는 비영리조직에 대한 연구에 있어서 중국학술계에서는 아주 권위가 있는 학술지입니다.

다시 한번 윤황원장과 회의 참가자 여러분, 그리고 이 회의의 개최와 준비작업을 위해 애쓰신 모든 분들에게 감사드립니다!

중국 당나라 유명시인 왕즈환(王之渙)이 “욕궁천리목 갱상일층루(欲窮千里目, 更上壹層樓): 천 리 앞을 내다보기 위해 누각을 한 층 더 오른다)”라는 시를 쓴 적 있는데, 저도 상해교통대학 공익발전연구원 및 제3부문연구중심과 충남연구원의 공동 합작은 향후 중한 양국 연구기관간의 우수한 합작모델로서 자리매김할 것이며, 양국 우호관계 증진과 중한 양국의 현대화 건설 촉진에 이바지 할 것이라고 생각합니다.

제3차 세미나가 이제 시작하지만 저는 앞으로의 제4차를 위해 여러분들께 초청 드립니다. 윤황원장님과 여기 계신 연구원님들이 내년에 상해교통대학에서 개최될 제4차 사회적경제 세미나 참석을 요청드립니다.

마지막으로 여러분의 신체건강과 승승장구를 기원합니다.

감사합니다!

쉬자량
상해교통대학 중국공익발전연구원 원장, 제3부문연구중심 주임,
상해교통대학 국제와 공공사무학원 교수
2018년 10월 11일

答谢词

答谢词

徐家良

（上海交通大学中国公益发展研究院院长、第三部门研究中心主任、上海交通大学国际与公共事务学院教授）

尊敬的韩国忠清南道研究院尹煌院长、参会的各位嘉宾、忠南研究院的同事们：

大家上午好！今天非常荣幸再次来到美丽的忠清南道。忠清南道有较深厚的历史文化底蕴，百济王朝先后在公州和扶馀地区存在一百多年，形成著名的百济文化，对韩国的历史与文化产生了非常大的影响，我代表上海交通大学中国公益发展研究院、第三部门研究中心向邀请我们参会的忠清南道研究院尹煌院长表示衷心的感谢！

上海交通大学第三部门研究中心成立于2006年5月，我们研究的领域涉及到第三部门各个领域：慈善体制改革、非营利战略营销、社会团体、社区基金会、境外非政府组织立法、政府购买社会组织公共服务等。这里要作一个说明，在中国，第一部门是政府，第二部门是企业，第三部门就是我们非政府组织、非营利组织、社会组织，包括社会经济。

我们参与了2016年3月16日中国人大通过的《中华人民共和国慈善法》和2016年4月28日中国人大常委会通过的《中华人民共和国境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》草案的讨论，提供了上海交通大学第三部门研究中心的专家意见稿。2014年、2015年和2016年，上海交通大学第三部门研究中心多次向中国政府有关部门提交了政策咨询，获得了中央政府领导和上海市政府领导的认可与批示。

2016年12月，在上海交通大学第三部门研究中心的基础上，又成立了中国公益发展研究院，由中国人民政治协商会议原副主席、中华全国工商业联合会名誉主席黄孟复担任名誉理事长。这几年，上海交通大学中国公益发展研究院、第三部门研究中心做了以下几件工作，取得了一定的社会影响：

一是承担国家级、部级和各种横向课题，累计达到60多项，其中有二个国家社会科学规划重大项目：政府购买服务公共服务制度化研究（2014年）；促进中国慈善事业发展的法律制度创新研究（2017年）。我是这两个课题的首席专家，在中国有二个国家社科重大项目，非常不容易，说明上海交通大学在这两个领域的全国知名度较高。

二是主编《中国第三部门研究》杂志。从2010年开始，每年出版二卷，今年出版到第十六卷。

三是发表论文和出版其他书籍。累计达120多篇论文，书籍为20多本。

四是为社会提供服务，研究院中心成员为社会提供咨询和发表演讲，十年间，差不多有130多场次。

五是参加学术会议，国内外的学术会议有130多次。

上海交通大学中国公益发展研究院、第三部门研究中心不仅仅是民政部社会组织与社会建设研究基地、全国社会组织教育培训基地，而且也是上海市民政局、上海市社会团体管理局的科研基地和公益基地。2017年，上海交通大学第三部门研究中心被中国社会科学院评为中国

核心智库。

对第三部门研究的同时，我们也特别关注社会经济，这也是我们研究的重点。

2014年9月，上海交通大学第三部门研究中心与英国文化协会合作去英国考察社会企业。2015年1月，上海交通大学第三部门研究中心一行三人访问了韩国，对首尔、大田、庆州、釜山，考察了社会企业，对韩国社会企业印象非常深刻，历时10天。2016年2月，我受英国外交部的邀请，访问英国，考察英国慈善组织和社会企业。

2015年10月，在中国上海，韩国忠清南道研究院与上海交通大学第三部门研究中心一起签署了我们两个机构的合作协议，每一年在中国、韩国两地分别举行研讨会和实地考察访问。2016年4月20日是我带着上海交通大学团队第一次来到忠南研究院，同研究院同仁进行了非常好的学术交流，同时考察了韩国好几个地方的社会经济，留下非常深刻而美好的印象。2017年11月，忠南研究院代表团访问上海交通大学，我们一起举行了第二次中韩社会经济研讨会，并访问考察了上海和杭州两地的社会经济。

我相信，第三次有关中韩社会经济的研讨会，肯定会非常精彩。对中国代表团来说，主要是借鉴和学习韩国社会经济的成功经验，促进中国社会经济的可持续发展，特别是对中国政府决策咨询会有较大的帮助。

在我所主编的《中国第三部门研究》第六卷、第八卷、第九卷，都有韩国社会企业的介绍，特别是第六卷，我们请人把韩国社会企业促进法翻译成中文，这将对中国社会企业制度建设会有非常大的帮助。我也借此机会，借助今天会议的平台，向尹煌院长和在位的各位约稿，请多多支持《中国第三部门研究》这本杂志，这是中国学术界最有名的非营利组织研究杂志之一。

再次感谢尹煌院长，感谢各位嘉宾的参与，感谢对本次会议召开和筹备工作付出各种心血的人员！

中国唐代著名诗人王之涣曾写过一句名言：“欲穷千里目，更上一层楼。”我相信，通过我们共同努力，上海交通大学中国公益发展研究院、第三部门研究中心与韩国忠清南道研究院之间的合作，会成为中韩科研机构合作的榜样，为中韩友好增添新的内容，创造新的合作模式，共同谱写新时代的新乐章，推动中国现代化建设和韩国现代化建设。







第三次刚开始，我就发出第四次的邀请函，邀请尹煌院长和各位嘉宾参加明年在上海交通大学举行的第四次中韩社会经济学术研讨会！

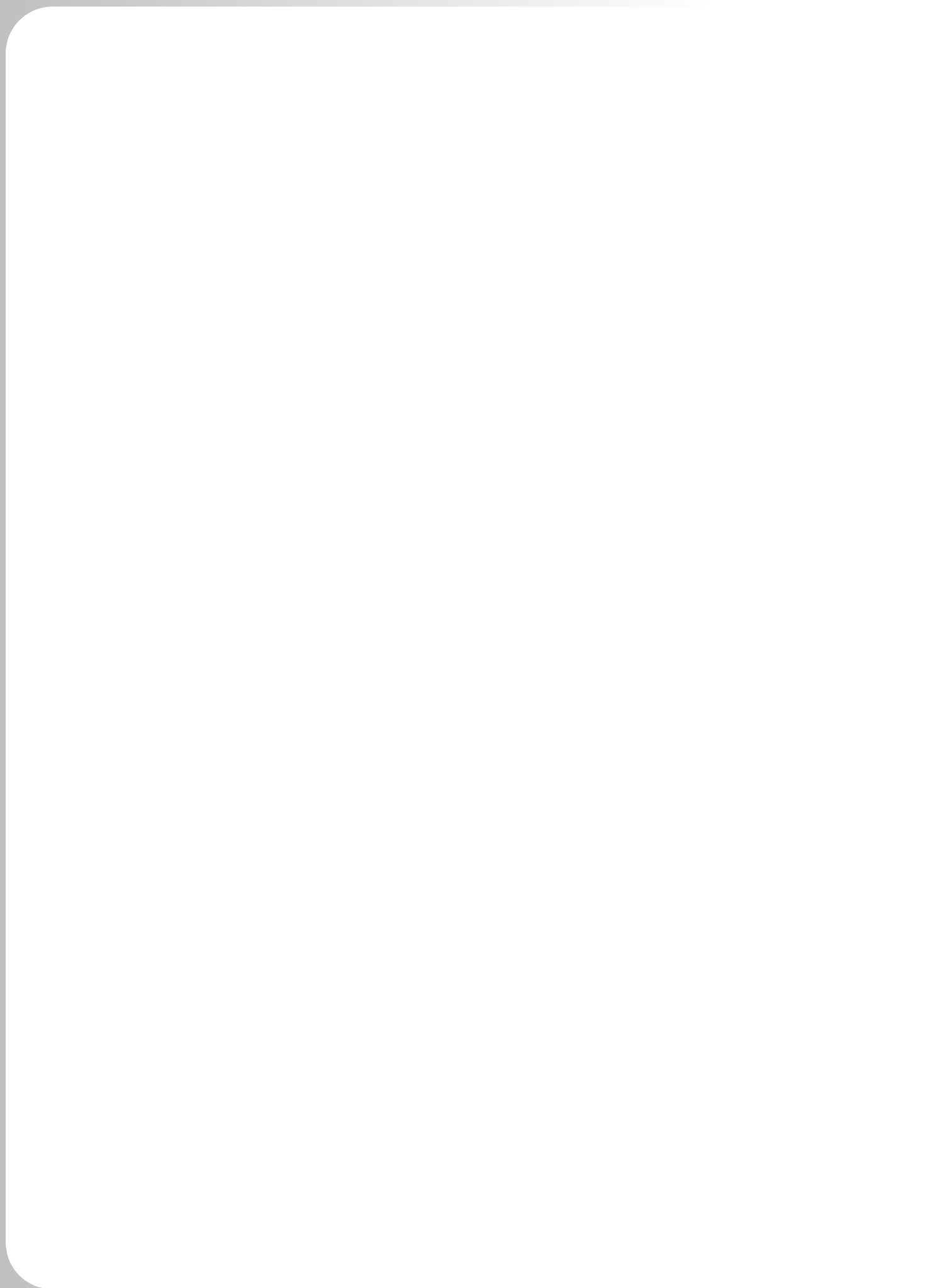
最后，祝各位嘉宾身体健康，工作顺利！

谢谢！

발표주제·发表主题

- 제1주제 : 중국사회적 기업의 정책적 동향과 변천(쉬이자량/중국공익발전연구원장)
中国社会企业的政策动向与演变(徐家良/中国公益发展研究院院长)
- 제2주제 : 한국·충남 사회적경제 정책의 동향(송두범/충남연구원 미래전략연구단장)
韩国的社会经济政策动向(宋斗范/忠南研究院未来战略研究团长)
- 제3주제 : 중국의 사회적기업은 어떻게 발전하고 있는가?
(류용빈/제3부문연구중심 부주임)
中国的社会企业如何工作与发展?(卢永彬/第三部门研究中心副主任)
- 제4주제 : 한국·충남의 사회적경제는 어떻게 발전하고 있는가?
(박춘섭/ 충남연구원 미래전략연구단 사회적경제팀장)
韩国的社会经济如何工作与发展?
(朴春燮/忠南研究院未来战略研究团社会经济组长)
- 제5주제 : 복지다원주의 관점하 재가요양서비스 제공 중 발생하는 위험
메커니즘과 예방연구 (우레이/상하이 공정기술대학 부교수)
福利多元主义视角下的居家养老服务供给中的风险生成机理及防范研究
(吴磊/上海工程技术大学副教授)
- 제6주제 : 타임뱅크와 지방정부 돌봄서비스 모델 (유충식/제3부문연구중심 연구원)
时间银行与地方政府护理服务模式 (俞忠植/第三部门研究中心研究员)
- 제7주제 : 도시발전중 경로행동 (우중첸/쑤두부동산집단유한회사 주식)
城市发展中的敬老行动(吴忠泉/金都房产集团有限公司 主席)

-  제8주제: 서비스 공급의 부상현상:정부 구매서비스의 정책적 난관
 (왕쥔권/저장행정대학 공공관리학부 부주임)
 悬浮的服务供给：政府购买服务的政策困局
 (汪锦军/浙江行政学院公共管理学部副主任)
-  제9주제 : 도시재개발 배경 아래 상하이 지역사회 발전과 전망
 (쑤다웨이/상하이교통대학 국제와 공공사무학원 프로젝트 관리)
 城市更新背景下上海社区发展实践与展望
 (孙大伟/上海交通大学国际与公共事务学院项目官员)
-  제10주제 : 도시재생과 사회적경제 사례 (김동호/세종시도시재생지원센터장)
 城市再生和社会经济的案例(金東浩/世宗市都市再生支援中心长)
-  제11주제 : 찐두의 자싱 새마을 건설과 탐색
 (쉬이제치/ 찐두부동산집단 총재보좌관)
 金都嘉兴新农村建设探索(许洁琪/金都房产集团 总裁助理)
-  제12주제 : 지역중심 사회적경제정책 추진 (박한기/산업통상자원부 사무관)
 作为产业政策，促进社会经济的方案
 (朴漢基/产业通商资源部事务官)
-  제13주제 : 사회적경제와 국제협력 (최진경/국제사회적경제협의체 사업팀장)
 社会经济和国际协力(崔眞卿/国际社会经济协议体事业组长)



중국사회적 기업의 정책적 동향과 변천
中国社会企业的政策动向与演变

쉬이자량 || 중국공익발전연구원장
徐家良 || 中国公益发展研究院院长

中国社会企业政策演变与趋势
The Evolution and Trend of China's Social Enterprise Policy
徐家良 Xu Jia Liang

上海交通大学中国公益发展研究院 院长
第三部门研究中心 主任、国际与公共事务学院教授
Shanghai Jiao Tong University
Dean, The Institute of Philanthropy Development
Director, The Center for the Third Sector Studies
Professor, School of International and Public Affairs



- ⊙ 主题: **2018中韩—社会经济论坛**
- ⊙ 时间: **2018年10月10日至15日**
- ⊙ 地点: **韩国**
- ⊙ **Topic: 2018 South Korea and China The Social Economy Forum**
- ⊙ **The Social Economy and Inclusive growth**
- ⊙ **Time: October 10-15, 2018**
- ⊙ **Location: South Korea**



- ④ 报告分四个方面内容：
- ④ 1、社会企业在中国的发展 2、政府所采取的相应政策演变 3、社会企业政策的特点分析 4、中国社会企业的发展趋势

- ④ **The presentation is divided into four aspects:**
- ④ 1. Development of social enterprises in China
- ④ 2. The evolution of corresponding policy adopted by the government
- ④ 3. Analysis of the characteristics of social enterprise policy
- ④ 4. The developmental trend of Chinese social enterprises



- ④ **一、社会企业在中国的发展**
- ④ **1. The development of social enterprises in China**
- ④ 2009 年，英国大使馆文化教育处在中国开展社会企业家培训项目，接受该培训项目人数累计800 人。2010年至2013年，英国大使馆文化教育处连续四年与友成企业家扶贫基金会、南都公益基金会等合作，颁发社会企业家技能项目奖项。
- ④ **In 2009, the Cultural and Education Section of the British Embassy launched a social entrepreneurship training program in China, the total number of people was 800. In 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013, the Cultural and Education Section of the British Embassy cooperated with the Friends of Entrepreneurs Foundation for Poverty Alleviation and the Narada Foundation for four consecutive years to award social entrepreneurship skills awards.**



- ④ 2014年7月30日，海南成美慈善基金会、浙江敦和慈善基金会共17家机构决定联合发起“中国社会企业与社会投资论坛”，以整合资源共同推动社会企业和社会投资的发展。
- ④ **On July 30, 2014, a total of 17 institutions of the China Social Relief Fund decided to jointly launch the "China Social Enterprise and Social Investment Forum" to integrate resources to jointly promote the development of social enterprises and social investment.**



- ④ **2015年6月**
- ④ 首届中国社会企业与社会投资论坛年会深圳举行
- ④ June 2015
- ④ **The first annual meeting of China Social Enterprise and Social Investment Forum was held in Shenzhen**
- ④ **2016年6月24-25日**
- ④ 第二届中国社会企业与社会投资论坛（联盟）2016年北京年会
- ④ **Jun 24-25, 2016 Beijing**
- ④ **The 2nd "China Social Entrepreneurship and Social Investment Forum" Annual Conference**



- ④ **2017年6月11-12日**
- ④ **第三届中国社会企业与社会投资论坛（联盟）2017年北京年会**
- ④ **主题：社会企业家精神引领新中国文明**

- ④ **June 11-12, 2017**
- ④ **The 3rd China Social Enterprise and Social Investment Forum (Alliance) 2017 Beijing Annual Meeting**
- ④ **Theme: Social entrepreneurship leads the new Chinese civilization**



- ④ **2018年5月31至6月1日**
- ④ **第四届中国社会企业与社会投资论坛（联盟）2018年深圳年会**
- ④ **主题：影响力投资助力脱贫攻坚**

- ④ **May 31 to June 1, 2018**
- ④ **The 4th China Social Enterprise and Social Investment Forum (Union) 2018 Shenzhen Annual Meeting**
- ④ **Theme: Impact Investment Helps Poverty Alleviation**



⑤ 二、政府所采取的相应政策演变

⑤ 2. The evolution of corresponding policy adopted by the government

- ⑤ (一) 北京市 2011年6月, 北京颁布《关于加强和创新社会管理全面推进社会建设的意见》
- ⑤ Jun, 2011, **Beijing promulgated the "Opinions on Strengthening and Innovating Social Management to Promote Social Construction"**
- ⑤ 2018年3月, 北京社会企业发展促进会成立。2018年8月, 发布《北京市社会企业认证办法(试行)》
- ⑤ Mar, 2018, **Beijing Social Enterprise Development Promotion Association was established**
- ⑤ Aug 8, 2018, **Beijing Social Enterprise Development Promotion Association issued "Beijing Municipal Social Enterprise Certification Measures (Trial)"**



⑤ (一) 北京市

- ⑤ 2018年8月8日, 北京社会企业发展促进会发布《北京市社会企业认证办法(试行)》
- ⑤ Aug 8, 2018, **Beijing Social Enterprise Development Promotion Association issued "Beijing Municipal Social Enterprise Certification Measures (Trial)"**
- ⑤ (二) 成都市
- ⑤ 2018年4月9日, 成都市政府办公厅发布《关于培育社会企业促进社区发展治理的意见》; 2018年6月7日发布《成都市社会企业评审认定管理工作试行办法》
- ⑤ Apr 9, 2018, **The General Office of the People's Government of Chengdu issued the "Opinions on Cultivating Social Enterprises to Promote Community Development Governance"**
- ⑤ June 7, 2018, **Chengdu Administration for Industry and Commerce issued the "Trial Measures for the Evaluation and Management of Social Enterprise Accreditation in Chengdu"**



- ④ (三) 深圳市
- ④ 中国公益慈善项目交流展示会2015年起就面向全国提供社会企业认证服务。
- ④ 2018年3月28日，深圳市福田区政府办公室印发《福田区关于打造社会影响力投资高地的扶持办法》
- ④ the first and only social enterprise certification service organization in China. Since 2015, it has provided social enterprise certification services to the whole country.
- ④ Mar 28, 2018
- ④ "Futian District Support Measures for Building Social Impact Investment Highlands"



- ④ 三、社会企业政策的特点分析
- ④ 3. Analysis of the Characteristics of Social Enterprise Policy
- ④ (一) 多政府参与
- ④ Multi-government participation
- ④ (二) 政策重点有别
- ④ Different policy priorities
- ④ (三) 指导部门有差异
- ④ There are differences in the guidance department



④ 四、社会企业的发展趋势

④ 4、The development trend of social enterprises

④ （一）法律有限性

④ Legal limitations

④ （二）需求的一致性

④ Consistency of requirements

④ （三）特殊人群就业偏好

④ Employment preferences of special populations

④ （四）强调专业性服务

④ Emphasizing professional services

④ （五）不平衡性

④ Imbalance



④ 总结

④ Summary

④ 1、制定特殊的法律和政策

Develop special laws and policies

④ 2、明确主管部门

④ Identify the competent authorities

④ 3、成为独立的组织类别

④ Become an independent organization category

④ Enterprise



● 谢谢!

● Thank you!

한국 · 충남 사회적경제 정책의 동향
韩国的社会经济政策动向

송 두 범 || 충남연구원 미래전략연구단장
宋斗范 || 忠南研究院未来战略研究团长



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- IV. 맺음말

I. 시작하는 말

● 외국의 사회적경제 동향

- 전세계적으로 빈부격차, 고용불안, 고령화 등 구조적 문제에 직면, 사회적가치 실현 및 사회적 경제의 중요성 부각
- UN : 지속가능개발목표(SDGs, 2016-2030) 수립
- EU 등 : 사회적경제를 새로운 저성장, 저고용문제의 해결책으로 평가
- 주요선진국 : 법률제정, 지원제도, 사회적금융 육성 등을 통해 사회적경제기업 활동 보장

● 한국의 사회적경제 동향

- 사회적경제 제도 도입 : 사회적기업('07년), 마을기업('11년), 협동조합('12년) 등
- 법/제도 개선, 시범사업실시, 사회적인식 확산 등 양적성장 토대 마련, 성공사례 창출
- 정부주도 하 사회적경제 기업이 양적 성장, EU에 비해 사회적경제활성화 미흡
- 사회적경제가 협력성장, 포용성장을 견인할 수 있도록 사회적경제 생태계 구축을 통한 질적 성장 준비하는 단계, 사회적경제 발전을 위한 전략마련 필요

II. 한국의 사회적경제 정책동향

한국 사회적경제 발전사 개괄

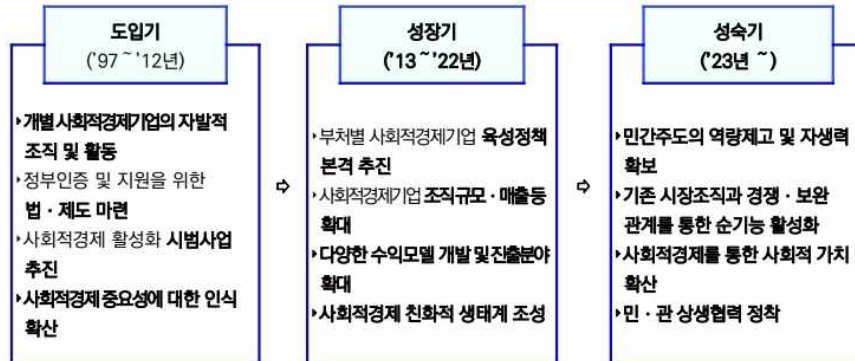
구분	일제강점기	1960-80년대	1990년대	2000년대	2010년대
경제 환경		고동성장기/수출주도성장 주류화		저성장기/ 부채주도성장	양극화, 내수침체심화/ 소득주도성장론 대두
자발적 운동기 주체	지식인, 농촌 기반 coop 생성, 정치적 탄압	농촌신용 coop, 도시 빈민 생산 coop 시도	소비생활coop, 정치민주화운동에서 풀 뿌리생활복지운동 원형 화(탁아, 방과후, 실업, 여성보호 등)	비수도권 지역 순환경제 강화전략대두	제도별 분절을 융합하는 선도 적 지자체의 자치분권적 사회 적경제 정책실험 대두
제도화 역사			외환위기, 국민기초생 활법 도입연계해 수급 지도/도시빈민 자활공 동체기업 제도화(복지 부)	사회적일자리로 청 년/여성/ 고령자 참여 확대 - 사회 적기업법 (고용부)	세계 경제위기로 마을기업, 협동조합기본법 도입(행자부, 기재부), 사회적경제법, 사회 적가치법 추진

자료: 이은애, 2018, 한국사회적경제 생태계 조성현황 및 전망, 참여연대

II. 한국의 사회적경제 정책동향

한국 사회적경제 현황 진단

- 한국의 사회적경제는 도입기를 지나 성장기 단계에 진입
- 본격적 육성정책 수립/집행중(법/제도 마련, 시범사업 추진 등), 지자체/민간도 지원/투자
- 주요 사회적경제기업의 수 및 고용/매출규모 등 양적 성장
- 사회적가치 실현, 수익모델개발, 다양한 경제주체 진입확대, 사회적경제 역량제고 필요



자료: 기획재정부, 2017. 사회적경제 활성화 방안.

II. 한국의 사회적경제 정책동향

사회적경제 지원정책 추진경과

- 사회적경제 확산을 위한 법제정/기본계획 수립 등 직간접 지원정책 마련
- 인건비 지원 등 직접지원, 세제혜택(법인세/소득세 감면), 공공조달시 우선구매 유도/정책자금 지원 등 간접지원 병행
- 광역/지역별로 창업지원/홍보/인력양성/사업모델발굴 등 다양한 지원정책 추진
- 사회적경제 관련 법 제정 추진중(사회적경제기본법, 사회적가치실현 기본법, 사회적경제기업 제품 판로지원 법)

구 분	직접지원	간접 지원	
		공통	개별
사회적기업	인건비, 사회보험료, 사업 개발비	판로지원, 교육 및 홍보, 컨설팅, 창업 및 운영 지원, 정책자금 융자 등	세제(법인세, 소득세, 부가세 감면, 기부금 인정 등), 모태펀드 운영 등
협동조합(간접지원)	-		-
마을기업	사업비		-
자활기업	인건비, 사업비, 창업자금, 컨설팅비용		사업 및 시설자금 융자

자료: 기획재정부, 2017. 사회적경제 활성화 방안.

II. 한국의 사회적경제 정책동향

사회적경제 활성화 기반의 문제점

- (사회적여건) 사회적경제에 대한 인식 저조, 정부 정책지원 및 사회적 참여 미흡
- (지원체계) 부처별 지원제도 분산으로 불필요한 행정비용 유발, 정책연계성 저조.
민/관협업 부족), 사회적경제 컨트롤타워(Control Tower) 없이 소관부처별 지원정책 추진, 체계적 사회적경제 정책수립/집행에 애로
- (금융접근성) 금융시장 접근성이 낮고, 체계적 금융지원 미흡
- 소액금융사업, 중소기업 정책자금, 자활기금, 신용보증한도, 모태펀드
- (판로) 사회적경제 기업에 대한 공공조달 우선구매의 실효성 저조, 민간의 구매촉진 위한 판로개척 애로
- (인력) 사회적경제기업 성장에 필요한 전문인력 양성 및 사회적경제에 대한 인식제고를 위한 교육인프라 부족

자료: 기획재정부, 2017. 사회적경제 활성화방안.

II. 한국의 사회적경제 정책동향

사회적경제 활성화 기반의 문제점

사회적 가치 실현을 통한 협력성장 및 포용성장 견인



II. 한국의 사회적경제 정책동향

사회적경제 성장인프라 구축

통합 지원체계	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 사회적경제 활성화를 위한 법령 제정 • 사회적경제 정책 컨트롤타워 수립
금융접근성 제고	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 공정 금융제도 개선 • 투자환경 개선 • 규제완화 등 제도 개선
판로확대지원	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 공공조달시 사회적책임조달 강화 • 국가 및 지자체 우선구매 촉진 • 공기업 등 경영평가 제도 개편 • 민간 사회적경제기업 제품 구매촉진
인력양성 체계 강화	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 사회적경제 교육환경조성 • 지역주민 참여학습 및 전문인력 양성시스템 구축 • 청년인재 유입을 위한 창업인프라 확충 • 기술혁신 및 교육컨텐츠 개발투자 확대

II. 한국의 사회적경제 정책동향

사회적경제 주요 분야별 진출 촉진제

사회서비스 분야	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 사회적경제기업 민간위탁 활성화(수탁가능 주체명시) • (사회적가치) 사회서비스제공기관 사회적가치 지향성 강화 • (서비스 품질) 사회적경제기업간 연계협력으로 서비스품질 제고 • (모델발굴) 사회적경제기업 성장지원 및 신모델 발굴
주거환경 분야	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 도시재생뉴딜 특화 사회적경제기업 제도운영 및 지원 • (시범사업) 도시재생뉴딜 사업참여 지원 • (기금지원) 주택도시기금 활용 기금용자 지원 • (임대주택) 사회적경제기업을 통한 임대주택 공급
문화예술 분야	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 문화예술분야 사회적경제기업 육성 및 지원 • (소외지역 시설확충) 작은미술관, 작은도서관 등 설치지원 • (문화프로그램 확대) 사회적경제기업 통한 프로그램 운영추진 • (지역관광,스포츠진흥) 지역스포츠클럽 운영가능 추진 등 기회확대
프랜차이즈 분야	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 소상공인협동조합의 프랜차이즈화 지원 • (시스템 도입) 소상공인간 협업촉진을 위한 시스템도입 • (기반조성) 업종별 공동사업 모형 및 비즈니스 모델개발 • (지원규모) 지역 및 전국단위의 프랜차이즈형 협동조합으로 지원확대

II. 한국의 사회적경제 정책동향

사회적경제 주요 분야별 진출 촉진

소셜벤처 분야

- (임팩트펀드) 1,000억 규모의 '임팩트 투자펀드' 조성
- (기술기업육성) 기술기반 소셜벤처 중점투자 운영사 선정 및 지원
- (정보제공) 민관협업체 구성 및 종합정보제공 플랫폼 구축 운영

지역연계 분야

- (행정안전부) 지자체 연계 사회적경제 활성화
- (농림축산식품부) 농촌지역 사회적경제 활성화 지원
- (해양수산부) 어촌특화형 사회적경제기업 육성, 수협을 통한 자금지원 강화 및 판로확대
- (산업통상자원부) 마을주민참여형 신재생에너지 보급모델 제시 확산, 시도별 육성분야 선정 및 컨소시엄 구성지원

III. 충남의 사회적경제 정책동향

비전과 목표(2019년)



자료: 충청남도, 2017. 충청남도사회적경제 5년계획

III. 충남의 사회적경제 정책동향

충남 사회적경제 현황 진단

비 전

지속발전가능한 **사회적경제 생태계 조성**



목 표

더불어 함께 잘사는 지역공동체 형성 및 사회통합적 가치 창출



추 진

방 향

- 사회적경제 지역 공감대 형성 및 인식 확산
- 사회적경제 조직 자생력 강화를 위한 성장지원 시스템 구축
- 지역사회 기반의 사회서비스 제공 및 일자리 창출

자료: 충청남도, 2018. 충청남도사회적경제육성위원회 자료.

III. 충남의 사회적경제 정책동향

추진과제 : 3대 중점분야 및 주요추진과제

조직/인재 발굴 육성

- (조직육성) 사회적경제조직 육성 및 학교협동조합 육성
- (중간지원) 충청남도 창업지원교육센터 운영
- (청년지원) 지역주도형 청년활동가 육성 및 청년도제사업
- (교육연계) 사회적경제 인성교육 추진

판매촉진 시장 조성

- (종료기업 지원) 사회적기업 시설장비 구입비 지원
- (중간지원) 사회적경제 유통지원센터 설립운영
- (특화사업) 지역특화사업 추진

지역문제 해결 및 협력체제 구축

- (네트워크) 사회적경제 네트워크 조직육성 및 협동화
- (산자부 연계) Community Business 활성화 사업 추진

III. 충남의 사회적경제 정책동향

주요추진사업(2019년)

충청남도 창업지원교육센터 운영

- 성장맞춤형(준비-창업-성장) 종합지원
 - 사회적경제로 원활한 진입, 지속가능한 성장 및 자생력 강화
- 농식품 및 사회서비스 분야 중점 지원
 - 청운대 : 농식품 제조 및 가공, 6차산업분야(조리, 체험, 관광연계)
 - 충남도립대 : 지역사회 및 취약계층을 위한 사회서비스 제공분야

사회적경제 유통지원센터 설립 및 운영

- 사회적경제 기업의 판로확보와 소비자 trend에 부합한 공동마케팅
- 충남사회적경제기업+중앙+도 연계 모델
 - 운영주체 : 충남 따숨상사 협동조합
 - 연계 : 행정안전부, 국토부, 충남도, 아산시

III. 충남의 사회적경제 정책동향

주요추진사업(2019년)

Community Business R&D 활성화 지원

- 폐목 활용한 효율적 연료 우드칩 개발
 - 에너지 전환을 위한 적정기술, 함수율 25% 이하 연료용 Woodchip 개발
- 충남형 산림에너지형 사회적경제 토대 마련
 - 사회적협동조합 우리동네 참여 등 적정기술관련 사회적경제조직 다수 참여

IV . 맺음말

- 사회적경제가 포용성장(Inclusive Growth)을 견인하는 동력이 될 수 있는 기반 구축
 - 청년/여성/노인 등 사회적약자의 사회적일자리 확대 위한 재원확대, 사회적경제 전용펀드 조성, 공공구매 활성화 등 사회적경제 생태계 조성지원
 - 지역사회 문제해결을 위한 사회혁신을 사회적경제와 연계(도시재생, 4차산업혁명, 공유경제 등)
- 사회적경제의 지속적 성과를 위해 지역사회기반의 사회적가치를 강조
 - 교육을 통해 사회적경제 가치를 확고히 함. 사회적가치 창출을 측정하기 위한 기반 마련 등
 - 사회적가치 실현에 관한 기본법 제정 등
- 사회적경제기업에 대한 제도적 규제완화, 주류기업과 동등하게 대우, 사회적경제기업이 중소기업 금융시장에 접근하도록 보장, 협동조합 공제사업 허용, 사회적 금융에 참여하는 개인투자자에게 세제혜택부여, 공공조달 계약시 장기계약, 적정임금 보장 등
- 사회적경제기업의 유형/업종/성장단계별 맞춤지원, 부처간 정책협업
- 지역기반 사회적경제 생태계 조성 및 사회적경제 당사자 주도성 강화 등
 - 지역특화 사회적경제의 발굴 및 육성, 당사자 주도의 사회적경제 육성 등
 - 지역공동체 복원 및 지역잠재자원 활용으로 내발적 일자리 창출 등

감사합니다!

11th Oct. 2018

Trends in Chung-Nam and Korea Social Economy



송두범(충남연구원 미래전략연구단장)



CONTENTS



- I . Introduction
- II . Trends in Korea Social Economic Policy
- III. Trends in Chung-Nam Social Economic Policy
- IV. Conclusion

I. Introduction

● Global Social Economic Trends

- Maximize Social Value and Social Economy because of global challenges we face, including poverty, unemployment, old age etc.
- UN : Set up Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 2016-2030)
- EU : Approach to social economy for solving low growth and low employment
- Major developed countries : Help social economic enterprises through legislation, supporting system, social finance incubating

● Korea Social Economic Trends

- Institutionalization: Social Enterprise ('07), Community Business ('11), Cooperative ('12), etc.
- Quantitative growth with law/system improvement, pilot projects, understanding and recognition of social economy
- Government leads quantitative growth of social enterprises but lack of social economic vitality compared with EU
- Needs strategy for qualitative growth through social economy ecosystem and social economy development to lead inclusive growth

II. Trends in Korean Social Economic Policy

History

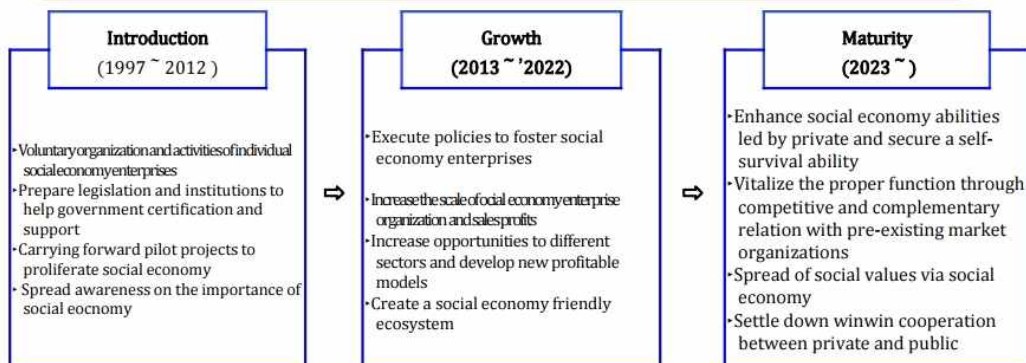
Category	Korea under Japanese Rule	1960s-80s	1990s	2000s	2010s
Representative Economic Features		Rapid economic growth/ export-driven development/ main stream		Slow economic growth/ Debt-driven growth	Economic polarization, Intensified domestic demand in the doldrums/ The rise of income-led growth theory
Principal Agents in Social Economic Activities	Creation of coop based on intellectuals and rural communities Political persecution	Trials of rural credit coop and urban poverty product coop	Consumers' coop, A shift to grass-root welfare movement from political democracy movement(daycare, after school, unemployment, protection of women, etc)	The rise of strategy to strength circular economy in Non-metropolitan areas	The rise of autonomic decentralized social economic pilot policies of leading local government integrating institutional segments
Institutionalization History			Financial crisis (IMF) Instruct supply and demand applying National Basic Living Act Institutionalize community enterprises supporting independence of urban poverty(Ministry of Welfare)	Expand the participate opportunities to the youth/women/ seniors in social works - Social Enterprise Act (Ministry of Employment)	Introduce a company town and Cooperative Basic Act due to economic recession (Ministry of the interior and safety, Ministry of Strategy and Finance), Promote Social economic law, social value law

자료: 이은애, 2018. 한국사회적경제생태계조성현황및전망.참여연대

II. Trends in Korean Social Economic Policy

Present State

- Korean Social Economy passed through introductory phase and entered into growth phase.
- Establish and execute policies to foster social economy (legislation/institutionalization, carrying forward pilot projects), Supports/ Investigations from local government/Individual
- The number of primary social economic enterprises and quantitative growth in employment/volume of sales
- It is needed to realize social values, develop new profitable models, increase opportunities to different economic subjects, enhance social economy abilities



자료: 기획재정부, 2017. 사회적경제활성화방안.

II. Trends in Korean Social Economic Policy

Progress of Social Economy Support Policy

- Prepare direct/indirect support policies to promote social economy such as legalization/ basic plan set-up
- Proceed direct supports like subsidizing labor costs, and indirect supports such as tax benefits (corporate/income tax reduction), give benefits of public procurement, or receiving policy funds
- Prosecute various support policies in wide areas and local areas e.g.
- In the process of legislation related social economy
e.g. social economy basic act, social value act, support sales market of the products of social economy enterprises act

category	Direct support	Indirect support	
		common	individual
Social enterprise	Labor costs, social insurance, business development costs	Support sales market, train and public relations, consulting, support start-ups and its management, political financing loan	Tax benefits (corporate/income tax, VAT reduction, donation), operate fund of funds, etc.
Cooperative union (indirect support)	-		-
Company town	Business costs		-
Self-support company	Labor costs, business costs, initial expenses, consulting expenses		Financing loan for business and facilities

자료: 기획재정부, 2017. 사회적경제활성화방안.

II. Trends in Korean Social Economic Policy

Issues underlying social economy vitalization

- (social conditions) lack of awareness of social economy, and insufficient governmental supports and social participation
- (support system) Unnecessary administrative expenses resulting from the dispersion of support system in each department, Poor policy connectivity, Lack of private/governmental cooperation, Promoting support policies in the absence of social economy control tower, difficulties to establish and execute systematic social economy policy
- (Finance Access) Low access to financial market, lack of systematic financial support
 - microfinance enterprise, small and medium sized policy fund, self-support fund, credit security limit, fund of funds
- (sales market) Ineffectiveness of the priority of public procurement to social economy enterprises, Difficulties in finding new sales market to promote private purchase
- (human resources) Insufficient training infrastructure to foster professionals in the field and to Increase awareness of social economy

자료: 기획재정부, 2017. 사회적경제활성화방안.

II. Trends in Korean Social Economic Policy

Issues underlying social economy vitalization



II. Trends in Korean Social Economic Policy

7

Establish social economy infrastructure development

Integrate support system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislate to proliferate social economy • Build a social economy policy control tower
Increase of financial access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve fair financial system • Improve investment environment • Reform systems such as ease regulations
Sales Market Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize social responsible procurement in case of public procurement • Facilitate priority purchases by state and local communities • Reform performance evaluation system such as public enterprises • Promote the product purchases of private social economy enterprises
Intensify manpower training system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster social economy training environment • Establish participation learning programs for local people and a system to raise professionals • Increase start-up infrastructures to induce the influx of young talents • Innovate in technology and expand development investment on training contents

II. Trends in Korean Social Economic Policy

8

Principal sectorial facilitators in social economy

Social Service Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate contracting-out of social economy enterprises (specify the conditions of a consignee) • (Social values) Strengthen social value directivity of social service providers • (Service quality) Increase the service quality through cooperation among social economy enterprises • (Model Development) Support social economy enterprises growth and develop new models
Dwelling Environment Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and support social economy enterprises specialized in urban renewal new deal • (pilot project) support urban renewal new deal project participation • (Fund) Support fund financing utilizing housing fund • (rental housing) Provide rental houses through social economy enterprises
Culture and Art Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster and support social economy enterprises in culture and art sector • (Construct infrastructure in less favored area) Support the construction of small gallery or museums. • (Increase cultural programs) Run cultural programs via social economy enterprises • (Promote local tourism, sports) Expand opportunities to participate local sports club activities
Franchise sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support small business cooperatives to franchise its enterprises • (System Adopt) Adopt system to ease cooperate between small business owners • (Create business base) Develop joint enterprise models by industry and business models • (Scope of support) Expand the support to local and nationwide franchise type cooperative

II. Trends in Korean Social Economic Policy

Principal sectorial facilitators in social economy

Social venture sector

- (Impact FUnd) Raise 'Impact Invest Fund' figuring 100 billion won
- (Foster technology enterprises) Select and support investment operators specialized in technical-based social venture
- (Provide information) Establish public-private consultation and run a platform providing integrated information

Local connected sector

- (Ministry of the Interior and Safety) Promote social economy connecting with local government
- (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs) support social economy promotion in rural areas
- (Ministry of oceans and fisheries) Foster social economy enterprises specialized in fishing village, increase financial support through Suhyup (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives) and sales market
- (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy) Proliferate town residents participate typed new and renewable energy prototype model, Select local suitable sectors and support to constitute consortium

III. Trends in Chung-Nam Social Economic Policy

Dignosis Chung-nam Social Economy Current Situation



자료: 충청남도, 2018. 충청남도사회적경제육성위원회 자료

Vision and Goals (2019)



Tasks: 3 principal sectors and primary tasks

Search and foster an organization/manpower

- (Foster the organization) Foster social economy organization and school cooperation
- (Interim support) Operate Chungchungnamdo start-up support training center
- (support the youth) Foster region-led young activists and apprentice project
- (training connection) Exercise social economy personality education

Create markets to promote sales

- (support closed business) Support purchased costs of equipment of social enterprise
- (Interim support) Organize and run social economy circulation center
- (Local Speciality) Promote local specialty business

Solve local issues and build a cooperative system

- (Network) Build a Social economy network organization and cooperate
- (With Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy) Carry forward community business plan

III. Trends in Chung-Nam Social Economic Policy

Primary business (2019)

Operate Chungchungnamdo start-up support training center

- Customized total support (preparation-foundation-growth)
 - Smooth market entry to social economy, sustainable growth and strengthen self perpetuating
- Primary support on agricultural products and social service sectors
 - Chungun Univ : Produce and process agricultural products, 6th industry sector (In connection with ccooking, experience and tourism)
 - Chungnam Univ : Support social services for local communities and vulnerable groups

● Organize and run social economy circulation center

- common marketing ensuring sales market for social economic enterprises and meeting the consumer's needs
- Collaboration model among Chungnam social economy enterprises, central and local government
 - Operating subject : Chungnam Ttasum cooperative
 - Collaboration : Ministry of Public Administration and Security , Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, chungchungnamdo, asanshi

III. Trends in Chung-Nam Social Economic Policy

Primary business (2019)

Support the promotion of Community Business R&D

- Developed efficient fueling woodchips using waste wood
 - Appropriate technology to convert energy, The percentage of moisture content is below 25%, develop fueling woodchips
- Established Chungnam type social economy base of forest energy
 - Including engagement with local activities of social cooperative, many social economy organizations related to appropriate technology participated in the project.

IV . Conclusion

- Establish the foundation so that social economy can lead inclusive growth
 - Increase the fund to expand social service jobs for vulnerable groups such as the youth/women/seniors, Raise fund for social economy, support the construction of social economy ecosystem such as proliferation of public procurement
 - Collaborate social economy with social innovation to solve local issues (the urban renewal program, the 4th industrial revolution, sharing economy)
- Emphasize social values based on local society in order to sustainable achievement of social economy
 - Ensure the values of social economy through education e.g. prepare a system to measure the output of social values
 - Legislation regarding to realization of social values
- Ease the regulations to social economy enterprises, consider them as equally as main stream businesses , Ensure accessibility of social economy enterprises to the small-medium business financial market, Allow a cooperative to run a mutual-aid project, Provide tax benefits to individual investors participating in social finance , Guarantee moderate wages, etc.
- Customized support to individual social economy enterprises considering its type/business classification/ growth phase, collaborate related ministries
- Establish local based social economy ecosystem and enhance autonomy of the subject of social economy
 - Find and foster social economy specialized in local, and foster subject-led social economy
 - Create endogenous jobs by restoring local community and using local potential resources

Thank you

중국의 사회적기업은 어떻게 발전하고 있는가?

中国的社会企业如何工作与发展?

류 용 빈 || 제3부문연구중심 부주임
卢永彬 || 中国公益发展研究院院长



《中国的社会企业如何工作与发展?》 How could Social Enterprises work and develop in China?

卢永彬 Lu, Yung-Pin

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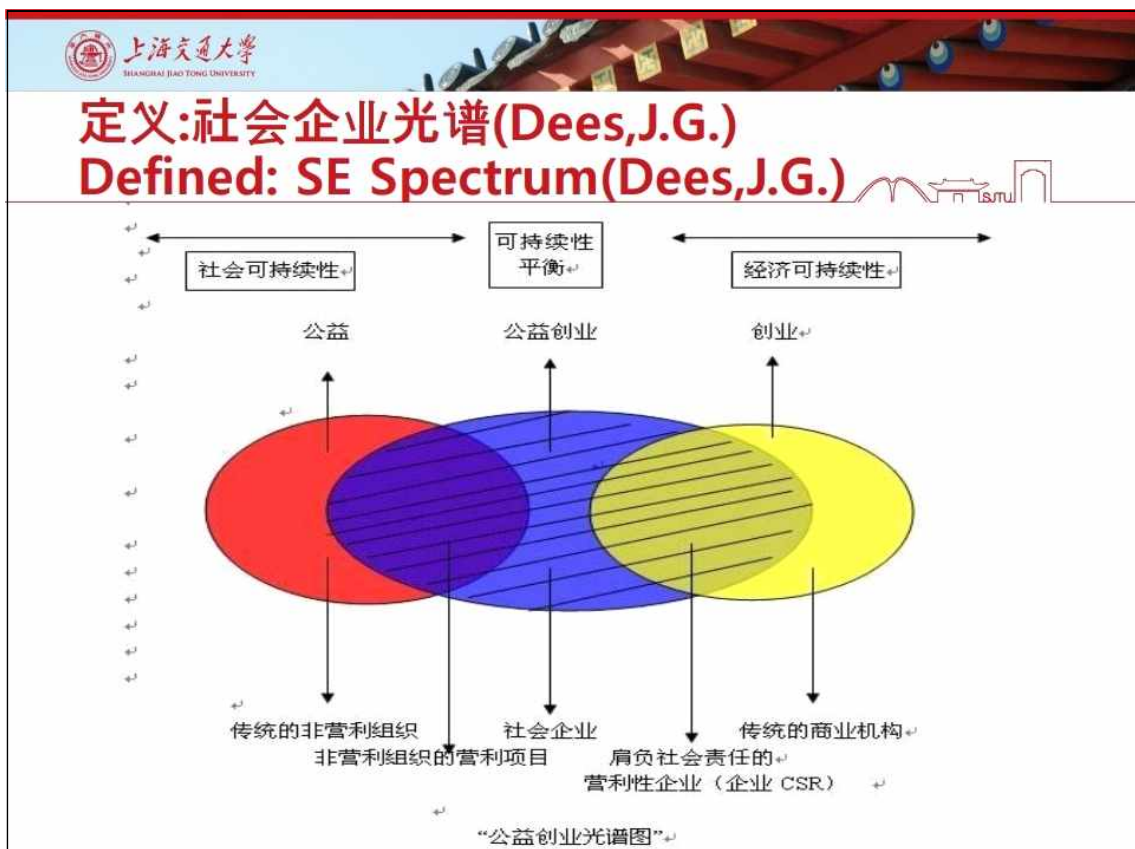
卢永彬 PhD



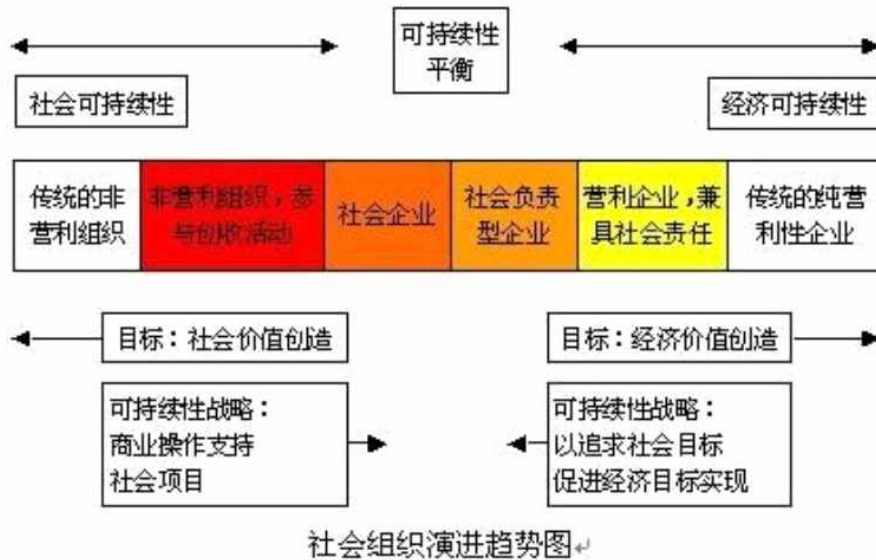
- **研究方向：**领导力、社会企业、影响力投资/评估、慈善基金会、企业社会责任、跨文化/部门沟通 (**Research Study:** Leadership, Social Enterprise, Social Impact Investment, CSR, Charity Foundation, Intercultural Communication)
- **上海交通大学 (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)**
 - 国际与公共事务学院 (School of International and Public Affair)
 - 《中国第三部门研究》 (Journal of China Third Sector)
 - 上海浦东干部管理学院 (China Executive Leadership Academy, Pudong)
- **法国SKEMA商学院** (School of Knowledge Economy and Management)、**瑞士苏黎世应用科技大学** (Zurich University of Applied Sciences)、**美国玛丽安大学** (University of Marian)、**印度国际商学院** (Indus Business Academy)
- **理事、学者、顾问、研究者、老师、教练、培训师、导师** (A Board Members, Scholar, Scholar, Consultant, Researcher, Teacher, Coach, Facilitator, Trainer, Advisor)



中国社会企业报告结果 (The Finding of SE Study Reports)

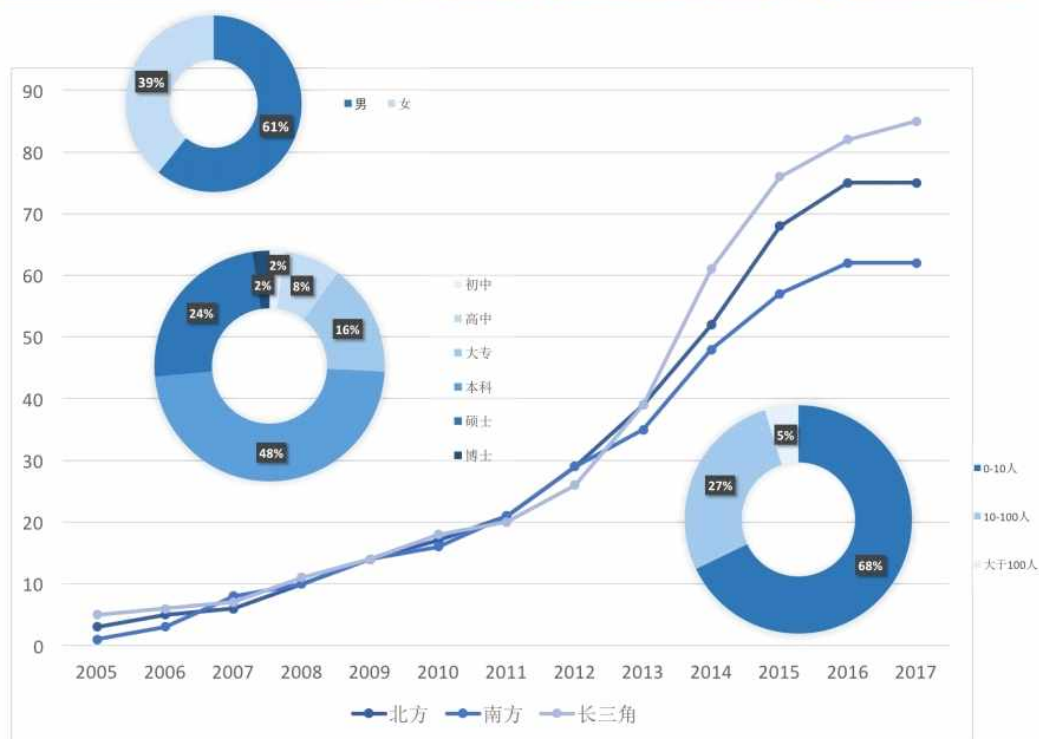


定义:社会企业光谱(进一步.....) Defined: SE Spectrum(Further.....)



研究定义 (Study Definition)

- **研究对象:** (Focus Group)
 - 非——纯社会组织 (Non-Typical NGO-NPO Organization)
 - 非——纯商业企业 (Non-Typical Commercial Organization)
 - 向社会企业目标前进 (On the Way to Become SE)
 - 不增加社会问题 (Non-New Social Problem Creators)
- **研究样本:** 277/390 (Results: N=277/390)
- **三种社企:** 社会组织转型、商业企业转投、新创组织 (3 Kinds: NGO-NPO Based, CB Based, New Innovated Organizations)
- **研究范围:** 大陆(北、中、南)、台湾、香港 (Study Areas: Mainland China North, Middle, & South; Taiwan, Hong Kong Areas)



研究发现 (Research Findings)



- 资金 (Financial Issues)
- 造血模式 (Profit-Making Model)
- 社会企业意识 (SE Concept)
- 社会企业认证(SE Certification)
- 社会环境 (Environmental Issues)

中国社会企业发展进度 (The Processes of Chinese SE Development)



上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

交通大学

近期进度 (Current Processes)

- 大陆：(Mainland)
 - 官方推动：成都文件、北京文件、深圳发声。民间推动：上海推动、深圳落地
(Official Move: Chengdu, Beijing, ShenZhen. Social Move: Shanghai, ShenZhen)
 - 社会组织 VS. 慈善组织 (Social Organization vs. Charity Organization)
 - 经济环境挑战 (Economic Environment Challenges)
 - 中国社会企业与社会投资论坛、慈展会、B-Corp…….(Conference, Charity Expo, Certification of B-Corp)
- 台湾：(Taiwan)
 - 劳动部、经济部 (Ministry of Labor, Economic Affairs)
 - 联盟、法律、认证(B-Corp) (Alliance/Association, Law, Certification)
- 香港：(Hong Kong)
 - 政策改变、行业转向
 - 基金会+创新创业为主

新趋势 (New Trends)

上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

交通大学



社会影响力研究(Social Impact Study)



- **Social Economy**
 - **Social Finance**
 - **Microfinance**
- **Venture Philanthropy**
- **Donor Advice Fund (DAF)**
- **Responsible Investment**
 - **Impact Investment**
 - **Social Impact Investment**
- **Social Impact Bond**
-

Q & A

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上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

上海交通大学

한국 · 충남 사회적경제는 어떻게 발전하고 있는가?
- 포용적 성장과 사회적경제-
韩国的社会经济如何工作与发展？

박 춘 섭 || 충남연구원 미래전략연구단 사회적경제팀장
朴春燮 || 忠南研究院未来战略研究团社会经济组长

한국·충남 사회적경제는 어떻게 발전하고 있는가?

- 부제: 포용적 성장과 사회적경제 -

2018. 10. 11. (목)



미래전략연구단
사회적경제연구팀장 박춘섭



Contents

- I. 경제적 성과
- II. 사회적 성과
- III. 포용적 성장과 사회적경제



I. 경제적 성과



I. 경제적 성과

1

1. 매출

■ 매출(한국, 사회적기업)

- 총 매출 2조6천억원(2016년)
- 2014년 이후, 매년 5천억원 이상의 성장률
- 매출액 평균 1,580백만원, 중위값 480백만원
- 사회적기업의 50%는 매출액 구간 5억원 이하
- 공공시장 매출은 277백만원(중위), 민간시장 매출은 239백만원(중위)으로 약간 공공시장매출이 높음

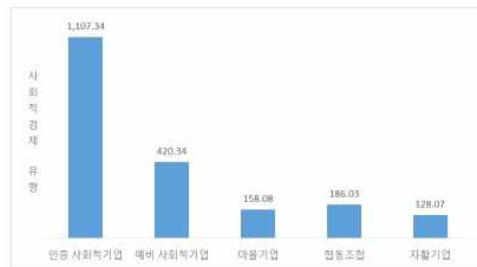
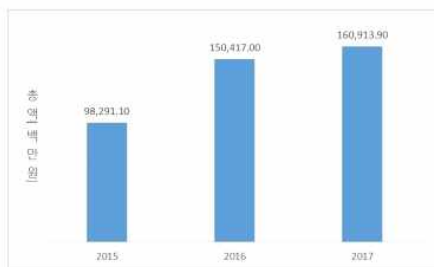


자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석

1. 매출

■ 매출(충남, 사회적경제)

- 총 매출 1,610억원(2017년)
- 연평균 43.4% 증가(2012년대비)
- 매출액 평균 350백만원, 연평균 12.6% 증가
- 유형별 편차 존재. 인증사회적기업 11억원, 예비사회적기업 4.2억원, 협동조합 1.9억원 순임(평균)
- 공공시장 매출은 757백만원, 민간시장 매출은 582백만원으로 공공시장 매출 규모 약간 큼(1.3배)



자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석, 2017 충남 사회적경제 실태분석 및 개선방안

2. 기업수익

■ 영업이익 등 (한국, 사회적기업)

- 영업이익 평균은 -5,575천원으로, 손실상태. 사회적기업기업의 49.8%가 영업손실
- 그러나 2015년 대비(영업손실 기업수 70%) 크게 향상
- 영업이익 구간 0~5천만원 33.2%로 가장 많고, 0~ -1억원 영업손실 38.1%
- 1억원 이상 기업이 10.1% 등 기업간 양극화 존재
- 당기순이익의 구간 0~3천만원 가장 많으며(38.1%), 평균 26,529천원

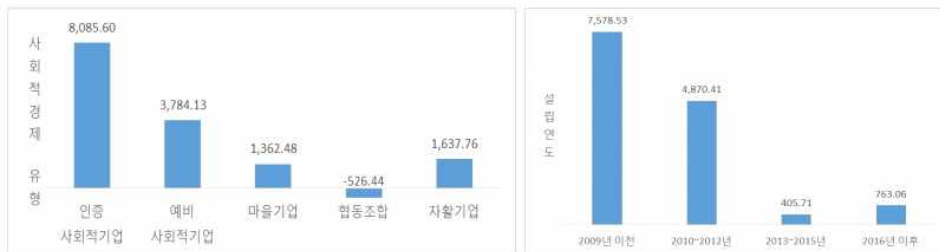


자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석

2. 기업수익

■ 영업이익 등(충남, 사회적경제)

- 충남 사회적기업의 영업이익은 평균 3,633만원
- 사회적경제 당기순이익은 평균 1,978만원(2017년)으로, 전년대비 2,631만원 감소
- 유형별 당기순이익은 인증사회기업이 가장 높음
- 설립년도 기준으로, 5년이상 활동한 기업의 높은 이익율(6,224만원)을 나타냄
※ 5년이하 약 584만원

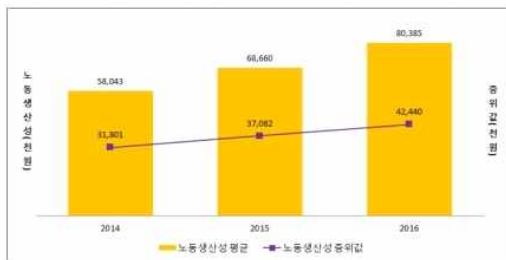


자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석, 2017 충남 사회적경제 실태분석 및 개선방안

3. 노동생산성

■ 노동생산성

- 근로자 1인당 매출액은 평균 8천만원, 완만한 증가세
- 충남의 사회적기업의 경우, 평균 86,756천원으로, 17개 시도 중 5위
※ 중위값 기준(56,868천원)으로, 서울 다음으로 높음
- 조직형태별로 영농조합법인 매우 높음(145,622천원)
- 비영리민간단체, 사회복지법인 상대적 낮음



구분		2014	2015	2016
조직 형태	민법상법인	60,773	68,909	72,970
	비영리민간단체	33,523	40,373	46,090
	사회복지법인	36,731	48,601	51,749
	상법상회사	59,095	69,529	82,918
	소비자생활협동조합	59,185	72,588	75,634
	영농조합법인	102,027	122,729	145,622
	일반/사회적협동조합	60,112	60,254	81,451
	기타	135,985	27,781	37,785

자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석

II. 사회적 성과



II. 사회적성과

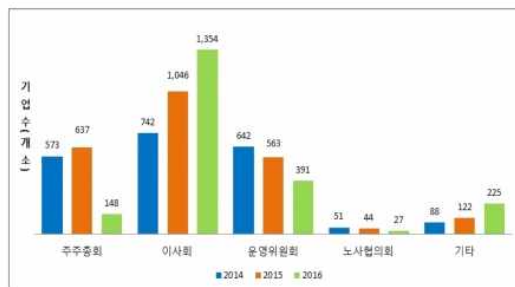
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1. 민주적 의사결정구조

■ 충남, 폭넓은 주체들과 협의구조 유지

- **전국** 79% 사회적기업이 이사회 활용. 이사회만 인정하는 제도기인
- 그러나 충남의 경우 이사회만이 아닌 운영위원회, 노사협의회 등 적극 개최
- 특히 충남형 (예비)사회적기업의 경우 17.1%가 취약계층포함 전직원이 참여한 의사결정구조 구축

지역	구분	주주총회	이사회	운영위원회	노사협의회	기타
충남	평균	3.7	3.5	5.9	5.3	9.1
	기업수	15	71	16	3	16
전체	평균	2.1	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.4
	기업수	148	1354	391	27	225

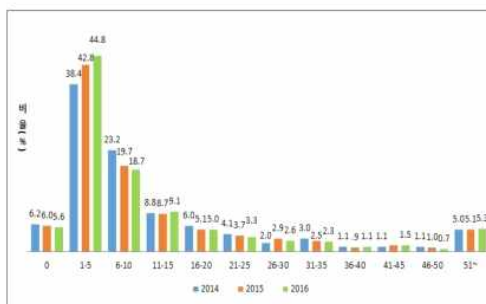


자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석, 2017 충남 사회적경제 실태분석 및 개선방안

2. 고용

■ 취업계층 고용

- **전국** 사회적기업의 지속적 고용증가. 28천명(2014)에서 39천명(2016)으로 증가
- 취업계층 고용은 평균 14.4명이나, 1-5명을 채용한 기업이 44.8%. 총 근로자의 60% 달함
- 충남의 경우 사회적경제의 일자리는 연평균 40% 증가, 취업계층 고용은 61.5%
- 취업계층 중 고령자(55세 이상)이 61.7%, 사회복지(12.7명), 청소(15.1명), 간병가사(10.1명) 분야 활발



취업계층 유형(2015년) (단위: %)

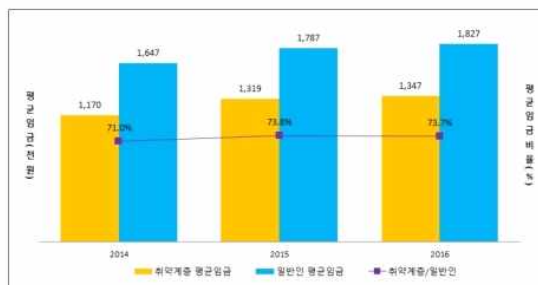


자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석, 충청남도 사회적경제 제2차 5개년 기본계획

2. 고용

■ 임금 및 근로기간

- **전국** 사회적기업의 평균임금은 꾸준히 상승하여, 2016년 현재 1,827천원(월) 수준이며,
- 충남 사회적경제의 경우, 임금 수준은 1,455천원으로, 인증사회적기업, 예비사회적기업 순
- 근로기간이 3년 이상 종사자는 3명중 1명 꼴이며,
- 취업계층 근로자의 평균근로기간은 2년이상 58.3%, 3년이상 35.5%



자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석, 2017 충남 사회적경제 실태분석 및 개선방안

Ⅲ. 포용적 성장과 사회적경제



1

1. 포용적 성장과 사회적경제

■ 포용적 성장(Inclusive Growth)가 담는 가치들

- 평등, 기회의 균등, 시장과 고용의 전환으로부터의 보호로, 성공적인 성장전략의 필수 요소들
- 즉 포용적 성장의 주된 관심분야는 배제된 집단을 위한 소득증대의 수단으로,
- 직접적인 소득 재분배 보다는 생산성 높은 고용이라는 장기적인 관점을 취함

■ 포용성장은 Entitlement의 제공이 목적

- 명시적 기회의 평등이 아닌, 인타이틀먼트(entitlement)를 제공할 때 비로소 가능
※ Entitlement란? 재화의 묶음을 이용할 수 있는 능력 : 아마르티아 센(Amartya Kumar Sen)

■ 이러한 일을 가능케 하는 것이 사회적경제 임

- 취약계층(배제집단)에게 일자리, 소득, 안정감, 지역사회의 돌봄 등 주요 제공자

2. 사회적경제의 한계

■ 지속가능성

- 한계) 매출, 영업이익 등 높지 않고, 정부지원금에 의지
- 직업 및 기업의 창조적 혁신, 새로운 시장발굴

■ 질 좋은 일자리

- 한계) 임금수준은 최저임금 수준에서 약간 높은 정도
- 자신의 여건에 맞고, 자신의 의견이 반영되고, 오래 다닐 수 있는 지역기업의 일자리로의 전환

■ 다양한 계층유입

- 한계) 충남 사회적경제의 취약계층 일자리의 과반이상은 고령자(61%)
- 충청남도의 사회적경제는 청년일자리 창출을 위한 적극적 정책추진 중
- 위의 정책과 함께 ① 사회적경제 다양성 비전 제시
- 지역에 뿌리내릴 수 있는 ② 인프라(주거+문화+서비스) 구축 및 ③ 출향민 지원 등 사업연계 검토

3. 충남 사회적경제의 비전



4. 충남 사회적경제의 성과목표

충남 사회적경제의 거시 성과 목표



지금까지 청취해주셔서 감사합니다

여러분의 좋은 의견 부탁드립니다

How has Korea-Chungnam social economy been developed?

- subtitle: Inclusive growth and social economy -

11th (Thu.) October, 2018



Department of Future Strategic Research
Chun-sub Park, Chief in Social Economy Research Team



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- I . Economic Impact
- II . Social Impact
- III . Inclusive Growth and Social Economy



| . Economic Impact



| . Economic Impact

4

1. Sales

■ Sales(Korea, Social Enterprise)

- the Total Sales 2 trillion 600 billion won (2016)
- Increased Annually more than 500 billion won since 2014
- Sales : average 1.58 billion won, median 480 millions won
- 50 percent of social enterprises belong to the sales section below 5000 million won
- The sales in a public market is 277 million won (median), that of in a private market is 239 million won (median). The first one is a bit higher than the latter.



자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석

1. Sales

■ Sales(Chungnam, Social Enterprise)

- the Total Sales 161 billion won (2017)
- Increased 43.4 percent of annual average (comparison to that of 2012)
- Sales average 350 million won, increased 12.6 percent of annual average
- The deviations amongst certified social enterprise, pre-social enterprise, and cooperation union are 1.1 billion won, 420 million won, and 190 million won respectively.
- The sales in a public market is 757 million won and that of in a private market is 582 million. The public is a bit higher than the latter (about 1.3 times)



자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석, 2017 충남 사회적경제 실태분석 및 개선방안

2. Enterprise Profits

■ profit, etc. (Korea, Social Enterprise)

- Average profit is - 5.575 million won, in a loss. 49.8 percent of social enterprise are in a loss in its sales.
- Meanwhile, the situation has improved considerably compared to 2015 when 70 percent of companies were in a loss in its sales
- 33.2 percent of companies belong to the category of 0 ~ 50 million won in sales profit in which the most companies are belonged to, and 38.1 percent of the companies belong to the category of 0 ~ -100 million won.
- 10.1 percent of companies belong to the last category (more than 100 million won -> economic polarization between enterprises
- In case of the current net profit, the category between 0 ~ 30million won represents the highest (38.1 percent), with average profit of 35.529 million won

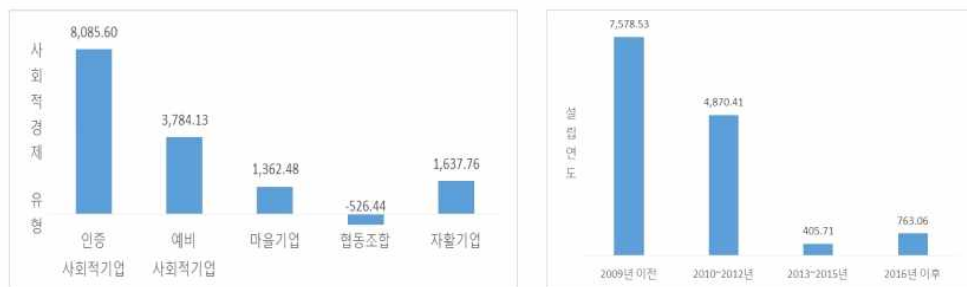


자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석

2. Enterprise Profit

■ Sales profit etc. (Chungnam, Social Enterprise)

- Average sales profit of Chungnam social enterprise is 36 million 330 thousands won on average.
- Social economic current net profit is 19 million 780 thousands won on average (2017), which decreased 26 million 31 thousands won compared to the previous year.
- Certified social enterprises gained higher current net profit rather than other types of enterprises.
- Enterprises which performed more than 5 years showed high return (62 million 240 thousands won)
- ※ Companies founded less than 5 years gained about 5.84 million won



자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석, 2017 충남 사회적경제 실태분석 및 개선방안

3. Labor Productivity

■ Labor Productivity

- Sales profit per labor is 80 million won on average, a gradual increase
- In case of Social Enterprises in Chungnam, the average sales profit per labor is about 86.756 million won, which is 5th among 17 cities and provinces
- ※ In the standard of median value(26,868 million won), it's placed after Seoul –
- The productivity of agricultural association corporation by the type of organization is significantly high (145,622 million won)
- Non-profit private organization and social welfare corporation is relatively low.



구분		2014	2015	2016
조직 형태	민법상법인	60,773	68,929	72,970
	비영리민간단체	33,523	49,373	46,090
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	상법상회사	59,925	69,529	82,918
	소비자생활협동조합	59,185	72,568	75,634
	영농조합법인	102,027	122,729	145,622
	일반/사회적협동조합	60,112	60,254	81,451
	기타	135,965	27,781	37,786

자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석

II . Social Impact



II . Social Impact

10

1. Democratic Decision-making process

■ Chungnam, open conference system with divers agents

- nationwide) 79 percent of social enterprises utilize its Board of Directors to make decisions and only accepts the decisions made by approval from BOD
- In case of Chungnam, before making a decision, not only board of directors but also steering committee or labor-management are actively held conferences to make a better decision.
- 17.1 percent of (Pre) Chungnam type Social enterprises, especially, established it's unique decision making process of all employees' participant involving vulnerable groups.

지역	구분	주주총회	이사회	운영위원회	노사협의회	기타
충남	평균	3.7	3.5	5.9	5.3	9.1
	기업수	15	71	16	3	16
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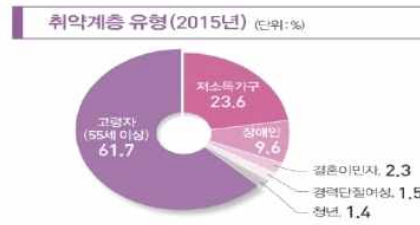
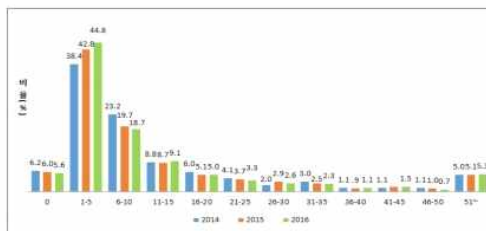


자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석, 2017 충남 사회적경제 실태분석 및 개선방안

2. Employment

■ Employment of vulnerable group

- **nationwide**) The continuous growth in employment of social enterprises. Increased from 28,000(2014) to 39,000(2016)
- The average employment of vulnerable group is 14.4, however 44.8 percent of companies hired between 1 – 5 employee(s), which is 60 percent of total number of labors.
- In case of Chungnam, the number of jobs related to social economy is increasing 40 percent annually on average, the employment of vulnerable group is 61.5 percent.
- Seniors (aged 55 or more) take 61.7 percent of the vulnerable group, and social welfare (12.7 people), cleaning service (15.1 people), nursing of housework (10.1 people) are popular activities.

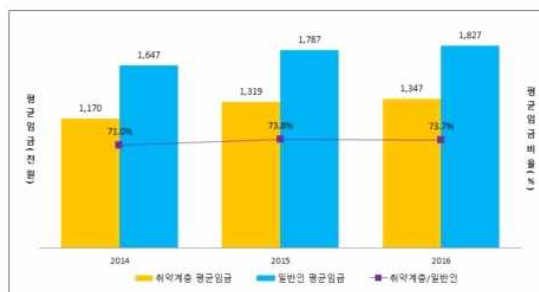


자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석, 충청남도 사회적경제 제2차 5개년 기본계획

2. Employment

■ wage and work period

- **nationwide**) Average wage in social enterprise has increased gradually, now (2016) it's about 1,827 million won.
- In case of Chungnam, the average wage is 1,455 million won. Certified social enterprises usually pay more than pre-social enterprises.
- 1 / 3 of labors work more than 3 years in one enterprise, and 58.3 percent of vulnerable group workers worked for more than 2 years, and 35.5 percent of them worked more than 3 years.



자료: 2016 사회적기업 성과분석, 2017 충남 사회적경제 실태분석 및 개선방안

III . Inclusive Growth and Social Economy



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1. Inclusive Growth and Social Economy

■ Values of Inclusive growth

- Critical elements to successful growth strategy, like equity, equal opportunity, or protection from the shift of market and employment
- Main interests of inclusive growth are ways to increase income among vulnerable groups.
- Take a long-term point of view (employment with high labor productivity) rather than take direct income distribution

■ The purpose of Inclusive growth is to provide Entitlement

- The realization of inclusive growth is possible when it provides entitlement, offering explicit equal opportunities is not enough to achieve inclusive growth.
- ※ Entitlement? The capacity that a person can use a set of commodity bundles. (Amartya Kumar Sen)

■ Social Economy facilitates Inclusive Growth

- Social Economy provides jobs, income, stability, community care to vulnerable groups

2. Limitations

■ Sustainability

- limitation) low sales and sales profit, high dependent on government subsidies
- Creative innovation in job market and business, Find new market opportunities

■ Qualified jobs

- limitation) The wage level is a bit higher than the minimum wage
- Needs to be shift to meet the individual's need, and reflect one's opinion

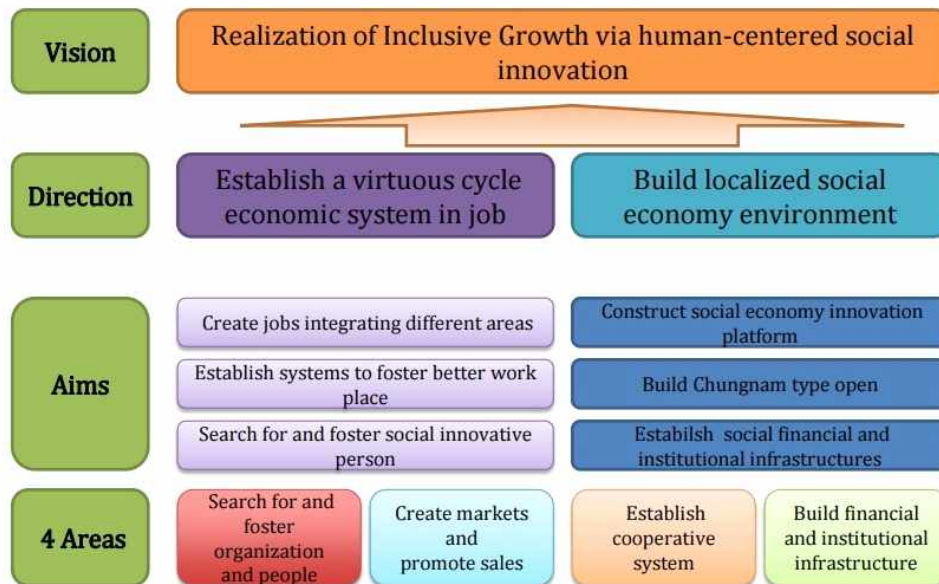
■ Influx of various social groups

- limitation) More than half the employees (61%) in Chungnam social economic jobs for vulnerable group is seniors
- Social economy in Chungnam pursues policies to create jobs for young professionals.
- In addition, ① Provide social economy diversity vision
- Review business ideas that can settle down into the local communities such as ② Build infrastructure(house+culture+services) ③ Support former residents

3. 충남 사회적경제의 비전



3. Chungnam Social Economy Vision



4. Goals of Chungnam Social Economy

Macro goals of Chungnam Social Economy



Thank you.

**복지다원주의 관점하 재가요양서비스 제공 중
발생하는 위험 메커니즘과 예방연구**
福利多元主义视角下的居家养老服务供给中的风险生成机
理及防范研究

우 레 이 || 상하이 공정기술대학 부교수
吴磊 || 上海工程技术大学副教授

福利主义多元视角下

居家养老服务外包的风险及防范研究

RESEARCH ON RISK GENERATION MECHANISM AND PREVENTION OF HOME-BASED SERVICE OUTSOURCING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF WELFARE PLURALISM

吴磊

上海工程技术大学副教授

Wu Lei

Associate Professor, Shanghai University of Engineering and
Science

主要内容

Outline

- 研究背景
- Background
- 居家养老服务外包
- Outsourcing of Home-based Elderly-Care Service
- 居家养老服务外包风险的生成机理
- What Affects Outsourcing of Home-based Elderly-Care Service
- 居家养老服务外包风险的防范
- How to effectively build the risk prevention mechanism in Outsourcing of Home-based Elderly-Care Service

福利多元主义 Welfare Pluralism

- 1978 年英国《志愿组织的未来: 沃尔芬德委员会的报告》
- TWS 是社会总福利, H 是家庭提供的福利, M 是市场提供的福利, S 是国家提供的福利。 $TWS = H + M + S$
- The Future Report of Voluntary Organization in 1978, UK
- TWS is the general welfare of society, H is the welfare provided by the family, M is the welfare provided by the market, S is the welfare provided by the State.

福利多元主义的实践

- 英国- “福利多元主义” 、 “福利的政治经济与混合经济”
- 美国- “共同生产” 、 权力下放
- 欧洲- “福利组合” “社会经济”
- 新西兰、澳洲- “从福利国家到福利社会”
- Britain-Welfare pluralism, the political and mixed economy of welfare
- U.S.A.- Co-production, Empowerment
- European countries- The welfare portfolio and the social economy
- New Zealand and Australia-From *the Welfare State* to *Benefit Society*

居家养老服务四种供给主体

部门 Department	市场层面 Market	国家层面 State	社区层面 Community	社会层面 Society
福利生产部门 Produce department	养老企业 Enterprise	政府 Government	村（居）自治组织	非营利的养老服务机构
价值内涵 Value	自主、选择 Independent	平等、保障 Equal	团结、共有 Share	非营利、互惠 Nonprofit
功能定位 Function	直接提供 Direct supply	规制与监督/财务提供 Regulation and supervision/ financial provision	福利直接供给/监督 Welfare direct supply / supervision	福利直接/间接提供 direct / indirect provision
运作机制 Mechanism	市场交易机制 Market transaction	行政权威机制 Administrative authority	社区互惠机制 Community reciprocity mechanism	志愿服务机制 Voluntary service mechanism
问责手段 Accountability	消费者评价 Consumer evaluation	政府审计和绩效评价 Government audit and performance evaluation	消费者和公众评价 Consumer and public evaluation	第三方评估 Third-party assessment

居家养老服务在中国

- 居家养老服务需求增长显著；截止2017年底，上海常住人口1456万，60岁以上的老年人口为456万人。
- Increasing demand for the Home-based Elderly-Care Service, the registered population in Shanghai is 145,60,000, and 4,560,000 aged 60 and above at the end of 2017

- 中国政府通过向企业和非营利组织购买居家养老服务
- China has launched government purchase of home-based eldercare service from private or nonprofit sectors

居家养老服务供给中也存在着多种风险，如责任碎片化、服务质量较低以及寻租等风险。

- Risks of service provision, such fractured accountability, diminished service quality and corruption

政府购买居家养老服务的内涵

- 政府购买居家养老服务是指政府通过发挥市场机制，运用竞争性招投标、定向购买和磋商性谈判等方式，将为老年群体提供的居家养老服务委托给具有一定资质和条件的养老服务机构承担，并按照特定标准支付费用的居家养老服务供给机制。
- 委托方—政府
- 代理方—居家养老服务机构
- 消费方—老年群体
- Government purchase of home-based pension service means that the government entrusts home-based pension service to an institution with certain qualifications and conditions by means of competitive bidding, directional purchasing and consultative negotiation, and pays the fees according to specific service standards.
- **Principal** — Government
- **Agent**—Home Care Service Provider
- **Consumer**— Group Elderly Group

研究概况

- 2018年5-8月，对上海市147家居家养老服务机构进行调研，同时进行了8次深度访谈，了解居家养老服务风险的具体类型
- 周期性风险-寻租
- 系统性风险-项目失败、声誉受损
- 突发性风险-老年人伤残等
- From May to August, 2018, 147 home care institutions in Shanghai were surveyed and 8 in-depth precautions were taken. the specific types of risks
- **Cyclical risk**-Rent-seeking
- **Systemic risk**-Project failure, Impaired reputation
- **Sudden risk**-Disability in the elderly service

政府购买居家养老服务的风险形成机理

- 风险来源：内生源与外生源的结合
- 外生来源：居家养老服务的异质性
- 内生来源：购买场域与政社关系
- 风险传导：政府与居家养老机构的行动逻辑
- 政府：政治关联与隐形壁垒
- 养老服务机构：生存悖论与事本主义
- **Risk sources: integration of endogenous and exogenous sources**
- Exogenous sources: Heterogeneity of home care services
- Endogenous sources: Purchase field and relationship between government and nonprofits
- **Risk conduction: the logic of action between government and home care institutions**
- Government: Political connection and invisible barriers
- The elderly service organization: Survival paradox and materialism

政府购买居家养老服务的风险防范

- 政府购买居家养老服务风险防范的价值导向：重塑公共性制度层面：从超管家关系到网络化治理伙伴
- **Value orientation**-Remolding public nature
- **Institutional**-From *Stewards relationship* to *network governance partner*

- **机制层面：建立全过程管理机制**

- 居家养老服务购买的合格供应商机制
- 政府购买居家养老服务标准化机制
- 政府购买居家养老服务第三方评估机制
- 居家养老服务定价与补偿机制
- 政府购买居家养老服务风险的法律救济机制
- 政府购买居家养老服务的风险共担与分配机制

- **Mechanism-Establish the whole process management mechanism**

- Qualified supplier
- Standardization mechanism
- The third party evaluation mechanism
- Pricing and compensation mechanism
- Legal relief mechanism
- Risk sharing and allocation mechanism

- **需求层面：积极赋权与资源保障**

- 在政府购买公共服务环节积极向老年群体赋权
- 提升政府购买居家养老服务质量的常态化测量
- 建立符合中国国情的护理保险制度

- **Demand -positive empowerment and resource protection**

- Government should actively empower elderly people to buy public services.
- Enhance the normalization measurement of the quality of home care services purchased by the government.
- Establish a nursing insurance system in line with China's national conditions.

谢谢聆听!
Thank you!

타임뱅크와 지방정부 돌봄서비스모델
时间银行与地方政府护理服务模式

유 충 식 || 제3부문연구중심 연구원
俞忠植 || 第三部门研究中心研究员

Time Banking & Local Government's Care Service Delivery Models

Social Finance and Low Birth Rate

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Governments muddling through care service delivery, now.

Excessive fiscal payment on the aged and newborns care

- Fast-growing old population and shrinking newborns
- Purchase price increase for marketed care services
- Rising demand from the public care service users in both quantity and quality
- Overloaded welfare states' public care service delivery



Community currency strategy, for government, serves two ends.

1. Reducing Public Expenditure

- Non-owner of legal tender limited to exchange in market
- Lack of fiat money supply
- A wealth of possible service exchange in non-monetary economy: between family, kinship, friendship, neighbors and village
- Community currency: medium of the exchange of local services and products

2. Strengthening Solidarity and Morality: development into a social inclusion modeling

- Exchange in non-market exchange between service users: moral duty based on receiving and giving
- Upgrading solidarity and communal emotion as a result gift exchange (social capital)
- Necessity of complementary currency using

Time-based currency increasingly connected with local government's public service delivery

1. Local self-government paying attention to time-based complementary currency

- Less possible conflict with central authority's bank note issuing
- No extra-expense to issue currency: public expenditure cutting
 - Time banking is a useful tool to motivate public services to share people and resources, without needing to acquire additional funding in order to do so and still be focused on achieving each organization targets.

Research Problem

- How does government have to deal with its intervention into community currency-based service exchange?

Concept Frame

- Time Bank: “Equal time, equal value, regardless of any form of service”
- Time banks are service exchange systems that value everyone’s contributions equally
- Volunteers to work for an hour for another person; thus, they are credited with one hour, which they can redeem for an hour of service from another volunteer.

Concept map of Time bank



Theoretical Perspective

- Philosophical Foundation: Silvio Gesell ("*Freigeld*")
Aging money produces the role of exchange, not a means of value saving



- Elinor Ostrom: "Coproduction"
 - Commonly producing services by both service provider and service users
 - Delivery of public service in which citizens are involved in the creation of public policies and services.
 - Citizens are not only consulted, but are part of the conception, design, steering, and management of services

Public Service Delivery Models of Time Bank

1. Non-profit model as central time broker

- Popular in UK, Sweden
- Charitable NPO as time broker between persons
- Government's trusted institution to manage credits value at the heart of time banking system
- Project-based contracting-out
- Credit tax exempt and focus on social service exchange
- Example: *UK SPICE*, *Fair Shares Gloucester*

2. Local Government (Municipal)-sponsored Model

- Popular in Spain and Italy
- The role of local government to fund mutual support.
- Local government's directly establishing Time Bank
- Official Legalization of time bank: the number of time bank - more than 400 in Italy
- Example: *Banco del Tiempo*, Italy & *Bancos de Tiempo*, Spain

South Korea's local governments' effort in time bank

- Public service delivery-connected business
 - Central government-designated and local government-funded business

(1) *"Senior Sarang Gori"*

: public service-linked time bank program
Gumi City in Northern Kyeongsang Province,

(2) *"Regional Currency Nowon"*

: Nowon District, Seoul Metropolitan City

(3) *"Time Bank Korea"*: platform to coordinate time-based currency, Gumi City in Northern Kyeongsang Province

What is possible modeling for Korean-styled time bank?

Variables:

- State-centric welfare provision system
- State-initiated social enterprise system
- Well-developed intermediary organizations
- Communal sharing labor tradition
- Aging population in increase and back-to-the farm movement
- Inter-generation exchange between the old and the young.

Question & Answers

- The End.

도시발전중 경로행동
城市发展中的敬老行动

우 중 첸 || 진두부동산집단유한회사 주식
吴忠泉 || 金都房产集团有限公司 主席

金都夏宫传统文化打造之旅

Trip of Building Traditional Culture of Jinduxia

吴忠泉 Wu Zhongquan
(杭州临平) (Linping, Hangzhou)



社区文化打造之旅

Trip of Building Community Culture

缘起 Origin

金都·夏宫开启传统文化打造之旅 Jindu·Xiaogong launches the trip of building traditional culture

金都·夏宫自2015年底开始积极推动人生最不能等的两件事“行孝、积善”和“家和、家乐、家文化”社区文化，建设暖+和乐家园，弘扬中华优秀传统文化。金都·夏宫作为一个有历史文化底蕴和山水自然优势，同时拥有近万人的大社区，成为金都集团打造“孝、善、德、福”传统文化社区的示范，

Jindu·Xiaogong started to push forward the two things that can't wait in life, the community culture of "filial piety, merit accumulation and 'peace, happiness and culture of family'", build warm and harmonious homeland and advocate excellent traditional Chinese culture. Jindu·Xiaogong, as a large community with historical and cultural deposit and landscape, natural advantages and nearly 10,000 people, has become the example of traditional cultural community full of "filial piety, kindness, morality and happiness" by Jindu Group.



2015年11月16日举行“行孝、积善”社区文化建设发布会及“世界十大文化名人”孔子像揭幕仪式

On Nov. 16th, 2015, press conference of "fulfilling filial piety and accumulating merit" and "Ten World Cultural Celebrities" unveiling ceremony of Statue of Confucius "were held



金都·夏宫开启传统文化打造之旅 Jindu-Xiagong launches the trip of building traditional culture

金都·夏宫作为有历史文化底蕴和山水自然优势，同时拥有近万人的大社区，成为金都集团打造“行孝、积善”传统文化社区的示范。我们努力从“品质、环境、文化”三个方面积极打造杭州首个“孝善德福”示范社区，力图成为一个城市人身心归处好环境的和乐家园。

金都房产集团还积极响应习总书记“人民有信仰、民族有希望、国家有力量”的号召，在敬老爱幼、居民健康、国学教育、家人文化、行孝积善等方面，作了很多积极的探索和实践。

Jindu-Xiagong started to push forward the two things that can't wait in life, the community culture of "filial piety, merit accumulation and "peace, happiness and culture of family", build warm and harmonious homeland and advocate excellent traditional Chinese culture. Jindu-Xiagong, as a large community with historical and cultural deposit and landscape, natural advantages and nearly 10,000 people, has become the example of traditional cultural community full of "filial piety, kindness, morality and happiness" by Jindu Group.



学习贯彻中办、国办《关于实施中华优秀传统文化传承发展工程的意见》、《关于加强城乡社区协商的意见》。

Study and carry out "Opinion on the Inheritance and Development of Excellent Traditional Chinese Culture" and "Opinion on Strengthening the Urban-rural Community Consultation" printed and distributed by General Office of the CPC Central Committee and General Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

2017年4月15日 金都夏宫举办“雨花社区敬老行动方案研讨活动”，根据“雨花社区敬老行动方案”及专家指导、修正意见，在金都夏宫正式开展方案试点的落地工作。

On April 15th, 2017, Jindu Xiagong held "Seminar of Respecting the Old Action Plans in Yuhua Community", and carries out pilot landing of official development of plans by Jindu Xiagong in accordance with "Plans of Respecting the Old Action in Yuhua Community" and experts' guiding and revision opinion.



【雨花社区敬老行动】

- 以敬老为核心
- 以中华伦理道德教育为精神支撑
- 以社区邻里互助为基础

[Respecting the Old Action in Yuhua Community]

- Take respecting the old as the core
- Supported by Chinese moral ethical education physically
- Based on mutual help of neighbors in the community



□ 乡情祠堂(敬老) Provincial Ancestral Hall (Respecting the Old)

1. 整合社区资源，解放健康、低龄老人。

将通过“邻里互助”开办社区食堂、社区育幼院。既解放了老人，也使孩子们接受了传统伦理道德教育。为“社区敬老”的代代相传储备力量。

2. 创新睦邻养老模式——“以老养老，以壮养老，以幼养老”

- 1) 以老养老：侧重于养老人之身；
- 2) 以壮养老：侧重于养老人之志；
- 3) 以幼养老：侧重于养老人之心。

1. Integrate the resources of the community, and liberate healthy and young elderly people.

Open community canteen and nurseries through “mutual help in the neighborhood”, liberating old people while imparting traditional ethical morality to kids, reserving strength for the inheritance of “Respecting the Old in Community” from generation to generation.

2. Innovate the Mode of Old-age Caring in the Harmonious Neighborhood——“Caring the old by the old, caring the old by the young and caring the old as infants”

- 1) Caring the old by the old: focus on the bodybuilding of the old;
- 2) Caring the old by the young: emphasizes the cultivation of old people's ambition;
- 3) Caring the old as infants: emphasizes cultivating their mind.

□ 乡情书院(教学) Provincial Academy(Teaching)

主要包括“育幼院”和“成德院”两部分

通过开展家庭伦理、胎教早教、传统礼乐、童蒙养正、公共祭祀、经典诵读、孝亲评选、长寿宴、百家宴、团康晚会、家庭参访等，形成小区特有的敦亲睦邻、德业相劝的睦邻文化，实现中华民族历来重视的乡约民风的教化，补充和加强小区教育功能，营造尊老敬老、邻里和睦的小区氛围，为乡情敬老行动提供精神支持。

mainly include “Preschool Academy” and “Chengde Academy”

Through carrying out family ethics, fetal preschool education, traditional rites and music, advocating the way and taking care of justice, public sacrifice classical recitation, evaluation of filial piety, longevity banquet, hundred family banquet, group health evening party and home visits, etc., forming the unique culture of promoting good relations with relatives and neighbors and cultivating morality and good conduct, realizing the edifying of rural folk custom, supplementing and strengthening the educational functions of the community. It creates the community atmosphere of respecting the old and harmonious neighbourhood, so as to provide spiritual support for the action of provincial respecting the old.

□ 乡情理事(互助) Provincial Council (mutual help)

成立乡情互助共同体。

成立乡情互助共同体。由热心公益服务的义工和以物业公司等小区服务商和社会公益组织共同组建的互助共同体，以对内提升邻里互助（业主是主体——主要是健康、低龄老人，也包括接受传统文化教育并被小区氛围感化的年轻义工乃至儿童）能力、对外扩展乡情中心的社会影响力，让更多的人、更多的社会组织参与到更多小区的邻里互助行动中去。

Set up provincial mutual help community.

Set up provincial mutual help community made up of service providers and social public service organizations such as volunteers and logistics companies, as to promote the ability of mutual assistance of commodities (propagators are main bodies——mainly healthy and young elders, young volunteers and children influenced by community atmosphere and expand the social influence of provincial centers, so that more individuals and social organizations can participate in the mutual help action

□ 乡情食堂 Provincial Canteen

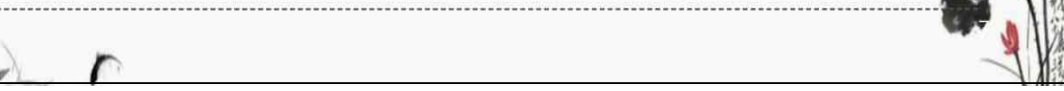
是业主尤其是老人的公共**互助食堂**。为小区有需要的居民提供免费素食晚餐，同时传播素食健康身心、环保地球、节约资源的理念。

public mutual help canteen of proprietors, and old people in particular. It offer free vegan dinner to residents in need in the community, meanwhile, it advocates the concept of healthy vegan food for physical and mental health, protecting the environment of the earth and saving resources



□ **公共祭祀** 祭祖——“**慎终追远 民德归厚**”的精神殿堂。是承传中华宗祠文化“饮水思源、连根养根”的场所。主要功能有祭祀、婚礼、生日礼、成人礼、祝寿礼等各类礼仪活动，实现小区的睦邻氛围。

□ **Public Sacrifice** the spiritual hall of worshipping the ancestors——“**carefully attend to the funeral rites of parents and follow them when gone with due sacrifices, and deepening folk morality**”. A place to inherit the ancestral hall activities of “gratitude for the source of benefit connecting to and cultivating the root. Its main functions include worship, wedding ceremony, birthday parties, coming-of-age ceremony and longevity rite among other ceremonial activities, so as to achieve the harmonious atmosphere of the community.



□ 礼乐教化 晒谱节、成人礼

通过每个重要活动节日，启发人们的孝心、感恩心，促进家庭和谐。

□ Etiquette and Music Teaching

Festival of Genealogy Display and Coming-of-age Ceremony

Enlighten people's filial piety and gratitude and promote family harmony through each important activity and festival



□ 成德院 文化礼堂 乡情家长坊 做孩子一生的贵人，为成人开设家文化、家谱文化等传家课程。以通俗易懂、生动活泼的形式向本小区业主传播中华优秀传统文化。

□ Chengde Academy

Cultural Hall and Provincial Parents' Workshop Be the savior of kids throughout their life, and establish family courses such as family culture and genealogy culture. Spread excellent traditional culture among proprietors of the community in a popular and easy way and lively and vivid form



□ 育幼院 Preschool Academy

四点半课堂 Classroom at Half Past Four

承传童蒙养正，德行之根，是社会教育，家庭教育和学校教育的补强，针对小区业主的孩子放学后、家长下班前及周末、节假日，组织诵读经典、传授生活礼仪，并鼓励关心社会，热心公益，为将来真正长大成为真实善良健康幸福的人做准备。

Inherit the advocate of the way, taking care of justice, and the root of morality are the reinforcement of social, family and school education, organize recitation of classics and impart life etiquette after class, after work on weekends and holidays and encourage them to care about the society and be passionate with public service, so as to prepare them for growth into sincere, kind and happy people



□ 幸福银龄中心 Happy Silver Age Center

围绕“幸福传家”主线，通过“养老、养谦、养善”的理念，丰富社区老年人业余文化生活，提升老人生活、生命质量，形成老有所乐、老有所学、老有所为、老有所终、老有所养的幸福大家庭，树立传承“和乐家风”的和谐理念。并鼓励健康、低龄老人腾出时间，参与“以老养老，以壮养老”等新型睦邻养老模式，积极融合家庭养老、社区养老等养老模式。

Enrich the cultural life during spare time, improve the quality of old people's life, so as to form a happy big family where old people are happy, have things to learn and achieve, actions, dwelling place and caretakers and set up the harmonious concept of "taking care of the old by the old and young" by surrounding the main line of "happy family inheritance" through the concept of "old-age caring, humility cultivation and kindness cultivation". Encourage healthy and young elders to take time of their schedule and participate in new neighborhood modes such as "taking care of the old by the old and young" and actively integrate old-age caring modes of family old-age caring and community old-age caring.



□ 传统文化社区打造成效

- 一、传承“好家风”，家是最小国，国是千万家。家庭作为国家的最小细胞，树立良好家风相连成民风，民风相融促成良好社会风气，牢固筑立民族精神道德的大厦根基。
- 二、提升社区邻里沟通，互助氛围。社区作为社会的基本细胞，弘扬传统文化并与社区文化相融合，更好地带动整个社区邻里互动的生活氛围。“文化养老”、“童蒙养正”、“家和万事兴”让整个家庭和睦，邻里和谐，让年轻人安心工作，“家安、业安、身安、心安”。最终实现社区的“家和、家乐、家文化”的和谐社区，友爱邻里的社区文化。

□ Effect of Traditional Cultural Community Building

I. Inherit "good family style". Family is the smallest nation, and a nation is made up tens of millions of families. Family is the smallest cell of a nation, set up good family style so as to form folkway, promote good social style by integrating folkways, and build the foundation of the building of national spiritual morality.

II. Improve communication of neighbors and the atmosphere of mutual help. Community, as the basic cell of a society, advocates the merging of traditional culture and community culture, better leading the life atmosphere of the whole neighborhood, "Cultural old age caring", advocating the way and taking care of justice and a peaceful family will prosper make the whole family and neighbourhood harmonious, so that young people can work without worry, "peace at home, in the industry, physically and mentally" finally realizing the harmonious community of "peaceful and happy family and family culture and the community culture of befriend neighbors



□ 传统文化社区打造成效

三、以“善念”吸引社会爱心人士。乡情食堂及雨花素食免费互助餐厅以公益之心帮助社区里面空巢老人和孩子以及周边社会需要帮助的人，吸引了周边小区的爱心人士参与。暨温暖他人，也在社会中宣扬了传统文化的孝、善、德及互助，让更多的人能够以公益之心互助友爱。

III. Attract social benevolent people with "kindness". Provincial canteens and Yuhua Vegan Free Mutual Help Canteen help nestlers and kids in the community and those in need in the surroundings, attracting the participation of benevolent people around, warming others while advocating the filial piety, kindness, morality and mutual assistance in the society, so that more people can help and warm each other with philanthropic mind.

感谢聆听！ THANKS!



서비스 공급의 부상현상 : 정부 구매서비스의 정책적 난관 悬浮的服务供给：政府购买服务的政策困局

왕 쥘 쥘 || 저장행정대학 공공관리학부 부주임
汪锦军 || 浙江行政学院公共管理学部副主任

Innovative Construction of Employment Connection System for Urban Non-local University Students

——A case study of XIE ZHI (Hangzhou, China)

Zhejiang School of Administration , Wang , Jinjun

Staus quo of Society 1:

There are 8.2 million fresh graduates in China this year; for the 24 million enrolled students, employment rate is merely above 60% per year. The cost to solve their accommodation, employment, intern, and training is estimated around 100 billion RMB.



Staus quo of Society 2 :

✍ The long-existing dual structure of urban and rural area along with the rapid urbanization in China brings about the phenomenon that a large number of university students from remote and rural areas choose to find jobs in eastern area and cities. Nonetheless, their families and relatives cannot support them economically. Moreover, they are confronted with various difficulties while hunting for a job in cities, such as, lack of social relation network, lack of money for urban life, lack of survive skills in cities, etc. However, they are youthful, full of expectations for life.

Staus quo of Society 3 :

✍ China's education has made significant progress, however, employment training is generally insufficient in higher education and vocational education, training for practical skills is relatively scarce as well. These lead to the fact that university students are confronted with diverse risks and challenges.

General Introduction to XIE ZHI

XIE ZHI, a social enterprise aiming to solve the social problem of employment and entrepreneurship for university students, finds an innovative model to tackle the difficulty of employment and recruitment after 10-year's practical exploration, that is, XIE ZHI Service System for University Students Employment. Over the past ten years, this new model has served more than 53,000 students in finding a job or doing pioneering work nationwide.

General Introduction to XIE ZHI

Core competitiveness :

- 1.Market: Situated in Hangzhou, originating place of e-commerce, XIE ZHI has the advantage of integrating the enterprise resource of Alibaba, and then developing nationwide.
- 2.Opportunity: As a forerunning institute for employment and entrepreneurship in China, XIE ZHI aims to do a good job in training service, the last phase for university students, thus helping them finding jobs or starting their own businesses.
- 3.Technique: XIE ZHI has developed independently big data platforms for national university-enterprise employment information, for national city recruitment information, for students entrepreneurship information, and other internet-based service system for university students employment.
- 4.Service: XIE ZHI Institute is a third-party talent training export agency for Alibaba' s cross-border e-commerce, Rural Taobao, and Taobao University, as well as Alibaba' s top ten talent service providers.

helped more than 53000 university students in 10 years



free for the first day

28 RMB per day

History of development

10 years ago

Hotel for employment



accommodation

4 years ago

Big data platform



employment brain

this year

Employment college



**set morality
advocate ability**

Online:

Big data platform for national university-enterprise employment information



As the first big data platform in China which connects enterprise and students of employment or internship, this platform connects more than 12,000 national universities, sorts out and summarizes the relevant data of enterprises, universities and students, thus building the big data cloud platform for national university-enterprise recruitment, publishing in real time the enterprise recruitment information, as well as information about recruitment hot positions, and salary, etc., all of which contribute to its obvious resource advantage of data information. Currently, 90% of the data volume has been completed, and its APP is online.

Big data for national university-enterprise employment information



data visualization



real-time interaction



data analysis



docking match

Offline:

The first training institute for employment and entrepreneurship in China



Offline:

The first training institute for employment and entrepreneurship in China

Currently as a non-corporate legal entity registered in Hangzhou Civil Affairs Bureau, XIE ZHI Institute is a private non-academic higher education institution governed by Hangzhou Education Bureau, holding a school license. The institute accepts graduates from colleges and universities across the country, providing them with internships, training, employment, and other follow-up services. Moreover, the institute has cooperated with Zhejiang Gongshang University to build Creator Business School.

The institute consists of a secondary college to train talents for several occupations, including cross-border e-commerce, artificial intelligence, accounting, spectacles, civil service, e-commerce, kindergarten teacher, etc.

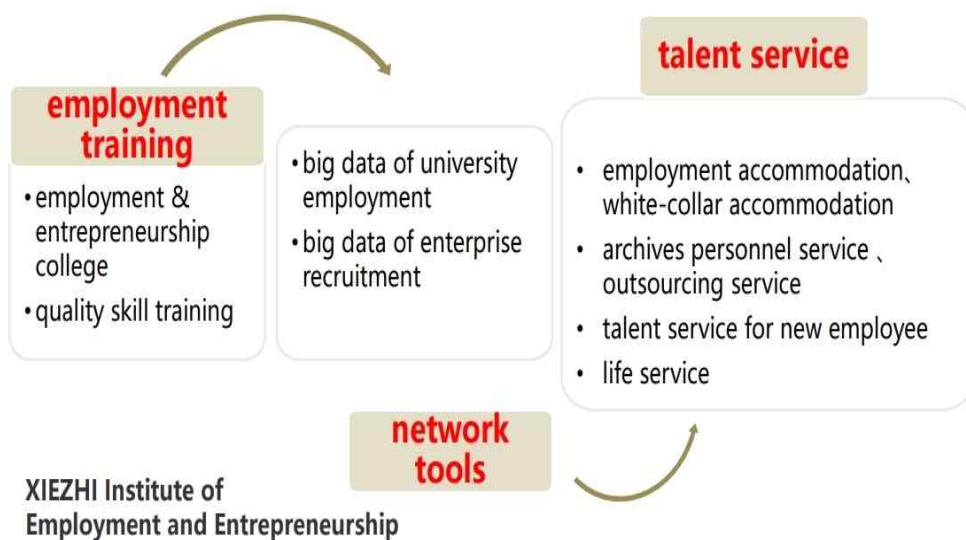
The existing teaching area is 2,200 square meters, with all kinds of facilities available, e.g., dormitory, canteen, library, gymnasium, museum, etc.

Independent research and development Employment quality course

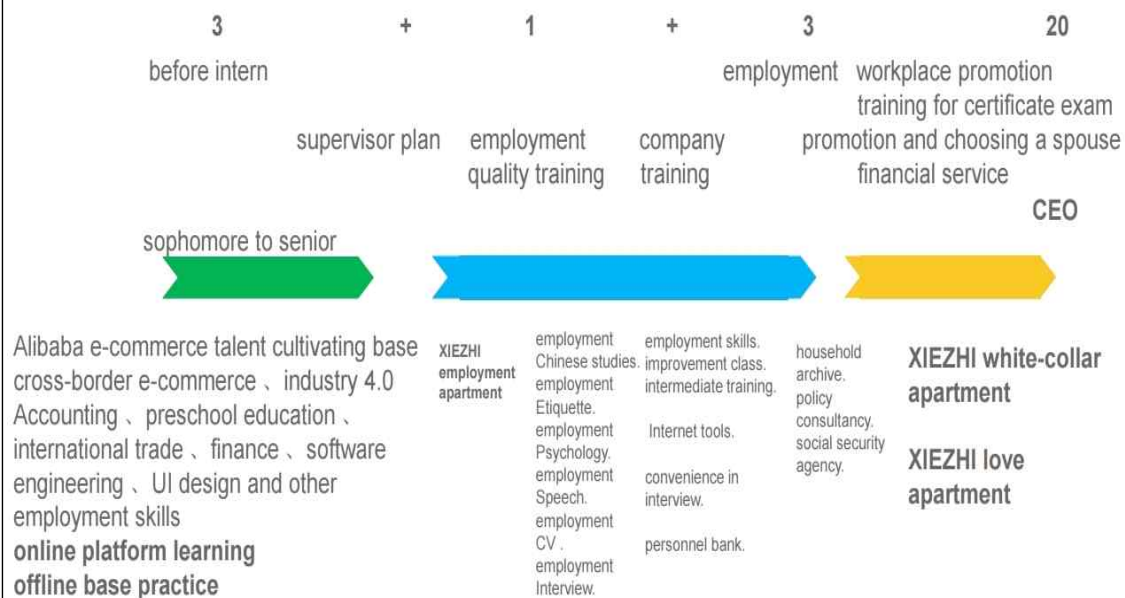


Industry chain

Big data platform for national university-enterprise employment



Commercial model



Main honors

- 2011 British Embassy: Skills for Social Entrepreneurs Project
Diageo's the Keep Walking Fund Award
- 2012 British Embassy: Skills for Social Entrepreneurs Project
XIN HU Social Enterprise Innovation Award
- 2013 British Embassy: Skills for Social Entrepreneurs Project
ZENG AI Social Enterprise Innovation& Investment Award
- 2014 China Social Entrepreneur Star Excellence Award
- 2015 Candidate of China KUN PENG Social Enterprise Rapid Development Plan
- 2016 China Social Entrepreneur Special Contribution Award
- 2017 Candidate of China Social Enterprise Award
- 2018 Alibaba's Top Ten Talent Service Providers
- 2018 Candidate of the United Nations'
Responsible Institutions



✍ Zhejiang XIE ZHI Institute is a learning and help platform, which provides students with services during the entire process of employment or entrepreneurship. By offering learning, practicing, search matching of big data, training and improvement, internship, etc., XIE ZHI helps students obtain high-quality employment, create pioneering work, thus building up an integrative industry chain with online and offline system for solving urban non-local students' problem on employment or entrepreneurship, which makes up the blank page in employment and entrepreneurship service of Chinese Universities.

✍ XIE ZHI is a college for youth employment training and a life city for youth employment and entrepreneurship as well. It solves not only the problem of living and working contently of young talents, but also the problem of assisting university students' entrepreneurship. Therefore, to develop XIE ZHI is to create a model for talent employment and entrepreneurship, is to build a full-training chain of "talent's settling down + employment and entrepreneurship incubator", which will become a new platform for urban economic development.

Thanks for your attention

도시재개발 배경 아래 상하이 지역사회의 발전과 전망
城市更新背景下上海社区发展实践与展望

쑤다웨이 || 상하이교통대학 국제와 공공사무학원 프로젝트 관리
孙大伟 || 上海交通大学国际与公共事务学院项目官员



城市更新背景下上海社区发展实践与展望

Practice and Prospect of Shanghai Community Development under the Background of Urban Renewal

2018/10/12



上海交通大学国际与公共事务学院
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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- 一 中国社区发展 Chinese community development
- 二 城市更新在社区 Urban renewal in the community
- 三 我的探索 My exploration
- 四 未来展望 Future prospects



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SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY
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中国社区发展：从社区建设到社区治理

Chinese community development: From community building to community governance.

- 1990年代以前：传统社区与单位制社区相继瓦解，中国进入市场经济时代，单位人变社会人
- Before the 1990s: the traditional community and the unit system community collapsed, China entered the era of market economy, and the person in unit became a social person.
- 1990年代-2011年：开展社区建设，建立以地域为特征新兴社区；改革城市基层管理体制
- 1990-2011: Launching community building, establishing new communities characterized by geography; reforming urban grassroots management system



当代中国社区发展：从社区建设到社区治理

Chinese community development: From community building to community governance.

- 2011年，上海社区工作会议：街道层面的“共同治理”和居委会层面的“居民自治”
- In 2011, Shanghai Community Work Conference: "Common Governance" at the subdistrict level and "resident autonomy" at the level of the neighborhood
- 2014年，上海“1+6”文件，《创新社会治理，加强基层建设》
- In 2014, Shanghai's "1+6" document, "innovating social governance and strengthening grass-roots construction".
- 党委领导、政府主导、社会协同、公众参与、法治保障
- Party committee is the leader, government leading, social coordination, public participation and rule of law guarantee





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国际与公共事务学院
School of International Affairs

社区治理实践：官方倡导与民间参与

Community governance practice: Official advocacy and private participation

- 官方: Official:
- 睦邻中心 Harmonious neighbor center
- 社区基金会 Community Foundation
- 社会组织培育 NGO Development








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社区治理实践：官方倡导与民间参与

Community governance practice: Official advocacy and private participation

- 民间: Among the people
- 金爵创意亲子乐园 Jinjue creative parent-child paradise
- 乐田家庭农场 Letian family farm
- 民间社区营造社群 Community Building Association







小结 Summary

- 社区发展政策和实践稳步推进
Community development policies and practices are steadily advancing.
- 形成政府、市场、社会“三圈互动”的治理格局
Form the governance pattern of “three circles interaction” among the government, market and society.
- 社区通过参与式实践，提升了社区资本
Community has enhanced community capital through participatory practices.



上海新一轮城市更新

New round of urban renewal in Shanghai

- 《上海市城市总体规划（2017-2035年）》提出，到2035年上海城市建设用地规模增量空间仅有100余平方公里。
- 城市更新势在必行！
- According to the Shanghai Urban Master Plan (2017-2035), the incremental space of urban construction land in Shanghai will be only 100 square kilometers by 2035.
- Urban renewal is imperative.



城市更新在社区

Urban renewal in the community

- 社区规划
- 社区微更新
- 五违四必
- 文创园区
- Community planning
- Community micro update
- Demolition of illegal buildings
- Creative park



代表性实践 Representative practice

- 四叶草堂-创智农园
- Community garden by the NGO named Si-Ye-Cao-Tang
- 浦东缤纷社区规划
- Pudong colorful community planning



存在的问题 Problem

- 政府内部不同部门的沟通
- 社会多元参与的机制
- “绅士化”
- 城市更新政策与社区发展政策的协调



- Communication between different departments within the government
- Mechanism of multi-stakeholder participation
- "Gentlemanization"
- Coordination of urban renewal policies and community development policies



典型案例分析

Typical case analysis

- Tianzifang
- 从居住社区到创意街区的转身: 争议、活力与不足
- The transition from residential communities to creative neighborhoods: controversy, vitality and deficiencies



我的探索 My exploration

- 促进政府跨部门沟通
- 支持社会组织发挥作用
- 普及城市建设知识
- 参与社区一线实践
- Promote cross-sectoral communication between government agencies
- Support social organizations to play a role
- Popularize urban construction knowledge
- Participate in community frontline practice



未来展望 Future prospects

- 在公共政策方面：优化跨部门的政策形成机制，促进有效决策
- 在社区经济方面：以相关方公平参与为基础，激发社区活力和可持续发展
- 在社区治理方面：在城市更新过程中实现包容式增长，促进社区共同体营造，累积社会资本
- In terms of public policy: optimizing cross-sectoral policy formation mechanisms to promote effective decision making
- In the community economy: based on the fair participation of relevant parties, to stimulate community vitality and sustainable development
- In the area of community governance: achieving inclusive growth in the process of urban renewal, promoting community community building, and accumulating social capital



谢谢！Thank you！



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도시재생과 사회적경제 사례

城市再生和社会经济的案例

김 동 호 || 세종시도시재생지원센터장
金東浩 || 世宗市都市再生支援中心长

For the successful activation of urban regeneration

The activation of economic organization for Urban regeneration



Urban Regeneration Support Center
,Sejong city
Center Chief: Kim, Dong-Ho

Contents

Ⓟ Prolog: keyword note

I . Checkup of urban regeneration economy

II. Effort for activating the economic organization
in Urban regeneration

Prolog

Key Word Note

Urban Regeneration in Korea: transforming into urban regeneration policy emphasizing social economy

Led by the region
Focused on small-scale life-style projects
Expanded government support

Act as a solution of
urban crisis

Urban Regeneration New Deal Policy: Specifying a goal of project

Restoring urban competitiveness through revitalization of urban functions
- Focused on creating quality jobs based on the region

Building a win-win system between owner and tenant
- Inducing a virtuous circle structure of profits

Realizing of place-based urban regeneration
-Presenting of menu for effective cooperation

Act as a solution of
urban crisis

Providing means for coordinating conflicts among departments
-Advanced administrative council

Urban Regeneration New Deal Policy: Efforts to reflect social implications

Mandatory gentrification management plan
-Efforts to Prevent Gentrification and Real Speculation

Fostering and utilizing social economic organization

1. Check up Urban regeneration economic organization
(Social economic organization)

1. Social economy for community revitalization

Village economy as a means to build community base .

The purpose of community-based building, not for sustainability and profitability and distribution;

Recognize and understand numerous establishments, demolitions and industry changes

It is necessary to establish a vision.

2. Social economy for independence of community

Community-based economy,

Community activation first ,

Village economy as one of community projects

1. Problem of production

1. Use of a handful of labor: inadequate mass production system
2. Difficulty to deal with demand immediately

Problems of production and distribution

2. Problem of distribution

1. Understanding as a problem within members and members
2. Focus only on the distribution of revenue

1. Common production, joint management and marketing are not recognized as shared economic and social economies

There is no developmental model

2. Difficulties in harmonizing public support + professional support + private efforts

1. Social Economy for Businesses

1. Causes of failure of many social economic organizations
2. The actual entity does not have a relationship with the community or the village.

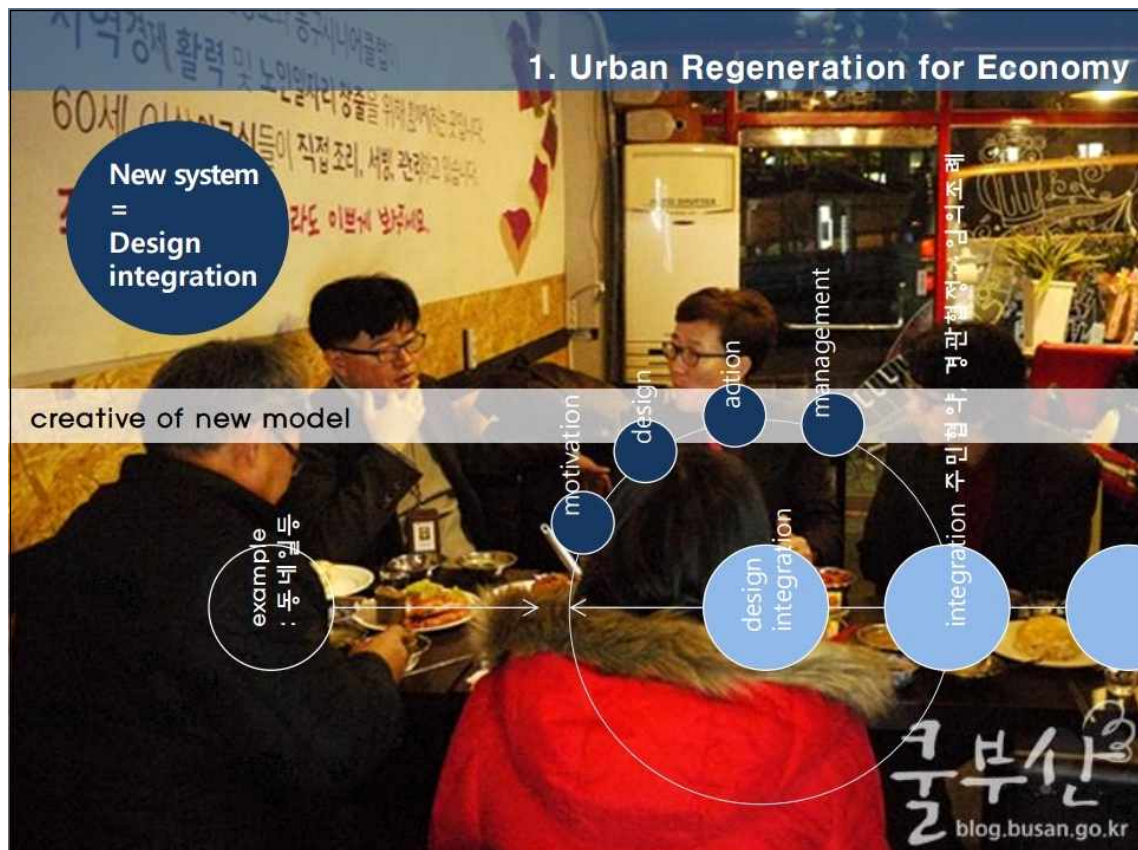
The situation is even worse.

2. Performance Management and Performance

Performance :
Operate for more than 3 years
/ Sometimes profitability or employment effect

Missing:
How do you work with your community?
How do they act as cogs in the community?

1. Efforts to revitalize the urban regeneration economy



1. Redefining the concept: As an urban regeneration economic organization,

- Participation of large companies, participation of existing companies
- Expansion of social economy range
- Expanding to a community company
- Urban Renaissance and the Problem of Social Economy
- Positioned as the center of urban regeneration
- Collaboration and support, Participation of organizations

Access

2. New model of shared economy project

- (Co), Creation for sharing
- Homestay Village, First Class...
- Two families of a house
- (Busan, Dong-gu)

3. Cultivating social designers and activities

- Community enterprise, Social shop
- (Sejong city)
- Coordinator training course
- (Sejong city)

4. Economic Organization for Urban Regeneration Sustainability

- HCD(Hackney Co-operation Development)
- Urban Regeneration Trust Business Center, Cheongju, Changwon, Jeonju
- Urban Regeneration Corporation

Access

5. Planning for more aggressive redistribution

- Cultivate and utilize urban regeneration developer
- Youth mall, eating street, street specialization, flea market planning and operation
- Urban regeneration economic organization - Positive support
- Space improvement, remodeling, street and village landscape improvement
- Small scale redevelopment and reconstruction planning + facility, developer
- Urban Regeneration Project

6. Providing support base

- Mezzanine Finance, etc.

2. Urban Regeneration for Local Economy

1. Let's do the whole process together.

Planning, planning and implementation together from the beginning + Monitoring and feedback

Alley for the New Deal - Preparing for Village-Local Economic Activation

2. Let's get rid of the stress of creating new jobs

- Not creating jobs but creating service demand
- Recognising Public sector and the social and economic realm
- All the projects that can be carried out in the private sector among the general projects for which the administration was responsible are entrusted to the social economy group
- The role of creating a prepared group is also the responsibility of the administration.

„Examples of possible businesses“

• Management of park, maintenance of roadside tree, outdoor advertisement water maintenance

• Government Administration, Cleaning, Landscaping, Conference Room

• Participation in public goods, Professional construction, traffic management, security + Crime prevention

Together, Urban
regeneration for
everything, Village
economy

쪼두의 자싱 새마을 건설과 탐색
金都嘉兴新农村建设探索

쉬이제치 || 쪼두부동산집단 총재보좌관
许洁琪 || 金都房产集团 总裁助理



中国浙江嘉善县嘉佑现代农业共同体

Jiayou modern agricultural community, Jiashan County, Zhejiang, China

定位与理念

Positioning and Philosophy

“精农业、慢旅游、静生活”

于一体的现代农业田园共同体

项目计划将原住民、企业人、专家学者、旅游文化休闲养生等，来嘉佑农业的各界人士统称为：“新时代的好农友”，大家不分彼此，睦邻友好，共建同享现代农村新风情！

“Refined agriculture, slow travel, quiet life”

In the integration of modern agriculture pastoral community.

The project plans to introduce indigenous people, business people, experts and scholars, tourism, culture, leisure and health, and other people from all walks of life in jiayu agriculture as "good farmers in the new era".

定位 Positioning

嘉佑现代农业田园共同体的重要发展战略是接轨上海打造田野上的魔都，时尚系列发布集聚点，吸引上海人，并对接一些上海时尚企业品牌发布会，以点带面带动上海市场。通过对接上海，引入农业创业团队，注入农业体验新内容，提供康养配套，实现都市人的现代田园生活梦。

The important development strategy of the Jiayou modern rural agricultural community is to cooperate with Shanghai to create a Modern Field, a place gathering a series of fashionable elements to attract people in Shanghai to come here. Meanwhile, it will cooperate with some Shanghai Fashion Companies and exchange about brand conference to gain more market share in Shanghai. Through cooperating with Shanghai, we will introduce a team of agricultural entrepreneurs, inject new experiences into agriculture, provide health-care support and thus realizes urban people's dream of living in modern rural area.



长丰村 Changfeng Village Project in the First Phase

“三创”布局：创业、创意、创造于一体

‘Three-Sphere Integrated’ Arrangement: setting business star-up, creativity and creation as a whole.

创业: 雇佣农民成为田园项目工作者，吸引外出人员回乡创业。

创意: 为创业者提供创客空间，结合当地现代化农业优势，建立现代农业创意工作室，文创工坊，农业科技研究所等。

创造: 开发当地高附加值的特色农产品，对当地体制机制进行创新。

Business Star-up: Employing farmers as worker for the project of field , attracting migrant workers to go back home and start their own businesses.

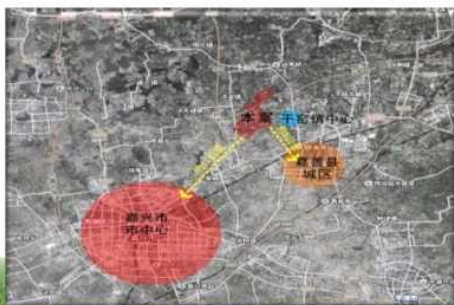
Creativity: Provide maker space for entrepreneurs, combined with the advantages of local modern agriculture to establish a modern agricultural creative studio, cultural and creative workshops, agricultural science and technology institute.

Creation: Provide maker space for entrepreneurs, combined with the advantages of local modern agriculture to establish a modern agricultural creative studio, cultural and creative workshops, agricultural science and technology institute.

区位分析 Location analysis

项目位于嘉兴市嘉善县干窑镇
距上海市中心约 80公里，距杭州市中心约 100公里
距嘉兴市中心约 11公里，距嘉善县城区约 5公里

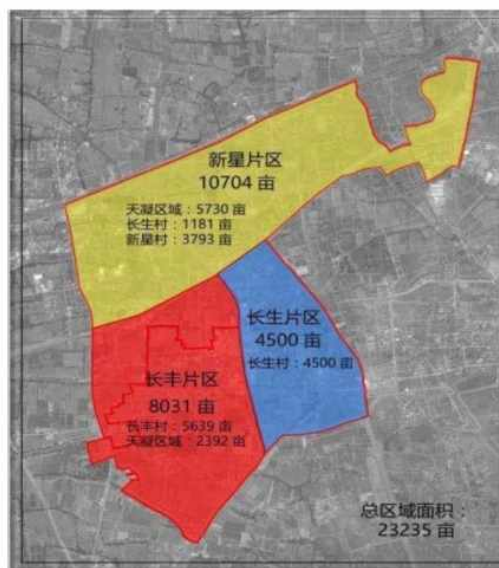
It is located in the western half of Dry kiln town , Jiashan County, Jiaxing City
It is about 80 kilometers from the center of Shanghai, about 100 kilometers from the center of Hangzhou, about 11 kilometers from the center of Jiaxing and about 5 kilometers from the downtown area of Jiashan County.



总体规划 The overall planning

嘉佑现代农业田园共同体总投资约 20亿，总规划面积23235亩，其中长丰片区8031亩，长生片区4500亩，新星片区10704亩。

The total investment of the Jiayou modern rural agricultural community is about 2 billion, with a total planning area of 23,235 acres, including 8,031 acres in Changfeng area 4,500 acres in Changsheng area and 10,704 acres in Xinxing area.



干窑现代农业文化园 Ganyao Modern Agriculture & Culture Park

干窑现代农业文化园为嘉善干窑嘉佑现代农业田园共同体的示范展示中心。项目占地约 200 亩，已建农业科技展示中心（约 1800 平方米）。种植模式示范区（约 6000 平方米），规划建设工厂化育苗区（约 3000 平方米），引种试种区（约 6000 平方米），标准化育苗区（约 60 亩），生态农业休闲区（约 50 亩）。拟建设“五区一中心”，充分展现嘉佑现代农业田园共同体的产业属性、科技属性、现代属性。

Ganyao modern agriculture & culture park is demonstration center of Jiayou modern rural agricultural community. This project occupies an area of about 200 mu and an agricultural technology exhibition center (about 1,800 square meters) has been built, including planting pattern demonstration area (approximately 6,000 square meters), planning and constructing of a plant nursery garden (approximately 3000 square meters), introduction of a pilot planting area (approximately 6000 square meters), standardized nursery garden (approximately 60 acres) and eco-agricultural recreation area (about 50 acres). It is planned to build a "five-area&one center" and fully demonstrate the industrial attributes, technological attributes and modern attributes of Jiayou modern rural agricultural community.



长丰村 Changfeng Village Project in the First Phase

目前，长丰村已流转2800亩，长生村已流转2000亩，新星村已流转1800亩。共计流转农业用地6600亩。西塘镇、天凝镇正在洽接协调中。按照土地流转进度，选定嘉禾236、中嘉8号为试种品种，嘉禾236、中嘉8号为2018年嘉佑农业主打种植产品。目前，已流转的土地已基本种植完成。

At present, Changfeng Village has transferred 2,800 mu, Changsheng Village has transferred 2,000 mu, and Xinxing Village has transferred 1800 mu. A total of 6600 acres of agricultural land was transferred. Xitang Town and Tianning Town are in contact with each other. According to the progress of land transfer, Jiahe 236 and Zhongjia 8 were selected as trial varieties, and Jiahe 236 and Zhongjia 8 were the main products for Jiayou Agriculture in 2018. At present, the land that has been transferred has been basically planted.



长丰村“小西塘”建设情况 Changfeng village "small xitang" construction situation

共同体将充分打造项目特色理念，架设田野云轨自南北贯通规划区域。利用内河引进**观光游艇**，形成独具一格的水上住宿线路。实施**亮灯工程**，点亮田野、沿河、桥梁等。

The community will fully create the project's characteristic concept and set up the field cloud track from north to south through the planning area. The use of inland rivers to introduce sightseeing yachts to form a unique water accommodation route. Implement lighting projects to light up fields, rivers, bridges, etc.



长丰村“小西塘”建设情况 Changfeng village "small xitang" construction situation

稻田音乐节

Rice paddy festival

千亩稻田景观

Thousand acres of rice field landscape



长丰村“小西塘”建设情况 Changfeng village "small xitang" construction situation

集装箱驿站 Container station



直升飞机 The helicopter



休闲长廊市集 Leisure promenade market



共同塔 Common tower



长丰村“小西塘”建设情况 Changfeng village "small xitang" construction situation

小西塘 Xiaoxitang



萌宠乐园 The paradise



游船 A cruise ship



游艇 The yacht



下个项目展示 Next landing project show

中国稻米博物馆:

建筑面积: 项目总用地面积约14000平方米

主要功能分三大区域, 主要分别为: 育种育苗场所、检验检测及管理用房、农产品临时储存烘干中心。

China rice museum: Building area: The total land area of the project is about 14,000 square meters. The main functions are divided into three major areas, namely: breeding seedlings, inspection and management, and temporary storage and drying centers for agricultural products.



感谢您的聆听

Thank you for listening



지역중심 사회경제정책 추진
作为产业政策，促进社会经济的方案

박한기 || 산업통상자원부 사무관
朴漢基 || 产业通商资源部事务官

지역중심 사회적경제 정책 추진

2018. 10.

추진현황

2

문재인 정부는 100대 국정과제로 사회적경제 활성화를 선정하고,
관계부처 협동으로 사회적경제 영역을 지원中

* 중앙부처 사회적경제 예산 : ('17년) 2,478억 → ('19년안) 15개 부처 52개 사업 5,684억



“사회적경제 모델이 지역의 경제적 활력을 키우고
일자리 창출에 중요한 역할을 한다는 것에 공감한다.
사회적경제 주체들을 양성하고
사회적경제를 활성화하기 위해 공동으로 노력하겠다”
- 일자리 선언('18.8.30, VIP)

산업부 추진정책

3

기술개발, 판로, 디자인, 에너지 등 성장지원
지역 사회적경제 활성화 추진

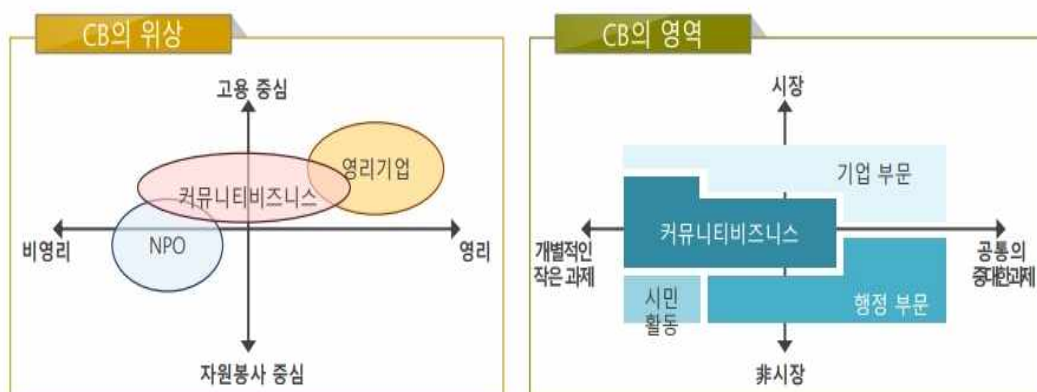
구분	상세 내용
R&D	제도개선 - 장비보유기관에서 유휴, 불용장비 처분시, 우선권 부여
	지원사업 - 지역별 R&D과제 발굴 및 지원, 전국 공모 혁신 과제 지원
판로	국내 - 코리아세일페스타와 연계하여 특별 판매전 개최 - 국가균형발전 박람회 사회경제관 마련, 사회경제 박람회 개최 - 지역별 사회경제 판로 조직 지원 및 판매전 개최
	수출 - 해외진출 패키지 및 개별 선택형 서비스 제공 - 소비재수출대전 쇼케이스 전시
디자인	- 디자이너 인력 파견, 서비스디자인 적용 지원
사업화지원	- 지역별 중점 추진 프로젝트와 연계하여 시제품 제작 등 사업화 지원
에너지	제도개선 - 한국형 FIT제도 도입(RPS 고시 개정) 및 지원
	시범사업 - 산단 내 협동조합을 결성하여 옥상 태양광 사업 추진 - 공공 저수지 활용 태양광 발전사업 추진



커뮤니티비즈니스

4

개념 : 지역사회가 직면한 문제에 대해 지역주민이 주체가 되어 지역자원을 활용하여
비즈니스 형태로 해결해 나가는 활동



“ 사회적경제기업 기술역량 제고를 통해
사회적경제기업의 **성장(Scale-up)**과 **생태계 조성** ”



지역 균형발전

지역사회 수요에 기반한
비즈니스로 성과가 지역
사회에 직접적으로 연결



성장(Scale-up)

창업 이후 사회적경제 기
업의 자립기반 마련을 위
한 기술혁신 지원



성과확산

업종별 연합회 등을
통해 과제 성과물의
공동활용과 확산을 관리



지역기반네트워크

사회적경제기업 및 중간
지원조직, 지자체, 지역
혁신기관 간 협력 지원



“정부에서 이미 우리가 필요로 하는 사업을 추진하고
있는 줄 몰랐습니다.” (경북 사회적경제 A기업 대표)

“다양한 지원 사업들이 만들어지다 보니, 중복수혜 및
지원금만 받아가는 기업도 있습니다.” (부산 중간지원조직)



부처별·지자체별 사회적경제 지원정책을 추진하고 있으나,
지역 내 실질적 구심점이 없어 사회적경제 핵심원리인 연대·협력 저조

1 민간주도, 2 지역중심, 3 중앙 뒷받침 원칙하에
추진체계, 지원시스템 개편

지역별 사회적경제 거점(혁신타운) 설립

- (정책기획) 지역 통합적 정책 수립 및 정책 One-Roof 시스템 구축
- (사업개편) 주요 지역 사업에 대해 타운중심으로 재설계

Thank you.

Promotion of Community Based Social Economy Policies

October, 2018

Current Situation

2

The current government has chosen a **Vitalizing social economy** as one of its **100 Government agenda** and has supported with related departments.

*The government budget for social economy : (2017) 247.8 billion -> (2019) 568.4 billion (involving 15 departments, 52 projects)



"I understand important roles of social economic model in increasing **economic vitality** and **creating jobs** in community. All departments will cooperate to foster social economic agent and **boost social economy**."

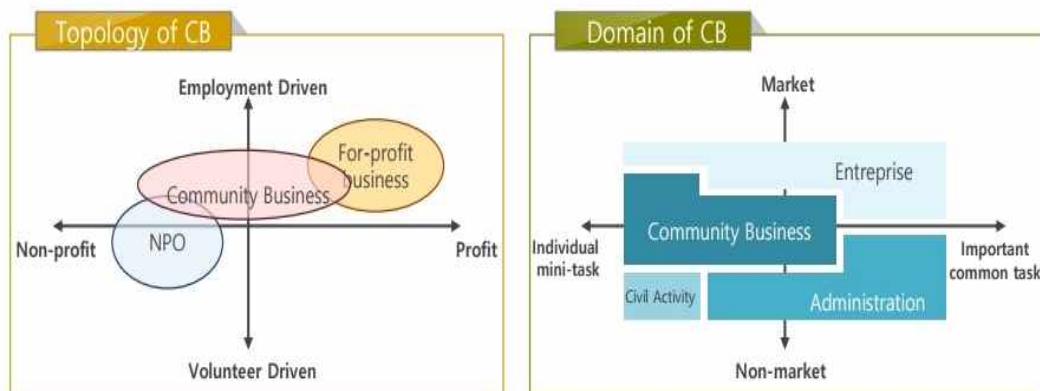
- Proclamation on job('18.8.30, VIP)

Support on R&D, market, design, or energy, etc. Invigorate the community social economy

Category		Details
R&D	System Reform	· Give priority to equipment holders in disposal of idle equipments
	Project support	· Support to set up and to accomplish community R&D tasks, Supporting public competition for innovation tasks
market	Domestic	· Hold a sales event with Korea Sale Festa · Arrange social economic booth at the exposition of Balanced National Development and host a social economic fair · Support to organize sales markets for community social economic agents and to conduct sales events
	Export	· Provide premade export packages or customized services · Provide opportunities to submit products for Consumer Goods Showcase
Design		· Dispatch designers, support service design application
Commercialization Support		· Support to commercialize such as producing prototype in connection with community centered projects
Energy	System Reform	· Adopt and support Korean FIT(Amendment of RPS)
	Pilot project	· Promote a rooftop solar energy project by establishing a cooperative · Prosecute solar energy development business using public reservoirs

Community business (CB)

Definition : Local residents come together to solve community issues in a business way using local resources.



“**Scale-up** a social economic enterprise and **build an Ecosystem** through enhancing technical capability of social economic enterprise”



Balanced development of regions

Business based on regional demand, its results are connected directly to local community



Growth (Scale-up)

Technical support to provide financial independence of a social economic enterprise after its foundation



Spread Output

Manage the common utilization of output of the project through associations classified by industry and its spread



Community Based Network

Support cooperation between related organizations such as social economic enterprise, intermediate support organization, local communities, or regional innovation institutes



“We were not aware of that the government was already running a project that we needed.”
(A Representative of Social Economic Enterprise A, Gyeongbuk)

“Some companies abusing financial benefits due to the diverse business supporting projects, ” (Intermediate Supporting Organization, Busan)



Social economy support policies are implemented in each departments and local communities.

Lacking a pivotal organization in a community, the principals of social economy-solidarity and cooperation- seems to be practiced poorly.

Future Agenda

7

Reorganize promotion and support systems under the following principles

1 Private Initiative, 2 Community-based, 3 Government Support

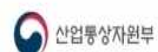


Future Agenda

8

Construct a regional social economic base (Innovation Town)

- (Policy Plan) Plan integrating regions policies and build a regional policy one-roof system
- (Business Reform) Town-centric reform the principal regional business



Thank you.

사회적경제와 국제협력
社会経済和国际協力

최진경 || 국제사회적경제협의체 사업팀장
崔眞卿 || 国际社会经济协议体事业组长

International exchange and cooperation to develop the social and solidarity economy(SSE)

사회적 경제 발전을 위한 국제교류 및 협력

Jinkyung Choi(Project Team Manager, GSEF secretariat)

Email: jkchoi68@gsef-net.org

Phone: +82 (0) 2 352 4208

Key Questions

1. Why international exchange and cooperation are necessary to develop the SSE?
2. What kind of exchange/cooperation are possible?-The limits and examples of international exchange/cooperation projects?
 - 1) Training and Knowledge Transfer, Mutual Learning Programs
 - 2) Bilateral & Multilateral Cooperation Program/Joint Venture
 - 3) International Advocacy Program
3. Achieving Global Development Goals through SSE

주요 질문

1. 사회적경제 발전을 위하여 국제교류나 협력은 왜 필요한가?
2. 어떠한 교류/협력이 가능하며 그 한계와 사례는 무엇인가?
 - 1) 교육, 지식 전수 및 상호 학습 프로그램
 - 2) 양자, 다자간 협력/공동사업
 - 3) 국제옹호사업
3. 사회적 경제를 통한 국제적 발전 목표의 성취

Why international exchange and cooperation are necessary to develop the SSE?

- Maximizing Impacts of SSE
- Imbalance of resources, experience and information
- Raise the awareness and visibility of the SSE
- Being responsible to the neighbors of the Global South
- Expand the solidarity among SSE actors beyond the border

=> *To work better/ To generate stronger social impacts*

사회적 경제 발전을 위하여 국제 교류나 협력은 왜 필요한가?

- 효과의 극대화
- 인적/물적 자원과 정보 및 경험의 불균형
- 사회적 경제에 대한 인식과 가시성 제고
- 개발도상국 이웃들에 대한 의무
- 사회적 경제 참여자들간 연대의 국제화

=> *더 일을 잘 하기 위하여/ 보다 강력한 사회적 영향력을 만들어 내기 위하여*

What kind of exchange/cooperation are possible?-The limits and examples?

- limits: not replicable – different history, culture, definitions, actors, environments, phase of development, resources, etc.
- Specialized information, long-term planning and experiences of international exchange/experiences are inevitable.
- Types of exchange/cooperation programs
 - 1) Training and Knowledge Transfer, Mutual Learning Programs
 - 2) Bilateral & Multilateral Cooperation Program/Joint Venture
 - 3) International Advocacy Program

어떠한 교류/협력이 가능하며 그 한계와 나아갈 바는 무엇인가?

- 한계: 다른 역사, 문화, 정의, 참여자, 환경, 발전단계, 자원 등
- 교류와 협력의 전문성 및 장기적 계획, 경험이 필요함.
- 교류/협력 사업의 사례
 - 1) 교육, 지식 전수 및 상호 학습 프로그램
 - 2) 양자, 다자간 협력/공동사업
 - 3) 국제옹호사업



Training and Knowledge Transfer, Mutual Learning Programs

교육, 지식 전수 및 상호 학습 프로그램



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UCLG

**Community of
Practice on Social
Economy**

- **UCLG World Council**
(Nov. 2018 Milan)
- **Africities Summit**
(Dec. 2018 Marrakesh)

<https://www.uclg.org/en/organisation/structure/socialeconomy>

#21

**Vital Neighborhoods
in Metropolitan Cities**

Power of Urban
Transformation through Social
and Solidarity Economy (SSE)

UCLG peer learning
Montreal, June 2017

Learning
UCLG

**2017 AUGUST
YOUTH CAMP**

Seoul & Gurye, Korea
AUGUST 22 - 25



Bilateral & Multilateral Cooperation Program/Joint Venture

양자, 다자간 협력/공동사업

<http://www.unrisd.org/sse-sdgs-seoul>

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Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development
Research-Related Activities

ALL RESEARCH BY DECADE

2000s
1990s
1980s
1970s
1960s

IDEAS INCUBATOR

Ideas Incubator
Stacked Odds: Exploring Overlapping Inequalities
Engaging the Elites: Class Coalitions for a 21st Century Social Compact
The Gig Economy and Social Security: Towards a (New) Digital Precariat?

Back | Programme Area: Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development

Social and Solidarity Economy for the SDGs: Spotlight on the Social Economy in Seoul

Project from: 2017 to 2019



This project examines the social economy (SE) in Seoul, Republic of Korea, and how it is contributing to implementing and, ultimately, achieving, the city's "localized" SDGs. Characterized by a rapid development, the Seoul Metropolitan Government's strong commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the city's experience offers a valuable opportunity to further enrich understanding of social and solid series of research projects on SSE and the SDGs which UNRISD is planning to undertake.

The Research Issue in Context

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the need to "achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions—economic, social and environmental—in a balanced and integrated manner."



International Advocacy Program

국제옹호사업

UNTF on SSE <https://unsse.org/>

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UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy

The international development community recognizes the need to **rethink development**. Business-as-usual has not prevented the recent financial and food crises, climate change, persistent poverty and rising inequality. As a **post-2015 development agenda** is crafted, we need to consider **Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE)** as a pathway to sustainable development.

The **UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (TF SSE)** was established to raise the visibility of the SSE in international knowledge and policy circles. We believe that SSE holds considerable promise for addressing the **economic, social and environmental** integrated approaches of sustainable development.

TF SSE brings together **UN agencies** and other inter-governmental organizations, as well as umbrella associations of **SSE networks** as **members and observers**. Task Force activities include organizing **events** at UN and other international conferences, dialoguing with policy makers, preparing and disseminating publications, and engaging in **collaborative projects** involving TF SSE members and observers.

"Social and Solidarity Economy encompasses organizations and enterprises that: 1) have explicit economic and social (and often 'environmental') objectives; 2) involve varying degrees and forms of cooperative, associative and solidarity relations between workers, producers and consumers; 3) practice workplace democracy and self-management. SSE includes traditional forms of cooperatives and mutual associations, as well as women's self-help groups, community forestry groups, social provisioning organizations or 'proximity services', fair trade organizations, associations of informal sector workers, social enterprises, and community currency and alternative finance schemes".

Peter Utting, former UNRISD Deputy Director

2018
FEBRUARY

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The 9th World
Urban Forum,
Networking
Event

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



What are the relations between SDGs and SSE ?



Realizing the 2030 Agenda through SSE... 사회연대경제를 통한 2030의제의 실현

SSE can be an alternative model of development by promoting its inclusive, democratic and sustainable values and practices.

SDGs

Poverty eradication, equality and good governance (SDG 1, 10, 16)

Social services and assistance (SDG 3,4)

Employment, infrastructure, and inclusive growth (SDG 8,9)

SSE value and practices

Fair employment generation, enhancing rights to economic resources, women's economic empowerment

Prominent in health care, elderly and child care, education sector

Decent jobs, fair access to social and energy infrastructure, energy, finance, facilitating economic diversification.

and.. Other SDGs goals can be also realized through SSE.

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