

# Co-production of public policies (PPUB) in public-private partnerships (PPP) with social and solidarity economy actors using social complementary currencies in Portugal

## MedTOWN Project

Co-production of social policies with social and solidarity economy actors to fight poverty, inequality and social exclusion.

**QUESTIONNAIRE PROJECTS PHASES AND LOCAL PARTNERS. MEDTOWN PROJECT. 3rd LOT.**

**DEMOSTRATIVE ACTION. Name:** Agroforestry of Bela Flor and Time Bank of Campolide **MUNICIPALITY, REGION AND COUNTRY ACTION:** Campolide - Lisboa - Portugal

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CONTEXT:**

The Parish of Campolide is located in the City of Lisbon, in the central-western area, bordering a vast forested area, the Monsanto Park, which is Lisbon's main "lungs". It encompasses a heterogeneous territory, with middle and upper-middle class areas and Municipal Housing neighborhoods, where the most disadvantaged populations live. The neighborhood where Agroforestry is located is precisely a Municipal Housing neighborhood and there is also a Housing Cooperative.

With Time Bank, the aim is precisely to encompass people from different social classes, interconnecting them through its services. offered and demanded.

**ARRAY TO BE FILLED IN:**

Nº	ASPECTS TO BE REPORTED	ACTIONS	OTHER ACTIONS/ DISCLAIMERS	OTHER DISCLAIMERS
1 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Existing applicable regulations governing PPUB and PPPs</b>	There are several legislations that define the State support to social solidarity institutions. We can therefore speak of partnerships between the State and these institutions in areas such as social		There is therefore no specific legislation for this area.

<sup>1</sup> Especially related to Social Solidarity Economy (SSE) through social and complementary currencies.



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	<p>action, education, health and support for children, the elderly and people with disabilities. In line with what is defined in article 198, a) of the Constitution.</p> <p>Despite this framework, there is no specific legislation for Social and Solidarity Economy actors, using social complementary currencies.</p>		
2	<p><b>Purpose of the regulation</b></p> <p>There is therefore no specific legislation for this area.</p>		
3 <sup>2</sup>	<p><b>Theoretical Consideration-Definition PPUB and PPP (According to regulations)</b></p> <p>There is therefore no specific legislation for this area.</p>		<p>There is therefore no specific legislation for this area.</p>
4	<p><b>Regulations for citizen participation in the design of public policies</b></p> <p>There is therefore no specific legislation for this area.</p>		
5	<p><b>Scope of application of PPUB and PPP regulations</b></p> <p>The legislations that frame the State support to Social Economy institutions are of national level. There is also some support from local authorities, therefore at local level, in some municipalities.</p>		<p>Referred to the Constitution (article 198).</p>
6	<p><b>Stakeholders involved PPUB and PPPs</b></p> <p>These partnerships involve the Public Administrations and the Private Institutions of Social Solidarity of the Social Economy, whether they are Cooperatives, Mutual Societies,</p>	<p>In</p>	

<sup>2</sup> Necessary for making comparative terms of equivalent concepts



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	Associations (including those of Canonical Law) or Foundations. The Solidarity Economy is not recognized. Sometimes Municipal Authorities are also involved.		
7	<b>Existence of Specific Legal Figures PPUB and PPP Sector?</b>	There are no special figures for PPUB and PPPs.	
8	<b>Main Figures for PPUB and PPP creation</b>	There are no special figures for PPUB and PPPs.	
9	<b>Administration-legislative body responsible PPUB and PPPs</b>	The Assembly of the Republic is responsible for approving the Laws on the Social Economy and the Government is responsible for defining and approving the corresponding Decrees-Law and Regulations	They operate at a national level
10	<b>Administration-Competent executive body PPUB and PPPs</b>	The Government (the Ministries of Employment and Social Security, Foreign Affairs and Environment)	At national level and with the power to decide on support and authorisation of activities and initiatives and to condemn in cases of non-compliance
11	<b>Administration-Competent supervisory body PPUB and PPPs</b>	The Government (the Ministries of Employment and Social Security, Foreign Affairs and Environment) and the courts	They act at national level and their competences are: monitoring, framing, supervising and encouraging the Social Economy
12	<b>Certifications/Registration of PPUB and PPP Actors</b>	To benefit from partnerships and support from the State, Social Economy organisations must have the status of	These statutes are those of Private Social Solidarity Institutions, Non-Governmental Development Organisations, Non-

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	<p>Private Social Solidarity Institutions, Non-Governmental Development Organisations, Non-Governmental Environment Organisations or Non-Governmental Organisations of Disabled People. These statuses are granted and recognized by the Ministries of Social Security, Foreign Affairs, Environment and Social Security, respectively. The Solidarity Economy is not recognized.</p>	<p>Governmental Environment Organisations or Non-Governmental Organisations of Disabled People. They are defined, assigned and regulated by the respective Ministries.</p>	
<p><b>13 Measures promoting or encouraging PPUB and PPPs</b></p>	<p>Social Economy entities benefit from some tax reductions and other contributions and also from a more favorable credit system, framed by CASES</p>	<p>“Social economy entities benefit from a more favorable tax status defined by law” (article 11 th. - Basic Law on Social Economy). The CASES Microcredit System, which also benefits Social Economy organizations, is defined by its own regulation</p>	<p>There are also other benefits, such as exemptions in the discounts for Social Security and state subsidies for Social Economy organisations, which have responses in social areas, such as support for the elderly and children or the disabled</p>
<p><b>14 Other legislation related to PPUB and PPPs</b></p>	<p>There is nothing of note to report</p>	<p>There is nothing of note to report</p>	
<p><b>15 Possibility of creating new PPUB and PPP regulations</b></p>	<p>It would be important to create PPUB, in a PPP logic, taking into account the new perspectives and challenges arising from the Solidarity Economy and, better still, with the use of social complementary</p>	<p>At national and local levels.</p>	

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	<p>currencies. For this, it would be necessary to mobilise the RedPES - Portuguese Solidarity Economy Network, some (left-wing) parties and/or some local authorities.</p>		
<p><b>16 Possibility to amend existing legislation PPUB and PPPs</b></p>	<p>It requires a proposal, with support from political parties, and approval in Parliament, which is not easy</p>	<p>At national level. It should be noted that the first Portuguese Solidarity Economy Network was created in 2000 in the Autonomous Region of the Açores, where Solidarity Economy was politically recognised by the Regional Government, but without creating its own legislation. There is, however, a Public-Solidarity Economy partnership, involving the Regional Government and the Regional Solidarity Economy Network (CRESAÇOR), which Works to allocate and develop a Microcredit programme to support Inclusive Entrepreneurship.</p>	
<p><b>17 Possibility Regulatory implementation (new or amended) PPUB and PPPs</b></p>	<p>It requires a proposal, with support from political parties, and approval in Parliament, which is not easy</p>	<p>At national level. It should be noted that the first Portuguese Solidarity Economy Network was created in 2000 in the Autonomous Region of the Açores, where Solidarity Economy was politically recognised by the Regional Government, but without creating its own legislation. There is, however, a Public-Solidarity Economy partnership, involving the Regional Government and the Regional Solidarity Economy Network (CRESAÇOR), which works to allocate and develop a Microcredit</p>	

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		programme to support Inclusive Entrepreneurship.	
18 <b>Problem Identification/implementation of PPUB and PPP regulations</b>	The biggest problem is the recognition of the Solidarity Economy as specific and different from the Social Economy, and therefore the move to a legal and institutional approach to the Social and Solidarity Economy, and not only to the Social Economy.	The problem is that the big Social Economy lobbies do not want to accept the novelty and specificity of the Solidarity Economy. Furthermore, another problema is the acceptance of the use of Social Complementary Currencies, which the Central Bank (the Bank of Portugal) rejects, so they have to circulate clandestinely.	
19 <b>PPUB and PPP regulations and other applicable to the Demonstration Action (Concrete Project)</b>	The Demonstrative Action involves a local authority, which does not depend on PPUB and PPP regulations, community dynamics, of an informal nature, which also do not depend on PPUB and PPP regulations, and some partners from the Social and Solidarity Economy, which are framed generically by PPUB and PPP regulations, but without specific implications.		
20 <b>Other matters and policy areas linked to PPUB and PPPs</b>	The areas most closely related to PPUB and PPP are Employment Policies, Social Policies, Environmental Policies and Territorial Policies	The areas most closely related to SSE are Employment Policies, Social Policies, Environmental Policies and Territorial Policies	
21 <b>Examples of public procurement of PPUB co-</b>	There is a very interesting Public-Solidarity Economy partnership,	This partnership has worked very well because the Regional Government of the Azores has	

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<b>production with SSE actors</b>	involving the Regional Government and the Regional Solidarity Economy Network (CRESAÇOR), which works to allocate and develop a Microcredit programme to support Inclusive Entrepreneurship.	recognized the role and importance of the Solidarity Economy and because the Technical Team of the Regional Solidarity Economy Network (CRESAÇOR) has worked very well.	
22 <b>Other issues to highlight</b>	Issues considered relevant to PPUB and PPP regulations: democratic management, energy options, gender policies, environmental criteria, policies supporting the Commons (commoning the organisational, productive and management processes).		

**CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The main challenge is to make Solidarity Economy recognized in its own characteristics and specificities and in the innovations it brings, in comparison with Social Economy. Consequently, this recognition must be translated into legislation and PPUB and PPP regulations,, which includes Solidarity Economy.

It is recommended that the RedPES - Portuguese Solidarity Economy Network, together with the universities that research and teach in this area (mainly ISCTE-IUL and the Faculty of Economics of Coimbra University), promote initiatives so that there may be party proposals in this sense and so that there may be local authority policy measures that support Solidarity Economy.

It would also be important to promote the use of Social Complementary Currencies.





## MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED:

The main measure to be taken is to adapt the legislation to the existence of the new reality, which is the Solidarity Economy. For this, it is necessary that some parties also assume this role.

In addition, it is necessary to reinforce the measures to support the financing of these organisations and initiatives, in more favourable conditions, and also the exceptional measures of tax and social security contribution reductions.

## OTHER INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS/NOTES:

It would be interesting to be in contact, as a collective Project, with the reflections, debates and initiatives of RIPESS - Europe (Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of Social and Solidarity Economy) and with XES - Catalan Network of Solidarity Economy, namely with its Annual Solidarity Economy Fair.

## IDENTIFIED CONFLICTING ISSUES (if any):r

Nothing to point out.

## EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS DEVELOPED IN THE FIELD OF SSE IN THE COUNTRY, REFERENCES AND HOW THEY HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED (if any):

There are several experiences of Solidarity Economy, linked to Permaculture and Synthropic Agriculture, in various rural regions, especially in the South (for example, Montemor-o-Novo, Herdade do Freixo do Meio and Terra Sintrópica). Despite the fact that all of them are undertaken in predominantly rural territories of the country, their experience is extremely valuable to us, given the objectives, the means of co-production and management and the partnerships they have developed with local public authorities.

There are also 25 experiences of Time Banks in Portugal, in several regions, all of which are framed and supported by GRAAL (Association of Social and Cultural character), with whom we are in permanent contact

