

Preparatory series of webinars



MEXICO CITY 2021
GLOBAL SOCIAL
ECONOMY FORUM

Report Session 6

June 30, 2020

09: 00-10: 30 hrs. CDMX time

Premises for better governance: public policies of the Social Economy

Name of the moderator:

Juan Manuel Martínez Louvier

Name of the main speaker:

- **Mario Delgado Carrillo**, Federal Deputy for the LXIV Legislature.
- **María de los Ángeles Huerta**, Federal Deputy for the LXIV Legislature.

Name of panelists/commentators:

- **María Luisa Albores González**, Secretary of Welfare of the Government of Mexico.
- **Joaquín Pérez Rey**, Secretary of State for Labour and Social Economy, Spain.
- **Maravillas Espín Sáez**, Director General of Self-Employment in Higher Education and Corporate Social Responsibility, Spain.
- **Luisa María Alcalde Luján**, Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare, Government of Mexico.

Number of participants:

217 participants in zoom, 17,000 views on Facebook, 96,294 people reached.

Relevant ideas and key points:

Mario Delgado:

- One of the changes that this pandemic will bring is the economic and social model.
- In crises like this one, a significant participation of the State becomes necessary

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to generate a more supportive and less unequal economy. In Mexico, priority was given to the most vulnerable, for example.

- Traditionally, in these crises, people looked for ways to finance large companies, but this has changed with this government, and the logic has been reversed through social programs and micro-credits so that the economy has liquidity and the most vulnerable can keep going.

- We must not aspire to get out of the pandemic, to return to the same. Where should we go from here? Towards a more present State, more supportive, more committed to the environment.

María de los Ángeles:

- "Without solidarity there will be no future".

- The pandemic revealed the weaknesses of the economic model, it is urgent to change the paradigm, to stop considering capital as the axis.

- What this pandemic did was reveal the weaknesses of the system and the economic model that greatly increase social inequalities.

- It is urgent to change the paradigm and the economic model.

- We are not victims, but we are the ones who can build the transformation of the economy to a social and solidary one, yes it is possible.

- We are going to create a legislative system that is conducive to the social economy and I am sure that together we will be able to build a new economic policy promoting development, following the president's guide of "democracy, justice, honesty and austerity".

- With the Social Economy we're on the right track, it's possible to move forward without leaving anyone behind.

María Luisa Albores:

- I come from the cooperative movement, we have been able to live a different form and model through collective and cooperative work as a way to have wellbeing.

- The SE places people/work in the center, from the secretary of welfare we do the same, the priority is people: welfare policy requires that ...

- The vision is: the poor come first, so poor households and indigenous populations are served first.

- Do not leave anyone behind registered by article 4 of the constitution: the secretariat

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complies with the elderly and people with disabilities.

- Program that closes social and economic inequality gaps: those who need it most are supported, one out of every two homes are supported by welfare programs.

- Stimulating the economy from the bottom up and promoting the SSE.

- "Sembrando vida" is a program that promotes SSE and harvests well-being: it regenerates the community (peasant learning), it is the largest reforestation program in the history of the country.

- Encourages SSE through savings through CAC.

- Promoting the dialogue of knowledge: learning by doing.

Joaquín Pérez:

- It is important to underline the economic relevance of the sector and the solid legal structure on which the SSE is based.

- The SSE represents 10% of the GDP in Spain: generating around 2 million jobs, in addition to more than 25,000 cooperatives that directly employ 360,000 people.

- In recent crises the SSE has demonstrated a better handling of unemployment, the ability to manage it over the current economic model.

- "During the last few crises, the Social Economy has shown a greater capacity to maintain employment".

- The Spanish constitution already has a clear constitutional mandate to promote the SSE through the social state based on the rule of law.

- The Social and Solidarity Economy is a matter of principles.

- CEPES is a great example of the visibility and exposure of the benefits of SSE in the world.

- Public policies for the promotion of the 2030 Agenda: priority areas for achieving the SDGs (full references for the benefit of the people): **The Social Economy is one of the so-called policy levers for establishing the 2030 agenda.**

- The SSE has shown a capacity for social resistance in the face of the crisis.

- To promote the values of SE in a transversal way: 6 objectives and 66 measures in the Spanish government.

- Among these measures we have incentives for the annexation of partners, training, support to sE through EU funds, regional programs, internationalization

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of entities, among others.

- Ambitious social and legal measures to comply with the principle of Leaving no one behind.

- The Social Economy has contributed to sustaining life when we needed it most.
- Creation of a SE working group where measures and good practices are identified to help boost the sector.
- SE dialogue table setting priorities for action to support the sector.

Maravillas Espín:

- The economy at the service of people, not the other way around.
- Working to accomplish this from the Spanish government.
- It is our responsibility to make this new normality... a better normality.

Luisa María Alcalde:

- New model that is more convenient than ever in the face of the crisis.
- This government focuses on looking out for the most vulnerable and for local development.
- Programs for Welfare have as principles to see people as subjects of rights, eliminate the intermediaries, are based on a census of door by door and from the integrality.
- Intensifying 3 construction programs (welfare bank, rural roads, universities for welfare, internet for all), youth (JCF) and field (planting life) that generate 2 million sources of employment and will contribute 5050,114 jobs.
- It is the young people who have the greatest uncertainty and who have been most affected by the pandemic. Therefore, priority is given to young people between 18 and 29 years old who do not study or work through the JCF program.

- In connection with INAES, the JCF program is strengthened since young people receive training in Social Economy, so that upon graduation they can have their own productive and collaborative projects.

Public comments:

• Miguel Ángel Alonso:

Thank you for the invitation, congratulations on the organization of the webinars. Best regards from Zacatecas.

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• **Juan A. Pedreño:**

Enrique's excellent story and commitment to the social economy and to Cepes. Thank you Joaquín for your excellent intervention. And thanks to Maravillas and Juanma. An extraordinary team. I am left with the reference of increasing the values that the social economy has and defends.

• **Mariana Heredia, INAES:**

Remember that from INAES we support all organizations in the social sector of the economy to join the Youth Building the Future program that the Mayor's Secretariat has commented. In this way we strengthen the Social Economy, we train young people with its values and principles, we strengthen the organization and we prevent young people from emigrating from their community and from forging their professional experience.

Questions:

• **Jorge Parraga:**

Wouldn't it also help to strengthen programs or policies for entrepreneurs, so that young people building the future have more tools to grow as professionals?

• **INAES-Silvia Arriola:**

It is precisely because of that generation gap pointed out by Adán Peña of the Ministry of Welfare that the question arises: When would we be incorporating into the basic education curriculum some subject related to the Social Economy that would provide the cultural bases for cooperativism to our new generations?

• **Fabiola Zamarripa:**

How long did it take Spain to implement this economic model, and what were the first reactions of the population to its acceptance or rejection?

• **Alejandra Jazmín Simental:**

In Spain, its legal order is divided in two, public and private, in Mexico in three, public, private and social, our constitution is and the legislation has been more friendly to strengthen the social sector of the economy, hopefully decisions are made to do in our country from our reality and considering our diversity.

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Acknowledgements:

• Esther Thierry:

Thank you very much for the invitation. This cycle has been very enriching and we are not alone; there are many allies to promote the social economy.

• **Norberto Solís, Miguel García Osorio, Annette Rossette, Isidro, Pamela Rivero, María de Lourdes Peña, Karen Cuevas, Elia Ávila, Ulises Herrera, Taboada,** Thank you very much.

• Patricia Linares:

Applause.

• Sergio:

Thank you, excellent information, excellent forum.

Relevant observations or conclusions keynote speaker / panelists / moderator:

• Adán Peña:

- In this process of adjustment and crisis, what role would SE play in making it more attractive to young people? We put on the table Sembrando vida and JCF.

• Juan A. Pedreño:

- Europe is aware of the issue of SOCIAL ECONOMY, we must take advantage of it so that our countries are aligned and we put people at the center.

• Roberto Di Meglio:

- Satisfied to see the Mexican government talking about the transformative power of SE.

- We must seize the moment, the value of SE becomes more evident: spread solidarity: Call to governments of Spain and Mexico.

• Maravillas Espín:

- The role of the SSE: a long history and now is the time to make it visible as an alternative in the face of the crisis.

- Continue to be SE and promote equality, leaving no one behind.

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• **Juan Manuel Martínez:**

- SE: a way to share.
- Improve the regulatory framework to strengthen and reinforce what has already been said: social sector and SE have more fullness.

• **María de los Ángeles Huerta:**

- Results of the sessions: we managed to raise awareness among officials and people in the sector of the importance of SE in economic and social development.
- In the legislative field, we must rethink, in accordance with the vision of the State
- Juan takes the medal.

ÚLTIMA SESIÓN
ENCUENTROS ESTRATÉGICOS
Co-crear un nuevo modelo económico y social
30 de junio, 09:00 a 11:00 am (Hora de la Ciudad de México)
Sesión 6. Premisas para una mejor gobernanza: políticas públicas de la Economía Social

Moderador
Juan Manuel Martínez Louvier, Director General del INAES

Conclusiones
María de los Ángeles Huerta, Diputada Federal por la LXIV Legislatura

Apertura Oficial
Mario Martín Delgado Carrillo, Diputado Federal por la LXIV Legislatura

Joaquín Pérez Rey, Secretario de Estado de Empleo y Economía Social, España

Maravillas Espín Sáez, Directora General de Trabajo Autónomo de ES y de la Responsabilidad Social de las Empresas, España

María Luisa Albores, Secretaria de Bienestar, México

Luisa María Alcalde, Secretaria del Trabajo y Inversión Social, México

Síguela a través de las redes sociales del INAES y del Canal del Congreso

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