

60 Years of European Integration: Achievements and Challenges

SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IN SLOVAKIA

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STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

- I. THREE-DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF
THE RESEARCH PROCESS*
- II. RESEARCH RESULTS*
- III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS*



I. THREE-DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH PROCESS

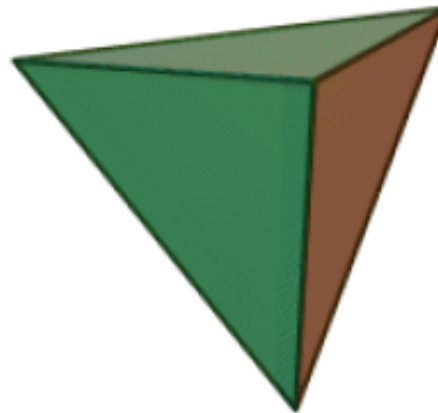
- 1) RESEARCH DESIGN
- 2) RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS AND AIM
- 3) OBJECT OF RESEARCH –
SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ENTITIES
- 4) APPLIED METHODS FOR RESEARCH
PURPOSES



I. THREE-DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH PROCESS (1)

1) RESEARCH DESIGN

HOW TO DO RESEARCH?
Methodology of research



WHY TO DO RESEARCH?
Object of research

WHAT TO EXAMINE?
Research hypothesis and aims

2) RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS AND AIM

The hypothesis

Our goal is to verify the hypothesis that all types of economic entities have been involved into the institutionalization processes of the SSE and this process is integrating for economics of Slovakia.

Basic research aim

The primary research aim is to diagnose the present situation in institutionalising the SSE in Slovakia and present detection and recommendation to improve and strengthen the position SSE entities in the SR.

I.THREE-DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH PROCESS (3)

Partial research goals

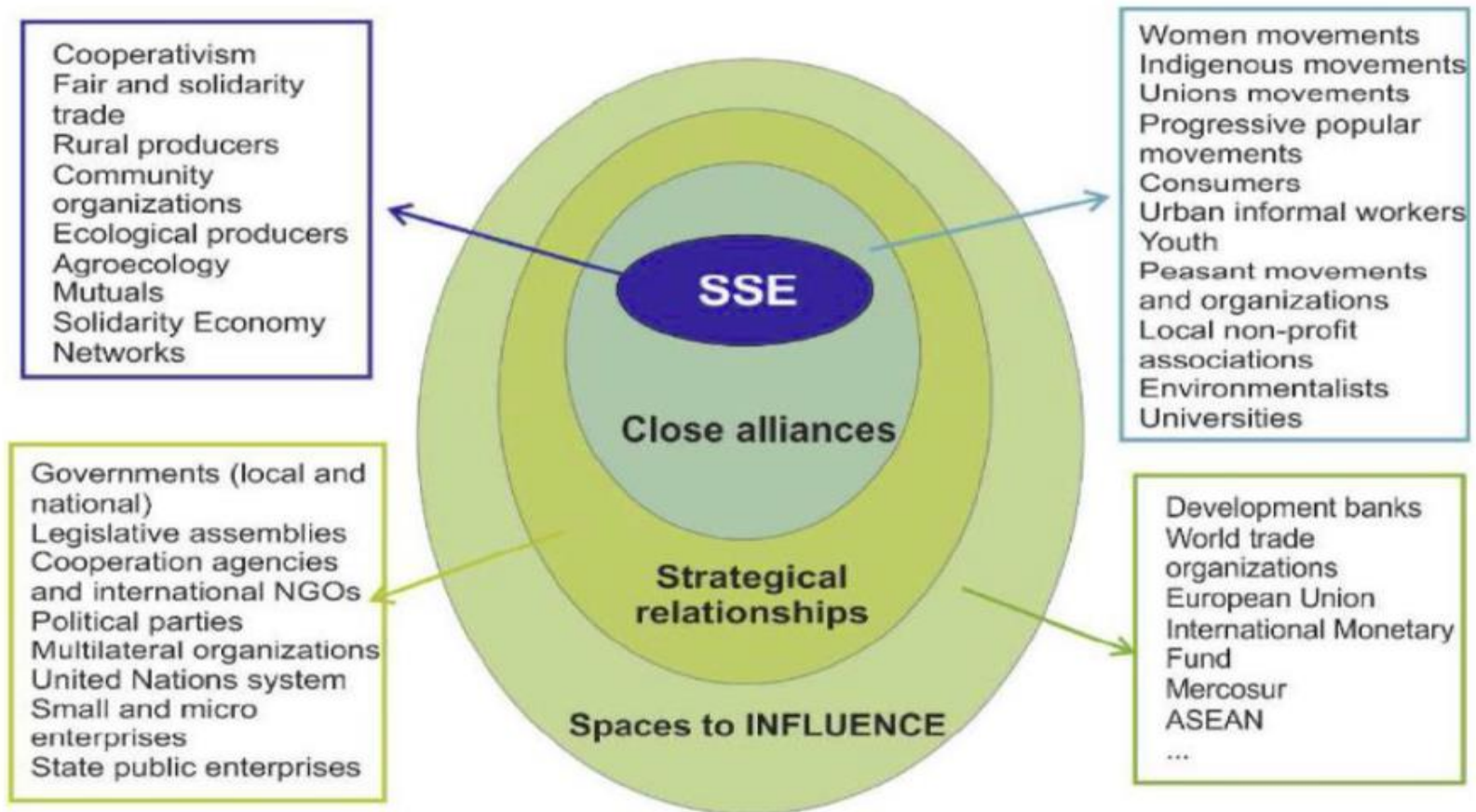
In order to accomplish the basic aim, it was relevant to achieve an objective performance of the partial objectives:

- To define how the SSE concept is perceived,
- To dedicate the extent of determining conditions for efficient SSE activities,
- To describe the role of the SSE entities,
- To specify the attributes of supportive public policy for the SSE activities,
- To identify and classify the best relevant representatives of SSE entities,
- To create the power map of the best relevant representatives of SSE entities,
- To evaluate and present the best practice of SSE entities (inc. stakeholders),
- To present detection and recommendation to improve and strengthen the position of SSE entities in the SR,
- To provide integrated and aggregated results of our research to the international project team for common elaboration of research results for the

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I.THREE-DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH PROCESS (4)

3) SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ENTITIES



I.THREE-DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH PROCESS (5)

SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY ENTITIES	
Social movements	such as trade unions, landless people's organisations, slum dwellers, civic organisations, environmental justice networks, religious movements, sports clubs, burial societies, stokvels and so on.
Street traders	are engaged in marginal economic activity but are important solidarity economy actors. Sometimes street traders are organised into associations and representative bodies that give organised voice to their needs.
Community initiatives	include grassroots development projects, welfare and community support NGOs, community radio stations, local community markets, cultural programs and other such initiatives which enhance community benefit.
Farmers associations	include networks, representative bodies and support organisations made up of farmers to promote their needs and interests.
Community property associations	might be trusts, body corporates, communal property organisations, rate-payer associations and other such forms that are meant to secure collective benefit from land ownership.
Cooperatives	are voluntary associations to meet member needs and are democratically controlled. Cooperatives can engage in different kinds of activities such as housing, farming, financial services, retail, transport, education and training, arts and culture, manufacturing and even tourism. Cooperatives can be classified as worker cooperatives, producer cooperatives and services cooperatives depending on how they are organised in terms of membership.
Support organisations and ethical finance	are usually member based NGOs that operate with social goals. These organisations build capacity, contribute through training and other interventions to local community development.
Small and medium enterprises	sustainable and well rooted in the territory

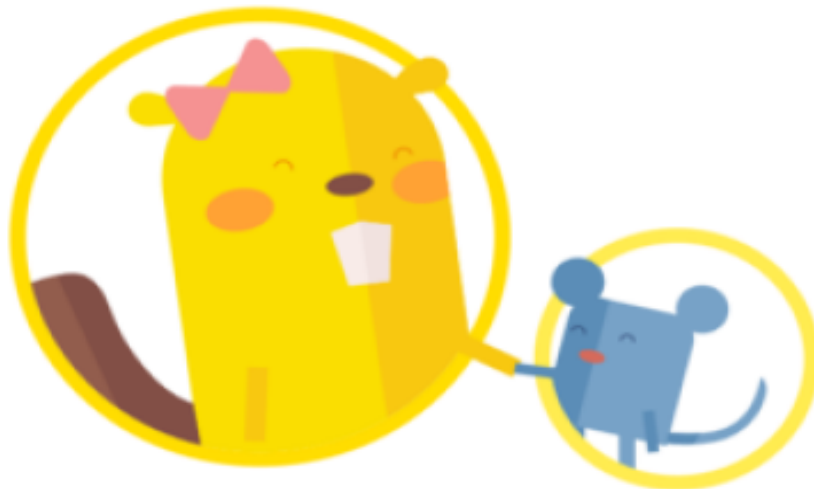
I.THREE-DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH PROCESS (6)

4) APPLIED METHODS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES

APPLICATION OF METHOD COMBINATION FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES	
General methods	Specific methods
A/ Logical methods	▪ brainstorming and synectics
▪ analysis – synthesis	▪ benchmarking
▪ induction – deduction	▪ questionnaire
▪ abstraction – concretization	▪ structured interview
	▪ direct and indirect diagnostics (via indicators)
B/ Empirical methods	▪ mathematical methods
▪ observation	▪ statistical methods
▪ measurement	▪ graphical methods
▪ experiment	▪ simulation
	▪ application of information and communication technologies
Synergy (interaction)	

II. RESEARCH RESULTS

- 1) DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN SLOVAKIA
- 2) MAPPING THE RELEVANT SSE ENTITIES IN THE SR
- 3) THE SSE GOOD PRACTICE
- 4) THE BEST SSE ENTITIES (TOP 1 + TOP 2 → TOP 6)



1) DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN SLOVAKIA

Selected important indicators of the economic and social development

(from credible state and international institutions: Slovak National Bank, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Eurostat, World Bank, UNO – with newest data of last possible published year):

Geography indicators: population: 5,421,349 inhabitants (31/12/2014); area – 49,035 km²; capital – Bratislava

Political characteristics: state organization – parliamentary republic; creation of the independent Slovak Republic – the 1st January 1993; integration into the European Union – the 1st May 2004

Demography indicators (2014):

- Proportion (in%): women 51.26% and men 48.74%
- Population structure (in %) by age: from 0 to 14: 15.31%; from 15 to 64: 70,73%; above 65: 13,96%
- Ethnical structure (in %): Slovaks 81.1% , Hungarians 8.4%, Roma 2.0% , Czechs 0.7%, Rusyns 0.6%, others 7.2%
- Religious structure: 62.0% Roman Catholics, 8.9% Protestants, 3.8% Greek Catholics, 0.9% Orthodox, 13.4% atheists and 10.6% did not answer the question about their belief (2011)

GDPs:

- Measured by volume growth generated GDP – showed Slovak economy in 2014, an annual growth of 2.4% (at constant prices). In comparison with 2013, Slovak economy accelerated its dynamics by 1 percentage point.
- For the whole year 2014, the GDP – produced in the volume of 75.215 billion. EUR. In comparison with the year 2013 in current prices, an increase of 2.2%.

Macroeconomical indicators:

- Industrial production index (annual percentage changes): 3.7% (2014); 5.2% (2013)
- Balance of foreign trade: 3,348,2 EUR million; 3,381,9 EUR million
- Total sales of sectors (annual percentage changes): 2.2% (2014); 2.4% (2013)
- Debt ratio (general government gross debt as % of GDP) 54.1% (2014); 54.6% (2013)
- Rate of registered unemployment: 13.2 % (2014) ; 14.2% (2013)

Research and development financing – expressed in gross domestic expenditures on research and development (GERD):

- Share of Capital expenditures from Governm. source in total GERD 4,7%
- Share of Current expenditures from Governm. source in total GERD 34,2%
- GERD per capita population (112,8EUR)
- Share of GERD in Gross domestic product (GDP) 0,85 %

Social and economic situation in the regions

Administrative division of the Slovak Republic – created with 8 regions and 79 districts:



Name of the Region	Administ. seat	Population (2014)
Bratislava Region	Bratislava	625,167
Trnava Region	Trnava	558,677
Trenčín Region	Trenčín	591,233
Nitra Region	Nitra	684,922
Žilina Region	Žilina	690,449
Banská Bystrica Region	Banská Bystrica	655,359
Prešov Region	Prešov	819,977
Košice Region	Košice	795,565

II. RESEARCH RESULTS (5)

REGIONAL INDICATORS

(<http://slovak.statistics.sk/>), 29th August 2015

Region/ Data Origin – Year	Average Monthly (nominal) Wages (in EUR per person)	Social Protection (in EUR per person)		Gross Domestic Product (in EUR per person)	% of the Employed Population	% Population with Education	
		Expendi- tures	Reve- nues			SS	HEI
	2014	2012		2014	2014	2011	
Bratislava	1 107	3 946	3 492	33 260	63,7	29,8	28,4
Trnava	772	2 715	1 235	14 791	62,1	27,3	13,0
Trenčín	779	2 892	1 231	11 929	57,6	29,7	13,9
Nitra	705	2 805	968	11 919	58,5	27,5	13,4
Žilina	750	2 714	1 205	11 663	58,1	28,0	14,4
Banská Bystrica	730	2 870	1 040	9 885	60,2	28,7	13,9
Prešov	657	2 418	771	8 098	58,9	26,4	12,8
Košice	775	2 749	1 010	10 629	56,9	27,9	14,5

2) MAPPING THE RELEVANT SSE ENTITIES IN THE SR

Core scientific-research activity of our project in each country is detailed identification and mapping of the best relevant (representative) SSE entities. These results were obtained after finishing the process:

Identification of all possible SSE entities from official public open registers (business register, trade register, register of civil associations, register of protected manufactory, register of self-governing regions, cities and municipalities, register of NPOs,...),
Confrontation of the selected databases with websites of each concrete SSE entity,
Segmentation of the best relevant representatives of SSE entities according to the adequate quadrant of the “The Power Map of the Evaluated Entities”.

In the next comprehensive review we present the identification and classification of the best relevant representatives of SSE entities in the Slovak Republic in two pillar parts:

- Representatives of local and national authorities
- Representatives of enterprises/organisations/institutions/ in the SSE:

II. RESEARCH RESULTS (7)

Representatives of enterprises/organisations/institutions/ in the SSE (1):

I. Representatives of local and national authorities:	
1	Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo dopravy, výstavby a regionálneho rozvoja Slovenskej republiky) with internal responsible organisational units
2	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka Slovenskej republiky) with internal responsible organisational units
3	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny Slovenskej republiky) with internal responsible organisational units
4	Slovak Trade Inspection (Slovenská obchodná inšpekcia)
5	Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency (Slovenská agentúra pre rozvoj investícií a obchodu)
6	Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic (Úrad verejného zdravotníctva Slovenskej republiky)
7	Fund to Support the Arts (Fond na podporu umenia)
8	Community of Banská Štiavnica (Mesto Banská Štiavnica)
9	Community of Bardejov (Mesto Bardejov)
10	Community of Košice (Mesto Košice)

II. RESEARCH RESULTS (8)

Representatives of enterprises/organisations/institutions/ in the SSE (2):

II. Representatives of enterprises/organisations/institutions/ in the SSE:			
11	College of Health and Social Work of St. Elizabeth (Vysoká škola zdravotníctva a sociálnej práce sv. Alžbety) – academy	26	Návrat – civic association supports the return of abandoned children from orphanages to families
12	Primary Boarding School for Blind and Visually Impaired Children In Levoča – education	27	Ichtys – civic association is working with children and youth aged 6-26 years in leisure activities
13	Hockey school of Zdeno Cíger (Hokejová škola Zdena Cígera) – education	28	GRANTEK – protected manufactory with production of electrical equipment
14	OKRASA, Production Co-operative – protected manufactory (production and sale of decorations, jewellery and clothing)	29	PDCS – business (providing professional training), SME
15	IN VIVO – business (manufacture and sale of decorative and utilitarian objects made of ceramics), SME	30	OSRAM Slovakia – protected manufactory with production of electric lamps
16	Institute of Christ the High Priest, Žakovce (Inštitút Krista Veľkňaza, Žakovce) Community-based organization, Christian cooperation	31	Slatinka, Zvolen – civic association with the topic of environmental activities
17	VIA IURIS – legal advice, profession associations	32	PPD Liptovská Teplička – business (agriculture production), SME
18	Slovak Chamber of Auditors (Slovenská komora auditorov) – advisory, profession associations	33	Pre mesto – civic association focused on the support to function and improve the town of Poprad
19	Automotive Industry Association (Zväz automobilového priemyslu) – profession associations	34	Nadácia na záchranu kaštieľa Senné – foundation focused on the renovation of mansion
20	KOVO Trade Union (Odborový zväz KOVO) – labour area, associations of workers	35	Penzión Vesna – business (accommodation services),
21	LYRA CHOCOLATE s.r.o. – business (manufacture and sale of chocolate products), SME	36	Bratislavský okrášľovací spolok – civic association with the topic of preserve historical values of Bratislava's city
22	Nádej – Association of Multiple Sclerosis Hope (Združenie sclerosis multiplex Nádej) – civic association with the topic of health care	37	Hevhetia – business (The Slovak record label), SME
23	PLAMIENOK n.o. – NPO with the topic of health care	38	Nadácia na záchranu kaštieľa Senné – foundation focused on the renovation of mansion
24	The Volunteer Centre, Banská Bystrica (Centrum dobrovoľníctva, Banská Bystrica) – civil society	39	Accenture Slovakia – business (ICT and advisory services) large company
25	Slovak Board of Parents' Associations (Slovenská rada rodičovských združení) – civil society	40	Embraco Slovakia – business (Production of compressors to cooling systems) large company

II. RESEARCH RESULTS (9)

A [high profile & low power] 15), 18), 22), 35), 36), 39), 40)	B [high profile & high power] 1), 2), 3), 4), 6), 8), 10), 11), 12), 13), 16), 17), 21), 23), 26), 27), 28), 30), 31), 32), 33)
C [low profile & low power]	D [low profile & high power] 5), 7), 9), 14), 19), 20), 24), 25), 29), 37), 34), 38)

3) THE SSE GOOD PRACTICE

The selection of the best SSE entities (TOP 6) we carried out on the basis of the following scientific-research processes:

- Elaboration of the questionnaire for the research of functioning concrete SSE entities in Slovakia,
- Completion (via meeting, skype, call, email) and evaluation of questionnaires,
- Structure of questionnaires: 184 - sent (with communication), 112 partially completed, 51 fully completed,
- Comparison of this obtained information with involved stakeholders according to their direct experiences,
- Evaluation and selection of the best relevant representatives of SSE entities (TOP 1 + TOP 2 → TOP 6).

II. RESEARCH RESULTS (11)

THE BEST SSE ENTITIES (TOP 1 + TOP 2 → TOP 6)

TOP	Name	Logo	Location	Website References
			Sector	
1	LYRA CHOCOLATE, s.r.o.		Nitra district in Nitra Self-governing Region Manufacture and sale of chocolate products	http://en.lyrachocolate.com/
2	NÁVRAT, o. z		Bratislava district in Bratislava Self-governing Region Supports the return of abandoned children from orphanages to families	http://www.navrat.sk/
3	OKRASA, výrobné družstvo		Čadca district in Žilina Self-governing Region Glass production	www.okrasa.sk
4	VIA IURIS, o.z.		Pezinok district in Bratislava Self-governing Region Legal advice	www.viaiuris.sk/
5	Inštitút Krista Veľkňaza, Žakovce		Village Žakovce, Kežmarok district in Prešov Self-governing Region Services of social care	www.ikv.sk
6	Nadácia na záchranu kaštieľa Senné		Village Senné in Košice Self-governing Region Reconstruction of historical monuments	www.oazy.sk/historia/2012/nadacia-zachrany-a-obnovy-senianskeho-kastielia

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 
- 1) CONCLUSION
 - 2) RECOMMENDATIONS

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (1)

1) CONCLUSION

- ☺ Missing commercial enterprises in structure of the best SSE entities as a real expression of minimal interest in SSE activities,
- ☺ Variable types of SSE entities (first of all NPOs) substitute and compensate the absented coordinated system of the SSE in the SR,
- ☺ The biggest barrier for economics of SSE entities of all types – missing financial and economical tools to help and facilitate activities of the SSE entities,
- ☺ High degree of creativity and flexibility in financial sourcing of SSE entities (public sources, foundations, % taxes, international and national grants, gifts of individuals and legal persons).

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (2)

☺ Selection of the best relevant representatives of SSE entities:

- Representatives of local and national authorities (10)
- Representatives of enterprises/organisations/institutions/ in the SSE (30)

☺ The power map of the best relevant representatives of SSE entities is created in the quadrants in the following structure of SSE entities:

A/ [high profile & low power] 20%

B/ [high profile & high power] 50 %

C/ [low profile & low power] 0 %

D/ [low profile & high power] 30 %

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (3)

☺ Selection of the TOP 1: LYRA CHOCOLATE, s.r.o. – private company with manufacture and sale of chocolate products,

☺ Selection of the TOP 2 → TOP 6 of SSE entities:

- NÁVRAT, civic association (NÁVRAT, občianske združenie),
- OKRASA, production co-operative (OKRASA, výrobné družstvo),
- VIA IURIS, civic association (VIA IURIS, občianske združenie),
- Institute of Christ the High Priest, Žákovce (Inštitút Krista Veľkňaza, Žákovce),
- Foundation for Rescue of the Senné Mansion (Nadácia na záchranu kaštieľa Senné),

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (4)

2) RECOMMENDATIONS

- ☺ To pass national strategies (with resolution of the National Council) to promote the social and solidarity economy in Slovakia;
- ☺ To apply the agreed realization model of the SSE policy: the national SSE strategy → to adopt related laws → to apply a stimulating system of financial and economical tools → to implement a system of public authorities to coordinate the SSE activities;
- ☺ To codify a stimulating system of financial and economical instruments (with adequate adaption of related laws): e.g. specialized system of the state supports, support grant schemes, tax breaks, tax deductions, etc.;
- ☺ To arrange consultation centers for existing, new and potential SSE entities with goals to enhance and improve the system and networking of SSE entities;

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (5)

- ☺ To start training and courses focused on the SSE activities for public and students as part of the education system of the SR;
- ☺ To inform, popularize, eventually organize special awards and workshops for operating SSE entities (to motivate population, profit- and non-profit organizations to perform the SSE activities practically in daily life);
- ☺ To evoke and create a supporting network of mutual cooperation in professions' association, associations of workers, trade unions and customers' associations to improve SSE activities and mutual cooperation of partner entities;
- ☺ To initialize and apply efficient marketing tools for mass acceptance of the SEE activities by the public in the SR: e.g. the national award, workshops, exhibitions and presentations (and other visualization forms) of the best practices of the SSE, communication centre for SSE activities, etc.

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