

Infographic 1. About this guide

What are legal frameworks for the social and solidarity economy?

Legal frameworks refer to a broad set of legislation applied to the social and solidarity economy or specific components within it. They support policy implementation across levels of government through obligation and enforcement.



They include:

- Framework laws that recognise and promote the social and solidarity economy; regulate it, or both
- Specific laws apply to social and solidarity economy entities, namely associations, cooperatives, foundations, mutual societies and social enterprises

Why do legal frameworks matter?

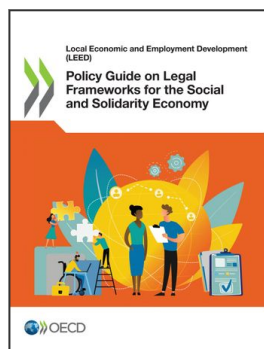
- Clarify the SSE or related notions (e.g., the social economy, the solidarity economy or the third sector),
- Raise visibility
- Facilitate access to markets and access to finance
- Establish a legal basis for complimentary policy measures and targeted public schemes
- Develop co-operation between government agencies and ministries to better co-ordinate policies



What are the pitfalls in developing legal frameworks?

- ✗ Limiting the SSE to certain sectors or legal forms and thus constraining its development
- ✗ Poor design and implementation without stakeholder consultation
- ✗ Delay to see results due to the complex and time-intensive process
- ✗ Lack of formal mechanisms to evaluate their performance and adapt to evolving needs





From:

Policy Guide on Legal Frameworks for the Social and Solidarity Economy

Access the complete publication at:

<https://doi.org/10.1787/9c228f62-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2023), “About this guide (infographic)”, in *Policy Guide on Legal Frameworks for the Social and Solidarity Economy*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/a098b7a5-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Extracts from publications may be subject to additional disclaimers, which are set out in the complete version of the publication, available at the link provided.

The use of this work, whether digital or print, is governed by the Terms and Conditions to be found at <http://www.oecd.org/termsandconditions>.