

Project "Blue Social Growth Entrepreneurship" 2018-1-IT02-KA204-048365

KA2 - Cooperation for Innovation and the Exchange of Good Practices
KA204 - Strategic Partnerships for adult education

BLUE SOCIAL GROWTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Blue SoG

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Blue SoG Ecosystem Mapping of Best Practices Cases

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Introduction

The present Intellectual Output “Ecosystem Mapping of Best Practices Cases” is the report of different phases of research carried out over several months and structured in desk research and field research, in order to deliver qualitative findings and quantitative measurements needed to set the foundations for the implementation of the upcoming project tasks, such as the design of the ‘Blue Social Growth’ pedagogical programme.

The partner organizations worked with the aim of identifying the skills needed for co-creation and collaboration in social entrepreneurship to address the issues that their coastal regions and small islands face, through the examples provided by the best practices of social entrepreneurship in the blue growth economy and the best cases of migrants successful entrepreneurship in the region.

The research results will be a list of factors that are considered as key elements for co-creation, such as the needs of social entrepreneurs, the challenges, the risks, the market failures, the sources of social innovation, ways for collaborative governance, for co-sharing production facilities and emergence of peer networks, and other.

The report is structured as follows:

- PART A - SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN SMALL ISLANDS will outline the general framework on social entrepreneurship according to definitions, legal framework, examples and main challenges;
- PART B - IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SITUATION IN SMALL ISLANDS will provide an insight on the migrant and refugee issue in the insular regions, migrant entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship/NGOs involved in the field;
- PART C - CO-CREATION/COOPERATION/CO-SHARING focuses on the role of this process for social entrepreneurship in blue economy sector;
- PART D - LITERATURE REVIEW ON BLUE GROWTH ECONOMY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN SMALL ISLANDS provides detailed information about blue economy entrepreneurship in insular regions, statistics on numbers and sectors of business, challenges and opportunities;
- PART E - STUDY CASES proposes 10 study cases of migrant entrepreneurship in the field of blue economy for each country analysed;
- PART F - ANALYSIS OF DEEP STRUCTURED INTERVIEW will present the findings emerging from the interviews to blue growth entrepreneurs and experts carried out by national partners and the comparison among them.

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Part A – Social entrepreneurship in small islands

1. Definition of social enterprises

Italy

"In recent years, several scholars have engaged in the study of Italian social cooperatives from different perspectives, such as work quality and job satisfaction (Borzaga and Depedri, 2005; Borzaga and Tortia, 2006; Becchetti, Castriota and Depedri, 2014), theoretical framework (Bacchiaga and Borzaga, 2001; Borzaga and Tortia, 2009; Poledrini, 2015), networking strategies (Daniele, Johnson and Zandonai, 2009), or the impact of the recent financial crisis (Costa and Carini, 2016). The focus on this type of enterprise has led over the years to the belief that social cooperatives are the only—or at least the main—type of social enterprise (SE) that exists in Italy.

Social cooperatives, however, do not exhaustively represent the whole "phenomenon" of Italian SEs; indeed, other non-profit organizations can also be considered as SEs in all respects, even though they sometimes do not declare or consider themselves SEs. The activities managed by SEs are also wider than those managed by social cooperatives. In fact, social enterprises have expanded their sectors of activity in recent years: whereas the first social enterprises only provided social, healthcare, educational and work integration services, their current activities include the provision of other innovative services such as environmental, cultural, sport and recreational activities, the promotion of economic development, etc. Moreover, the "Italian" SE concept is increasingly being flanked by those of "community enterprise", "community cooperative" and "citizens' cooperative", and these types of SE seem to have a considerable potential for growth".

Greece

"The Social Enterprise operates as a regular commercial enterprise. Reinvest the largest percentage of its profits to serve the social work and the creation of new jobs. The challenge is great: to offer work to the unemployed, to restrict your costs, to offer something that has social value and simultaneously to make a profit." (Fiori Zafeiropoulou Social Entrepreneur <http://socialenterprises.org.gr/>)

United Kingdom

Social enterprises are businesses with a social or environmental purpose, and whose profits are re-invested into fulfilling their mission. They empower communities, tackle social problems, and create jobs - particularly for people who are at a disadvantage in the standard jobs market.

Scottish Government support social enterprises by offering free business advice, leadership programmes and affordable social finance.

Consumers are increasingly seeking out socially responsible products and this is helping Scotland's social enterprise sector to grow.

Spain

Spain was the first European country to adopt a law on Social Economy, identifying three main legal forms for social enterprises to operate. In 1992 the Confederación Empresarial Española de la Economía Social (Spanish Entrepreneurial Confederation of the Social Economy) as the main body to bring together all entities of the social economy independent of their legal form.

The full development with recognition, visibility and the development of the social economy took place in 2011, when the law on social economy was approved (Lay 5/11 29/03/2011 de la Economía Social).

The main characteristics of social enterprises in Spain are:

- Primacy of persons and the social objective over capital, which is concretised in the autonomous, transparent, democratic and participative management, which prioritizes decision-making in line with the

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persons and their work contributions and services provided to the entity or in line with the social objective, over the contributions to capital.

- Distribution of the results obtained through the economic activity mainly based upon the work contributed and the service or activity realized by the owners or members.
- Promotion of internal solidarity with the entity which favours the commitment to local development, equal opportunities between men and women, social cohesion, insertion of persons at risk of social exclusion, generation of stable and quality employment, conciliation of personal, family and work life, and sustainability.
- Independence from public authorities.

Social enterprises can be found in a wide variety of sectors, nonetheless, in the last years, their activities seems to have geared away from the more traditional agricultural or industrial cooperatives to those whose activities revolve around the social challenges faced by today's society, and with an aim to reduce unemployment and social exclusion.

Spanish social enterprises span over a diverse area of industry and social services. Nevertheless, a certain trend can be spotted: social enterprises activities revolve around the current societal challenges, in the attempt to lower the levels of unemployment and social exclusion.

As with all other countries one of the difficulties faced by the social enterprises is the thin line between social enterprises and pure not-for-profit organisations. As there is no specific legal form and a broad range of legal forms, it is extremely complicated to draw the line.

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2. Legal framework

Italy

According to the EMES approach, a social enterprise is: “a private legal entity, independent from the government, which carries out production activities, regardless of the legal form adopted”.

Moreover, unlike conventional businesses, SEs have an explicitly social aim and engage in activities that generate direct benefits for a community or for disadvantaged persons; they are constrained—at least partially—in their profit distribution, and they are characterized by an inclusive and participative governance. Although the EMES indicators are not intended as conditions that should be entirely fulfilled for an enterprise to qualify as a social enterprise, they can serve as a basis to identify—in the Italian context—the following four groups of social enterprises: (i) social cooperatives, as regulated by Law No. 381/1991; (ii) social enterprises under the form of associations; (iii) social enterprises under the form of foundations or religious institutions; and (iv) limited company’s social enterprises (complying with Legislative Decree No. 155 of 2006).

- Social cooperatives

Social cooperatives (SCs) have been recognized and regulated since 1991. Despite being part of the cooperative sector, SCs have several characteristics that distinguish them from traditional cooperatives. Article 1 of Italian Law No. 381 defines “social cooperatives” as those cooperatives that aim to pursue the general interests of the community and the human promotion and social integration of citizens through: (a) the management of social, healthcare and educational services, or (b) the performance of any activity with the aim of providing employment for disadvantaged people.

There are four types of organizations that belong to the SC sector. The first type consists of those organizations that only perform the activities described under point (a), and are therefore referred to as “A-type social cooperatives”.

The second type consists of cooperatives that only perform the actions referred to under point (b), i.e. work integration of disadvantaged people, such as former drug and alcohol addicts, prisoners and prisoners in probation, or individuals with physical, mental and sensory disabilities. Disadvantaged persons must constitute at least 30 per cent of the total number of workers, and their employment must be the ultimate purpose of the social cooperatives. These cooperatives are referred to as “B-type social cooperatives”.

The third type consists of social cooperatives that perform activities indicated under both points (a) and (b). For this reason, these are referred to as “mixed social cooperatives”.

The last category is made up of consortia of social cooperative.

Social cooperatives have in common with traditional cooperatives a democratic governance (i.e. they are governed according to the “one person, one vote” rule) and a partial non-profit distribution constraint. Social cooperatives cannot distribute more than 70 per cent of their overall profits, and with a cap of about four-five per cent (depending on the rate of return paid to the subscribers of bonds issued by the Italian postal services) for each share, and they cannot distribute any asset to their members in case of closure, merger or bankruptcy.

Three very important aspects distinguish social cooperatives from traditional cooperatives. First, social cooperatives pursue the general interest of the community, and not the interests of their members. The second difference lies in the possibility for social cooperatives to include volunteers as members, up to 50 per cent of the total membership. These members have a power of control over the cooperative but cannot receive any monetary or non-monetary reward. In other words, the volunteers are part of a “dominant” group in terms of decision-making, but they are distinct from the beneficiary group. The last difference with traditional cooperatives is the presence of disadvantaged people among the members of B-type social cooperatives.

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- Social enterprises under the form of associations

Associations are organizations constituted by groups of people to pursue a shared goal, which can consist in an advocacy activity for members and non-members, but also in the provision of services. In most countries, associations cover a vast and widely varied area within the nonprofit sector, including both rudimentary and small-scale organizations (e.g. recreational or amateur sports clubs) as well as larger and better-known entities, with complex organizational structures.

In Italy, associations are freely established and can be non-recognized or recognized by public authorities. The legal recognition, and therefore the legal status, is granted by the president of the Italian Republic, or, if the association operates within a limited geographical area, by the president of the region in which the association is based. With this recognition, associations can sign contracts and assume obligations.

The Italian Civil Code foresees that associations are constituted to pursue only non-economic goals. They cannot distribute profits to their members but they are not required to be—although they often are—democratically managed. Since 1991 however, after the approval of Law No. 266 on voluntary organizations, associations of volunteers were allowed to engage also in income-generating and commercial activities. Furthermore, in the following years, several special laws were approved that recognize specific types of associations (e.g. social promotion associations), progressively expanding the possibility for associations to carry out income-generating activities. In fact, this evolution did not take into account the restrictions provided for in the Italian Civil Code and removed almost all limits on the conduct of production activities by associations, regardless of their qualifications. The only obstacle that remains is the unlimited liability for those administering unrecognized associations.

- Social enterprises under the form of foundations and religious institutions

The Civil Code defines foundations as assets dedicated to pursuing a specified objective. According to Italian law, a foundation must be recognized by a public authority and must, therefore, have legal status. To obtain the recognition of their legal status, foundations must undergo the same procedure as associations willing to be recognized.

The objectives of a foundation can vary widely; nevertheless, they are characterized by their non-commercial nature. Foundations can pursue educational, religious, family-related, and even military objectives. The legal recognition requires a minimum amount of assets (at least EUR 50,000); in all cases, the government is responsible for evaluating the total assets necessary to pursue the objectives of the foundation. In short, property plays a primary role within foundations.

As it is for associations, legislation on foundations has changed significantly since the early 1990s. As a consequence, the sector has been strengthened. Based on the activities performed, a distinction can be made between grant-making foundations and operational foundations. Grant-making foundations manage their assets with the goal of distributing profits in the form of grants to individuals or to other organizations performing activities functional to the achievement of the foundation's objectives. In Italy, these foundations were comparatively underdeveloped until the creation of the so-called “banking foundations”. These are the result of the transformation and privatization of numerous saving and public banks implemented by Law No. 218 of 1990. This law requires banking foundations to focus their activities on philanthropic and social objectives. In particular, they must pursue goals of public interest and social utility in the fields of scientific research, education, art, and healthcare; they can also pursue goals of support and protection of disadvantaged social groups.

Operational foundations, on the other hand, instead of distributing the revenues derived from their assets, directly perform activities that are functional to the pursuit of their objectives.

These foundations can for example manage museums, hospitals, rest homes, libraries or other types of business. Like grant-making foundations, operational foundations remained fairly underdeveloped since the end of the 20th century, due to the difficulties in obtaining their recognition from the ministerial offices and to the lengthy bureaucratic process but knew a period of significant growth around the turn of the century.

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Religious and charitable institutions—which almost all belong to the Catholic Church—can also be included in the category of foundations, and more specifically in the subcategory of operational foundations. These organizations conduct different charitable activities, such as providing educational, health and social services. They often take the form of foundations or a similar form (such as that of “moral entity”) and are governed, like foundations, by a board of directors—which, in this case, is appointed by the religious authorities. Non-religious activities fall entirely under specific legislation intended for them (e.g. private schools run by religious institutions), and the organizations performing them often have a contractual agreement with public institutions. Although their importance as providers of welfare services has been in progressive decline since the end of the 19th century, with the implementation of the welfare state, they continue to be important, especially in some regions.

- Limited company social enterprises

As previously mentioned, the possibility to use the limited company form to create a social enterprise was introduced in 2006, with Decree No. 155. In order to qualify as a social enterprise, a limited company must meet three main criteria: (a) it must be privately owned; (b) it must mainly perform business activities, involving the production of goods or the provision of services; and (c) it must act in the interest of the community on a non-profit basis.

Social enterprises established as limited companies cannot be controlled by public agencies nor by for-profit companies. Furthermore, the law requires that these social enterprises respect certain general principles regarding transparency and proper and efficient management, as well as guarantee the participation and protect the interests of both their workers and users (Fici, 2006). Unlike social cooperatives, and until the conclusion of the legislative process initiated with the approval of Law No. 106 of 2016, these social enterprises cannot distribute any profit or asset, and they face limitations to the remuneration of workers and managers.

Like the other legal forms qualifying as social enterprises, limited company social enterprises may undertake activities in the following sectors: social and healthcare services; education and training; social tourism; environmental and ecosystem protection; promotion of cultural heritage; university and post-graduate education; research and provision of cultural services; extra-curricular training; delivery of services that are instrumental to social enterprises.

Furthermore, social enterprises operating under the form of a limited company have to publish not only a financial budget but also a social report, to show how they fulfil their social mission (Fici and Galletti, 2007).

Greece

There are three legal forms for social enterprises in Greece :

1. Women agro-tourist cooperatives under Law 1541/1985. Women’s agro-tourist cooperatives upgrade the social status of women living in rural areas and offer new employment opportunities, generate income not only for the members, but also for the local community and support local development.
2. Limited Liability Social Cooperatives (“Kinonikos Sineterismos Periorismenis Efthisis” or Koi.S.P.E.), according to Law 2716/99, provides a framework and support to establish work integration social enterprises for people with mental health problems. Koi.S.P.E.s require wider stakeholder participation, consisting of three main categories: mental patients (at least 35 per cent of members); workers in mental health units (up to 35 percent of members) and individuals, municipalities, communities, other legal entities whether public or private (up to 20 per cent of members).
3. Social Cooperative Enterprises (“Kinoniki Sineteristiki Epihirisi” or Koin.S.Ep.), according to Law 4019/2011. Koin.S.Ep.s are further categorized into three types according to their purpose:
 - Inclusion Koin.S.Ep., which has its purpose the socio-economic inclusion of persons belonging to “vulnerable groups of the population” mainly through work integration.

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- Social Care Koin.S.Ep., which has its purpose the production and supply of goods and the provision of services in the field of social care (social assistance-health) to specific groups of the population (elderly, infants, children, people with disabilities or chronic illness).
- Koin.S.Ep. of Collective and Productive Purpose, which has its purpose the production and supply of goods and the provision of services for the satisfaction of “collective needs” (culture, environment, ecology, education, common interest services, maintenance of traditional trades, setting of local products) (European Commission: A map of social enterprises and their eco-systems in Europe/Country Report: Greece (Retrieved at 20/10/2016))

United Kingdom

The term “Social Enterprise” describes the purpose of a business, not its legal form. It is defined (by UK Government) as “a business with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners”.

- Setting up a social enterprise

At the simplest level, a social enterprise can be a sole trader who has decided to donate the majority of the profit he or she makes to a good cause. Social enterprises may however take a variety of legal forms and the process for establishing one will depend on which legal form is chosen. Commonly used legal forms include Limited company, Community Interest Company (CIC), and Industrial and Provident Society. However some social enterprises may also take on an unincorporated legal form such as an unincorporated association or a trust (or a combination of the two). This emphasises an important distinction between setting up a business (social enterprise or otherwise) – which simply involves the decision to trade in goods and services – and establishing a company (or other incorporated entity) which involves being subject to registration and other legal requirements.

- Unincorporated forms

If a social enterprise remains unincorporated, as a sole trader or partnership, its profits will be taxed as income of the individuals involved. They would normally be treated as selfemployed and be required to use self-assessment to calculate the income tax and national insurance contributions applicable to any profits taken out of the business. Unincorporated associations may be similarly treated for tax purposes, although many are liable for corporation tax on their income and must register with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) for this purpose. All businesses (whether incorporated or not) are required to register with HMRC for VAT if their VAT taxable turnover exceeds £70,000 per annum, and for PAYE and employer national insurance contributions if and when they decide to take on employees. Similarly certain other legal requirements apply to all businesses – for instance those governing business names, record keeping (for tax purposes as relevant), and consumer protection legislation.

- Incorporated forms

As with any business, there are some key advantages for social enterprises in choosing an incorporated legal form: such forms have a separate legal personality and limited liability for investors. Incorporation is advisable, and often necessary, where businesses are taking on significant contractual obligations or raising external capital. A brief overview of the processes for establishing the main incorporated forms, and their applicability for use by social enterprises is set out below.

- Limited companies

The most common incorporated form for business is the private company - limited either “by shares”, or alternatively “by guarantee”. The limited company is subject to stricter regulatory requirements than unincorporated forms: greater accountability and transparency to shareholders and to the public is the price to pay for the benefit of limited liability.

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In order to establish a limited company the business must register with Companies House, and with HMRC for corporation tax. This “incorporation” process is relatively straightforward. Those intending to incorporate the company must submit a form to Companies House with the proposed company’s details which include, the company’s proposed name, registered office address, company officers, and whether it will be private or public, as well as a statement of capital and initial shareholdings or statement of guarantee. Alongside this they must submit a Memorandum of Association, for which Companies House provide a proforma on their website. They must also indicate if the company is adopting the model Articles of Association provided, or an amended version of these articles, or bespoke articles of their own (although note that the model articles apply by default if no indication is given).

Once a company has been incorporated, Companies House will inform HMRC that a new company has been incorporated, which triggers HMRC to send an information pack to the Registered Office Address of the company. The company is then required to file a paper form to register for corporation tax (if it has taxable income or profits).

The limited company form offers flexibility for various types of business, including social enterprises. It is quite possible for example for the members of a company to include provisions in its articles of association which define its social purpose. It is important to note that it will always be possible for these provisions to be overturned or amended by a special resolution of the company’s members. Note that this may not be an issue if, for instance, the social enterprise company is a wholly owned trading subsidiary of a charity, or if shares are given to other benefitting from the social enterprise.

- Community Interest Companies (CICs)

A Community Interest Company (CIC) is a form of company specifically created for the social enterprise sector. The CIC form has been growing in popularity since its establishment in 2004, and there are now over 5,500 registered CICs. CIC’s are required by law to have provisions in their articles of association to enshrine their social purpose, specifically an ‘asset lock’, which restricts the transfer of assets out of the CIC, ultimately to ensure that they continue to be used for the benefit of the community; and a cap on the maximum dividend and interest payments it can make. CIC structure provides a clear signal to investors that the enterprise operates for the benefit of the community, and that this social purpose is protected by proportionate regulation. A CIC may convert into a charity, or into a Community Benefit Society (see below), or it may voluntarily dissolve – but once established it may not convert into a standard limited company.

The process for setting up a CIC is relatively simple. It is essentially the same as that for a limited company except those wishing to register a CIC must also submit a second form comprising a community interest statement, providing evidence that the CIC will meet the community interest test defined in law. This statement is passed by Companies House, which manages the Registration process, to the CIC Regulator prior to registration for review and decision. The CIC Regulator also provides a series of model articles of association for prospective CICs to adopt “off the shelf” to ensure that the process is as straightforward as possible.

- Industrial and Provident Societies (IPSs)

There are two kinds of Industrial and Provident Society (IPS) – Co-operative Societies (which may be social enterprises) and Community Benefit Societies or ‘BenComms’ whose purpose must primarily be “for the benefit of the community”. IPSs must register with the Financial Services Authority rather than Companies House. This process consists of a short paper-based form to which the society must attach two copies of its proposed rules.

- Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs)

A Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) has a separate legal personality similar to a company. Unlike a standard partnership, members of the LLP enjoy limited liability as the name suggests, but the partnership is essentially transparent for tax purposes: non-corporate partners register for self assessment and pay income tax on their share of the profits, while profits shared by corporate partners will be liable to pay corporation tax on this income.

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Although not originally designed for the purpose, the LLP form provides a flexible model for social enterprises, particularly where they seek to work in partnership with other organisations or investors, or adopt a mutual model for ownership and control. LLPs have much more freedom than companies to arrange their affairs as they wish – for example in the way decisions are made, and the way in which profits are distributed to members. Thus in order to be a social enterprise an LLP need only decide that, rather than each member taking an equal share of the profits, a majority proportion of the profits will be dedicated to a social purpose.

Two considerations are especially important in drawing up the membership agreement of an LLP social enterprise. First, partners' salaries are normally treated as profit in the LLPs accounts, whereas in a company they would be treated as operating costs. This can be misleading for investors and others, particularly when the business is starting out and profits after salary costs are limited, because in strict accounting terms a majority of the profits may not be reinvested or distributed for a social purpose. It is therefore crucial that the membership agreement makes the underlying social purpose and the terms of partners's remuneration extremely clear. Second, as with a company, it is difficult to completely lock the social purpose into the LLP's membership agreement. Ultimately if all partners resolved to amend the membership agreement they have the ability to do so. However it is of course possible to give partnership status in the LLP to those individuals or organisations benefitting from the social enterprise.

LLPs are straightforward to set up and register: Companies House provide a simple registration form. There is no requirement to submit an LLP's full membership agreement to Companies House, and the ongoing requirements to file document with Companies House are less onerous than for a limited company.

- Social Enterprises in Scotland

A social enterprise is often simply a standard Company Limited by Guarantee with an appropriate social mission and asset lock.

It could also be a registered charity (of which there are over 23,000 in Scotland) or a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO).

Below are some of the common types (both descriptive and legal model) and a social enterprise can often be one or more of these. Together they make up Scotland's social enterprise movement.

- Co-operatives and Mutuals

Democratically-owned businesses which give employees, customers or members a direct stake in the business. There are around 600 co-ops in Scotland, with a turnover of more than £4bn a year and employing 28,600 people. Legal models are known as co-operative societies or community benefit societies. Co-operatives UK and Co-operative Development Scotland.

- Social Firms

Commercial businesses that provide real, integrated employment for people with disabilities or other disadvantages in the work place. They may be registered charities, a CIC or other model. There are around 80 members of Social Firms Scotland.

- Community Interest Companies (CIC)

CICs are limited companies created for the use of people who want to conduct a business or other activity for community benefit. They are required to report on activity to the UK CIC Regulator. Community Interest Companies Association and the CIC Regulator.

- Development Trusts

Community run organisations that are concerned with the economic, social, environmental and cultural needs of their community. They are owned and managed by the local community and aim to generate income through trading activity that enables them to deliver services. They might be a CIC or charity or other model. There are around 200 members of Development Trusts Association Scotland.

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- Credit Unions

A type of co-operative that provide financial services to members. Many operate in areas of social and financial exclusion, though more employers are now offering credit union membership and they're being accessed by ethical consumers. The largest offer a competitive range of mainstream financial products. There are around 100 credit unions in Scotland with over 280,000 members and assets of over £300m. Association of British Credit Unions Ltd and the Scottish League of Credit Unions.

- Housing Associations

Known as Registered Social Landlords (RSLs). These are companies providing affordable housing for both rent and sale. They give priority to those in greatest need and reinvest any surplus income in maintaining or adding to their housing stock. Many Housing Associations support other social enterprise activity through Wider Role community regeneration/tenant support. There are around 160 Housing Associations and co-operatives in Scotland. Scottish Federation of Housing Associations and Scottish Housing Regulator.

Spain

The 2011 Law on Social Economy (No. 5/2011) defines social enterprise as part of social economy and not as a distinctive institutional form. This law describes the principles to which social enterprises should be guided:

- Primacy of mutual or public benefit (social) statutory goals over generating profits;
- Democratic, transparent and participatory governance;
- Benefits generated from the organization's economic activity principally distributed based on the work performed and services rendered by their members, or based on public benefit (social) goal of the organization, where appropriate;
- Independence from public authorities (i.e. voluntary, private legal entities);
- Commitment to internal and external solidarity, local development, social cohesion, inclusion and sustainability.

The Spanish legal framework for social enterprise distinguishes between 3 institutional forms: Social Initiative Cooperatives, Labor Insertion Companies and Public Benefit. Under this umbrella, there are many different types of legal entities:

- Cooperatives
 - Labour societies (Sociedad Laboral);
 - Mutualidades (insurance sector);
 - Special employment centres Labour insertion companies;
 - Fisherman's associations;
 - Associations & foundations.

At the state level, there are four packages of measures aimed to promote and support social economy enterprises:

- 1) Tax breaks, reduced social security contributions and similar measures. These benefits have a substantial impact on certain entities, such as foundations, associations and social initiative cooperatives). Cooperatives have lower tax rates than "regular companies" and together with worker-owned companies (sociedad laboral) enjoy other type of fiscal benefits such as exemptions on certain taxes and accelerated depreciation.
- 2) Budget support. These mainly consist on grants and subsidies for incorporating certain type of workers to the companies, direct investment in material which contributes to the competitiveness of the companies and subsidised technical support and training.

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- 3) Technical assistance. Measures focused on granting support to social economy entities in areas such as internationalisation or innovation. These are channelled through foundations or organisations working at the regional level.
- 4) Employment policy which integrates active and passive policies by giving workers the possibility to capitalise unemployment benefits in case the beneficiary decides to launch a cooperative.

The above measures are complemented by a number of other policies adopted by the Autonomous Communities. This duality has led to differences in the level of budget support to different social economy entities.

According to the GEM Spain report, just 0.51% of Spanish entrepreneurs are social entrepreneurs, compared to the general entrepreneurship rate of 5.5%. The study also highlights that securing strategic partners is increasingly important for social enterprises, although financing remains the primary challenge.

The top 5 primary beneficiaries by Spanish social enterprises were: citizens, other social organisations or enterprises, people with mental or physical disabilities, unemployed, and children and youth. Also identified, but much less frequently, were NEETS (youth 15- 24 not in employment, education or training), drug abusers, ethnic minorities, people leaving institutions, and migrants.

- Explanatory note

The specific law is quite restrictive on the legal framework and type of entities which fall formally under the category “social enterprise”. This restrictive approach leaves out social entrepreneurs who have the same goal of upfronting social challenges, which have generating a social impact among their main mission, and adhere to the principles of social enterprise as indicated in the law. The legal types available do not fit many social entrepreneurs, as these are quite complicated legal structure and/or require the participation of more than 1 entrepreneur. As such many social entrepreneurs opt for legal types not considered in the law as the benefits do not outweigh the additional burden with regards to management and bureaucracy. Many opt for becoming self-employed (“autonomo” legal type) or set up a company (e.g. “Sociedad limitada”). Many relevant social ventures in Extremadura and Spain have formally legal types which do not fall under the types recognized in the law.

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3. Public support

Italy

The main values that guide social economy organizations are social utility, i.e. the improvement of welfare for the greatest number of individuals; solidarity, respect, brotherhood, mutual support and sense of belonging; economic sustainability, i.e. the ability to remain economically stable over time; democratic and participatory governance, characterized by the representation and participation of all members of the organization and limited profit, which implies the prohibition of profit distribution and the reinvestment of profits in the pursuit of the social / environmental project.

The social enterprise is allowed to allocate part of its net profits, in an amount less than 50% (and after deducting possible losses), to:

- (i). Free capital increase (however, within the limit of the variation of the index that measures annually the prices for families of workers and employees as calculated by the Italian Statistic Agency); and/or
- (ii). To distribution of net profits to the shareholders. These two options apply only to the social enterprises incorporated in the form of commercial companies; and/or
- (iii). To free contribution in favour of organizations of the third sector other than social enterprises. Such free contribution shall be aimed at pursuing specific projects with social utility. This option applies to all social enterprises, regardless of the legal form of the organization (i.e. it applies to associations and foundations, to cooperative societies, and to commercial companies).

In addition, the social enterprise can contribute an amount not exceeding 3% of the yearly net profits to certain funds to be established according to Article 16 of Legislative Decree July 3, 2017, no. 112.

Benefits for social enterprises in Italy:

1. Tax concessions - Legislative Decree No 112/2017 provides for the non-taxability of operating profits and surpluses, under certain conditions.
2. Tax deductions - The same decree also provides for an advantageous tax regime for those investing in social enterprises.
3. Contributions - Social enterprises can take advantage of regional, national and EU benefits; all this, by accessing the contributions provided by the Fund for sustainable growth, according to criteria and methods identified in the Ministerial Decree of 8 March 2017.

Greece

The criteria for establishing this type of social enterprise (2nd and 3rd type) include at least five people coming together to create the social cooperative enterprise. Profits are distributed as follows: 5% for the formation reserve, up to 35% is distributed to employees and the rest (60%) is available for the company's activities and creation of new jobs.

Social economy aims for sustainable development and social innovation. It strives for social integration through the creation of jobs and encouragement for entrepreneurship in certain parts of the population (women, ethnic minorities, youth, immigrants and people with disabilities). It, also, prevents social inequalities, reinforces social cohesion and social capital.

United Kingdom

Scottish Government helps social enterprises to network, develop, collaborate and grow by working with:



COMUNE DI OLBIA



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- Social Enterprise Scotland, an independent membership organisation that promotes and campaigns on behalf of all social enterprises in Scotland;
- Social Firms Scotland, the national support body for social enterprises whose social mission is to create opportunities for people disadvantaged in the labour market;
- Senscot, an organisation that supports local and national networks for social entrepreneurs;
- Social Enterprise Academy, which delivers the Social Enterprise in Education programme and delivers learning and development to the third sector.
- Social enterprise strategy

In 2016 the Scottish Government worked with the social enterprise community to co-produce Scotland's Social Enterprise Strategy 2016-2026, which sets out the aims for the sector. Its priorities are:

- stimulating entrepreneurship
- strengthening organisations
- realising market opportunities

In April 2017 the Government launched the first of three action plans for achieving these aims: Building a sustainable social enterprise sector in Scotland: 2017-2020. This plan sets out 92 actions that include expanding our schools programme, doubling seed funding and extending our community shares programme.

The Government also directly funds:

- the Just Enterprise programme, which provides tailored business support to social enterprises and entrepreneurs (£5 million from 2014 to 2018);
- the Developing Markets for Third Sector Providers programme, through which the Ready for Business consortium provides support for public social partnerships (PSPs) and the implementation and use of Community Benefit Clauses (£3.5 million from 2014 to 2018);
- the Social Growth Fund delivered by Social Investment Scotland (SIS) which offers access to loans for social enterprises (the Government allowed SIS to use £8 million in repayments from 2014 to 2016 to loans from the Scottish Investment Fund);
- Business Gateway and enterprise bodies, who provide support to all types of business;
- Firstport which provides support to new and emerging social entrepreneurs to set up and run a business with a social or environmental purpose. Since 2009, the Government provided Firstport with £5m in order to deliver the Social Entrepreneurs Fund.
- Supported Businesses

Supported businesses are social enterprises whose main aim is to integrate disabled or disadvantaged people socially and professionally. Their workforce must be at least 30% disabled or disadvantaged, as specified in EU Directive 2014/24/EU. It is Government's policy that every public body should have at least one contract with a supported business, and the Government encourages private sector companies to buy goods and services from them too.

- Community Capacity and Resilience Fund

The Community Capacity and Resilience Fund aims to tackle poverty and inequality, with a particular focus on supporting people who have been impacted by cuts to welfare.

Announced in February 2017, the three-year fund (2017-18 to 2019-20) will provide £1.9 million of funding, continuing our investment in small grass-roots organisations that began in 2014.

The fund enables small, local third sector groups to deliver direct support to their communities, such as:

- improving access to everyday essentials such as food and toiletries;

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- providing free meals for children during school holidays;
- offering furniture and household equipment to those in need;
- giving welfare and careers advice and support.

The Community Capacity and Resilience Fund aims to give community-based organisations the opportunity to test out new approaches, develop their workforce and add capacity, so that they can better combat social inequalities, promote social inclusion and support partnership working.

The fund is delivered through two strands, one delivered by the Development Trust Associations Scotland (DTAS) and the Scottish Community Alliance, and one by the Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations (SCVO).

DTAS and SCA work largely through community anchor organisations, which then distribute the funds and provide support to smaller local organisations.

The SCVO strand distributes funding directly to community and grass root organisations.

Spain

Social entrepreneurship is a hot topic and Spain and public administration has picked up on this, both on national as well as on regional level numerous activities have sprung up. In Extremadura the following public support programmes exist:

- National government:

ENISA Emprendedores Sociales Program – a public enterprise, which finances social innovation programs, and provides participative loans for social entrepreneurs.

- Regional government:

Accelaradora de emprendimiento social (Accelerator for social entrepreneurship) – creation. Programme funded by the Regional Government, which aims to support entrepreneurs interested in creating their enterprise. The programme offers training and support through collective work and individualised coaching, in the start-up phases of the enterprise. No funding mechanisms are provided.

- Provincial government of Badajoz

Nuevo Emprendimiento Social y Solidario (New Social and Solidary Entrepreneurship): programme developed in the area of Tentudia in the province of Badajoz, aimed to increase social entrepreneurship in the area, with training, coaching and individual support. No funding mechanisms included. Focus is on 3 groups:

- young people in secondary education (awareness raising on social entrepreneurship through business creation simulation and idea generation);
- unemployed (training and coaching for social entrepreneurship);
- companies and entrepreneurs (cooperation and development).

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4. Networks and mutual support mechanisms (umbrella organizations, associations of social enterprises)

Italy

- INSULEUR

Insuleur (Network of the Insular Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the European Union) is a not-for-profit association set up in 2000 to reduce the imbalance with respect to the continental regions and to improve economic and social conditions in European insular regions, enhancing specific policy actions and ensuring cooperation.

The Network is managed through a Board of Directors and a Technical Committee. The Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the European Union with insular regions within their jurisdiction may register as ordinary members of the Network, as well as the heads of national CCI networks committed principally to the development of insular regions. The Network cooperates with other institutions and networks working with the same purpose, like insular governments, the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR), European Small Island Network (ESIN) etc.

The Network HQ is located in Chios (Greece) and has permanent representation at European Union institutions in Brussels.

- CONTACT: Headquarters - Executive Secretariat – 52, Michael Livanou str. 82 100 Chios - Greece

Contact: Rallia Mitsi Telephone: 0030 22710 41170 E-mail: eoan@chi.forthnet.gr <http://www.insuleur.org>

Presidency – Chamber of Commerce of Mallorca C/Estudi General, 7 07001 Palma de Mallorca, Islas Baleares, Spain

Contact: Silvia Delgado Telephone: 0034 971 710 188 E-mail: innovacionmallorca@camaras.org

- EUROPECHE

Europêche is the body representing artisanal and largescale fishermen in the European Union, counting 16 member organisations from 10 European countries, fostering cooperation between the European institutions and the fishing sector.

The objective is to ensure communication among relevant stakeholders in the field in order to integrate core values, such as sustainability, in the policy making. The general aim is to renovate the fishing sector keeping into account the EU priorities and the workers' needs.

- CONTACT: Rue Montoyer 24 - Brussels, Belgium Tél: +32 2 230 4848 europêche@europêche.org <http://europêche.chil.me/>

- BLUE ISLANDS

Blue Islands is a project developed in the framework of The Interreg MED Programme, that gathers European countries from the Northern shore of the Mediterranean with the joint objective of sustainable growth. The partners are 9 Mediterranean islands, 2 economic operators, 2 research institutions and 1 interregional association specialized in resource management.

BLUEISLANDS Project brings together 14 partners from 8 countries in a systematic effort to overcome the structural constrictions of sea locked territories and to tackle the needs of islands as tourist destinations in terms of strategic planning, and resource management in order to mitigate the environmental impact of seasonal tourism.

During its mid-term conference in April 2018, the project presented the Charter of commitments for sustainable material resources management and circular economy.

<https://blueislands.interreg-med.eu/>

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- **MARITTIMOTECH**

Marittimotech is a programme established within the framework of transnational cooperation between Italy and France, with the aim of fostering business creation in the nautical, biotechnologies, tourism and energy sector, with a specific orientation towards sustainability, green and blue economy.

- CONTACTS FOR REGIONAL HUBS: <http://www.marittimotech.eu/contatti/>

- **NEPSY**

NEPSY is a spin-off company of the University of Cagliari. It was founded in 2017 by three young researchers who strongly believe in transport electrification and sustainability.

NEPSY aims to develop customizable, flexible and integrated electric propulsion systems and components for a range of applications, from road and rail to marine.

NEPSY is currently involved in the project POSEIDON – Smart Microgrid in Port Environment. The aim of POSEIDON is the development of microgrids in port environment, which consists in developing efficient energy management systems through the integration of renewable energy sources and electric mobility. In particular, the project deals with: exploitation of renewable energy sources with a high level of reliability; optimization of existing infrastructure; development and dissemination of monitoring systems for local energy management; development of a hybrid energy storage system suitable for marine applications; integration of microgrid and electric mobility; development of suitable tools for controlling distributed energy resources and storage systems; supporting the role of the blue economy in reconversion processes and economic development.

- CONTACT: NEPSY S.R.L. – Via Logudoro 8 09127, Cagliari (Italy) Email: info@nepsy.it
<https://www.nepsy.it/about-2/>

- **FORMEVER LAB**

Formever Lab is a startup that deals with social entrepreneurship based in Foggia. It promotes the development of key competences in the field of social innovation and entrepreneurship in order to generate positive economic outcomes through training and education activities.

- CONTACT: Via Sant'Alfonso de' Liguori n. 229 - 71121 Foggia
+39 349.8228448 +39 328.8224824 +39 320.7157032 formeverlab@gmail.com <https://www.formeverlab.org/>

- **WASTE BOAT SERVICE**

WBS is an innovative start-up addressed to the luxury tourism offering a waste disposal service to maxi-yachts moored in roadstead. WBS is able to satisfy tourist and commercial requests coming from nautical area, providing different ways to fix waste disposal issues. WBS was created in order to fulfil a growing need to find solution to a serious environmental problem. From this market need comes the corporate mission: the management of the "garbage" coming from of leisure boats in the harbor, ensuring a fast, efficient, reliable and punctual service that ensures the waste traceability and disposal as foreseen by law.

- CONTACT: +39 328 944 1149 info@wasteboatservice.com <http://wasteboatservice.com/en/home-in/>

- **SEABREATH**

The Seabreath's idea comes from a research activity aimed at building a WEC (Wave Energy Converter) to solve the problems that are common to this type of device and at the same time to have high levels of efficiency, flexibility, respect for the environment, reliability and lower costs.

Seabreath is aimed to realize and commercialize a modular device 100 feet (30 m) for the production to civil use of clean energy, that optimizes the exploitation of the OWC (oscillating water column). The first device will be with modular recycled containers and environmentally friendly materials. The same containers used for the structure will be used for transportation by combining the concept of recycling and the concept of reduce the packaging.

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The project includes a plan of continues evolution on different technical aspects and design. The next step will be the design of a larger device for operation with ocean waves. Many experts of the sector, research centres, governments and local administration have showed their interest.

- CONTACT: Str. val Parma 18 - 43124 PARMA – Italy e-mail: info@seabreath.it PEC: seabreath@pec.it
<http://www.seabreath.it/> Tel: +39 0521 645437 Cell: +39 347 5884093
- DISTRETTO PESCA E CRESCITA BLU

The Fishing and Blue Growth District was set up in 2003 by the Sicilian Regional Authority, and gathers public and private bodies, research institutions and workers' organizations. The aim is to integrate the principles of blue economy in the fishery sector in order to support local businesses, facilitate cooperation, foster sustainable growth and improve the quality of the product.

- CONTACT: Via Gian Giacomo Adria, 59 91026 – Mazara del Vallo (TP) (ITALIA)

Tel.: 0923 933879 – 906880 – Fax: (+39) 0923 673135 E-mail: distrettopesca@gmail.com Ufficio Esteri: esteridistrettopesca@gmail.com Ufficio Stampa e Comunicazione: stampadistrettopesca@gmail.com
<https://www.distrettopescaecrescitablui.it/>

Greece

Promoting a Blue Society requires the cooperation of different actors, the participation of civil society and informed action. Innovative initiatives such as PERSEUS Project, Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI), Sea for society and the Mediterranean Marinescapes Observatory are key contributors to that process.

Twenty of the twenty-one EU countries with a coastline have signed the European Landscape Convention. The convention states that a landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and/or interaction of natural and cultural factors. The convention also explicitly extends to include marinescapes. The convention clearly states that everyone has a right and a responsibility to landscapes and marinescapes and this clearly means people have a right to participate in relation to the future of marinescapes.

Several countries have started implementing this convention in order to improve the way in which the coastal and marine landscapes of their territories are developed, planned, managed and protected. The convention seeks the broad involvement of the public in such processes and the sharing of responsibility among all actors. CIVILSCAPE, a network of 112 civil society organisations with expertise and interests in landscape and marinescape issues, organises Landscape Forum events to bring different stakeholders together to discuss matters of common concern. In this respect, Med-INA has, on behalf of the CIVILSCAPE network, organised the Marinescape Forum Piraeus 2015 on the two days preceding European Maritime Day.

The intention of the Forum was to foster cooperative action for the sustainable development of Mediterranean marinescapes. Such cross sectoral action is necessary in working towards a Blue Society. There is a need for greater awareness and new forms of governance of Maritime space. A Marinescapes approach will strengthen the health and well-being of people and of the marine environment.

Sea for society, a Mobilisation and Mutual Learning Action Plan with support from DG Research and Innovation brings together representatives from various marine and maritime fields and strives to better define and promote the Blue Society: how can we collectively make a better use of the ocean potential for our Future, while preserving its natural capital? In this regard, Stakeholders and Young Citizens' consultations throughout 9 European countries have showed the need for more awareness of marine issues amongst all parties involved in support of positive attitudes and initiatives, and for a more efficient institutional framework for maritime governance. Based on these consultation results, and with the help of a multi-disciplinary Blue Society Expert group, some first Blue society principles have been developed and are being promoted through a Citizens' promise and a Stakeholders' commitment.

The Blue Society considers the entire ocean (including seas and coasts) as the common heritage and collective responsibility of all nations on the planet. It aims to mainstream ocean issues into an integrated land and ocean

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polymaking process and to continuously improve management practices and policy on the base of new scientific knowledge and technological innovation . For that to happen, outreach and engagement must bring together citizens and stakeholders.

PERSEUS, an integrated marine science to policy research project, is addressing actual needs and ongoing change through initiatives such as the environmental impact analysis in ports. (<http://www.eports.cat>). The presented tool (TEAP Tool for the identification and assessment of Environmental Aspects in Ports) has been developed to assist ports in identifying significant environmental issues and in assessing their significance, helping them to improve environmental performance and reduce the pressure on the environment. This is an excellent example of policy-oriented marine environmental research, which recognizes the need for delivering science-based tools to policy makers and administration; the key theme of PERSEUS project.

A current initiative in Piraeus provides a good example for vibrant ports around the Mediterranean Sea. Looking back on a 2500 year history, Piraeus is today the biggest port in Greece with a still strong economy. On the other hand, the city is facing up to 30 % unemployment, mainly of the younger generation, which reflects the drastic changes of the last decades. Piraeus is taking the initiative to handle this challenge and to foster more Blue Growth in a sustainable way. Again this needs strong participation in an ongoing change process that has also taken into account the cultural and natural heritage. Piraeus has a Blue Growth potential that has to be unlocked through establishing an integrated territorial strategy for sustainable urban development of the city by implementing the Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) tool. Within the context of new governance, the ITI assists in balancing investment and other interests.

The participants in the Marinescape Forum Piraeus 2015 have formulated the Piraeus Statement, which provides a platform for diverse actors to cooperate in action for sustainable marinescapes. The participants in the forum also proposed the establishment of a Mediterranean Marinescape Observatory which is a means of putting the marinescapes approach into practice. A marinescapes approach recognizes the inter-dependency of culture, society, economy and environment and the need for greater cooperation, participation and action to secure and/or improve the quality of life and environment of the peoples of the Mediterranean.

Initiatives such as these will help to promote a blue society.

United Kingdom

- SOCIAL ENTERPRISE SCOTLAND

Social Enterprise Scotland is an independent membership organisation that promotes and campaigns on behalf of all social enterprises in Scotland.

Social enterprise is about harnessing business to make the world a better place. Social enterprises are dynamic, independent businesses. They exist to deliver a specific social and/or environmental mission. Any profits or surpluses go towards their mission. Social enterprise is a more ethical, sustainable way of doing business. The aim is to build a fairer society and a more inclusive economy.

<https://socialenterprise.scot/>

- SOCIAL FIRMS SCOTLAND

Social Firms Scotland is the national support body for social enterprises whose social mission is to create opportunities for people disadvantaged in the labour market.

Social Firms Scotland was constituted in May 2000 as a company limited by guarantee with charitable status. It was born out of a recognition that if Social Firms were to develop they required a landscape that understood and supported the concept. An organisation was required that provided a voice for the sector, that would be a pioneer and begin to pull together both people's understanding and give a focus to people's efforts.

<https://socialfirms.org.uk/>

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- **SENSCOT**

SENSCOT is an organisation that supports local and national networks for social entrepreneurs. SENSCOT is a Local Social Enterprise Networks (SENs). SENs are groups of active social enterprises who come together regularly with the intention of growing opportunities for themselves and the social enterprise (SE) sector locally. By doing so, they look to provide more effective services within their respective communities.

The SENs' purpose is to provide members with opportunities for:

- Peer support; resource sharing; joint working and development of markets;
- A focal point for issues specific to social enterprise;
- A collective voice both locally and nationally;
- Raising the awareness and profile of social enterprise both locally and nationally.

They also, when constituted/organised, can play an important role as a representative body connecting with other local agencies and, where appropriate, seek to influence policy at a local level. Local SENs vary in size and structure.

<https://senscot.net/>

- **SOCIAL ENTERPRISE ACCADEMY**

Social Enterprise Academy delivers the Social Enterprise in Education programme and delivers learning and development to the third sector.

Social Enterprise Academy helps people use their personal strengths to build sustainable enterprises and achieve greater social impact.

The learning and development programmes focus on learning by doing and are flexible, practical and responsive

<https://www.socialenterprise.academy/scot/>

Spain

- **Upsocial**

Created by a group of social entrepreneurs to promote and scale up social innovation. It seeks to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of innovative proposals that significantly improve the lives of people and that provide sufficient scope for the dimension of the problems.

<http://upsocial.org/en>

- **Momentum Project**

It represents the initiative of BBVA Bank, together with ESADE Business School and PWC to promote and extend the activity of social entrepreneurs, offering them training and support. The project aims to create an ecosystem of support for all social enterprises.

<http://momentum-project.org/en/>

- **Creas**

Pioneers in Spain in the use of social equity investment instrument ensuring the economic and social impact. They manage two funds, CREAS Inicia (Seed capital) and CREAS Desarrolla (Growth capital), supporting social entrepreneurship and investing in business projects whose priority is creating social and environmental value.

<http://www.creas.org.es/>

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- CEPES

Spanish Social Economy Employers' Confederation (CEPES). It is the single spokesperson that integrates and structures all confederate organisations. It defines itself as an economic and social stakeholder that acts on the market and that, through its activity, has an impact on society. It has its own legal standing and defends a business model that has its own specific values.

<http://www.cep.es/?lng=en>

- FEADEI

Federación de Asociaciones Empresariales de Empresas de Inserción (FAEDEI), National Federation of Labour Insertion Enterprises. It is the spokesperson on national level of the insertion companies in Spain.

<http://www.fadei.org/es/index>

Extremadura region:

- INSERCIONEX

Federación Extremeña de Empresas de Inserción . regional federation of labour insertion enterprises at regional level.

- CEPES

Confederación de Entidades para la Economía Social y Autónomos de Extremadura – confederation on regional level for entities and self-employed persons in the field of social economy. Its objective is to promote comprehensive training, competitive improvement and entrepreneurship between its Associated Entities and companies in the Social Economy.

<http://www.cep-es-extremadura.org/>

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5. Statistics/scale

Italy

Social enterprises active in Italy are 56,650; 36% of which are run by women. Their number increased by 4.2% in one year and 12.8% compared to four years ago. The total number of employees amounts to over 682,000. The first city in this country as far as the number of these companies is concerned is Rome (5,000 social enterprises and 64,000 employees), followed by Milan (over 4,000 companies and 61,000 workers), Naples, Turin, Palermo, Bari and Catania. These are the findings from a survey of the Chamber of Commerce of the Lombard Capital City. Thanks to which we also discover that, in the Lombardy Region, there are 10,000 social enterprises, with an increase by 4% a year, and the employees are 160,000. A social enterprise in 3 is run by women, 6% by young people, while those led by foreigners account only for 3.3%.

Greece

It is estimated that there are around 690 registered EU defined social enterprises in Greece, established according to the three institutionalised forms of social enterprise. However, not all registered enterprises are actually operational (it is estimated that only 30 to 50 per cent of the registered Koin.S.Ep.s are actually operating).

United Kingdom

There are currently 6,025 social enterprises operating in Scotland. These social enterprises sustain 88,318 FTE jobs, have a networth of £6.1 billion and generate £3.1 billion in earned income through trading, whilst the total annual income totals £4.4 billion. They contribute £2.3 billion of GVA to the Scottish economy. 65% of Scotland's social enterprises are led by women. (Social Enterprise Census 2019)

A third of all Scottish social enterprises are in rural areas, and the number of social enterprises in rural areas has increased by 22% since 2015 (compared to 15% growth in the number of urban social enterprises). Social enterprises are particularly numerous in remote rural areas, which account for 6% of Scotland's population but for almost 20% of Scotland's social enterprises. Rural social enterprises come with distinctive character and unique importance. They tend to be much smaller, somewhat older, more densely clustered and focused on solutions to unique rural challenges (Social Enterprise Census, 2019).

Social enterprises are particularly prominent in island communities. There were 47 social enterprises per 10,000 people in Shetland, 45 in the Western Isles, 31 in Orkney, and 29 in Argyll and Bute. The only two other regions to exceed 20 social enterprises per 10,000 people are Highland (24) and the Scottish Borders (21). All the remaining areas fall below 20.

Social enterprises, and the Third Sector generally, are key contributors to Blue Growth on islands. Taking Uist as an example, a group of 7 inhabited islands within the Outer Hebrides with a population of less than 5000. The Third Sector on Uist is a key driver for local employment, services and community development. In 2013 the Third Sector:

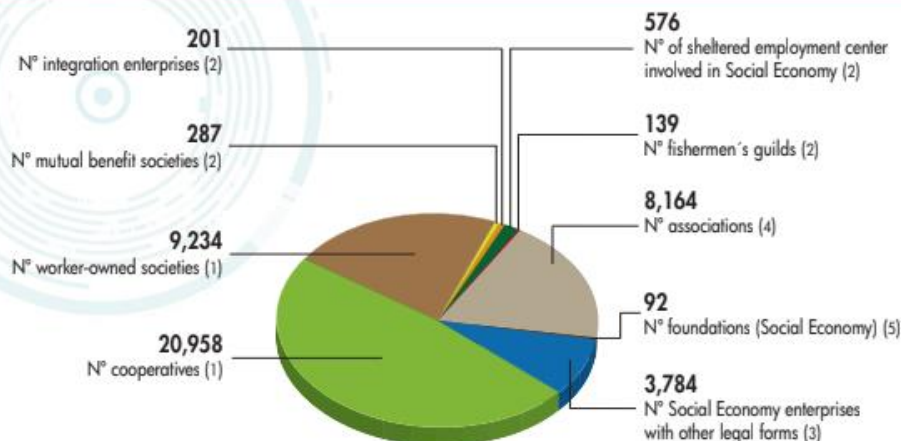
- generated 12% of all employment outside of the public sector, as much as key sectors like fishing and hospitality, and almost as much as retail
- delivered over 30 different local services, often in partnership with the public sector, including critical Blue Growth activities like sustainable food production, recycling, renewable energy and training
- led, or was involved in, 111 out of the 117 development projects on Uist identified in 2013

There was almost one social enterprise for every 100 people, and more than one community organisation (including social enterprises) for every 45 people on the islands.

And the growing number of community estates within rural Scotland, especially on the Outer Hebrides, are managed by community-owned social enterprises.

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43,435 Social Economy Entities



Resources:

- (1) Ministry for Employment and Social Security. DG of Self Employment, Social Economy and Corporate Social Responsibility.
- (2) Data provided by CNEPS (Mutualities), FAEDEI (Social Integration Enterprises), FEACEM (Special Employment Centers), FNCP (Fishermen's Guilds) and REAS.
- (3) Grup Clade, Espriu Foundation, ATLANTIS, REAS, UNIDE, AEDIS, Cooperative Group Cajamar, UIECOE and Mondragon Corporation.
- (4) CERMI, REAS and AEDIS.
- (5) UNIDE, REAS, Espriu Foundation, Grup CLADE, CEPES-Navarra and Mondragon Corporation.

The latest community-based research on Uist (see www.codel.scot) demonstrated that the Third Sector is now generating 10 per cent of all jobs for young people (below 40) in Uist.

Spain

In Spain there are over 40,000 social enterprises:

Source: <https://www.cep.es>

Social enterprises directly and indirectly involve over 2 billions of employees and there are over 20 billions people linked with social economy.

From 2016 to 2017, 3,100 new social enterprises and over 12,000 new jobs in this field were created.

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6. Examples

Italy

- SocialFare – Turin

SocialFare Centro per l’Innovazione Sociale is the first Italian centre devoted entirely to Social Innovation: through research, capacity building and co-design, it develops innovative solutions to meet the urgent contemporary social challenges, generating a new economy. Through two annual calls, it selects and speeds up the best startups with a national and international social impact, investing in companies able to develop innovative solutions to meet the most pressing contemporary social challenges.

- Get it! – based in Milan

Get it! is an initiative promoted by Fondazione Social Venture Giordano Dell’Amore (“FSVGDA”) and Cariplo Factory S.r.l. promoting and supporting economically sustainable projects and start-ups capable of generating social, cultural and environmental impact on the Italian territory.

- Impact Hub, Milan and Bari

Impact Hub Milano, ex The HUB, is the first Italian node in the namesake international network dedicated to innovation and social entrepreneurship and to the people behind it. In addition to events, coworking, workshops, it offers tailor-made incubation pathways to get off the ground startups with social impact on a local and global scale.

- Avanzi – Make a Cube3 – Milan

This is the first certified incubator and accelerator for companies with high social, environmental and cultural value. It provides for customised incubation/support pathways according to the stage (from idea to company). Priority is given to sectors such as personal services, circular economy, crafts 2.0, eco-sustainable agriculture, education, art & culture and finance.

- FabriQ – Milan

FabriQ is the social innovation incubator of the Municipality of Milan. Managed operationally by Fondazione Giacomo Brodolini and Impact Hub Milano, since 2014 FabriQ has been supporting new and future entrepreneurs to realize projects with social, environmental and cultural value. Its mission is twofold: to contribute to the development of innovative and sustainable business models and to operate also on the territory in a perspective of local development and urban renewal.

- Social Innovation Teams – Milan, Turin

Social Innovation Teams (SIT) is an international community of innovators and social entrepreneurs promoted by the Maieutics Foundation since 2010. This community implements and supports social innovation projects and provides support to social entrepreneurs who have created social enterprises or no-profit organizations in Italy or abroad. SIT provides for new ways to actively participate by creating interdisciplinary project teams capable of enhancing the specific skills of its members.

- Netural – Matera

A young and very peculiar incubator, born and held at Casa Netural, a house, in Matera, bringing together people around the world, to inspire, regenerate and push ahead ideas on social, cultural and creative innovation. The incubation path is super fast, only 3 days long and is open only to Casa Netural members: joining the community and going to Matera in order to take part in the incubation path and develop a prototype.

- Rinascimenti Italiani – Turin

Acceleration program for enterprises with social impact organized by SocialFare in partnership with TOP-IX Consortium. The acceleration program, tailored to each situation, is implemented in three phases, involving

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new entrepreneurs in a program to launch and test their business in order to identify gaps, strengths and value, improving the offer and collecting investments and participations in different ways.

- Sardex.net – Serramanna

Sardex.net has been engaged for years in studying and experimenting possible forms of participation of the public administration in a Commercial Credit Circuit. The outcome of this long endeavour has been funnelled into the Digipay4growth project, funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 program (Future Internet Research & Experimentation – FIRE+). Six Countries are involved and three field testing projects are scheduled in the initiative: one in Spain, one in England and one in Italy. Italy's group leader is Sardex.net itself, which is carrying out the project in collaboration with the local government of Regione Autonoma della Sardegna (Autonomous Region of Sardinia). The project uses an innovative payment tracking technology, is the first of its kind in Europe and requires the involvement of citizens, public authorities and businesses with the aim of increasing local demand, stimulate local circulation of purchasing power and increase the multiplier effect of public spending in the territory.

Greece

What is the role of social entrepreneurship and social innovation in addressing the pressing issues that coastal regions face by contributing sustainable and inclusive growth models to Europe's blue economy? Social enterprises target social objectives through sustainable entrepreneurial ventures creating at the same time employment for vulnerable and excluded groups. Social entrepreneurs are the practical dreamers who can find the way to address unmet social needs of the coastal population in an innovative and financially sustainable way. Social enterprises could be found to offer innovation in many different sectors of the Blue Growth economy including coastal and maritime tourism, ecotourism, fishery, agriculture in coastal areas, renewable energy, transportation, maritime activities, culture and creative economy.

To trigger the growth of social enterprises as value creators in the Blue Growth Economy sector we need to increase cooperation, social partnerships and information exchange among all stakeholders of the ecosystem. We need to raise awareness on the formation of smart, sustainable and inclusive ventures that result from the interaction among the sea and the earth. We need to debate on the ways to address poverty, youth unemployment, social vulnerabilities and challenges for inclusive prosperity in European coastal areas and islands. Of paramount importance are sources of social investment and funding that can be directed towards innovative social entrepreneurial models. Finally central formal institutions can enhance or hinder the development of social enterprises through their policies, reforms, legislations and access to funding.

The goal of this workshop is to facilitate this process by bringing together-in a dialectic framework-stakeholders from different groups of the Blue Growth sector, including European networks on tourism, fishery and small islands; blue growth and social entrepreneurship incubators; blue growth social entrepreneurs 'start-uppers'; ship-owners; academics and policy makers. The structure of the workshop allows initially for each speaker to briefly present us their cases in terms of needs, challenges or ways to support social entrepreneurship. Then the floor is offered to blue growth socent start-uppers to present us their innovations, to give us tangible examples of social entrepreneurship. In the end there will be enough time for open discussion among panellists and the audience.

Social entrepreneurship could be fundamental in supporting the European Commission's strategy presented on 20/02/2014 adopting 14 EU actions to support coastal and maritime tourism in Europe which was recorded by Former Commissioner Ms Damanaki as being the main driver of Blue Growth strategy; she also stated that "coastal areas often face high unemployment... it is our responsibility to help this sector develop and prosper." The European Fisheries Areas Network through Fisheries Local Action Groups takes actions to permit local communities to organise their natural, cultural and social assets to create economic opportunities and jobs. FARNET has seen in many ways the contribution of social innovation in coastal development. While European Small Islands Federation gives voice to 1350 communities in small islands helping them to remain alive. Aephoria incubator supports Blue Growth start-ups, while The Nest based on its Start-Up Life Cycle model enhances the creation of social enterprises.

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United Kingdom

Examples of social enterprises in Scotland can be found within the members or associated enterprises of the above mentioned networks:

- Social enterprise Scotland;
- Social firms Scotland;
- Senscot.

Each of these networks' website provide a list of members, which are social enterprises in Scotland.

Spain

Examples of social enterprises in Spain can be found within the members or associated enterprises of the Spanish Social Economy Employers' Confederation – CEPES (<https://www.cep.es/principal/members>).

This confederation's website provides a list of members, which are social enterprises and associations of social enterprises in Spain.

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7. Challenges/barriers/factors of constrain

Italy

Italian Government in response to the economic crisis have reduced the availability of public resources in sectors that are fundamental for social enterprises, such as the sector of welfare.

The main market deficiencies affecting social investment markets in Italy can be summarised as follows:

- The lack of financial instruments and services that are specifically targeted to the needs of social enterprises (Venturi and Rago, 2013).
- Information asymmetries affecting the relationships between social enterprises and investors: credit rating often is not customised to the characteristics of social enterprises, and a consequence of this is more expensive costs of financing (Venturi, 2013).
- A few large social cooperatives have been characterised by issues such as poor management which influenced their investment risk profile (Gobbi, 2012).

Another barrier to the development of social enterprises is the confusion caused by the complexity and fragmentation of the legislative framework, both civil and fiscal, which governs the operations of non-profit organisations (excluding social cooperatives, which benefit from a well-established legal framework), companies and social enterprises ex lege. This can impose complex and restrictive bureaucratic and administrative duties, which complicate the enterprise's management.

Salaries are lower than in other "markets" and social enterprises can have difficulty attracting effective managers to develop and further their business. Restrictions on profit distribution make it difficult for them to attract investments from private investors and there is a lack of fiscal incentives in favour of private citizens who donate to social enterprises. For-profit organisations are excluded from controlling a social enterprise ex lege, which prevents the creation of strong relationships between social enterprises ex lege and for-profit organisations. Further, the law forbids the latter from controlling for-profit institutions, unless they also have the status of social enterprise ex lege.

Greece

The barriers for Social Enterprises in Greece are:

- Lack of institutional framework (recently in 2011 with the adoption of the Law 4019/2011)
- Lack of access to finance
- Lack of a conducive ecosystem that helps social enterprises to start, evolve and develop
- Lack of skills and capacity in how to start up and run a social enterprise
- Lack of networking and contacts with other social enterprises
- Bureaucracy
 - Identifications of pressing issues In Greece

In light of the 2007 economic crisis as well as the very recent accession of refugees, Greece had to deal with a range of political and economic pressures. Reduction of jobs and working hours, wage freezes and wage cuts are the direct consequence of continually slow growth and high youth unemployment. Greece had the highest unemployment rate, 23,4%, in June 2016 according to EUROSTAT. The euro area and the EU-28 unemployment rate was 10,1% and 8,6% respectively in August 2016. Greece, also, holds the highest rate in youth unemployment with 47,7% in June 2016, while in the euro area and the EU-28 the rate was 20,7% and 18,6% respectively in August 2016.

The current working conditions in Greece led to job insecurity and stress, greater risk of harassment and /or bullying, as well as growth in the informal economy (according to ILO "informal workers are not protected under

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the legal and regulatory framework and are characterized by a high degree of vulnerability"). This affects directly certain parts of population such as children, women, youth, migrants, ethnic minorities and people with disabilities who are exposed to increase risk of poverty and social exclusion.

The economic crisis, also, is expected to impact on the immigrant integration in the labour market. According to OECD report "Greece Policy Brief-March 2016/Migration", the immigrants' unemployment rate increased by 26% between 2008-2015 reaching 33%, against 17% increase for natives. Overall, the level of unemployment among migrants is the highest in the OECD. To be more specific, it is 8% higher than the unemployment rate of Greek natives.

United Kingdom

Over the last decade, the social enterprise movement has taken shape and achieved a growing significance across the world. Scottish Government ambition is now to move social enterprise from the margins to the mainstream of civic society, public life and business. To do so, it is necessary to step-up the level of recognition afforded to the social enterprise sector nationally and build links with others working towards the same goals internationally.

Social enterprises continue to test new service models and scale-up to meet new needs and contract opportunities. This requires increasingly creative forms of finance to enable social enterprises to make needed capital investments, develop revenue streams, build capacity and manage cash flow effectively. Scottish Government ambition is for social enterprises to achieve their optimal scale and impact through access to responsive forms of finance.

Scottish Government recognises that the considerable purchasing power of Scotland's public sector creates a market in which social enterprises can and should play a more central role. During a decade framed by legislative and regulatory changes, the foundations for sustainable and socially responsible public sector procurement are now in place. Government ambition is to build upon these foundations and rapidly increase the number and range of social enterprises involved in shaping and delivering Scotland's public services.

These are the challenges for social enterprise sector set out by the action plan of Scottish Government "Building a sustainable social enterprise sector in Scotland: 2017-2020". This action plan set out the first steps in Scottish Government's social enterprise strategy, in particular pertaining to inclusive growth. Subsequent action plans will follow in 2020 and 2023.

Spain

Leaving aside the differences between academic definitions or the inevitable struggles of power between different sectors for spaces of privileged dialogue with the Administration, the distinction between social and solidarity economy and the third sector of social action in Spain has caused the social enterprise to have had to create a new public space of significance, with references to foreign models but with almost no reference to the huge tradition of collective entrepreneurship, collaboration and Spanish social action. From Thus, there are three factors that have slowed the development of social enterprise in Spain:

- the historical legacy of the distinction between social economy, solidarity economy and third sector of social action that has resulted in a de facto separation between organizations that they are included in one or another sector;
- the strong implementation and the high level of institutionalization of the social economy and the third sector, as well as gradually the solidarity economy;
- the emergence of social entrepreneurship models that emphasize individual initiative and that rely on eminently private resources of origin, which has isolated them from the Spanish tradition of groups of citizens organized around economic activities and of solidarity.

This situation, however, is gradually changing due to the combination of the following factors:

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- The ravages of the crisis and the urgency of the transition to sustainability they make that citizens are self-organizing and looking for new forms of development sustainable and formulas for co-creation and participation;
- The reduction of public budgets available, which makes these organizations have to mobilize resources that they had not used so far, including trading;
- The up-down impulse that comes mainly from Brussels to recognize these new dynamics but that tries to incorporate the civil society that leads them through co-creation processes

As regards social innovation in Spain, although demonstrating fast growth and a great potential to transform society, is still in its early stages and many of the initiatives being set up are still quite modest (in size and/or ambition). The challenges faced by social innovators and entrepreneurs are not only related to funding, but also to the consolidation of the projects/initiatives and the creation of alliances. Apart from the legislation not being geared towards innovation, the lack of proper education and training hampers the extension and success of initiatives and project.

Social innovation in Spain addresses a wide array of social issues, such as the high level of unemployment (especially among young people and the high rate of long-term unemployed persons), ageing population or the integration of immigrants.

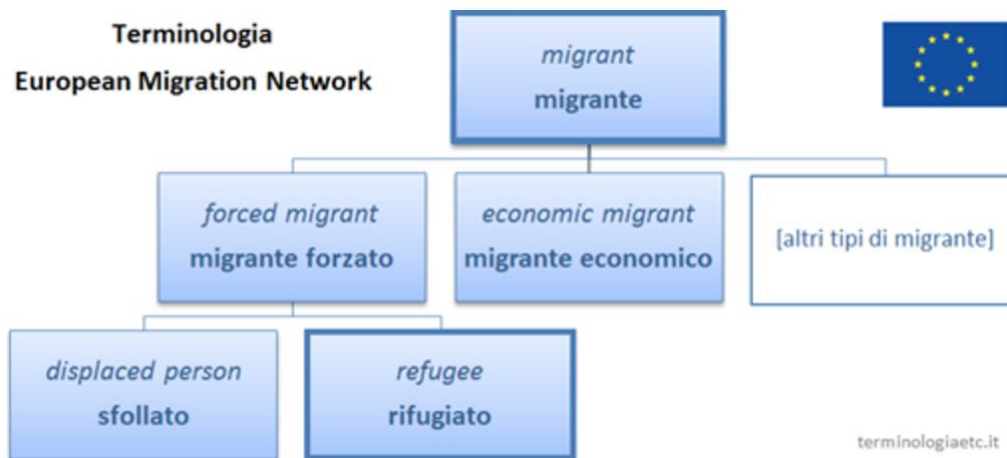
Part B – Immigration and Refugee situation in small islands

1. Definitions of immigration, refugee

Italy

Definition of “Migrant”: a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions.

Definition of “Asylum seeker” and “Refugee”: According to the Italian Law asylum seekers are people who have been persecuted or fear to suffer individual persecution because of their race, their religion, their nationality, their membership to a particular social group or their political opinions. They can apply for asylum in our country presenting an application for the recognition of refugee status. Refugees are people who obtained the recognition of refugee status.



Source: Glossary - MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS (ec.europa.eu)

- Short overview of the “Asylum request” procedure in Italy:
- Application

According to Italian law, there is no formal timeframe for making an asylum application. The intention to make an asylum application may be expressed also orally by the applicant in his or her language with the assistance of a linguistic-cultural mediator. However, asylum seekers should make their application as soon as possible. Immigration legislation prescribes, as a general rule, a deadline of 8 days from arrival in Italy for migrants to present themselves to the authorities.

The asylum application can be made either at the border police office or within the territory at the provincial Immigration Office of the Police (Questura), where fingerprinting and photographing (fotosegnalamento) are carried out. In case the asylum application is made at the border, the Border Police invites asylum seekers to present themselves at the Questura for formal registration. Police authorities cannot examine the merits of the asylum application. However, following the 2018 reform there are possibilities for the Questura to automatically declare a Subsequent Application inadmissible in certain cases.

The Questura asks the asylum seeker questions related to the Dublin Regulation during the registration stage and then contact the Dublin Unit of the Ministry of the Interior which then verifies whether Italy is the Member State responsible for the examination of the asylum application. Specifically in the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, the Questura does not proceed to the lodging of the application if the Dublin Regulation is applicable.

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After the lodging (verbalizzazione) of the application, the Questura sends the formal registration form and the documents concerning the asylum application to the Territorial Commissions or sub-Commissions for International Protection located throughout the national territory, the only authorities competent for the substantive asylum interview. The asylum seeker is then notified by the Questura of the date of the interview with the Territorial Commission.

- Regular procedure

According to the Procedure Decree, a member of the Territorial Commission interviews the applicant within 30 days after having received the application and the Commission decides in the 3 following working days. The decision is taken following a panel discussion between all members of the Commission. When the Territorial Commission is unable to take a decision in this time limit and needs to acquire new elements, the examination procedure is concluded within six months of the lodging of the application.

However, the Territorial Commission may extend the time limit for a period not exceeding a further nine months, where: (a) complex issues of fact and/or law are involved; (b) a large number of asylum applications are made simultaneously; (c) the delay can clearly be attributed to the failure of the applicant to comply with his or her obligations of cooperation. By way of exception, the Territorial Commission, in duly justified circumstances, may further exceed this time limit by three months where necessary in order to ensure an adequate and complete examination of the application for international protection. In the light of the different possibilities of extension, the asylum procedure may last for a maximum period of 18 months.

According to ASGI's experience, due to the large number of simultaneous applications, the 30-day time limit is rarely respected in practice, and the asylum seeker is never informed about the authorities' exceeding of the deadline.

- Prioritised and accelerated procedures

The Procedure Decree provides for an accelerated procedure and a prioritised procedure. The President of the Territorial Commission identifies the cases under the prioritised procedure.

- Border procedure

With the 2018 reform, the Procedure Decree includes border procedure applied in case the applicant makes an asylum application directly at the border or in transit areas after having been apprehended for evaded or attempting to evade controls. The border procedure will also apply to asylum seekers who come from a designated Safe Country of Origin. In this case the entire procedure can be carried out directly at the border or in the transit area.

- Appeal

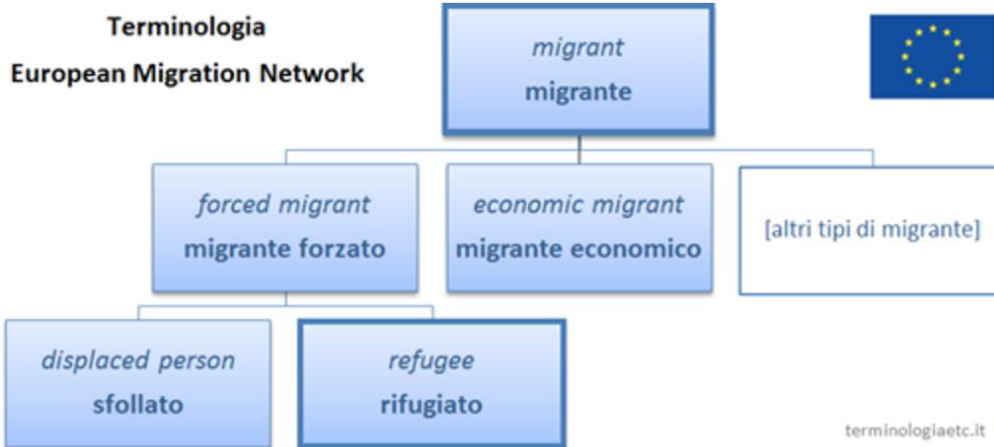
Asylum seekers can appeal a negative decision issued by the Territorial Commission within 30 days before the competent Civil Court. Following Decree Law 13/2017, there are specialised court sections competent for examining asylum appeals.

Applicants placed in detention facilities and applicants whose application is examined under the accelerated procedure on the basis of Article 28-bis(2) of the Procedure Decree have only 15 days to lodge an appeal.

Decree Law 13/2017 has also removed the possibility of onward appeal before the Court of Appeal if the first appeal has been dismissed, within 30 days of the notification of the decision. A decision of the Civil Court can only be challenged by a final appeal before the Court of Cassation within 30 days.

Greece

The European definition for the word migrant is: "A broader-term of an immigrant and emigrant, referring to a person who leaves one country or region to settle in another, often in search of a better life". Migrants are therefore not only refugees, displaced persons and undocumented migrants but also managers, executives and professionals who travel for business purposes ("highly skilled migrant"). The following scheme, from European Migration Network glossary, provide a clear definition and hierarchy between the words:



Source: Glossary - MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS (ec.europa.eu)

The European definition of immigration is: "The action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of an EU State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another EU State or a non-EU country."

It's a controversial question to face if the term migrants or immigrant are used by media e journalist with awareness of the concept or not. Unfortunately, it's tragically ascertainment but most of the migrants leave their country to settle in another one but, most of the time, they did not reach their destination. As International Organization for Migration sustains, there is no internationally agreed definition of the concept of migrant.

The International Organization for Migration, The Office in Romania provides the following definitions for the below concepts:

- Immigration – "A process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement."
- Asylum seeker – "A person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, the person must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any non-national in an irregular or unlawful situation, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds."
- Refugee – "A person who, "owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. (Art. 1(A)(2), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol)."

According to art 2, LAW no 122/2006 on asylum in Romania, the refugee status means "a form of protection recognized by the Romanian state for the foreign citizen or the stateless person who fulfill the conditions stipulated in the Convention on Status of Refugees, signed in Geneva on July 28, 1951, herein known as the Geneva Convention, to which Romania acceded by the Law no. 46/1991 for Romania's accession to the Convention on Status of Refugees, as well as to the Protocol on Status of Refugees";

Migrants choose to move not only because of a direct threat of persecution and death, but also to improve their lives through work, or in some cases for education, to be reunited with their family or other reasons. Unlike refugees who cannot return home safely, migrants do not have this type of obstacle to their return. If they choose to go home, continue to receive the protection of their government.

The concept of **refugee** instead has as distinctive feature that is strictly related to the reason of the movement: "a well-founded fear of being persecuted for race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a

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particular social group". Translation of the word in Italian suggests an action that is already completed. Instead in English it implies an on-going action.

Refugee protection has many forms. Among these:

- security of not being returned in the dangers situation which they fled;
- access to asylum procedures which are fair and efficient;
- measures to ensure that fundamental human rights are respected, in order to allow them to live with dignity and security while helping them to find a long term solution.

Following World War II and in response to the large numbers of people fleeing Eastern Europe, the UN 1951 Refugee Convention adopted the following definition of "refugee" to apply to any person who (in Article 1.A.2): owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

- Refugee: Refugee status is recognized for any person who, due to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinions, membership of a particular social group, gender or sexual orientation, is outside of the country of his/her nationality and can not or does not want to (because of such fears) be under the protection of that country. Or a stateless person who, lacking nationality and being outside the country where he/she previously had his/her regular residence, can not, for the same reasons or does not want to return to it (because of such fears).
- Subsidiary protection: The right to subsidiary protection is granted to persons from other countries and to stateless persons who, without being eligible for asylum or to be recognized as refugees, but for whom there are reasonable grounds to believe that if they returned to their country of origin (in the case of nationals) or to their previous regular country of residence (in the case of stateless persons) would face a real risk of suffering any of the serious damages provided for in article 10 of the corresponding Law, and that do not want (due to this risk) be under the protection of the country concerned.

United Kingdom

Definition of "Migrant": a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions.

Definition of "Refugee": a refugee is a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, violence or persecution. They have had their status as a refugee recognised under the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

A refugee is entitled to the same social and economic rights as any UK citizen. Refugees have full access to medical treatment, education, benefits, housing and employment.

Definition of "Asylum seeker" : an asylum seeker is a person who has asked a government to recognise their refugee status and is waiting to hear the outcome of their application.

Spain

Definition of "Migrant": a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions.

Definition of "Asylum seeker" and "Refugee": a refugee is person who, due to well-founded fears of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinions, belonging to a certain social group, gender or sexual orientation, is outside the country of their nationality and cannot, or because of these fears, does not want to avail himself of the protection of such a country, or the stateless person who, lacking

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nationality and being outside the country where he previously had his habitual residence, for the same reasons cannot or, because of such fears, does not want to return to him.

https://www.policia.es/documentacion/asilo/refugio/as_re_concepto.html

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2. The scale of problem – statistics in small islands

Italy

According to the UNHCR, Italy counted 186.648 asylum seekers and 167.335 refugees up to 2018. The reception policies are regulated by the Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR), a network of local institutions created in 2002. Different types of structures have different functions: the hotspots are set up in landing posts and are in charge for first assistance and reception; the CARA (reception centres for asylum seekers) host asylum seekers for the time necessary to examine their asylum request; the CAS (Extraordinary Reception Centres) are structures that supply additional accommodation in cases of defects of ordinary reception system. In 2017, 158.821 migrants were living in a CARA/CAS or similar structures, whereas 24.741 were under the system of SPRAR. A total of 10,787 children (93% boys and 7% girls) were present in shelters for UASC run by State authorities and non-profit entities at the end of December 2018. Uncertainty and unstableness while migrants or refugee wait for their request to be do not allow them to resettle properly in the new society; as a consequence, they tend to accept difficult and disadvantageous conditions, in order to satisfy their essential needs in the short term.

- Law 943/1986: guarantees all legally resident extra-communitarian workers in Italy and their families equal treatment and full equality of rights compared to national workers.
- Immigrant self-employment: Law 40/1998 ('decreto-flussi', a legislative instrument to regulate incoming migratory flows for work purposes) and D.Lgs. 286 of July 26th, 1998 Testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti la disciplina dell'immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero, Titolo III (Permit of residence for self-employment job ("Ingresso e soggiorno per lavoro autonomo"), art. 26).
- Law December 1st, 2018, n. 132: introduces some restrictions for migrants entitled of "special protection" (former humanitarian protection).
- Italia Startup Visa Programme, a tool to facilitate entry visa procedure for third-countries citizens wishing to create an innovative startup in Italy.

In Sardinia, according to the data of the Region, there are 3,657 asylum seekers. In the reception centres (Cas) of the province of Cagliari there are 1,663 guests, in Sassari 1,382, in Nuoro 384 and in Oristano 228. There are a total of 145 active Cas in Sardinia (89+3 Centres for unaccompanied foreign minors in the province of Cagliari, 32 in Sassari, 11 in Nuoro and 10 in Oristano). There are 17 Sprars in operation and they currently house about 220 people (compared to 400 places available).

The distribution for Sardinia is the same decided at national level: 6 migrants for municipalities with less than 2.000 inhabitants, 3 per thousand for those over 2.000 inhabitants and 2 migrants per thousand inhabitants for the metropolitan city of Cagliari. The municipalities will be granted 500 euros - one-off - for each refugee.

- Statistical Findings in asylum applicants

The total number of asylum applications in Italy has increased from 2014 to the first half of 2017, putting the country's asylum system under strong pressure. From the second half of 2017, however, the gap between the asylum applications presented and those examined has started to close. However, this is not due to a higher number of requests examined, which has remained at around 7,000 per month since mid-2015, but due to a sharp decline in the number of asylum applications submitted (linked to the decline in landings in the same period). Furthermore, the constant monthly deficits between applications presented and examined has led to a significant accumulation of asylum applications still to be processed: if in January 2014 these were less than 15,000, at the beginning of 2018 they were close to 150,000.

Greece

International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that there were 349,832 arrivals to Europe in 2016, of whom 171,630 arrived in Greece. Greece (along with Italy and Bulgaria) is the country of first arrival in Europe and has received 1,028,993 migrants from 1 January 2015 until 23 October 2016 (updates as of 23 October

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2016). *UNHCR in "Refugees and Migrants Sea Arrivals in Europe"* reports that the majority of people arriving in Greece, from January 2016 to August 2016, are from Syrian Arab Republic (47,6%), Afghanistan (24,7%), Iraq (15,1%) and Pakistan (4,8%). Men represent 41%, women 21% and children 37% (Jan-Aug 2016).

Also, Greece (along with Italy and Bulgaria) is the country of first arrival in Europe. There were in 2015: 857,363 arrivals, while in 2016: 171,630 arrivals. Between the period 01/01/2015-23/10/2016, there were 1,028,993 immigrants arrivals to Greece, according to data provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) <http://migration.iom.int/europe/> (updates as of 23 October 2016)

- Statistical Findings in asylum applicants

More than 60 million people worldwide have been forcibly displaced, most remain within their own country. Of them 20.2 million are refugees and 2.3 million are asylum seekers.

Syrians, Afghanis and Iraqis were the top 3 citizenships of asylum seekers, lodging 90,500, 50,300 and 34,300 applications respectively in the second quarter of 2016. Overall, the number of persons seeking asylum from non-EU countries in the EU-28 during the second quarter of 2016 reached 305,700.

The highest number of first time asylum applicants in the second quarter of 2016 was registered in Germany (with more than 186,700 first time applicants, or 61% of total applicants in the EU Member States), followed by Italy (27,000, or 9%), France (17,800, or 6%), Hungary (14,900, or 5%) and Greece (12,000, or 4%). These 5 Member States together account for 85% of all first time applicants in the EU-28. Greece has notably recorded the second largest relative increase of first time asylum seekers, 3 times more (or 9,200 applicants more) in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the same quarter of 2015. Greece on the 5th ranking in Europe with 44,200 men, women and children estimated living in modern slavery of the total population (10,942,000). Which increased to the 2nd ranking in Europe based on Global Slavery Index 2018.

The 2016 *Trafficking in Persons Report* by U.S. Department of State indicates:

- Greece is a transit, destination and, to a very limited extent, source country for women and children subjected to sex trafficking and men, women and children subjected to forced labor.
- Women and children from Eastern and Southern Europe, South Asia, Nigeria and China are subjected to sex trafficking in Greece.
- Victims of forced labor are primarily children and men from Eastern Europe, South Asia and Africa.
- Migrant workers from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan are susceptible to debt bondage, reportedly in agriculture.
- Some labour trafficking victims enter Greece through Turkey along irregular migration routes from the Middle East and South Asia. Traffickers lure most victims through false job opportunities.
- Economically marginalized Romani children from Albania, Bulgaria and Romania are forced to sell goods on the street, beg or commit petty theft in Greece.
- The increase in unaccompanied child migrants in Greece has increased the number of children susceptible to exploitation.
- Some public officials have been investigated for suspected involvement in human trafficking.
- Law 3064/2002 and Presidential Decree 233/2003 prohibit both sex trafficking and forced labour and prescribe punishments of up to 10 years' imprisonment.
- Police units focusing on human trafficking are centered in Athens and Thessaloniki.
- Amendments to Law 4128/2013 made penalties for trafficking crimes more stringent if committed by public officials in the performance of their duties, starting with a minimum of 10 years' imprisonment and fines ranging between 50,000 and 100,000 euro.
- Article 54, Paragraph 7 of Law 4369, approved by Parliament February 27, provides additional screening of local staff members contracted for temporary employment in Greek diplomatic missions overseas,

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including the requirement that the employees must have no previous convictions for any crime relating to sexual exploitation.

- NGOs and police both reported improvements in victim identification procedures; however, some NGOs assessed the government still needed to improve victim identification.
- The government monitors its anti-trafficking efforts and made its assessments publicly available, but ministries continued to be inconsistent in their reporting.
- The development of a national database for trafficking statistics remained pending during the reporting period.
- The government provided anti-trafficking guidance for its diplomatic personnel and manuals on identifying trafficking victims to facilitate granting visas

United Kingdom

The British Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 began a programme of dispersing people, who had made an application for asylum, away from London and the South East to other parts of the UK. Glasgow has been the only asylum dispersal area in Scotland, and started receiving asylum seekers from 2000. Approximately 10 per cent of the UK's dispersed asylum population is accommodated in Glasgow.

According to COSLA, there are currently about 4500 asylum seekers in Glasgow and the rate of positive decisions is just over 50%. After any positive decision, however, there is no means of monitoring the whereabouts of these refugees given "Leave to remain": they may stay in Glasgow or go elsewhere, although in recent years many are choosing to stay in Glasgow.

The first New Scots strategy covered 2014-2017, and placed Scotland in a strong position to respond to the Syrian refugee crisis. In October 2015, the UK Government made a commitment to resettle 20,000 Syrian refugees living in countries bordering Syria by 2020, with Scotland's First Minister committing to taking at least 10 per cent of this total. The first Syrian refugees to arrive under the Syrian Resettlement Programme were welcomed in late 2015.

All of Scotland's local authorities have volunteered to support resettlement of refugees from the Syrian conflict, and by the end of 2017 there were over 2000 Syrian refugees in 31 of Scotland's local authority areas, meeting Scotland's commitment only two years into the five-year Resettlement Programme. Arrivals under this scheme have continued since then, with almost 2800 Syrian refugees settled in Scotland to date (April 2019). Argyll and Bute Council have settled 28 refugee families on the Isle of Bute, while 8 families have been settled on the Isle of Lewis, 4 families on Orkney and 2 families on Shetland.

Spain

As of 2018, there were over 5.331.774 million foreign-born people in Spain, the majority citizens from the EU. Around 2 million are from third countries. The large majority of them were from Latin America (especially from Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil).

Spain is not a major destination for refugees and immigrants, and is more a transit country towards France, Germany and the United Kingdom. Only 0,4% of the EU immigration used the Spanish route.

The requests for international protection have grown exponentially in 2018. In total 55.668 persons presented this request. What calls the attention is the over 20.000 new requests from Venezuelan citizens (against little over 10.000 in 2017). The second country is Columbia, with over 8500 requests in 2018 (against 2460 in 2017). Syria, shows a decrease in number of requests, with 2774 requests in 2018 against 4225 in 2017 (34% less). The next ones in line are El Salvador, Honduras y Guatemala.

These numbers show that the large majority of those who request protection come from Spanish speaking countries. The knowledge of the national language enhances integration and lowers barriers towards employment once the asylum status has been recognised.

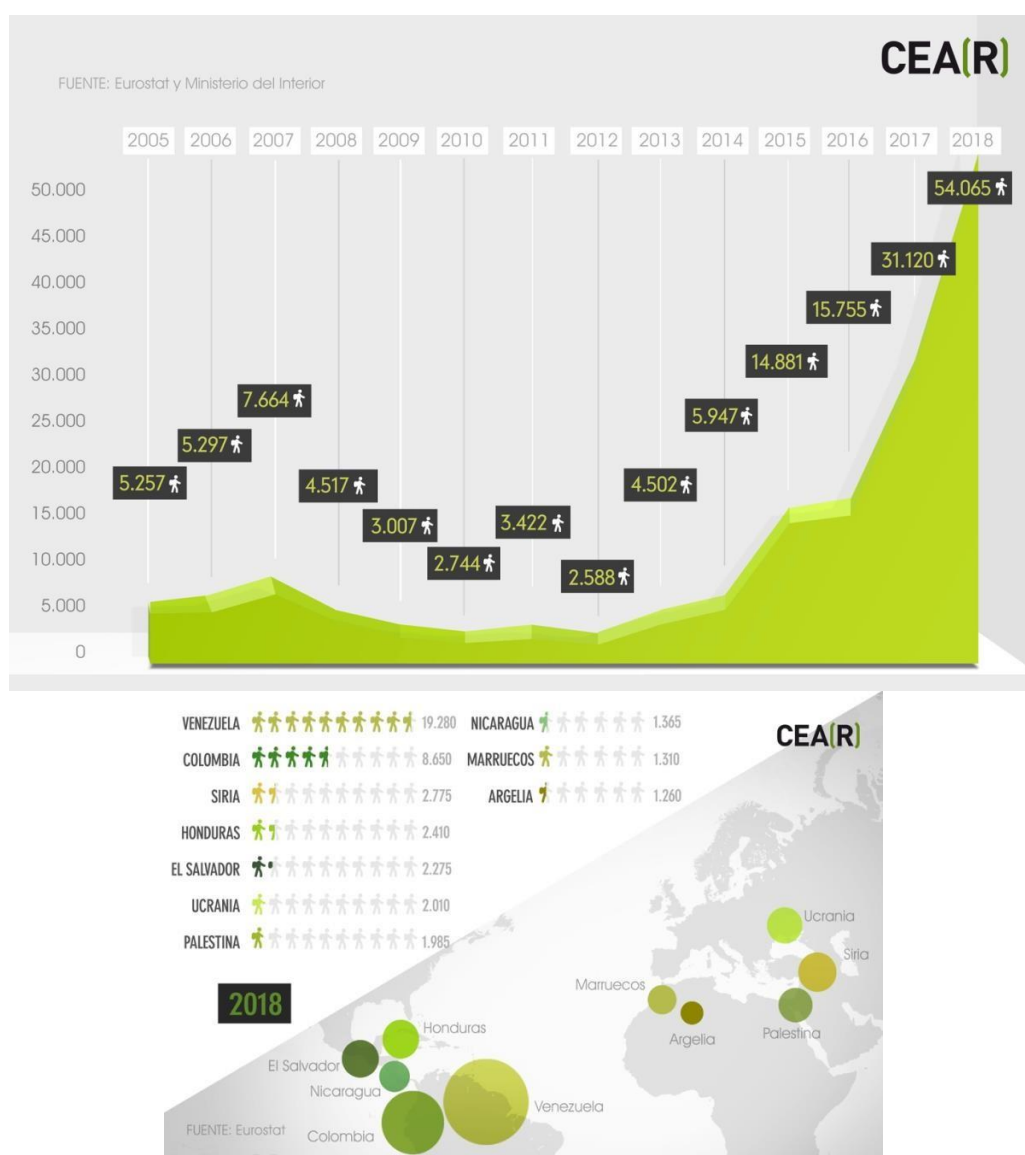
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Of those seeking asylum in Spain, 57,4% were male and 42,6% women, and over 50% of them were between 18 and 34 years old.

Throughout 2018 a total of 11.875 requests were processed, of which 76% (8980 persons) were denied any type of international protection, 5% (575 persons) obtained the refugee status and 19% (2320 persons) subsidiary protection.

In Extremadura, a total of 120 persons requested protection, tripling the number of requests with respect to 2018. Overall between 2,5% and 3% of the population of the region is an immigrant, more concretely about 30.000 people. In the case of the region, the main group comes from the North of Africa, followed by Latin Americans and Eastern Europeans.

Evolution of asylum seekers in Spain, *Source: CEAR*

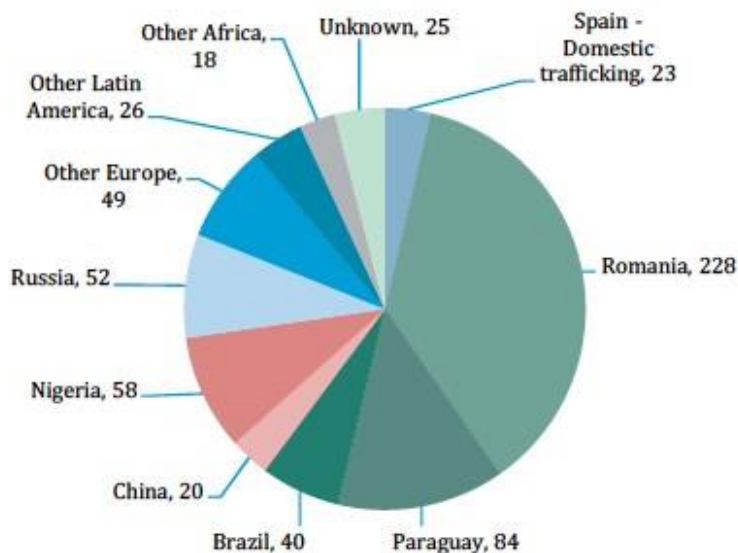


- Human trafficking

Spain has the second-highest number of human-trafficking and sex-slavery cases in Europe. according Eurostat says a total of 1,605 women were smuggled into the country and held hostage, being forced to work as

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Victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation identified and related offences by police, by country of citizenship, 2011-2013



prostitutes against their will, in 2010. Sexual exploitation is noted as the most commonly identified form of human trafficking followed by forced labour.

When looking at the country of precedence, it is clear that the majority of the victims come from Rumania, followed by Paraguay, a relatively small portion is represented by domestic trafficking.

Source: Fiscalia General de Estado

There has been significant progress in the new legal framework against human trafficking in Spain. However, confusion persists regarding the definitions of human trafficking and migrant smuggling, especially when the person embarks.

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3. Legal framework, public policy and existing Solutions/support

Italy

- Deep elucidation regarding the Asylum Request process

Asylum requests must be submitted to the border police or to the office of the respective questore with jurisdiction according to the requester's residence. Requesters must reveal all pertinent facts to the authorities and must produce all necessary documentation. When unaccompanied minors are involved, these authorities must immediately inform the System for the Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees (Sistema di Protezione per Richiedenti Asilo e Rifugiati, SPRAR) and the respective tribunal of minors for the adoption of appropriate measures.

The competent questore of the territory issues a temporary residence permit valid until the conclusion of the recognition procedure. The Ministry of the Interior may legally grant to persons who have obtained refugee status a basic subsistence stipend for a period not to exceed forty-five days.

Refugees who lack their own means of subsistence or accommodations in Italy may receive assistance as well. Asylum requests may not be rejected for untimely submission.

- The National Commission and the Territorial Commissions

The law creates the National Commission for the Right of Asylum (National Commission) and the Territorial Commissions for the Recognition of International Protection (Territorial Commissions). The National Commission's role is to guide and coordinate the Territorial Commissions, update their composition, and gather statistical information. The National Commission is composed of a police prefect, representative of the President of the Council of Ministers, career diplomat, representative of the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration, and representative of the Department of Public Security. A delegate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Italy has a right to participate in the National Commission's meetings.

The Territorial Commissions' role is to grant recognition of refugee status to a requester. They are administratively placed within the respective police prefecture and operate in coordination with the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration of the Ministry of Interior. They are composed of representatives of the national police and local authorities, and a UNHCR representative.

- Procedural Steps

Within two days after receiving the requester's documentation, the questore transfers it to the respective Territorial Commission, which must schedule a hearing to take place within thirty days. Whenever feasible, the hearing officer must be of the same gender as the requester. If necessary, the Territorial Commission uses interpreters during the hearing. A Territorial Commission may forgo setting up a hearing if there are sufficient grounds to accept the request for the recognition of refugee status, and when the public health authorities or an authorized physician certify the inability or impossibility of holding a hearing in person. A Territorial Commission may waive the requirement of a hearing with respect to requesters coming from certain specified countries.

Territorial Commissions must declare asylum requests inadmissible when the requester has already been recognized as a refugee by a state signatory of the Refugee Convention and may avail him/herself of such protection, and also when the requester has already filed an identical asylum request after the Commission has already made a decision, without stating new grounds concerning his/her personal situation or the situation of his/her country of origin.

If the request is declared admissible for review, the respective Territorial Commission must make a decision recognizing refugee status or affording the requester the status of subsidiary protection. To make a decision, the Territorial Commission must consider the eventual consequences of repatriation in relation to Italy's international treaty obligations, including those under the European Union Treaty on Human Rights. The respective Territorial Commission must make a decision whether to grant recognition of refugee status within three days. The Territorial Commission's written decision is communicated to the requester jointly with

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information about his/her right to appeal the decision. Public security authorities must be informed of rejections.

- Exclusions

The law prohibits the entry into the national territory of foreigners who attempt to petition for recognition of refugee status when the border police have determined that the requester

- has already been recognized as a refugee in another country; comes from a state other than his/her own that has adhered to the Refugee Convention, and in which he/she has resided for a period of time, excluding the time necessary for his/her transit from that territory to the Italian border;
- is suspected of committing a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;
- has committed a serious non-political crime outside Italy prior to his/her admission to Italy as a refugee;
- has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN;
- has been convicted in Italy for a crime established in the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- is considered as dangerous for the security of the state; or
- belongs to a mafia organization, an organization dedicated to narcotics trafficking, or to a terrorist organization.

Refugee status is also denied on the basis of an individual evaluation when the legal grounds to claim such status are not met, there are well-founded reasons to believe that the foreigner constitutes a danger to the security of the state, or the foreigner constitutes a danger to public order and safety, after being convicted of certain crimes established in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Foreigners who for any reason cease to receive protection or assistance from a UN agency other than the UNHCR when their situation has not been definitively established are still able to obtain refugee status in Italy.

Other grounds that result in cessation of refugee status in Italy are committing a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity as defined by international law; committing outside Italy and before admission as an asylum requester a serious crime or acts that are particularly cruel, even if committed with a declared political goal, that may qualify as a serious crime; and being convicted of acts contrary to UN principles, as established in the UN Charter.

- Detention of Asylum Requesters

Asylum requesters may not be detained solely because their asylum request is being reviewed. However, these persons may be detained exclusively for the time necessary to make a decision on their asylum application to verify or determine their nationality or identity when they are not in possession of travel or identity documents or when, upon arrival in the territory, they presented false documents; to obtain the documents upon which the request for asylum is based when such documents are not immediately available; and while the procedure to determine the recognition of the right to be admitted in the country is pending.

Asylum requesters must be kept in detention if they have made their asylum request after being stopped for having evaded or attempting to evade the border control, when they are illegal residents, and while subject to an expulsion or rejection procedure.

Detained persons are kept in identification centers in accordance with domestic, UN, and European legislation. Access to detained persons is allowed with prior authorization from the Ministry of the Interior to UNHCR representatives and to lawyers and organizations devoted to the protection of refugees. Requesters are given a temporary residence permit for the duration of the proceedings.

- Right of Appeal

Decisions of the National Commission and the Territorial Commissions concerning the admissibility of requests for refugee status are subject to judicial appeals. A decision rejecting the recognition of refugee status,

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ordering the expulsion of the requester, or rejecting or revoking a residence permit is subject to appeal before the respective regional administrative tribunal.

The same right of appeal is granted to requesters who have petitioned for the recognition of refugee status and are granted only subsidiary protection instead.

- **Simplified Procedure Applicable to Asylum Requests:**

The law establishes a simplified procedure for the review of asylum requests submitted by requesters who are detained after evading or attempting to evade the border control police, or who are subject to an expulsion or rejection procedure. Such requesters are detained in an identification center, and the questore must submit all necessary documentation to the respective Territorial Commission within two days. The Territorial Commission must schedule a hearing within fifteen days after receipt of the documentation and come to a decision on the request within three days. In the case of requesters subject to expulsion or rejection, the same procedure is followed, with the requesters being detained in the temporary identification center they are currently detained in until the proceedings have concluded, for up to thirty days. Unauthorized departure from identification centers amounts to renunciation of the request for recognition of refugee status.

The Commission's decision is subject to judicial appeal. The judicial appeal does not suspend the deportation process, however. Requesters may still ask the police prefect to authorize them to remain in the national territory until the end of the judicial proceedings.

- **Cessation of Refugee Status:**

Refugee status ceases under Italian law when refugees voluntarily:

- avail themselves again of the protection of their country of citizenship;
- have lost their citizenship and voluntarily reacquire it;
- acquire Italian citizenship or another citizenship and enjoy the protection of their new country;
- voluntarily reestablish themselves in the country that they left or to which they had not returned for fear of persecution;
- may no longer renounce the protection of their country of citizenship, because they no longer comply with the requirements that had allowed for the recognition of refugee status; or
- return to the country in which they had their habitual residence (if they are stateless persons), because they no longer comply with the requirements that had allowed for the recognition of the refugee status.

The grounds stated in the last two points above do not apply when the refugees argue that there are overriding reasons arising from previous persecution of such nature that prompt them to reject the protection of their country of citizenship or, in the case of stateless persons, of the country in which they had their habitual residence. The change of circumstances may not be temporary and must be such as to eliminate the well-founded fear of persecution, and the serious humanitarian considerations that impede return to the country of origin must subsist. Cessation is declared on the basis of an individual evaluation of foreigners' personal situations.

Refugee status is subject to revocation by the Italian authorities when legal grounds to deny the status arise, facts have been presented erroneously or omitted by the requester, or false documentation has been produced.

Refugees or foreigners admitted to subsidiary protection are subject to expulsion when they are considered a danger to state security, or to the public order or security after being convicted of a crime punishable by incarceration for four to ten years.

Requesters who have obtained refugee status or subsidiary protection may expressly renounce their status. The law also provides for a program for the voluntary repatriation of persons receiving international protection benefits.

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- Handling of Refugees at the Border

Border police are empowered to reject the entry of foreigners who appear at border crossings without complying with the requirements established in the law for their lawful entry into Italian territory.

The questore is authorized to reject refugee requests and order that requesters be escorted to the border when they have entered the national territory by evading border controls and were stopped at the border or immediately after. Foreigners who appear at the border crossing without complying with the legal requirements to enter the national territory but have nevertheless been temporarily admitted to the national territory out of need for "public assistance" may also be ordered expelled at the border. Smugglers who bring undocumented foreigners to the border must take them immediately under their charge and return the persons to their state of origin or to the state that issued the travel document possessed by the foreigners. These provisions do not apply to persons who request political asylum, or who petition for the recognition of their status as refugees or as beneficiaries of temporary protective measures for humanitarian reasons.

Foreigners who are rejected at border crossing points are entitled to receive any assistance required to return to their places of origin.

- Assistance Provided to Refugees

Italian law protects the family unity of those receiving refugee status and the status of subsidiary protection. Family members who are not entitled to the status of international protection enjoy the same rights afforded to their family member who enjoys such status. Family members of persons who are granted international protection status who are present in the national territory and are not individually entitled to that right may obtain a residence permit on the basis of "family reasons" as provided in the law. Family members who are or would be excluded from refugee status or subject to subsidiary protection status are not eligible to receive these benefits.

Except in limited circumstances, refugees and protected persons may circulate freely in the national territory. The law aims at promoting appropriate initiatives that address the disadvantages refugees and protected persons face after losing the protection of their country of origin, and to remove all obstacles that impede full integration.

- Treatment of Refugees

Refugees and persons receiving subsidiary protection have the right to the same treatment established for Italian citizens who work for others or are self-employed, and who register with professional entities. Refugees and persons receiving subsidiary protection may also access public-sector employment under the conditions and limitations established for European Union citizens. These persons also have access to the Italian general educational system and professional training. In order to obtain professional qualifications and revalidate professional degrees obtained abroad, refugees and protected persons must comply with legal requirements.

Refugees and protected persons have the right to the same treatment afforded to Italian citizens in matters of social and health assistance, including psychological treatment for previous torture and suffering experienced by them.

- Residence Permits Granted to Refugees' Family Members

Residence permits for family reasons, from which refugees may benefit, are granted to:

- foreigners who have entered the national territory with an entry visa for family reunification or for reunification with minor children;
- foreigners regularly residing in Italy on other grounds for at least one year who have contracted marriages within the national territory with Italian or European Union citizens, or with foreign citizens residing regularly in the country;
- foreign family members regularly residing in Italy who are in the process of complying with requirements for reunification with Italian or European citizens residing in Italy, or with foreigners regularly residing in Italy (in such cases, the family permit is transformed into a residence permit for family reasons); and

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- foreign (including natural) parents of Italian minors residing in Italy (in such a case the residence permit for family reasons is also granted regardless of the possession of a valid residence permit, provided that the requesting parent has not been deprived of parental rights according to Italian law.)
 - Monitoring of Refugees Within Italy

The law sets up a protection system for asylum requesters and refugees that pivots around local entities dedicated to the assistance of these persons. The Ministry of the Interior appropriates funds annually to this effect. To expedite the protection system for asylum requesters, refugees, and foreigners with humanitarian permits, and to facilitate the coordination of this protection system at the national level, the Ministry of the Interior was empowered to create SPRAR for the purpose of providing information to, promoting, consulting with, monitoring, and providing technical support to local entities that provide assistance to asylum requesters, refugees, and foreigners with humanitarian permits. SPRAR is under the direct supervision of the National Association of Italian Municipalities.

Among other functions, SPRAR's duties include monitoring the whereabouts of asylum requesters, refugees, and foreigners with humanitarian permits in the country; creating a database concerning interventions at the local level for the benefit of these persons; and promoting repatriation programs in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Italian authorities must inform the nearest diplomatic or consular representatives from a foreigner's country of origin regarding the detainment of the foreigner or his/her expulsion from the national territory; or concerning the protection of a foreign minor, the death of the foreigner, or the foreigner's urgent hospitalization. The authorities must deliver the documents and objects belonging to the foreigner to those representative offices. The aforementioned information is not provided in the case of a foreigner who has presented an asylum claim, or whose refugee status has been recognized, or in the case of a foreigner benefitting from temporary protection measures for humanitarian reasons.

Residence permits granted to persons who hold refugee status are valid for five years and are renewable. Holders of subsidiary protection status are also granted residence permits, which allow them to work and study in Italy. While holding refugee status granted in Italy, foreigners may travel overseas after obtaining authorization from the police. When persons subject to subsidiary protection have reasonable grounds not to request a passport from the diplomatic authorities of their country of citizenship, Italian police authorities may grant them a travel authorization. Applications for all types of permits may be rejected or the permits withdrawn for serious reasons related to national security and the public order.

- Unaccompanied Minors

Unaccompanied minors found in the national territory who request international protection may benefit from the services provided by local entities specializing in that type of assistance. Such minors are placed in the care of an adult family member who is a regular resident and present in Italy; if that is not possible, judicial authorities may adopt other measures aimed at protecting such minors. Absolute confidentiality is to be observed concerning the implementation of measures to ensure the safety of the minors and their relatives.

As of 2007, the Italian residency permit has been replaced by a declaration of presence (dichiarazione di presenza) on Italian soil. A declaration of presence can be obtained by filling out a form at the police headquarters (Questura) and you should usually apply for one within eight days of arriving in Italy. You will receive a stamped receipt which should be kept safe in case you are asked to show proof of it in the future.

- Types of permits:

Foreigners require different permits depending on their national status and on how long they have lived in Italy.

- Permit to stay (Permesso di soggiorno): required by non-EU nationals and is valid for a limited period of time. There are several types and most can be renewed. They can be issued for the first 5 years of residence in Italy.
- Non-EU permanent residence card (Carta di soggiorno): required by non-EU nationals after residing in Italy for more than 5 years. Valid for an indefinite period of time.

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- EU citizens permanent residence card (Carta di soggiorno Cittadini U.E.): required by EU nationals and their dependents that are staying in Italy for more than three months.
 - Permit to stay

In Italy, a permit to stay (permesso di soggiorno) can take more than three months to obtain and can be issued only for the purpose stated on your visa. As of December 2006, an application "kit" can be requested from one of 14,000 national post offices (Poste Italiane). The kit must then be returned to one of 5,332 designated Post Office acceptance locations. It is important you keep a copy of the receipt issued by the Post Office. There are several types of permits to stay, the most commonly issued ones are:

- Permesso di soggiorno per turismo – for tourists. Technically anyone visiting Italy for over a week who isn't staying in a hotel, boarding house or an official campsite should apply for one, although in practice this rarely happens;
- Permesso di soggiorno per coesione familiare – for the foreign spouse and children of an Italian citizen when they move to Italy together
- Permesso di soggiorno per lavoro – a work permit for an employee;
- Permesso di soggiorno per lavoro autonomo/indipendente – for independent or freelance workers;
- Permesso di soggiorno per studio – for students;
- Permesso di soggiorno per ricongiungimento familiare – for the spouse, children (under 18) and dependent parents of foreigners married to Italian citizens and also for family members from overseas who come to join others already in Italy;
- Permesso di soggiorno per dimora – for foreigners establishing residence in Italy who don't intend to work or study.

Other classes of permits to stay include refugees and employees of religious missions

- Immigrants' integration into labour market and society
- residence and work permit regulations

Greece

- Immigrants' acceptance by Hellenic majority
- Immigrants' integration into labour market and society
- Residence and work permit regulations

The *OECD report "Greece Policy Brief-March 2016/Migration"* indicates "727,000 immigrants are currently living in Greece with a residence permit, accounting for 7% of the population. Integrating these immigrants and offering them the possibility to make a living is fundamental. It increases their contribution to the Greek economy and society and also raises acceptance of immigration.

- Encourage ethnic/migrant and female entrepreneurship

More references: "The Commission aims to encourage more people to set up their own business. Certain groups, such as female entrepreneurs, migrants are particularly targeted. Migrants represent an important pool of potential entrepreneurs." (European Commission -Promoting entrepreneurship (last update: 25/10/2016, Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/promoting-entrepreneurship_en)

- Settlement for refugees
- Encourage developing new skills
- Economic and socio-cultural participation of migrants and refugees in the host society

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OECD Report 2016 "A substantial investment is needed to provide immediate support and help the refugees settle and adapt and develop their skills in order to play a full role in social, economic and cultural life of their host country." OECD Report, also, stresses the importance of early intervention, including providing access to language courses, employment programmes and integration services as soon as possible, including for asylum seekers with high prospects to remain (OECD and UNHCR call for scaling up integration policies in favor of refugees. Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/migration/oecd-and-unhcr-call-for-scaling-up-integration-policies-in-favour-of-refugees.htm>)

- Access to language courses, employment programmes
- Skills recognition
- Integration services and programmes adopted in accordance to cultural diversity and specificity of immigrants' needs

Making Integration Work-Refugees and other in need of protection/Published on January 28, 2016

OECD report stresses the importance of early intervention, including providing access to language courses, employment programmes, skills recognition and integration services as soon as possible, including for asylum seekers with high prospects to remain. The report also underlines the need to adapt integration programmes to reflect migrants' diversity in terms of skills and the specific needs of refugees.

- Struggle unemployment among migrants

OECD Report: Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015 Settling In

In the OECD and the European Union, immigrants who have been resident for less than five years show unemployment rates that are 5 and 9 percentage points higher than among native-born people.

United Kingdom

- New Scots Refugee Integration Strategy, 2018-2022: Principles and Outcomes

The New Scots refugee integration strategy sets out an approach to support the vision of a welcoming Scotland. The New Scots strategy aims to support refugees and asylum seekers in Scotland's communities.

The outcomes and actions that the strategy seeks to deliver are grounded in an approach that places refugees and asylum seekers at the heart of the communities in which they reside. As such, it recognises that, for approaches to integration to succeed, they must be about working in and with local communities, as well as with refugees and asylum seekers.

There are five principles which form the New Scots approach:

(i). Integration From Day One

The key principle of the New Scots strategy is that refugees and asylum seekers should be supported to integrate into communities from day one of arrival, and not just once leave to remain has been granted.

(ii). A Rights Based Approach

The New Scots strategy aims to empower people to know about their rights and to understand how to exercise them. We support refugees and asylum seekers because it is the right thing to do; people should be able to live safely and realise their human rights.

(iii). Refugee Involvement

The New Scots strategy actively encourages refugees and asylum seekers to be involved in helping to shape the strategy and its delivery.

(iv). Inclusive Communities

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The New Scots strategy supports refugees, asylum seekers and our communities to be involved in building stronger, resilient communities, which enable everyone to be active citizens.

(v). Partnership and Collaboration

The New Scots strategy has been developed collaboratively to coordinate the efforts of organisations and community groups across Scotland involved in supporting refugees and asylum seekers.

New Scots partners have established four overarching outcomes, which this strategy will work to achieve.

- (i). Refugees and asylum seekers live in safe, welcoming and cohesive communities and are able to build diverse relationships and connections.
- (ii). Refugees and asylum seekers understand their rights, responsibilities and entitlements and are able to exercise them to pursue full and independent lives.
- (iii). Refugees and asylum seekers are able to access well-coordinated services, which recognise and meet their rights and needs.
- (iv). Policy, strategic planning and legislation, which have an impact on refugees and asylum seekers, are informed by their rights, needs and aspirations.

The New Scots strategy makes specific reference to resettling refugees in remote and rural areas like the islands, as follows:

"Engagement work undertaken to develop the strategy has highlighted the impact that geographical location can have on integration. The majority of refugees and asylum seekers in Scotland live in Glasgow. Public services across the city have developed specialist approaches through years of experience, and a range of community organisations and legal specialists is also based in the city".

"Resettlement has brought refugees to communities across Scotland. Providing access to a wide range of services and support across the whole of Scotland can be challenging, particularly in more remote and rural areas. However, living in smaller communities can also be a benefit, with access to more personalised support and services within local communities. The strategy will place an emphasis on ensuring that essential services and support are accessible wherever refugees and asylum seekers live in Scotland."

The experience of resettling refugees on the Isle of Bute provides a positive example. The Refugee Resettlement Group, with membership from both Council services and partner agencies, agreed that Bute best met the criteria drawn up to support refugee families having available property, capacity in schools and ability to access health care. The first 10 families arrived in Bute in December 2015, with 18 more families coming by November 2018. Since 2016 the council has sought to resettle relatives of those already brought to the island. Of the 28 families who came to Bute, 8 have since moved away to join relatives elsewhere in the UK or for employment, while one family has moved to Bute after initially being settled elsewhere in the UK. This means that in November 2018 there were 21 Syrian refugee families on Bute comprising 21 men, 21 women, 29 boys and 21 girls (12 babies were born since arriving in the UK).

Through the wide range of stakeholders involved, Argyll and Bute has been able to provide an intensive package of support for the refugee families, covering housing, English language, education, health, claiming benefits, accessing local services, and more. Initially up to 60 local volunteers at any one time helped with the support, and Syrian refugees themselves have had opportunities to volunteer, with all the benefits, not least for integration, that have come through this experience.

The local island community has been very welcoming, with every refugee family reporting to the Council how safe and welcoming they found the community. And representatives of the community have been clear that the Syrian refugees are integral members of the community on Bute, with one suggesting that any project activities that might support the refugees should be targeted at the local community as a whole, so as not to differentiate between members of the local community by their origin.

Such an intensive package of support is possible because the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme is well funded through the Home Office. The local authority receives funding for each person over five years to contribute to all integration activities such as furnishing the house, caseworkers, interpretation, language

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classes, childcare, casework support into employment, and health care costs. In the case of Bute this has meant that each family is supported by a range of agencies who work with them. Bute Advice Centre are commissioned to provide a support worker for each family and the Council has appointed an Arabic speaking Community Interpreter, an Arabic speaking Support Worker and a Resettlement Coordinator to coordinate all of the arrangements. And the increase in free pre-school education which has been available on Bute since the beginning of 2018 has been taken up by most of the Syrian families within the community.

It is important to recognise that asylum seekers do not attract such support. The dispersal of asylum seekers across the UK since 2000 was initially well funded, which made it possible for Glasgow to engage so significantly with the programme. However, that is no longer the case, and discussions with other Scottish Local Authorities that might become dispersal areas has proved challenging because of the lack of funding from government to support their role in the asylum process.

Spain

Due to the government structure in Spain, there is not one single framework for public policies. There are policies on the level of the Spanish state, then each of the 17 Autonomous Regions has their own policies, and also some municipalities have implemented their own policies on local level.

As it is impossible to analyse all these policies within the scope of the present report, a summary of the state level policies and the policies in Extremadura (the region targeted in Spain for the project) is included.

The National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2013-2016 dedicates a specific chapter to immigrants and refugees, it includes:

- Programmes for integral receipt, covering basic needs and support for integration;
- Introduction Programmes for immigrants;
- Programmes for promoting participation, association, cooperation and intercultural mediation.

Women who are victims of human trafficking receive attention in the chapter on women who suffered abuse.

Spain is recognised for its public policies for immigrants and refugees related to the labour market, family reunification, permanent residence and political participation. It concerns policies that ensure the status of immigrants and refugees as is the case with labour market access where they have the same rights as nationals.

There are policies aimed at covering the specific needs of immigrants within the framework of the educational system, such support classrooms, scholarships or support outside the school.

On regional level in Extremadura, policies in the field of social integration of immigrants in Extremadura are implemented through the Service for social and migration programmes of the regional government. Within this framework, it has the competences to elaborate “Reports on Integration Efforts”, which are reports which assess the integration of foreign residents in the Autonomous Region of Extremadura. This allows them to regulate their status with regards to temporary or permanent residence. No specific policies are developed for this group concretely, but the efforts for their integration are included as part of the plan for social inclusion for all persons at risk. Specific calls for public funding are realised to fund third sector projects in support of immigrants and refugees.

- Asylum-seekers

The asylum-seeker who submitted the application, has the following rights, in the terms set forth in the Law:

- To be documented/registered as an applicant for international protection;
- Free legal aid and an interpreter;
- To have their request communicated to the UNHCR;

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- To the suspension of any process of devolution, expulsion or extradition that could affect the applicant;
- To know the contents of the dossier/file at any time;
- To health care under the conditions set forth;
- To receive specific social benefits in the terms set forth in the Law.

The granting of the right of asylum or subsidiary protection entails the recognition of the rights established in the Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees, those of the current legislation on immigration and immigration, as well as in the regulations of the European Union. In any case the refugee or person under subsidiary protection has the right to:

- Protection against return under the terms established in international treaties signed by Spain;
- Access to information on rights and obligations related to the content of the international protection granted, in a language that is understandable to the person benefiting from such protection;
- The authorization of residence and permanent work, in the terms established in Organic Law 4/2000, of January 11, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration;
- The issuance of identity and travel documents for those granted refugee status and, where necessary, for those benefiting from subsidiary protection;
- Access to public employment services;
- Access to education, health care, housing, social assistance and social services, to the rights recognized by the legislation applicable to persons who are victims of gender-based violence, to social security and Integration programs, under the same conditions as the Spanish citizens;
- Access, under the same conditions as the Spanish citizens, to continuing or occupational training and work experience, as well as procedures for the recognition of diplomas and academic and professional certificates and other official qualification tests issued abroad;
- Freedom of movement;
- Access to integration programs of a general or specific nature to be established;
- Access to voluntary return assistance programs that may be established;
- The maintenance of the family unit in the terms foreseen in the present Law and access to the support programs that can be established for this purpose.

In order to facilitate the integration of persons with international protection status, the necessary programs will be established, aiming at equal opportunities and non-discrimination in their access to general services. Persons with international protection status may continue to benefit from all or some of the programs or benefits they have enjoyed prior to the granting of the statute in those cases in which special circumstances so require, subject to the regime provided for such Programs and benefits by the Ministry of Labor and Immigration. In specific cases, due to social or economic difficulties, Public Administrations may implement complementary services to the public systems of access to employment, housing and general educational services, as well as specialized services of interpretation and translation of documents, Permanent aid for the elderly and people with disabilities and emergency financial aid.

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4. NGOs and Existing Projects/Social Enterprises dealing with problem of immigration/ refugees

Italy

- Open third sector <https://italianonprofit.it/enti/filtro-beneficiari-migranti-e-stranieri/>

This organization is a startup for social vocations, which measures social impact and cooperates across a network of universities, incubators, and accelerators.

- Doctors for human rights: ESODI <http://esodi.mediciperidiritiumani.org/>

ESODI is an interactive web map based on the testimonies of over 2,600 sub-Saharan migrants gathered from 2014-2017 by operators and volunteers of Doctors for Human Rights (Medu).

- Baobab Experience www.baobabexperience.org

Offers first assistance, psychological and legal support to refugees in transit in Rome.

- SOS ERM association www.facebook.com/soserm

In Milan, provides first reception for refugees in transit since 2014.

- The Trentino Association Speranza: Hope For Children www.speranza-hopeforchildren.org

Operating in Greece, Turkey, Syria, and Serbia, distributes clothes, food and everything needed for families in transit through the Balkans and supports some medical clinics in Syria.

- Advocates Abroad www.advocatesabroad.org

An NGO that provides legal assistance to all asylum seekers who need it. It operates throughout Europe, in the Middle East and especially in Greece and Turkey.

- Mediterranean Hope www.mediterraneanhope.com

A project of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in Italy providing assistance, support, and protection to migrants.

Greece

Existing Programmes- Immigrants/Trafficking-Greece

- SOFFA (Social Fashion Factory)

A spin out from the Nest, a social cooperative that was established in March 2014. It has 3 tiers:

- SOFFA factory; a production line for clothing, footwear and accessories made from sustainable recyclable materials, integrating into work trafficked women and refugees, targeting the repatriation of production in Europe;
- SOFFA textile; a sustainable marketplace providing for the livelihoods of producers and fighting for transparent and ethical supply chain that respect workers rights, battle against human trafficking, forced labour and child labour while at the same time acting for the preservation of our planet;
- SOFE Hub which is funded by the European Commission Erasmus +; is a fashion incubator providing training and education to trafficked women, refugees and youth unemployed in Europe offering integration into work or entrepreneurship. It's an online sustainable designers marketplace to reach international markets.

- Ithaca

A mobile laundry service for homeless in Athens. It aims to help increase homeless people respect. It will raise their health standards, reduce some of their strain and increase their self-esteem and dignity. Apart from that,

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Ithaca will offer, at a later stage, homeless people the chance to work as volunteers and to feel active and useful again. In short Ithaca aims to be a small but important step in the race to diminish the social exclusion of homeless people.

- Solomon Magazine

A group of talented people who live in Athens and originate from Afghanistan, Belarus, Ethiopia, Greece, Pakistan and Russia so far. It encourages refugees and immigrants to join the co-shaping of society through free expression of their views, ideas and skills. Involving locals in equal terms is a prerequisite in every phase of each project because we recognize that social integration is an issue that concerns all of us as a whole and not refugees and immigrants alone.

- The Nest

Hellenic Centre on Social Entrepreneurship & Social Innovation with official branches in Athens, Alexandroupoli (N.Greece) and small 'nests' in Lesbos (N.Aegean Islands) and Vytina (S.Greece). Its Vision is to transform entrepreneurial mindsets towards the social entrepreneurship paradigm; to empower people to achieve social change through the development of socially innovative business ventures. The Nest Incubator runs training programmes to disadvantaged groups, prospective social entrepreneurs and NEETs (persons not in employment and formal education) all around Greece through action learning, holistic learning and design thinking methodologies.

- Impact Hub Athens

Part of an International Network of social driven professionals and a variety of high impact creative professionals that are dedicated into prototyping the future of business. From social inclusion and social integration to environment and fair trade, the Impact Hub Athens is engaging expertise from its worldwide presence and creating a net of intercultural, high impact community that acts locally and internationally. Impact Hub Hackathon with US Embassy. Hack The Camp is a two-part hackathon on refugee and integration challenges and is organized by Impact Hub Athens, the Onassis Cultural Centre Athens and the U.S. Embassy Athens. The hackathon bring together long-term and newly-arrived migrants and refugees with developers, social entrepreneurs and NGOs to come up with scalable and sustainable solutions to real issues.

- SolidarityNow

A network of people and organizations working together to support those hardest hit by the socio-economic crisis in Greece. Until now SolidarityNow has supported and funded over 70 projects around Greece in the areas of legal, medical, psycho-social support, education and culture, job-creation amongst others. Also, it has opened two solidarity centers, one in Thessaloniki and one in Athens; these are "one stop shops", hosting a variety of civil society organizations and covering a wide range of relief and context-related services and actions (i.e. medical aid, legal and psycho-social support, employability support, human rights monitoring, promotion, protection and advocacy). Furthermore, during summer 2015, SN was the only donor that allocated a total of more than 6 million euro for a blend of projects raising from emergency response to medium and longer term concepts as migrants' integration and anti-trafficking.

- StartupBoat

An international initiative, launched by Paula Schwarz, to provide solutions for refugees. The organization is cooperating with the Migration Hub (also launched by Schwarz) and aims to connect entrepreneurs, activists and migrants located in specific locations. The Migration Hub centers established in Brussels and Athens have staff and volunteers that work with consultants to find solutions to the migrant influx. Members of StartupBoat have so far made two separate trips to two Greek Islands, Samos and Lesbos, both of which have seen a significant migrant and refugee influx in the past few months. StartupBoat has partnered with NGO's, volunteers, locals and refugees, on the island of Samos, to build innovative solutions to social challenges through Design Thinking.

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- Hopestarter

Hopestarter aims to enable anyone on the planet to donate cash directly to refugees. Refugees are unbanked, and for that reason bitcoin will be used for the transfer of money. Long term vision extends to providing aid to anyone who is in need anywhere, in a peer-to-peer.

- Refergon

Refergon is an ICT platform for matching skilled refugees with employers and matching unskilled refugees with NGOs and training programmes. Refergon consists of a multicultural team including 4 refugees and a multi-skilled team of professionals.

- Options FoodLab

Connecting with other worlds via collaboration, food, and eating. Options FoodLab is a community of locals and newcomers, using food and cooking as a catalyst for intercultural exchange, personal growth, and integration.

- Earth Refugee

Earth Refugee has recently begun implementing an employment counseling program within refugee camps, to teach CV-writing and European workplace norms.

- Vision2Ventures

Vision2Ventures is working towards the launch of Lesvos 1st tech & business incubator, consisting of both local and new comers "incubees".

- The Elpida Home Project

The Elpida Home Project is the result of collaboration between the Radcliffe foundation and the Greek Ministry of Migration to rehabilitate a 6000 sq. meter abandoned fabric factory in Thessaloniki and create suitable living conditions to house 800 refugees -- many women and children. This public-private partnership will create humane living conditions and allow refugees to participate in the process, giving them a say in their own welfare. ERCI (a Greek non-profit organization that provides emergency response and humanitarian aid in life threatening environments) is one of their partners, which provides education to refugees and includes: : language skills, physical activity, life skills and social integration support, experiential activities supporting mental health. The Elpida Home Project opened on July 24 and currently houses around 160 refugees, and has room for 700 when operating at full capacity.

- Social Dynamo

An initiative of the Bodossaki Foundation, in collaboration with the Municipality of Athens (via synAthina), which aims to strengthen civil society groups and organisations, through offering learning opportunities, professional support and networking.

- The Hosting and Capacity Building Programme of Social Dynamo

The Hosting and Capacity Building Programme of Social Dynamo is aimed at civil society groups and organisations who wish to receive support in developing their non-profit initiative/ organisation in order to achieve the greatest possible social impact. Specifically, each organisation/ group which participates in the Hosting and Capacity Building Programme will receive, free of charge, for 6 months (with the possibility of extension) a co-working space, training, professional support and networking opportunities.

- EUROPEAN SOCIAL INNOVATION COMPETITION

The finalist was Solidarity Salt, which is a new social enterprise that empowers refugee women in Greece while boosting the local economy by selling Greek sea salt to the global market. Solidarity Salt will employ refugee women for both unskilled and skilled work. By buying the sea salt from the Greek Salinas, Solidarity Salt will ensure that both the local Greek and refugee population benefit from the project. Each bag of Solidarity Salt will carry the profile and story of its maker. The salt will be sold through traditional retailers, an e-shop and a subscription service.

Existing Programmes in Europe



COMUNE DI OLBIA



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European Association for the Education of Adults (EAEA) is a European NGO whose purpose is to promote adult learning and access to and participation in non-formal adult education for all, particularly for groups currently under-represented.

Start Up Refugees is a start up that gives refugees the skills to enter the workforce and set up businesses in Finland.

Accessing Education-Language Integration for Syrian Refugee Children is a British Council project co-funded by the European Union.

The Migration Hub Network, in Berlin, creates spaces, where social entrepreneurs and organisations meet to design solutions around mass migration. It generates physical impact within communities and connects organisations across Europe. This fosters collaboration between actors in the public and private sector in order to transform the challenges surrounding mass migration into opportunities.

The Nest International is an independent private institution combating human trafficking and supporting women who are victims of human trafficking. They provide support for foreign women in prostitution in Denmark, with services like: a safe house for the women providing counselling, care and educational activities, healthcare, legal consultancy, social care and prepared repatriation.

Existing Programmes outside European Union

- 10ThousandWindows

10ThousandWindows helps survivors of violence and exploitation by focusing on training and equipping survivors to become economically self-sufficient and effectively re-integrate into society- 87% of job eligible program graduates are sustainably employed within 2 months of initiating a job search and 88% of graduates from the first four years of operation were confirmed not re-trafficked.

- DataMotive

An ethical sourcing offshore business process outsourcing company-works in the Philippines (with management in Australia and UK) where poverty is the one of the most pressing social problems. Working with their NGO partners in the Philippines, DataMotive selects and employs highly capable people from some of the most vulnerable populations including the ultra-poor and those 'highly at-risk' of exploitation.

- International Rescue Committee

A nongovernmental organization located in NYC. They support newly arrived refugees by providing immediate aid, including food and shelter. The IRC also provides specialized services to victims of human trafficking in the U.S.

- The Empowerment Plan

A nonprofit organization based in Detroit. They hire people from vulnerable groups, such as single parents from local shelters, and provide them with training and full-time employment as seamstresses so that they can earn a stable income.

United Kingdom

- Scottish Refugees Council

Scottish Refugees Council is an independent charity, which provides essential information and advice to people seeking asylum and refugees in Scotland. But that's just part of the story: it also campaigns for political change, raises awareness about issues that affect refugees; and works closely with local communities and organisations.

<http://www.scottishrefugeecouncil.org.uk/>

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- Refugee Survival Trust

Refugee Survival Trust supports refugees and asylum seekers in Scotland to find a route out of poverty and to connect with other people in the community. RST was set up in 1996 by a number of concerned individuals as a reaction to the problem of refugees and people claiming asylum being made destitute in Scotland. RST is a small organisation and can only exist with the continued support and expertise of its Board of Directors, its small team of dedicated staff and the help of a committed team of volunteers.

<https://www.rst.org.uk/>

- Positive Action

Positive Action is an independent, anti-racist homelessness and human rights charity (SC027577) dedicated to supporting refugees and migrants to rebuild their lives.

The charity assists those seeking sanctuary from war and persecution to overcome crisis situations, for example, the removal of basic human rights such as refuge, shelter, the right to work or hold a bank account. It supports migrants to know their rights, secure paid work and stabilise their lives. It also assists established ethnic minority communities to overcome bad housing and offers welfare advice and money skills. It provides volunteering and training, offers advice, crisis grants, and free shelter to those at risk of destitution through Room for Refugees, a refugee hosting programme.

<http://www.paih.org/>

- Scottish Faiths Action for Refugees

Scottish Faiths Action for Refugees is a multi-faith partnership project hosted by the Church of Scotland.

It seeks to co-ordinate and promote action by faith communities in Scotland to support asylum seekers and refugees and works with Christian, Jewish, Muslim and Interfaith groups.

<https://www.sfar.org.uk>

- Scottish Action For Refugees

SAFR was set up in September 2015 and registered as a charity in November 2016. Over this time it has co-ordinated various projects, all achieved by the support and commitment of the SAFR community

<https://www.scottishactionforrefugees.org/>

Spain

For the analysis, national chapters of international NGOs are only taken into account of the develop their support activities within Spain. The work for Spain will focus on the region of Extremadura, and thus stakeholders from this region are highlighted first. Nonetheless, national level entities are provide for the sake of completeness, most of the national ones also have regional chapters in Extremadura.

Regional level (Extremadura)

- EAPN

Extremadura is a network of entities of the third sector that work for the social inclusion of persons in a situation of vulnerability, social exclusion and exclusion of society.

<http://eapnextremadura.org/>

- La Plataforma de Refugiados de Extremadura

Citizens' platform that promotes the opening of borders for people fleeing countries that suffer conflicts of any kind.

<https://refugiadosextremadura.wordpress.com/>

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- ADHEX

The Human Rights Association of Extremadura is a regional NGO that works in the defense of human rights.

<http://centroderechoshumanos.com/adhex/>

- The Malvaluna Women's Association

Based in Mérida, is a feminist organization that acts in the territory of the Autonomous Community of Extremadura promoting the generation of a new, more egalitarian social model, with the participation of women and in a context of international solidarity

National level

- CEAR – Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado (Spanish Committee for Refugee Support)

<https://www.cear.es/>

- Plataforma de ONG de Acción Social (POAS)

State-level organization, private, non-denominational and non-profit that works to promote most vulnerable groups' social and civil rights and also to strengthen the Third Sector of Social Action.

<http://www.plataformaong.org/en/index.php>

- Asociación Comisión Católica Española de Migración (Accem)

Association "Spanish catholic commission for migration" – attention and receipt of refugees and immigrants in Spain, promoting inclusion and equal rights.

<http://www.accem.es/>

- Fundación La Merced Migraciones

It promotes an intercultural model for society and the inclusion of migrants and refugees in vulnerable positions.

<http://www.lamercedmigraciones.org/>

- Cruz Roja Española – Spanish Red Cross

<http://www.cruzroja.es/principal/web/cruz-roja/inicio>

- Red española contra la trata de personas

Network of national and international organisations that are active in the fight against human trafficking in Spain.

<http://redcontralatrata.org/spip.php?article89>

- Caritas – sociocaritative action of the Church.

<http://www.caritas.es/>

The following have specific programmes or support for immigrants:

- Fundación Ruy Lopez

Aiming at all persons at risk of exclusion, including a specific project for female immigrants.

<http://fruylopez.blogspot.com.es/>

- CEPAIM

Association supporting immigrants, mainly from Morocco, the association is a national level association but has a chapter in Extremadura.

<http://cepaim.org/>

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Institutional fora on national level

- Foro Social contra la Trata

Social Forum against Trafficking (Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad/ Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality)

<http://www.violenciagenero.msssi.gob.es>

- Foro para la Integración Social de los Inmigrantes

Forum for the Social Integration of Inmigrant (Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social/Ministry of Employment and Social Security)

<http://www.foroinmigracion.es>

- Consejo para la promoción de la igualdad de trato y no discriminación de las personas por el origen racial o étnico - Council for the promotion of equal opportunities and non- discrimination of persons due to race or ethnic origin (Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad / Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality).

<http://www.msssi.gob.es/ssi/igualdadOportunidades/noDiscriminacion/consejo.htm>

- Foro Consultas de Organizaciones de la EASO, European Asylum Support Office.

National networks

- Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos – Federation of Associations for the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights

<http://www.federacionderechoshumanos.org>

- Plataforma de ONG de Acción Social – platform for NGOs in the field of social action

<http://www.plataformaong.org/index.php>

- Plataforma para la Promoción del Voluntariado en España – platform for promotion of volunteering

<http://www.plataformavoluntariado.org>

- Plataforma Tercer Sector – platform for third sector organisations

<http://www.plataformatercersector.es>

- International Conference for Reception and Integration of Resettled Refugees (working group in Spain organised by UNHCR).
- Red Ariadna – network in the field of socio-labour oriented activities for persons at risk of exclusion

<http://www.redariadna.org>

- Red Española contra la Trata de personas – network of national and international organisations that are active in the fight against human trafficking in Spain.

<http://redcontralatrata.org>

- EAPN-E (European Network against poverty and social exclusion Spain)
- Red Española Fundación Anna Lindh – intercultural dialogue in the Mediterranean area.

<http://redespanolafal.iemed.org/es/fundacion-anna-lindh-seccio>

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Part C – Co-creation/Cooperation/Co-sharing

Italy

As stated by the European Confederation of Workers' Co-operatives (CECOP), the cooperation between social enterprises and the public sector has been one of the key strengths of the 'Intervento 18' initiative promoted by the Trento province (Il Trentino, 2011). Borzaga and Depedri (2013) estimated that 'Intervento 18' generates savings for the public sector of €6,000 per disadvantaged worker per year. Borzaga and Depedri's estimation consider both the costs for the public sector (including subsidies granted by the State to the cooperatives) and the benefits in terms of decreasing costs for the public sector. Decreasing costs for the provision of social and healthcare services are achieved through a better health and higher social inclusion of disadvantaged workers. The relevance of cooperation has also been confirmed by a peer review of the 'Intervento 18' initiative. The peer review identified the following best practices (Social Entrepreneurship Network, 2013):

Monitoring efficiency and effectiveness of the action: subsidies are assigned after an attentive evaluation of:

- the cooperative's annual strategic plan;
- economic sustainability of the organization;
- coherence among the entrepreneurial activity and the work integration aims;
- the relationship between ordinary and disadvantaged workers;
- the methodologies used to integrate and train disadvantaged people;
- the investment in supportive figures like tutors and the social responsible;

Cooperation and co-planning: the Local Agency of Employment of the Trento province participates in the planning of the financed projects with the social enterprise and with some local social services. For example, the Agency may cooperate in the identification of vulnerable people to be integrated and of possible partners for the hiring of trained disadvantaged workers. The Agency is also responsible for the annual monitoring and an ex-post evaluation of the results achieved by the supported projects.

It should be added that the above mentioned best practices have been developed in an environment characterised by a long tradition of interaction and cooperation between cooperatives, their networks and local authorities, and where a specific and well established legal framework for social enterprises is in place. These factors, typical of the Italian context, may affect the replicability of such best practices at an EU level.

Greece

- Threads of Hope

A non-profit civil partnership in Athens, where volunteers and women exiting or avoiding prostitution are working together to build a pathway out of sexual slavery. They train and mentor women who are seeking freedom from sexual enslavement. These women learn valuable skills related to sewing, which will give them a source of income wherever they may go.

- A21

A non-profit organization in Thessaloniki, Greece (A21 has 11 offices which are operating in 10 countries around the world). A21 prevents human trafficking through awareness and education. It protects survivors of human trafficking by providing a safe environment and by running restoration programs in its aftercare facilities. Moreover, A21 works to prosecute traffickers, provide survivors with legal council, and strengthen the legal response to human trafficking.

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- PRAXIS (PROGRAMS OF DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL SUPPORT & MEDICAL COOPERATION)

Independent Non-Governmental Organization whose main goal is the design, application and implementation of humanitarian programs and medical interventions. Its main goal is the elimination of social and economic exclusion of vulnerable social groups and the defense of their personal and social rights. The basic services provided by PRAKSIS under its specific programmes are: - Direct and free of charge Primary Health Care and Pharmaceutical Provision - Basic hygiene services (shower, hygiene kits, clothes etc) - Psychosocial support - Social support - Job counseling and promotion to work - Legal counseling - Financial support under specific programs - Side supportive services - Accompanied support services to state agencies or other infrastructures – Accommodation-All services are provided for free. It operates throughout Greece and especially in the regions of Attica, Central Macedonia, the island of Lesbos and the greater area of Patras.

- The Greek Council for Refugees (GCR)

A Non-Governmental Organization, which was founded in 1989 with the goal of protecting the rights of vulnerable groups such as refugees, unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking. GCR's Intercultural Centre for the Promotion of Refugee Integration “PYXIS” organizes and implements various cultural and educational activities like courses of Greek and English language, of computers, of remedial teaching, etc., while, at the same time, it offers counseling and guidance services. The primary goal of “PYXIS” is the facilitation of refugees’ harmonious integration into the community they live and work so as to fight incidents of exclusion and isolation.

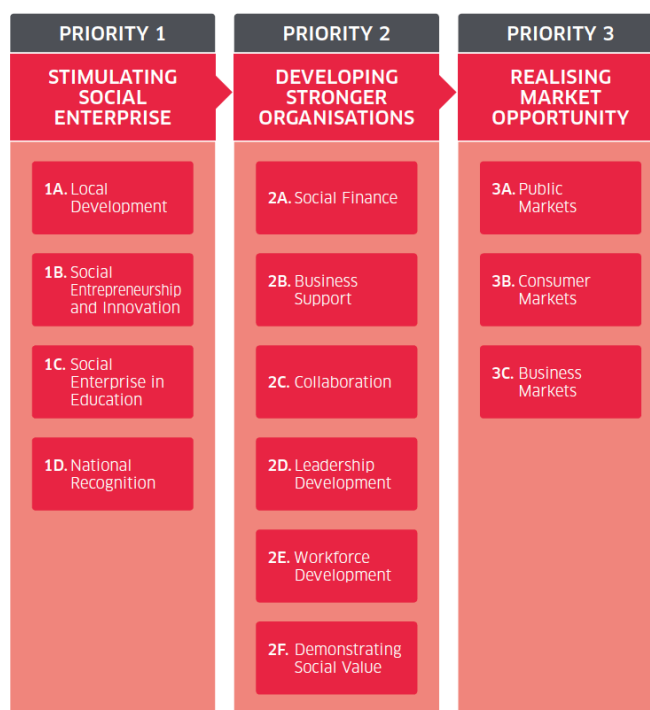
- AMAKA NGO

Founded in Athens in 2008 in order to support and assist vulnerable groups. AMAKA’s main activities focus on social problems. AMAKA’s aim is the organization and operation of art workshops which appeal primarily to young people living urban lives, to immigrants, to under privileged social groups and to all who feel the need to express themselves through art. Their goal is to lift social exclusion and isolation and to cultivate social skills and knowledge in an open environment of creative learning, acceptance and cooperation.

United Kingdom

In 2016 the Scottish Government worked with the social enterprise community to co-produce a ten-year, national social enterprise strategy, which sets out the shared ambitions for social enterprise in Scotland. This strategy will deliver on the shared vision for social enterprise through long-term and concerted effort around three priorities.

The implementation of this ten-year strategy will be facilitated by the Scottish Government's Equality, Human Rights and Third Sector Division. Delivery will be co-ordinated and progress reviewed by a multi-agency Social Enterprise Forum. The strategy will be implemented through a series of three-year Social Enterprise Action Plans setting out agreed actions, resource commitments, responsibilities and deliverables. An example of cooperative model in social enterprise sector in Scotland is Co-operative Development Scotland (CDS). CDS is the arm of Scotland’s enterprise agencies that supports company growth through collaborative and employee



The following pages go on to describe the main priorities, objectives and action areas that form our strategic framework.

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ownership business models. It helps new and existing co-operatives to grow and develop with a range of advisory services, as well as raising the profile of co-operatives as a viable business model through the media and events. Types of support available include an EO feasibility study and the provision of grant support for the consultancy costs associated with a transition, while businesses and communities looking to collaborate can seek advice on consortium structure and legal documentation requirements.

Figure 1 Scotland's Social Enterprise Strategy 2016-2026, Framework And Priorities

Furthermore, at a larger scale, Co-operatives UK, the network for Britain's thousands of co-operatives, works to promote, develop and unite member-owned businesses worth £37.7 billion to the economy. Its mission is to grow the co-operative economy and to work to promote, develop and unite co-operatives across all sectors, from major high street retailers and large agricultural businesses to community owned pubs and credit unions.

Spain

One of the best examples in cooperation and co-sharing in Spain is represented by the CEPES- Spanish Social Economy Employers' Confederation. Besides being a network involving most of all social enterprises in Spain, CEPES increase the prominence of Social Economy on the international stage and for it to be acknowledged as a stakeholder that can contribute solutions to the main global challenges.

CEPES focuses its efforts on Europe, the Mediterranean region and Latin America with the aim of supporting Social Economy enterprises that play a significant role in stable job creation, fostering sustainable local development and generating social environments that are conducive to greater equal opportunities for people.

CEPES cooperates with the main international organizations representing Social Economy, such as Social Economy Europe, Cooperatives Europe and the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), of which CEPES is a member, or the Mont-Blanc Meetings, by organizing events and leading initiatives that foster and defend Social Economy at an international level, such as the United Nations defining the International Objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Furthermore, CEPES is in close connection to the main international organisations linked to the development of Social Economy, such as:

UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy

The International Labour Organization (OIT), which has a specific department for co-operatives and is promoting the International Academy on Social and Solidarity Economy.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has its own Department for territorial economic development that specializes in performing analyses and preparing proposals to foster Social Economy at local level, called "LEED Programme".

The work carried out by CEPES, together with many other national and international stakeholders, is making Social Economy a point of reference for European institutions and other international organisations in regard to building a new economic model that is more transparent, more sustainable and more responsible, with a strong socioeconomic standing, as these figures show:

At European level, Social Economy represents 10% of undertakings, 15% of GDP and 17% of employment in Europe, in the form of co-operatives, mutual societies, associations and foundations.

In the Mediterranean Basin, Social Economy is represented by 918,520 enterprises that provide 8.8 million jobs and bring together more than 147 million people.

Worldwide, co-operatives bring together close to 1,000 million members and generate 100 million jobs, which is 20% more than multinational businesses.

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Part D – Literature review on blue growth economy and entrepreneurship in small islands

1. Economy, size, population

Italy

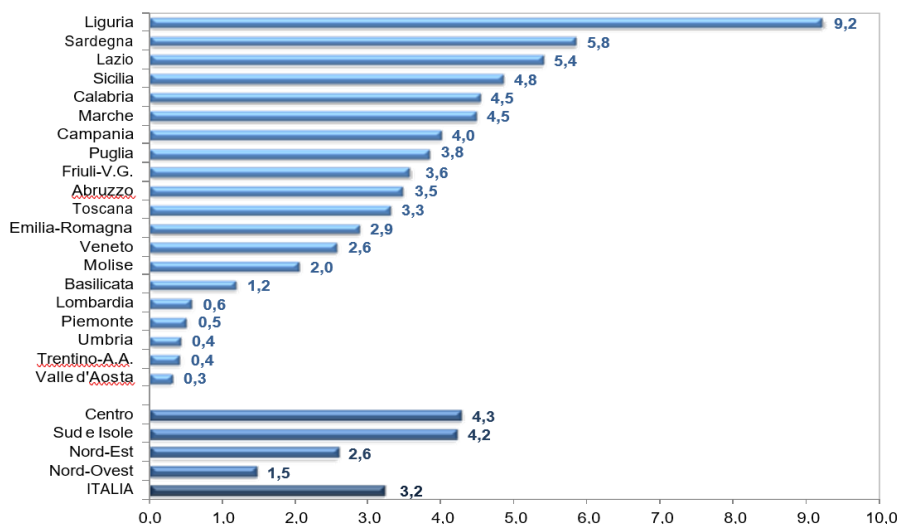
As at 31 December 2017, companies registered with the Registers of Companies of the Italian Chambers of Commerce and operating in the maritime economy amounted to almost 195 thousand, equal to 3.2% of the total number of companies in the country. If the field of observation is reduced to coastal municipalities only, the 170,000 companies in the sea economy represent almost 10% of the entrepreneurial system. The sector in which the largest group of companies in the blue economy is concentrated is that of accommodation and catering services, closely linked to tourism, which accounts for 43.6% of the total number of companies (almost 85 thousand). The second sector in terms of percentage incidence is that of the fisheries chain, which goes from fishing to the sale to the consumer ("from the sea to the table"), which stands at 17.3%, with a number of companies equal to 33,705 units.

An entrepreneurial force that represents an engine for economic production, thinking that the added value produced by the blue economy has reached 45 billion euros in 2017, or 2.9% of the total economy. In the last five years, the added value of the blue economy has increased by 5.9%, exceeding the variation shown by the rest of the economy. Behind the production lies a workforce that counts in the blue economy more than 880 thousand employees, equal to 3.5% of total national employment. Even more important is the ability to support employment, considering that from 2011 to 2017 the number of workers in the blue economy increased by 4.3% compared to a growth of only about 1% in the rest of the economy.

The Centre and the South of Italy are the two territorial macro-regions with the highest concentration of blue economy enterprises, with an incidence of 4.3% on the total of enterprises in the Centre and 4.2% in the South. In the North-East, blue economy enterprises represent 2.6% of the total, in the North-West only 1.5%.

Among the Italian regions, Liguria is the one in which the sea economy has the greatest weight on the regional entrepreneurial fabric, equal to 9.1% of the total of enterprises.

There are also two other regions that exceed the threshold of 5%: Sardinia (5.8%) and Lazio (5.4%). An incidence greater than or equal to 4 percentage points can be observed in Sicily (4.8%), Calabria and Marche (4.5%) and in Campania (4%). Friuli-Venezia Giulia, on the other hand, is the only region in the North with a share of sea economy enterprises above the national average: 3.6% compared to 3.2%.



Fonte: elaborazioni SI.Camera su dati Unioncamere-Infocamere.

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Imprese giovanili nei settori dell'economia del mare per ripartizione geografica, a confronto con il resto dell'economia									
Anno 2017 (incidenze percentuali delle imprese giovanili sul totale delle imprese e valori assoluti)									
	Filiera ittica	Industria delle estrazioni marine	Filiera della cantieristica	Moviment di merci e passeggeri via mare	Servizi di alloggio e ristorazione	Attività di ricerca, regolament. e tutela ambientale	Attività sportive e ricreative	Totale economia del mare	Resto dell'economia
<i>Numero di imprese giovanili</i>									
Nord-Ovest	262	--	368	88	695	74	148	1.636	134.726
Nord-Est	1.013	--	283	194	738	56	186	2.471	85.594
Centro	452	--	365	126	2.994	90	696	4.723	115.425
Sud e Isole	1.905	--	577	352	5.400	124	1.815	10.179	237.935
Italia	3.633	--	1.594	759	9.827	344	2.846	19.009	573.680
<i>Incidenza % su totale imprese</i>									
Nord-Ovest	8,1	--	5,8	4,6	9,2	4,7	7,0	7,2	8,7
Nord-Est	12,8	--	6,3	8,8	6,9	4,7	5,8	8,3	7,6
Centro	7,3	--	4,8	5,1	10,7	4,9	6,6	8,3	9,1
Sud e Isole	11,6	--	6,7	7,5	14,0	4,6	13,0	12,0	12,2
Italia	10,8	--	5,9	6,8	11,6	4,7	9,5	9,8	9,7

Il segno (--) indica valori non significativi.

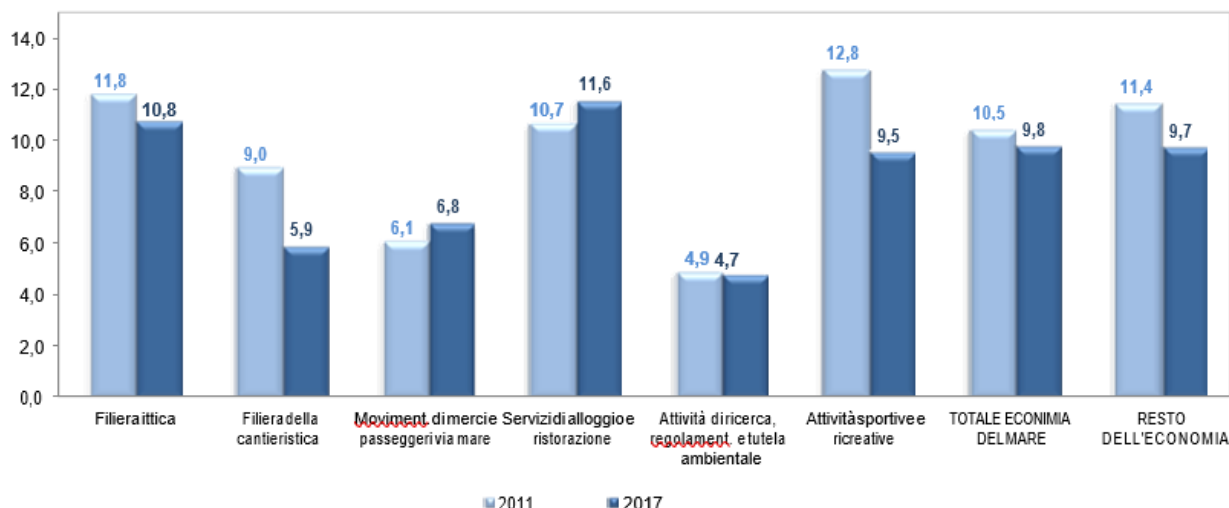
Fonte: elaborazioni SI.Camera su dati Unioncamere-Infocamere.

Regional ranking according to the impact of sea economy enterprises on the total economy of the region Year 2017 (percentage incidence).

In the provincial ranking by percentage of the enterprises of the sea economy on the total of those residing in the respective territory, in first place appears Rimini, with a value that is close to 13% and more than 5 thousand enterprises, mostly belonging to sectors related to tourism (While the peculiarity of Rimini is related to the tourism product, with 84 enterprises of the blue economy on 100 belonging to this sector).

This is followed by the provinces of La Spezia (12.8%) and Livorno (12.4%), which, compared to Rimini, are distributed as follows for more heterogeneous enterprises in different sectors (In these provinces, in fact, enterprises related to tourism represent, respectively, 61% and 68% of the total). In the province of La Spezia, in particular, the weight of shipbuilding companies is quite strong.

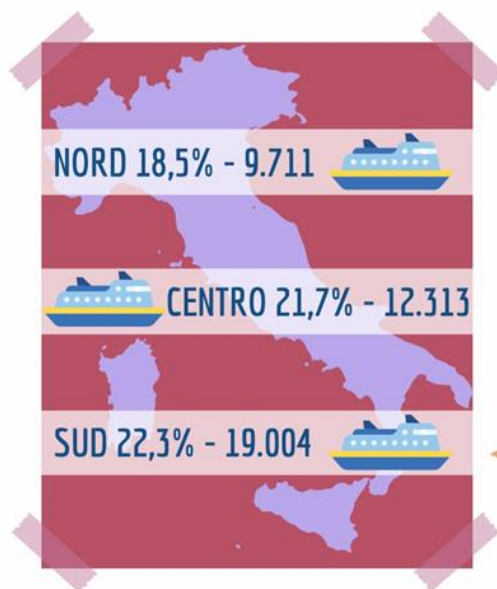
Incidenza delle imprese giovanili nei settori dell'economia del mare, a confronto con il resto dell'economia
Anni 2011 e 2017 (incidenze percentuali delle imprese giovanili sul totale delle imprese)



N.B. Il settore "Industria delle estrazioni marine" non è presente per dati non significativi.

Fonte: elaborazioni SI.Camera su dati Unioncamere-Infocamere.

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Among the top ten there are two other provinces of Liguria: Savona (10.2%) and Genoa (8.5%); another province of Tuscany: Grosseto (7.8%), two provinces of Veneto: Venice (10.4%) and Rovigo (9.7%) and, in addition to these, Trieste (11.4%) and Olbia-Tempio (10.9%).

As far as the fisheries chain is concerned, there is a marked presence of companies in the sector in the province of Rovigo (with 2,327 companies and a percentage of just under 90%). In absolute terms, the provinces with the highest number of businesses in the blue economy are those of Rome (30,697) and Naples (16,564) (equal to 6.2% of the local productive fabric in the case of Rome and 5.6% in the case of Naples). The provinces in which between 5,000 and 10,000 enterprises are located are those of Venice, Genoa, Salerno and Rimini; between 4,000 and 5,000 units are those of Palermo, Messina, Livorno and Bari.

At the end of 2017 there were 19,000 companies led by young people under 35 in the sectors that make up the blue economy; their incidence on the total number of companies

that operate there is 9.8%, substantially the same as that recorded by youth companies that carry out activities outside it

More than half of the youth enterprises of the sea economy are concentrated in the South and in the Islands (more than 10,000 out of 19,000), where they represent 12% of the total of the enterprises operating in the field, following the existing proportions also in the rest of the economy, where the incidence is 12.2%.

The highest peaks recorded in the South are reached in the sectors linked to tourism and leisure: in accommodation and restaurant services (14%) and in recreational and sporting activities (13%).

In two sectors of the sea economy, the incidence of youth enterprises on the total is higher in the North-East compared to the other geographical divisions: in that of the fisheries chain, with 12.8% (against a national average of 10.8%) and in that of maritime transport, with 8.8% (against a national average of 6.8%).

Compared to the 2011 data, the incidence of youth enterprises in the blue economy sector fell by 0.7% in 2017 (from 10.5% to 9.8%), more moderately than in the rest of the economy, where the reduction recorded was 1.7%. The most significant reductions have characterized the sector of sports and recreational activities (-3.3%) and shipbuilding (-3.1%), followed by the fishing industry (-1%) and research, regulation and environmental protection (-0.2%). On the other hand, there were positive, albeit slight, changes in the accommodation and catering sectors (+0.9%) and in maritime transport (+0.7%).

Imprese femminili nei settori dell'economia del mare per ripartizione geografica, a confronto con il resto dell'economia									
Anno 2017 (incidenze percentuali delle imprese femminili sul totale delle imprese e valori assoluti)									
	Filiera ittica	Industria delle estrazioni marine	Filiera della cantieristica	Moviment. di merci e passeggeri via mare	Servizi di alloggio e ristorazione	Attività di ricerca, regolament. e tutela ambientale	Attività sportive e ricreative	Totale economia del mare	Resto dell'economia
<i>Numero di imprese femminili</i>									
Nord-Ovest	598	--	511	178	2.162	178	537	4.167	310.373
Nord-Est	1.475	--	302	107	2.827	117	714	5.543	227.777
Centro	1.178	--	714	322	7.097	296	2.694	12.313	289.275
Sud e Isole	2.600	--	981	577	10.508	439	3.857	19.004	462.915
Italia	5.851	--	2.508	1.183	22.595	1.030	7.802	41.028	1.290.339
<i>Incidenza % su totale imprese</i>									
Nord-Ovest	18,6	--	8,0	9,2	28,6	11,4	25,3	18,3	20,0
Nord-Est	18,6	--	6,7	4,9	26,3	9,8	22,3	18,6	20,2
Centro	19,2	--	9,4	13,1	25,4	16,3	25,4	21,7	22,7
Sud e Isole	15,8	--	11,4	12,3	27,3	16,2	27,7	22,3	23,8
Italia	17,4	--	9,3	10,5	26,6	14,1	26,1	21,1	21,9

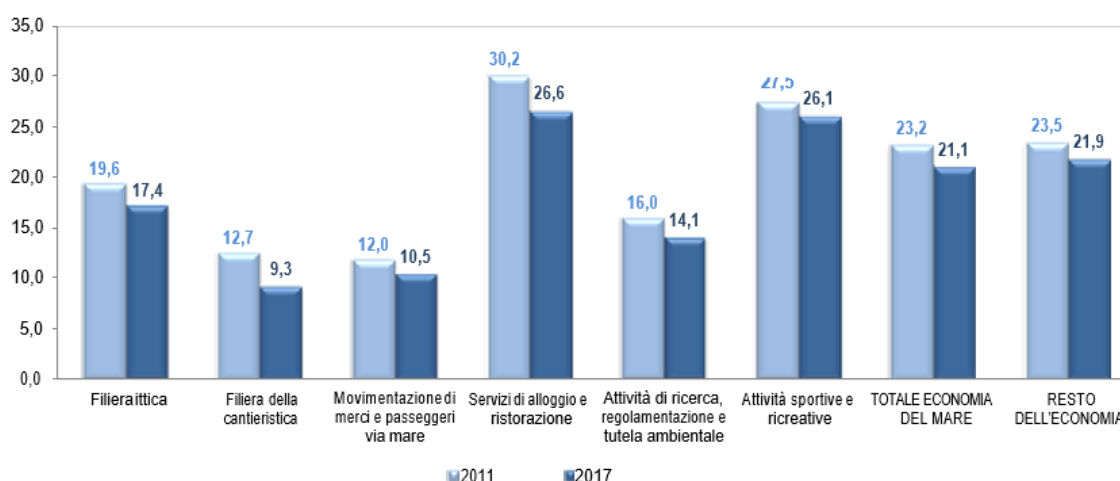
Il segno (--) indica valori non significativi.

Fonte: elaborazioni SI Camera su dati Unioncamere-Infocamere

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Comparison of women's enterprises in the sea economy sectors by breakdown with the rest of the economy.

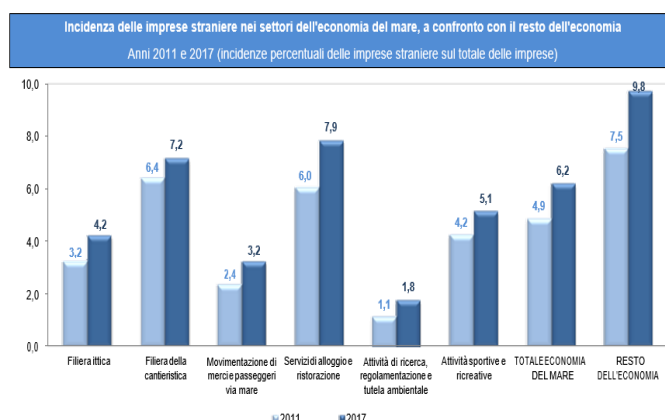
Women's enterprises in the sea economy increased in 2017, in absolute terms, by 121 units compared to 2011 (0.3% in percentage terms), for a total amount, as at 31 December 2017, of 41,028 pink enterprises. As in the case of young people, women's businesses are more present in the sectors of accommodation and restaurant services (26.6%, 22,595 units in absolute terms), sports and recreational activities (26.1%, with 7,802 units) and the fishing industry (17.4%, with 5,851 women's businesses). In the shipbuilding and maritime transport sectors, on the other hand, the percentages are much lower (respectively 9.3% and 10.5%, with 2,508 and 1,183 companies run by women). With regard to the incidence of women's enterprises in sectors linked to tourism, the North-West has the highest percentage in accommodation and restaurant services compared to other macro-areas, with an incidence of 28.6%, while in the South there is the highest percentage for sports and recreational activities (27.7%, with 3,857 units). The fisheries sector, on the other hand, sees the primacy of the Centre as the percentage incidence of female enterprises, which are 19.2% (about two percentage points above the national average).



N.B. Il settore "Industria delle estrazioni marine" non è presente per dati non significativi.

Fonte: elaborazioni SI.Camera su dati Unioncamere-Infocamere

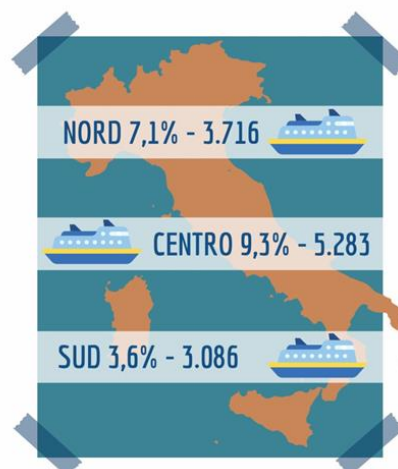
Compared to 2011, in 2017 there was a decrease in the incidence of women's enterprises in all sectors of the maritime economy. In particular, in the services of lodging and catering there is an increase from 30.2% to 26.6%. Finally, in the fishing industry there is a reduction from 27.5% to 26.1%. Finally, in the shipbuilding and maritime transport sectors, on the other hand, the percentages are much lower (respectively 9.3% in 2011 to 17.4% in 2017).



N.B. Il settore "Industria delle estrazioni marine" non è presente per dati non significativi.

Fonte: elaborazioni SI.Camera su dati Unioncamere-Infocamere

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Foreigners are less present in the blue economy than young entrepreneurs and female entrepreneurs. In fact, in 2017 there were 12,084 foreign companies but there was a significant increase in the absolute number of foreign companies from 2011 to 2017. At a sectoral level, there is a higher percentage of activities managed by foreigners in accommodation and catering services (7.9%, with 6,673 companies) and in shipbuilding (7.2%, 1,946 foreign-led companies). There is an insignificant share of foreign companies, equal to 5.1% (1,539 units), also in the sector of sports and recreational activities.

In all three cases, the Centre is the macro-area with the highest incidence, with 11.1% in the shipbuilding sector (841 units) and 11% in the accommodation and catering services sector: both more than 3 percentage points above the national average in their respective sectors. In the sports and recreational activities sector, the figure reaches 7.3% in the Centre area, with 776 companies.

In 2017, there was also a higher incidence of foreign companies in the blue economy sector compared to youth and women. In all sectors, in fact, it is possible to observe an increase in the percentage values of foreign-led companies in 2017. In particular, in the housing and catering services sector, the percentage of companies operating in this sector rose from 6.0% in 2011 to 7.9% in 2017. Similarly, in the shipbuilding industry, 6.4% of foreign companies in 2011 grew to 7.2% in 2017. In general, considering the total economy of the sea, from 2011 to 2017 there was an increase in the incidence of foreign companies of more than one percentage point (from 4.9% to 6.2%).

	Filiera ittica	Industria delle estrazioni marine	Filiera della cantieristica	Moviment. di merci e passeggeri via mare	Servizi di alloggio e ristorazione	Attività di ricerca, regolament. e tutela ambientale	Attività sportive e ricreative	Totale economia del mare	Resto dell'economia
<i>Numero di imprese straniere</i>									
Nord-Ovest	335	--	419	58	684	41	83	1.623	176.304
Nord-Est	245	--	418	84	1.138	31	176	2.093	117.608
Centro	454	--	841	103	3.070	34	776	5.283	151.010
Sud e Isole	394	--	268	118	1.780	24	502	3.086	130.492
Italia	1.428	--	1.946	364	6.673	130	1.539	12.084	575.415
<i>Incidenza % su totale imprese</i>									
Nord-Ovest	10,4	--	6,6	3,0	9,0	2,6	3,9	7,1	11,4
Nord-Est	3,1	--	9,3	3,8	10,6	2,6	5,5	7,0	10,4
Centro	7,4	--	11,1	4,2	11,0	1,9	7,3	9,3	11,8
Sud e Isole	2,4	--	3,1	2,5	4,6	0,9	3,6	3,6	6,7
Italia	4,2	--	7,2	3,2	7,9	1,8	5,1	6,2	9,8

Il segno (--) indica valori non significativi.

Fonte: elaborazioni SI.Camera su dati Unioncamere-Infocamere

Comparison of foreign enterprises in the maritime economy sectors by breakdown with the rest of the economy.

Greece

The blue economy is owned by shipping, coastal and maritime tourism, fisheries, transport, energy, biotechnology, natural water resources.

Blue Growth Economy sector includes shipping, coastal and maritime tourism, aquaculture and fishing, transport, energy, biotechnology, mineral resources.

1) Did you know that 71% of the planet's surface is covered by water?

1) Did you know that 71% of the Earth surface is Water?

2) that 90% of world trade is carried out through the sea;

2) Did you know that 90% of Global Trade is conducted by Sea

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You can now learn that:

The oceans are the 7th Largest global economic sector worth \$27 trillion offering the European economy 5.4 million jobs and total revenues reaching €500 billion.

The Blue Growth Economy in Greece

Greece has a long tradition in shipping and maritime activities enjoying a comparative advantage due to its geography. The Greek merchant fleet – the world's largest in total tonnage- constitutes 40% of the European shipping sector. Shipping is the second largest contributor to the domestic product together with tourism.

Hellenic small islands (population less than 5.000 inhabitants)

a/a	Name	Area in Km2	Population	Region
1.	Milos	150	4.966	Cyclades
2.	Poros	22,646	3951	Argosaronic
3.	Spetses	22,239	3934	Argosaronic
4.	Kithira	279,593	3897	Eptanisa
5.	Patmos	34,142	3429	Dodecanese
6.	Ithaki	96,262	3209	Ionio
7.	Symi	57,865	3068	Dodecanisa
8.	Skyros	206,926	2888	Sporades
9.	Samothraki	178	2773	Macedonia
10.	Alonisos	64,118	2766	Sporades
11.	Sifnos	73,942	2543	Cyclades
12.	Kea	131,693	2472	Cyclades
13.	Paxoi	25,322	2373	Ionio
14.	Ios	108,713	2084	Cyclades
15.	Hydra	49,592	1951	Argosaronic
16.	Amorgos	121,464	1957	Cyclades
17.	Kythnos	99,432	1436	Cyclades
18.	Serifos	75,207	1378	Cyclades
19.	Astypalaia	96,42	1270	Dodecanisa
20.	Fournoi	30,5	1199	Aigaio
21.	Antiparos	35,09	1196	Cyclades
22.	Agkistri	11,693	1099	Argosaronic
23.	Kasos	66,419	1070	Dodecanisa
24.	Meganisi	22,356	983	Ionio
25.	Nisyros	41,263	982	Dodecanese
26.	Elafonisos	19,992	977	Peloponisos
27.	Kimolos	37,426	899	Cyclades

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28	Tilos	61,487	829	Dodecanisa
29	Oinousses	14,382	796	Aigaio
30	Folegandros	32,384	787	Cyclades
31	Lipsoi	15,842	784	Dodecanisa
32	Halki	26,988	702	Dodecanisa
33	Amouliani	7,730	569	Chalkidiki
34	Othonoi	10,078	558	Ionio
35	Kalamos	24,964	529	Ionio
36	Ereikousa	4,449	506	Ionio
37	Kastelorizo – megisti	9,113	496	Dodecanisa
38	Ano koyfonisi	5,77	412	Cyclades
39	Psara	40,467	408	Chios
40	Mathraki	3,532	319	Ionio
41	Thirasia	9,246	322	Cyclades
42	Anafi	38,36	294	Cyclades
43	Sikinos	41,676	270	Cyclades
44	Agios efstratios	43,325	249	Limnos
45	Schoinousa	8,144	225	Cyclades
46	Agathonisi	13,417	186	Dodecanese
47	Donousa	13,652	176	Cyclades
48	Gavdos	29,585	158	Crete
49	Irakleia	18,078	150	Cyclades
50	Thimaina	10,071	142	Chios
51	Telendos	4,648	111	Dodecanese
52	Trizonia	2,450	86	Ionio
53	Kastos	5,901	79	Ionio
54	Pserimos	14,615	77	Dodecanese
55	Trikeri	2,475	70	Volos
56	Antikithera	20,43	59	Ionio
57	Arkioi	6,697	43	Dodecanisa
58	Farmakonisi	3,866	10	Dodecanisa
59	Marathi	0,355	5	Dodecanisa
60	Nisi	0,2	219	Ioannina

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United Kingdom

The Blue Economy is very important to the UK. The length of the UK coastline is almost twice as great as the distance between London and the east coast of Russia and no place on the UK's land mass is more than one and a half hours drive from the coast. The equivalent of 70% of the fish consumed in the UK annually is caught in UK waters; over half of the UK's energy needs are met by energy that comes from UK seas; and 95% of UK trade comes and goes through over 110 UK ports and harbours. The UK coastline and waters support a number of habitats, which host a variety of plants and wildlife, including about 36% of the world's population of grey seals, more than 330 fish species, and over 570 species of birds (NEF, Blue New Deal, 2015:7-8).

The EU Blue Economy Report 2019 suggests that "the UK Blue Economy employs over 516,200 people and generates around €36.1 billion in GVA. It is dominated by the offshore oil sector, which contributed 33% to overall GVA and 31% to jobs in 2017. Coastal tourism is also an important contributor, with 34% of jobs and 22% of GVA. Average wage in the UK Blue Economy in 2017 was €34,600, a 6% increase on 2009. Overall, Blue Economy GVA increased 11% compared to 2009, increasing in all sectors but marine extraction of minerals, oil and gas with a 30% decrease. On employment, the Blue Economy share, at 1.68% in 2017, has been relatively stable over the whole period. Overall Blue Economy jobs in 2017 increased 9% compared to 2009."

The Scottish Government reports the following data on the marine economy in Scotland (see here).

In 2016 the Scottish marine economy generated £3.8 billion GVA: accounting for 2.9 % of the overall Scottish economy. In terms of employment, the Scottish marine economy provided employment for a headcount of 75,300 people, contributing 2.9 % of the total Scottish employment.

The oil and gas services sector is the biggest contributor to the marine economy in terms of turnover and GVA. However, marine tourism employs far the most number of people in all the sectors. Oil and gas services provide 55 % of the marine economy GVA and 26 % of the employment while marine tourism provides 10 % of the GVA and 37 % of the employment.

There was a significant fall between 2008 and 2016 in GVA within the support sector for oil and gas, but many other sectors have seen an increase in GVA over this period (including fishing, aquaculture, fish processing and preserving, and marine tourism) (see here)

Data for some of the key sectors is as follows:

In 2016 fishing generated £296 million GVA, accounting for 8 per cent of the marine economy. In terms of employment, fishing provided employment for a headcount of 4,800 people, contributing 6 % of the marine economy employment. From 2015 to 2016 the GVA from fishing (adjusted to 2016 prices) increased by 34%, while the longer term trend from 2008 to 2016 showed that fishing GVA increased by 63%. Over the same period, employment fell by 11%, though it has been stable in recent years.

In 2016 aquaculture generated £216 million in GVA. In terms of employment, aquaculture provided employment for a headcount of 2,300 people. Between 2008 and 2016 aquaculture GVA (adjusted to 2016 prices) doubled while employment increased by 25%.

In 2016 seafood processing generated £391 million GVA. In terms of employment, fish processing provided employment for 7,600 workers. Between 2008 and 2016 seafood processing GVA (adjusted to 2016 prices) increased by one third while employment fell by 3%.

Marine tourism, calculated based on all tourism businesses located in postcodes within 100 metres of the coastline, generated £554 million GVA in 2016, and provided employment for 27,900 workers, the biggest marine economy employer accounting for 37 % of the marine economy employment. Scottish tourism as a whole was estimated as producing £3.9 billion GVA in 2016. Thus marine tourism is estimated to account for around 14% of all Scottish tourism. Between 2008 and 2016 marine tourism GVA (adjusted to 2016 prices) increased by 22% and employment increased by 15%.

The importance of marine tourism for Scotland is reinforced by the importance of tourism for the UK economy as a whole. "The UK is one of the world's top ten tourism destinations and the leading destination in Northern Europe." "Since 2010, tourism has been the fastest-growing sector in the UK in employment terms, responsible

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for one-third of the net increase in UK jobs between 2010 and 2012. UK seaside tourism is valued at £17 billion. More than 250 million visits are made to the UK's coast per year, of which, about one-third are to experience nature; and overnight stays at the seaside exceed overnight stays in the rest of the UK's countryside and villages combined." And ecotourism is the fastest-growing area of the tourism industry, with the contribution of nature tourism to the UK economy growing year by year. (NEF, 2015:21, 35).

Spain

Spain has approximately 6.000 kilometers of coastline, and is active in all economical activities related to the sea: fishery, aquaculture, naval construction, coastal and maritime tourism, mineral marine resources, etc.

Spain's blue economy-related GVA EUR 23.2 billion in 2016, or 13 % of total blue economy GVA. In terms of employment, Spain accounts for one fifth of total blue economy-related employment (almost 691 000 jobs). Most jobs can be found in the tourism sector (77% of the total) and followed by marine resources (17%).

TOP 5 MEMBER STATES IN COASTAL TOURISM AND THEIR SHARES OF JOBS AND GVA BY SUB-SECTOR IN 2016

↓ ACCOMMODATION

Jobs: Spain 23 %, Greece 13 %, Italy 11 %, UK 9 % and Germany 8 % (= 63.5 % of total).

GVA: Spain 26 %, Italy 14.5 %, France 10 %, UK 10 % and Greece 7.5 % (= 69 % of total)

↓ TRANSPORT

Jobs: Spain 24 %, France 12 %, UK 10 %, Greece 9 % and Germany 8.5 % (= 64 % of total)

GVA: Spain 24 %, France 13 %, UK 12 %, Italy 11 % and Germany 7.5 % (= 67 % of total)

↓ OTHER EXPENDITURES (DURABLES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.)

Jobs: Spain 27 %, UK 12 %, Greece 12 %, France 8 % and Italy 8 % (= 67 % of total)

GVA: Spain 24 %, France 17 %, UK 12 %, Italy 10.5 % and Greece 6 % (= 69 % of total).

The region of Extremadura is also an autonomous community located at the South-West of the Iberia Peninsula; it is an interior region and approx. 41,635 km² wide.

It is the Spanish region with more kilometers of inland coastline: more than 1,500km, distributed in rivers and numerous effluents, natural and artificial lakes, natural pools and reservoirs; it even counts on the first fluvial beach with blue flag in Spain.

The North of Extremadura) are well-known for their natural pools, while the Province of Badajoz- South- is more characteristic because of the presence of great reservoirs and artificial lakes.

Examples of the latter are: Proserpina, Alange, La Serena (the second biggest in Europe), Orellana (associated with the first fluvial beach with blue flag) and Zújar. Most of them are located in protected areas with a high biodiversity and ecological value. Located in the border with Portugal, the Great Artificial Lake of Alqueva, is the biggest in Europe (and earned its blue flag as of summer 2019 and 1150 coast line).

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No specific statistical data are available with regards to coastal tourism (understanding the lakes as such). Overall the number of tourists has incremented 5 points above the national average, and the sector represents 6% of the regional GDP, providing direct employment to over 25.000 people.

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2. Blue growth economy entrepreneurship sectors

Italy

In 2017, the marine economy produced an added value (at market prices) of more than €45 billion, contributing 2.9% of the value added measured over the total economy. The workforce employed to achieve this result is composed of 880,000 employees in the entire sector, equal to 3.5% of the workforce in the country.

In the sea economy, the most conspicuous sector, in terms of income produced and manpower involved, is the accommodation and catering services sector, which accounts for 30.8% of added value (almost 14 billion euros) and 37.8% of employment, equal to over 330,000 employees. Remaining in the tourism sector, the sports and recreational activities sector contributes with a share of added value of 5.8% (about 2.6 billion euros) and employs over 71 thousand people.

Valore aggiunto e occupati dell'economia del mare, per settore Anno 2017 (valori assoluti e percentuali)				
Settori	Valore aggiunto		Occupati	
	v.a. (milioni di euro)	Compos. %	v.a. (migliaia di unità)	Compos. %
Filiera ittica	3.287,5	7,3	105,6	12,0
Industria delle estrazioni marine	2.462,3	5,4	6,1	0,7
Filiera della cantieristica	7.046,0	15,6	134,7	15,3
Movimentazione di merci e passeggeri via mare	8.056,2	17,8	103,0	11,7
Servizi di alloggio e ristorazione	13.934,9	30,8	332,3	37,8
Ricerca, regolamentazione e tutela ambientale	7.868,0	17,4	126,7	14,4
Attività sportive e ricreative	2.625,1	5,8	71,6	8,1
Totale economia del mare	45.279,8	100,0	880,0	100,0
Totale economia	1.537.223,4		25.097,1	
Incidenza % economia del mare su totale economia	2,9		3,5	

Fonte: Unioncamere-SI.Camera

The second sector in terms of percentage of added value on the total of that produced in the blue economy, is that of the movement of goods and transport by sea (17.8%), whose percentage weight in terms of employment is only fifth and is below 12%. The added value recorded in research, regulation and environmental protection activities is slightly lower (17.4%), followed by the shipbuilding industry (15.6%). The values achieved in the other sectors are much lower: the fishing industry, sports and recreational activities and the marine extraction industry.

The sectors, which in addition to accommodation and catering services, employ more than 100,000 people, are shipbuilding (134,000), research, regulation and environmental protection (126,000), fisheries (105,000) and maritime transport (103,000).

In the analysis at the territorial level, Rome is the province in which the sea economy has produced, in absolute values, the highest level of added value (7 billion euros), ranking first also in terms of employment (almost 122 thousand employees).

The province of Rome is followed by: Genoa for the added value (3.3 billion euros) and Naples for the volume of manpower employed (almost 67 thousand).

The provinces in which the added value produced is between 2 and 3 billion euros are Naples, Milan and Venice.

As far as the number of employees in the blue economy is concerned, after Rome and Naples there is Genoa, with 47,000 employees and Venice.

Greece

Diversification of maritime activities:

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Heritage; Sustainable Shipping; Offshore safety; Marine Strategy Frameworks Directive and regional conventions; Maritime spatial planning; Regional sea basins; Connectivity; Financing Blue Growth; Marine Environment; Climate issues; Bioeconomy; Fisheries and aquaculture; Marine knowledge; Employment and training; Cruise liners; Renewable energy; Multimodality and ports; Public private initiatives; Marine and coastal Management; Maritime surveillance; Innovation, technology and research; IMP and neighbouring countries.

- National Associations

Categories	Name	Area	link
Chamber	Eoαεν	National	www.eoαen.gr
National Association	Hsin	National	www.smallisland.eu
Prefecture Associations	Osymic	Federation Of Small Islands Club Of Small Cyclades	www.osymik.gr
Chamber	Economic Chamber Of Cyclades	Cyclades	www.e-kyklades.gr
Chamber	Economic Chamber Of Dodecanese	Dodecanese	www.ebed.gr
Chamber	Economic Chamber Of Corfu	Ionio	www.corfucci.gr
Local Associations	Enosi Spetsioton	Spetses Island	www.docplayer.gr
Local Associations	Adelfotita Psarianon	Psara Island	Fb: Αδελφότητα Ψαριανών
Prefecture Associations	Omospondia Dodekanisiakon Somateion	Federation Of Small Islands Club Of Dodecanese	www.omospondia12.com
Local Associations	Enosi Simiakon	Symi	FB: Ομιλος Αξίων Σύμης «Γιάννης Διακογιάννης»
Local Associations	Enosi Kriton I Omonoia	Crete	www.akpo.gr
Chamber	Economic Chamber Of Lefkada	Ionion	www.lefkadachamber.gr
Chamber	Economic Chamber Of Piraeus	Argosaronic Islands	www.pcci.gr
Boats	Ohse	Electric Boats Association Of Greece	www.eba.gr
Esamea		Nationals Association Of Disability Persons	www.esamea.gr
Ando	Anaptyksiaki Dodekanisou		www.ando.gr

- European Networks

Categories	Name	Area		
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	CPMR	European Union	Conference Of Peripheral Maritime Regions	www.cpmr.org
Municipalities	Esif		European Small Islands Network Federation	www.europeansmallislands.com
Chambers	Insuleur	European	Network Of The Insular Chambers Of Commerce And Industry Of The Eu	www.insuleur.org
Culture	Cioff		Conseill International Of Folk Festivals - Unesco	www.cioffhellas.gr

United Kingdom

A new report (Mar 2019), MAXIMAR: Maximising the Marine Economy in the Highlands and Islands, suggests that Scotland's marine economy could grow seven-fold to be worth £5billion by 2035 if it can successfully develop key industries within wave and tidal energy, aquaculture and marine biotechnology.

The Highlands and Islands has an outstanding marine environment and contains almost two thirds of the UK's coastline and coastal waters. It is home to world class marine science and innovation.

"The focus of the report is on aquaculture, wave and tidal energy and marine biotechnology which are the most highly innovative sectors in the region's marine economy.

- Wave and tidal energy: Scotland is the global leader of wave and tidal energy innovation, with the world's first commercial scale projects in development¹ and excellence across the supply chain.
- Aquaculture: The Highlands and Islands is the largest aquaculture region in the UK, and the third largest salmon producer in the world, with the best premium for its produce.
- Marine biotechnology: The pristine marine environment, described as 'a huge and diverse 'underwater forest' is an extremely valuable but currently underused resource in the Highlands and Islands. It presents a huge growth opportunity with a diverse range of innovative applications in high growth, high value sectors such as health and life sciences, and energy."

Renewable energy is of course a key area of development for the Blue Growth economy. RenewableUK report that renewables already provide nearly a third of power across the UK and half of this is generated by wind energy. The UK has more installed offshore wind capacity than any other country. Offshore wind powers the equivalent of 4.5 million homes annually and will generate over 10% of UK electricity by 2020. Small and medium sized wind turbines are empowering businesses, communities and families, including in rural areas, to switch to clean energy and manage their energy costs. And the UK Government estimates that wave and tidal stream energy combined has the potential to deliver around 20 per cent of the UK's current electricity needs which equates to an installed capacity of around 30 – 50GW.

"Offshore wind energy is currently the largest source of potential employment in the entire wind and marine energy sector, and is therefore of great importance in the transition to a low-carbon UK economy" (NEF, 2015:19). "The UK's total practical offshore renewable resource — including offshore wind, wave, tidal range, and tidal stream — equals to more than six times [the] national current annual electricity demand, and these industries have the potential to generate over 80,000 jobs in the next few years. Small and medium businesses are currently at the heart of this sector, with more than 80% of all employers in wind and marine energy employing fewer than 250 people, and 56% employing fewer than 25 people." (NEF, 2015:34)

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The Blue Growth Sector is obviously hugely important to Scottish islands, and fishing, aquaculture, renewable energy and tourism are all significant sectors for many local island economies.

For example, fishing and aquaculture are Shetland's biggest industry. In 2017 there were 179 commercial fishing boats employing 386 people. Shetland boats landed 123,000 tonnes of fish and shellfish worth £82 million. (Shetland Island Council, Shetland in Statistics, 2017)

Scottish islands are at the forefront of developing renewable energy. In 2017 local production of renewable electricity produced 122% of Orkney's electricity needs. The small Isle of Eigg has set up its own local island grid. And renewable energy is the primary income earner for many of the community land estates in the Outer Hebrides (70% of all Scottish land under community ownership is in the Outer Hebrides, and 70% of the islands' population lives on community owned land).

And tourism is a key sector for most islands and coastal communities. In Scotland as a whole 8% of total employment was in the tourism sector, whereas it represented 15% of total employment in Argyll and Bute, and 13% in Highland. For the latter, in 2012 tourism contributed direct expenditure of £738,432,000, indirect expenditure of £174,391,000 and direct employment of 16,820 to the Highland region of Scotland (see here). In the Outer Hebrides, "tourism generates £65m in economic value for the islands, sustains around 1000 FTE jobs, and is one of the key growth sectors in the economy of the Islands. There are 219,000 visitors per year, 930 accommodation providers directly supported by tourism, and 100's of other businesses whose livelihoods depends on the visitor economy." (Outer Hebrides Tourism Industry Association)

A key feature of island and remote rural communities is the predominance of small and medium, often micro, enterprises, and the higher proportion of workers who are self-employed.

"Small and Medium Enterprises (0-249 employees) account for two thirds of businesses in remote rural areas compared to 59% in accessible rural areas and just over a third in the rest of Scotland. Micro businesses (0-9 employees) are particularly prevalent in remote rural and accessible rural areas (37% and 31% respectively). This compares to only 13% in the rest of Scotland." "In remote rural areas, 35% of SMEs are in the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector, compared to 27% in accessible rural areas and 2% in the rest of Scotland. (Scottish Government, Rural Scotland: key facts 2018: Economy and Enterprise).

The importance of small businesses to island economies is further demonstrated by the opening and closure rates for such businesses. While the figures exclude businesses with no employees and a turnover below the VAT threshold, in Orkney, in the 13 years between 2005 and 2017, business deaths have exceeded business births in only three years, and in none of the latest five years (2012-17). In fact, in these five years 360 businesses have opened, compared to 250 that have closed (Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Economic Review 2017).

Of the estimated 1530 businesses in Orkney (again, excluding those with no employees and below the VAT threshold), just under three quarters are accounted for by four sectors: agriculture and fishing (47%), retail trade and repair of vehicles (12%), construction (9%) and accommodation and food services (5%).

A similar profile is found in the Outer Hebrides. In 2018 there were 1,255 enterprises in the Outer Hebrides (a 2.5% increase over 2017) with a total employment of 7,160 and total turnover of £745 million pounds, a 3% increase in turnover over the previous year. 25% of private sector employment in the Outer Hebrides was in agriculture and fishing and 14% employment was in retail trade. This is followed by the construction industry, (9%) professional, scientific and technical activities (8%) and accommodation and food activities (8%). (CnES, Socio Economic Update No 39, Dec 2018)

The exclusion of micro-enterprises with no employees in the analysis of businesses is of course significant for island economies, as self-employment is twice as common (23% of all employed) in remote rural areas compared to urban Scotland (11%). This is a very high rate of self-employment, meaning that there are many micro-enterprises with no employees.

The proportion of workers who are homeworkers is also much higher in remote rural areas: 24% of all employed compared to 9% in Scottish cities or towns. And the percentage of employed people in remote rural areas who have a second job (6%) is double that of employed people in the rest of Scotland (3%). (We

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suspect that in remote rural areas this is an underestimate, as so many people engage in multiple work activities.) (Scottish Government, Rural Scotland: key facts 2018: Economy and Enterprise)

Finally, many workers in remote rural islands also work part-time. Women are considerably more likely than men to work part time in their main job in all areas of Scotland, with over 40% of women who are employed working part-time in all areas of Scotland, compared to 11 to 15% of men.

Spain

The water-related activities in the region of Extremadura are mostly linked to Sports, active, birdwatching and nature tourism. The importance of tourism in the regional blue economy aligns with the situation on national level.

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3. Issues pertaining to blue growth entrepreneurship and economy in islands

Italy

The BLUEMED Italian White Paper Working Group has individualized five economical drivers which shape the different sectors, namely food, transport, tourism, energy, chemicals and materials.

- Food

FISHERIES	
Relevance	Italy is the second largest producer of Mediterranean fisheries with average fish landings of about 15% (249500 tons) and a value of about 29% (about US\$ 881 million) of the total Mediterranean and Black Sea catches
Strengths	Fish yield used directly for human consumption Strongly rooted in local culture, diet and cuisine
Problems	85% of stocks are overfished Fleet overcapacity High level of undersized fish in catches Fish demand exceeding national supply
Role of R&I	Ecology of fisheries resources Ecosystem based fisheries management Predictive models on the impact of global changes on ecosystems and fish assemblages Innovative models and methods for stock assessment Socio-economic analysis for more sustainable fisheries
Roadmap	Identifying stock units Improving modelling for Ecosystem Based Approach to Fisheries Reducing discards and improving small scale fisheries Developing participatory management mechanisms and communication/cooperation among stakeholders Implementing spatial based approach to fishery management Advancing in data collection framework Assessing impact of global change on fishery resources and ecosystems
FARMING	
Relevance	25% of consumed fish comes from farms Predicted doubling of weight in a few years
Strengths	It is the only alternative to replace fish from fishery besides synthetic food
Problems	The sector is stagnating Waste production and consequent impact on natural systems At present feed is not sustainable
Role of R&I	Integrated multi-trophic aquaculture New feed Widening of aquaculture of low trophic levels Circular economy to recycle wastes New materials and logistics for offshore aquaculture New strategies against pathogens Exploitation of the deep sea fish stock
Roadmap	Build artificial systems mimicking the natural systems Develop aquaculture in multiple purpose offshore platforms Identify new sources of raw material Envisage alternative preventive and therapeutic measures Select different species to harvest

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SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ROBOTICS

Relevance	Europe shares 6% of the world shipbuilding activity and controls about 40% of the world fleet The European maritime industry counts 300 shipyards and more than 22000 maritime equipment manufacturers In Italy 40000 companies, distributed over 15 Regions, reach a turnover of 15 billion € and employ over 230000 people AUVs (Autonomous Underwater Vehicles) are a consolidated operational solution for defence, research and hydrocarbon extraction industry
Strengths	In the last five years the turnover of the shipbuilding industry has recorded higher growth than the rest of the economy (+2.1% against +1.9%) due to the positive trend in orders for cruise ships, a sector in which Italy holds a world leadership position The turnover of the yachting industry reached 3.44 billion €, with a growth rate of 18.6% compared to 2015 Two active National Technology Clusters, Trasporti Italia 2020 and Blue Italian Growth
Problems	Lack of mandatory and strict regulations for vessels navigating in the Mediterranean Some Mediterranean fleets are outdated and contribute to high environmental impacts and low safety levels Only few of the maritime sector players are adequately familiar with new technologies Lack of infrastructures to support low carbon technology strategies for ships
Role of R&I	<i>Shipbuilding</i> Automation and connectivity (ICT technologies) Innovative ship design and new manufacturing processes Innovative materials Low carbon technology Solutions for safety Low environmental impact solutions <i>Marine robotics</i> Sensing and perception Navigation, guidance and control Energy generation, storage and management Propulsion systems, hydrodynamics, mechatronics and materials (also bio-inspired) Marine Internet of Things
Roadmap	Create the legislative, technological and infrastructural conditions to promote a highly connected and automated sea transportation system to improve safety and efficiency of shipping Promote high quality training courses for the workers of the maritime industry to meet the demand for high-tech products using innovative and eco-sustainable production cycles Provide specific funds to improve production technologies Fill the knowledge, technological and regulation gaps for the use of innovative materials Support the design of LNG-fuelled ships and related on-shore facilities as well as the research on batteries and fuel cells, push for new safety regulations and appropriate inland, coastal and offshore infrastructures Promote specific actions, procedures and training for safe operations Promote a joint effort at regional level to create acoustic maps of the polluted areas Promote dual use research programs Define mandatory regulations for ships passing the Mediterranean with respect to chemical and physical emissions Develop Unmanned Autonomous Vehicles and related infrastructure that can extend the area – in the air, on the sea surface and underwater – for different types of operation, reducing the number of support vessels Push for the definition of inspection procedures supported by air, climbing and underwater robots

PORTS

Relevance	Mediterranean port system features over 100 ports of medium size and a huge number of small and fishing ports, of which 144 are located in Italy
Strengths	20% of the total world's maritime transport and 30% of the oil trades move through the Mediterranean Maritime sector contributes 32.6 billion € to national GDP (2.03%) Maritime sector employs 471000 persons (2% of the workforce)
Problems	The Mediterranean port system is characterized by many ports of medium size while north Europe has fewer but much larger ports, better connected with on-land transport infrastructures Due to infrastructure and management limitations, in the last 10 years the Italian port system has fallen from first to third place in Europe for imports and exports of goods by sea
Role of R&I	Development and application of ICT technologies Digitalization of the logistic chain Innovative solutions for energy generation and storage
Roadmap	Reduce the impact of ports on the surrounding environment (carbon dioxide, CO ₂ , nitrogen oxides, NO _x and noise emissions) through the electrification of docks and the use of alternative energy sources Improve or build new port infrastructures to provide services to different types of vessels (yachts, ferries, merchant and cruise ships, traditional and LNG fuelled ships) Support the central role of the port system for transport intermodality Promote high level training programmes on central topics for ports and logistics Promote new partnerships among different stakeholders of the logistic chain

- Transport

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TOURISM

Relevance	In Italy the tourism sector added value amounts to about 10% of national GDP, while contributing with employment by 13% Bathing tourism (domestic and international) is the main type of tourism in Italy
Strengths	Continuously growing sector, registering a 42% increase of tourist arrivals between 2000 and 2016, with foreign arrivals up by 58%
Problems	Critical flows require to urgently de-seasonalise and differentiate tourism offering, recognising that de-seasonalised tourism may create additional pressures on coastal systems
Role of R&I	Targeted knowledge based strategy New Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and services for sustainable tourism Solutions to integrate coast and inland waterways Manage challenges of the coming years, including climate change impacts
Roadmap	Promote collaboration between supply operators through business networks and product clubs Insert products into the local tourist offers and improve promotion/distribution/communication channels Promote product specific valorisation and tourist appreciation of the cultural and natural heritage through new technologies Design a clear and targeted strategy, focusing mainly on new ICT and services, for sustainable tourism, integrating coast and inland waterways Identify the main targets of coastal and inland tourism (nautical tourism, seaside tourism, cruise tourism, urban tourism, experiential tourism) in order to differentiate the offer Integrate the coast and the hinterland with slow inter-mobility Encourage networks of tourism with other economic sectors (agriculture, crafts, culture, fishing) to widen tourism offers Use tourism as a vehicle to educate people, and promote awareness of Italian cultural heritage and of endo-gastronomic resources Develop new coastal tourism benefits also through a live-learning approach, allowing to discover and experience the destination in a sustainable manner Implement interactive tools based on modern technologies to enhance the visitor's experience Expand the opportunities offered by cruise tourism Better Control and management of tourist flows

ENERGY

Relevance	The growth of the marine energy sector has been relatively slow if compared to the onshore industry MRE (Marine Renewable Energy) is a promising resource capable of responding to the energy demand of coastal and insular areas, preserving the marine environment
Strengths	The EU actively promotes the development and exploitation of MRE technologies in the context of the transition to low carbon energy The milder climatic conditions of the Mediterranean allow the affordable testing of devices and stimulate the design of particularly efficient technologies for ocean energy harvesting Italian technologies covering the whole value chain of offshore wind energy are ready for applications Wave and tidal technology is supported by the Italian government, Italy is at the forefront of research in developing and testing prototypal and pre-commercial devices for ocean energy conversion.
Problems	Environmental and technical issues limit the implementation of offshore wind farms in the Mediterranean and scenarios of climate change make it difficult to decide on the best locations for wind farms Lengthy authorization process Traditional maritime sectors (e.g. shipping, fishing activities, tourism) are not always spatially compatible with the development of new maritime industries
Role of R&I	Concentrate efforts on a limited number of promising technologies for energy conversion from tidal streams and waves, targeting a reduction in the Levelized Cost of Energy (LCoE) Develop sustainability assessment studies based on a life cycle thinking approach, embracing the environmental, economic and social dimensions Investigate the possibility of integration of different types of energy production at sea (wind-tidal-wave)
Roadmap	Create and continuously support Blue Economy businesses and high-tech clusters while enhancing connections with the traditional know-how-based industries Strengthen potential synergies between coastal and offshore energy infrastructures and other activities/threats such as aquaculture, protected areas and coastal erosion prevention Share background data and information in the development and consent phase for different types of energy production at sea and jointly planning necessary infrastructures and grid connections Develop larger demonstration projects to sustain MRE development from basic and applied research to final commercial deployment

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CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS	
THE DEEP SEA	
Relevance	Not relevant so far
Strengths	Second largest unexplored volume on the Earth Mineral reserves of rare materials and biology
Problems	No easy access or exploitation Scarce knowledge of the impact of goods exploitation on the deep sea environment Jurisdictional access issues
Role of R&I	New materials and new technology Better knowledge of the biota and their contribution to Earth system functioning Evaluate impact and exploitation of gas hydrates
Roadmap	Stronger oil and gas supply chain Implement the Directive 2013/30/EU on safety of offshore oil and gas operations improving environmental monitoring, hazard assessment, and conducting risk analysis Promote scientific research and exploitation on gas hydrates Better understand the deep sea ecosystem functioning Store CO ₂ (carbon dioxide) by seafloor microbial communities interacting with specialized fauna Develop bioremediation approaches in the deep sea against pollutants Exploit the deep sea fish stock
BLUE BIOTECHNOLOGIES	
Relevance	Not relevant so far (2% of EU bioeconomy)
Strengths	Presumed great potential of new materials and chemicals High (5%) global annual average growth rate Growing impact on pharmacology, cosmetics, bioremediation
Problems	Fragmentation of the sector in Italy
Role of R&I	New knowledge in fundamental biology Focused -omics based marine technology
Roadmap	Fund new focused research departments Implement specific political actions to support biotech industry Test and promote safe natural products of marine origin Create synergies with other activities, e.g. food, bioremediation Explore preventive healthcare Increase the prominence of Mediterranean companies at global scale

Greece

The main factors threatening the Blue Growth Economy include pollution, climate change and overfishing.

According to the recordings the main problems faced by the Greek small islands are:

- Transport

Due to their size it is difficult to move and many times accurate and small frequency. It is also necessary to supply goods by ship from other islands.

- Unemployment

Usually the economy in the small islands is seasonal and fragile. This results in the winter that there are many unemployed in the islands. Tourism, fisheries and agriculture employ a few months of the year in the working people. Because small islands do not have access to learning you notice the phenomenon of having a shortage of skills in islands especially in specialized fields (information technology, etc.)

- Environment

The environment in the islands, especially the sea and land is vulnerable to pollution. So waste and wastewater management and garbage is very important. The efficient management of recycling is of great value to the inhabitants themselves and their economy. The drought also creates problems and the lack of it even makes drinking water difficult. Renewable energies, the circular economy, the blue economy and the environment help life on the islands.

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- Limited economic activity

Limited entrepreneurship creates a restriction on economic activity. The main revenues come from tourism. The areas of technology research, information, are limited. While the economy from fishing, agriculture natural wealth and energy is limited.

- Inadequate staffing of public services

The chronic economic crisis has created major shortcomings in public services, particularly in the areas of health, financial services and facilities for the development of a business.

- Agricultural production

Agricultural production in the small islands faces intense problems such as pre-production possibilities, great dependence on mainland areas, distance isolation, climatic factors, lack of manpower and technology.

- Demographic problems

The demographic problem is constantly growing. Limited opportunities for work, especially for young people, makes it difficult to stay in the islands

United Kingdom

The Scottish islands are part of the remote rural areas of Scotland. In assessing island economies, and the significance of the Blue Growth Sector for them, it is important to understand the geographic and demographic context:

"The total land mass of Scotland is approximately 7.8 million hectares. ... although rural Scotland accounts for 17% of the total population in Scotland (6% in remote rural and 11% in accessible rural), it accounts for 98% of the land mass in Scotland (70% in remote rural and 28% in accessible rural). This reflects the dispersed nature of the population in rural areas. In contrast, the rest of Scotland accounts for 83% of the population of Scotland but only 2% of the land mass." (Scottish Government, Rural Scotland: key facts 2018: People and Communities)

In terms of income, the median hourly rates of pay, as well as the median gross annual pay for full-time employees, are lower in remote rural areas compared to accessible rural areas and the rest of Scotland, although the proportion of the population that is income deprived (being in receipt of particular benefits) or employment deprived (people that want to work, but due to unemployment, ill health or disability are excluded from the labour market) is lower in rural areas. (Scottish Government, Rural Scotland: key facts 2018: Economy and Enterprise). Incomes are particularly low in the Outer Hebrides, which has the lowest gross weekly pay (median earnings for employees living in the area) in Scotland (note that weekly pay in Orkney and Shetland exceeds the Scottish average). (Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (CnES), Development Department, Socio Economic Update No 39, December 2018)

Island economies share many similarities with remote rural areas in Scotland. Argyll and Bute Council, which is predominantly rural, mostly remote rural, and includes the many islands of the Inner Hebrides, summarises their regional economy as follows (see here):

Argyll and Bute's economy is predominantly service-based. Over 87% of employee jobs in the area are provided within the service sector. Argyll and Bute has relatively high levels of employment in agriculture and fishing, and low levels of employment in manufacturing and finance. Unemployment rates in Argyll and Bute are below the national average although, because of the high levels of seasonal employment in the area, rates vary according to time of year. GVA (Gross Value Added) provides a measure of the overall economic well-being of an area. GVA figures show that Argyll and Bute's economy is performing less strongly than the Scottish average.

The proportions of people working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors and tourism-related activities are far higher than Scottish averages. Proportions of employment in tourism, hotels and restaurants are higher in the more rural areas than in the urban areas.

Economies with a high dependence on seasonal industries, such as tourism, agriculture, forestry and fishing, face many challenges. Workers may be presented with only a small window of time to make their income for

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the entire year. As a result, some people will take multiple jobs during the summer period to maximize their income. Alternatively, workers look for other jobs when the "season" is over. Many opt to commute to other areas to seek employment and reap the benefits of higher earnings. These types of economies are unstable as the impact of the weather plays an important role in tourism, farming and fishing, and can make or break a season.

This summary bears many similarities to the local economies of the three island authorities in Scotland (Western Isles, Orkney and Shetland).

The Blue Growth Sector is obviously hugely important to Scottish islands, and fishing, aquaculture, renewable energy and tourism are all significant sectors for many local island economies.

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"Small and Medium Enterprises (0-249 employees) account for two thirds of businesses in remote rural areas compared to 59% in accessible rural areas and just over a third in the rest of Scotland. Micro businesses (0-9 employees) are particularly prevalent in remote rural and accessible rural areas (37% and 31% respectively). This compares to only 13% in the rest of Scotland." "In remote rural areas, 35% of SMEs are in the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector, compared to 27% in accessible rural areas and 2% in the rest of Scotland. (Scottish Government, Rural Scotland: key facts 2018: Economy and Enterprise).

The importance of small businesses to island economies is further demonstrated by the opening and closure rates for such businesses. While the figures exclude businesses with no employees and a turnover below the VAT threshold, in Orkney, in the 13 years between 2005 and 2017, business deaths have exceeded business births in only three years, and in none of the latest five years (2012-17). In fact, in these five years 360 businesses have opened, compared to 250 that have closed (Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Economic Review 2017).

Of the estimated 1530 businesses in Orkney (again, excluding those with no employees and below the VAT threshold), just under three quarters are accounted for by four sectors: agriculture and fishing (47%), retail trade and repair of vehicles (12%), construction (9%) and accommodation and food services (5%).

A similar profile is found in the Outer Hebrides. In 2018 there were 1,255 enterprises in the Outer Hebrides (a 2.5% increase over 2017) with a total employment of 7,160 and total turnover of £745 million pounds, a 3% increase in turnover over the previous year. 25% of private sector employment in the Outer Hebrides was in agriculture and fishing and 14% employment was in retail trade. This is followed by the construction industry, (9%) professional, scientific and technical activities (8%) and accommodation and food activities (8%). (CnES, Socio Economic Update No 39, Dec 2018)

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The exclusion of micro-enterprises with no employees in the analysis of businesses is of course significant for island economies, as self-employment is twice as common (23% of all employed) in remote rural areas compared to urban Scotland (11%). This is a very high rate of self-employment, meaning that there are many micro-enterprises with no employees.

The proportion of workers who are homeworkers is also much higher in remote rural areas: 24% of all employed compared to 9% in Scottish cities or towns. And the percentage of employed people in remote rural areas who have a second job (6%) is double that of employed people in the rest of Scotland (3%). (We suspect that in remote rural areas this is an underestimate, as so many people engage in multiple work activities.) (Scottish Government, Rural Scotland: key facts 2018: Economy and Enterprise)

Finally, many workers in remote rural islands also work part-time. Women are considerably more likely than men to work part time in their main job in all areas of Scotland, with over 40% of women who are employed working part-time in all areas of Scotland, compared to 11 to 15% of men.

What this overview of economic data does not reveal is the integration of all the different sectors in small island economies that contribute towards the Blue Growth sector, which means that so many strands within local economies that are relevant to Blue Growth are interdependent. Take the example of crofting (small tenant farming) in the Outer Hebrides, which makes use of the fragile machair land along the islands coasts and often still relies on seaweed for fertilising the land.

A very different interdependency is evidenced by the creative and cultural industries, which are a key growth sector for Scotland as a whole. The creative industries contribute gross value added of £4.4 billion and employ 77,000 people (see here). On the Outer Hebrides, the GVA from creative industries has increased by over 50% between 2008 and 2016 (CnES, Socio Economic Update No 39, Dec 2018).

The attraction to the islands for many creative artists is the amazing environment, both land and seascapes. An important local artist, Ellis O'Connor describes her work as follows:

"Ellis O'Connor is a Contemporary Landscape Artist from Scotland living on the Outer Hebridean Island of North Uist working in the field of painting and drawing. The dynamic energy to be seen in the paintings are Ellis' response to observed changes in the landscape; 'the movement and rhythms of the sea and the land ... the merging of sea with air, advancing rain and mist, ever changing light - elements that seem to be about something intangible.' In order to immerse herself in the environment, Ellis makes much of the artwork on site where extreme weather and the elements find their way into the pieces. Ellis describes the process of working outdoors in wild weather as almost 'performative'. Some of the pieces made on paper on site become the basis for larger works on canvas painted back in the studio. Here, Ellis usually works with oil paint, building up the surfaces using natural substances like sand and dried seaweed. By producing the art work she hopes it will give people a chance to connect with that landscape and respect the nature that is so wild around us, to then cultivate a deeper understanding and inspire others to make a difference." And one of the most significant and oldest social enterprises on Uist, the arts centre Taigh Chearsabhagh, has a strong focus in its exhibitions and teaching on art rooted in the local environment: "The sea and sky dominate our environment and directly influence the artistic and cultural life here."

Likewise the local traditional culture, which is experiencing a revival, including among many younger people (see the Islands Revival blog posts here, here and here), is deeply rooted in the local island environment. Crofting is as much a cultural asset as an economic one. The Gaelic language is rooted in the land and seascapes, especially along the West Coast and islands of Scotland.

Social enterprises, and the Third Sector generally, are key contributors to Blue Growth on islands. Taking Uist as an example again, a group of 7 inhabited islands within the Outer Hebrides with a population of less than 5000. The Third Sector on Uist is a key driver for local employment, services and community development. In 2013 the Third Sector:

- generated 12% of all employment outside of the public sector, as much as key sectors like fishing and hospitality, and almost as much as retail

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- delivered over 30 different local services, often in partnership with the public sector, including critical Blue Growth activities like sustainable food production, recycling, renewable energy and training
- led, or was involved in, 111 out of the 117 development projects on Uist identified in 2013
- There was almost one social enterprise for every 100 people, and more than one community organisation (including social enterprises) for every 45 people on the islands.

And the growing number of community estates within rural Scotland, especially on the Outer Hebrides, are managed by community-owned social enterprises.

The latest community-based research on Uist (see www.codel.scot) demonstrated that the Third Sector is now generating 10 per cent of all jobs for young people (below 40) in Uist.

Spain

There are no specific stakeholders in the field of blue economy in the region, however one can understand that the strategy for circular economy adopted by the regional government covers several areas of the blue economy.

The stakeholders mentioned below are those in the field of tourism and circular economy:

REDEX – Regional Rural Development Network - <https://redex.org/>

Cluster de Turismo – Regional Tourism Cluster - <http://clusterturismoextremadura.es/>

Diputación de Badajoz – provincial authority of Badajoz
http://turismo.badajoz.es/es/recursoturistico/lago_alqueva

El Anillo – International Center for Innovation in Sports <https://elanilloformacion.wordpress.com/>

Extremadura Thermal Bath Association - www.balneariosextremadura.com

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4. Opportunities to blue growth entrepreneurship

Italy

The sea of Sardinia from limit to resource. Precious, because the strategies of the European Union regarding environmental sustainability are directed with increasing attention precisely to the blue economy, a powerful tool to guarantee well-being and prosperity.

"The sea offers us great opportunities and with our Giunta policies we are trying to use them all to the fullest," said Raffaele Paci Councilor for Programming, opening the European Day of the Sea at Lazzaretto di Sant'Elia in Cagliari celebrated every year throughout Europe to increase the visibility of the maritime sector and encourage an integrated approach between economic operators and policy makers on the main aspects related to maritime affairs.

A day that the Region organizes in the context of the maritime Po, Italy-France Cooperation Program 2014-2020 which involves 6 and a half million citizens in Corsica, Sardinia, Liguria and in the 5 provinces of the Tuscan coast, plus the French departments of the Alps - Maritimes and the Var, located in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, for Blue and Green economy projects, mobility, accessibility, innovation, boating, shipbuilding, protection of the territory and cultural heritage, risk prevention.

"The issues at the center of the European agenda are exactly what we are focusing on. Energy, aquaculture, tourism, biotechnology and marine resources, sectors that thanks to their innovative component have a strong potential for creating jobs. We have allocated 20 million for our wetlands, never valued so far, to use them for tourism and aquaculture, guaranteeing full sustainability. We have an important port system, which requires us to deal with what is happening internationally with the major companies and to protect our interests and for this we are constantly engaged together with the Port Authority," said Paci.

Another very important topic linked to the sea is that of the Zes, the special economic zones. "We are working on a single Zes in Sardinia, but that is not limited to the port and the industrial area of Cagliari but that includes all our other important port areas so Portovesme, Oristano, Porto Torres, Olbia, and also Arbatax, which we are trying to include. We are convinced that even through tools of this kind we can

Finally, the great commercial relationships that for Sardinia right now are certainly one of the most important markets in China. "The relationship with China through the Cagliari canal port is a great challenge. We are moving with national government and operators because that could really be the turning point for our economy for the benefit of all Sardinian citizens," concluded Paci.

Operations of GREEN & BLUE ECONOMY financed by the ROP-SEF 2014 -2020 of Sardinia Region, managed by the Regional Department of Labor and Professional Training, promote integrated vocational training activities and support the creation of businesses, in order to improve employment, through the involvement of the local economic and social organizations.

The beneficiaries of the Green & Blue Economy program are employed and unemployed people, with particular reference to the long-term unemployed, young people up to the age of 35 and women.

The program provides a system of complementary and synergistic actions such as:

- Training actions, with the aim of strengthening the professional competences of the beneficiaries and to foster work integration;
- Local development actions aimed at creating businesses and consolidating existing ones, through process and product innovations in the emerging sectors of Green & Blue Economy.

Greece

The growth of the maritime and shipping sectors is dependent on the innovation created by the small enterprises that we want to unveil. The new Blue Growth Entrepreneur Innovates

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- Providing answers and solutions to the critical issues of the sector
- Creating new products and new technologies
- Exploits marine resources, creates new job positions and value for the local communities

For those new Blue Growth Entrepreneurs to grow they need access to:

- Education, coaching and mentoring
- Seeding capital and global investment markets
- Specialised business support centres n infrastructures
- A friendly environment to grow that can provide access to networks and partnerships

They need empowerment and stimuli to start-up with open access to specialised and competitive support structures. They need the support of the Big Responsible Organizations and the national n European Institutions through specialised tools

In the small islands there are opportunities for growth in many areas.

Most important are:

- Environmental and waste management (recycling, circular economy, creation of compost, recycled materials, etc.)
- Development of an agri-food (agri-culture) sector. Increase production from land and sea
- Innovative telematic applications in all life activities (tourism, services, etc.)
- Development of sea tourism (diving parks, under water activities, etc.), include marine tourism.

United Kingdom

Amidst the great potential for Blue Growth, the New Economics Foundation reports that nonetheless “Many coastal economies are now in decline. As traditional industries have failed, communities are experiencing high levels of inequality, increased unemployment, and lower wages. At the same time, ecosystems and habitats are suffering from overfishing, pollution, and the effects of climate change.” Many coastal communities “have unhealthy local economies that lack dynamism, often with a slightly higher level of low-wage, low-income, low-skill, seasonal, and part-time employment, than the rest of the country.” Some of these communities are overdependent on tourism, “which can be almost 60% of total local employment in some areas” and on public sector employment. (NEF, Blue New Deal, 2015:4, 9, 10)

Some of the statistics are stark. Since the 1940s, annual fish landings in the UK have “declined by more than half. Fewer landings have also meant a smaller contribution to the economy and fewer jobs. Currently, the UK fishing industry employs about one-third of the number of fishers employed in the 1940s” (NEF, 2015:12). There is ever increasing marine litter (with 80% originating from land-based sources) and other pollution, including agricultural run-off and waste disposal.

“Coastal development over the years – including dredging, the building of new structures, changes in agricultural practices, and the construction of hard defences against flooding (e.g. sea walls and rock revetments) – have resulted in a decline of natural coastal habitats, in extent by about 10%, as well as in quality, since the 1950s.” Natural coastal habitats “support a variety of highly specialised species of plants and animals, including nursery grounds for commercial fish species, and feeding grounds for a number of bird species”. (NEF, 2015:14)

And climate change and rising sea levels pose huge challenges for many coastal communities and islands.

The Blue New Deal set out by the New Economics Foundation (2015:28) “is a vision to deliver sustainable economic prosperity to coastal communities in the UK through healthier coastal and marine ecosystems. A healthier marine environment can support:

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- reasonably secure, decently paid jobs in a more equally distributed and low-carbon economy.
- increased resilience to economic and environmental shocks.
- sustainable sources of food and energy.
- increased wellbeing and social cohesion.
- healthier and more sustainable life-styles.

Coastal communities share a number of challenges, but they also have a unique asset on their doorsteps and should be able to take pride in their coastal identity. The celebration of the distinctiveness and cultural value of these communities can greatly contribute to a more sustainable local development."

Like the European and national reports, the Blue New Deal focuses on five focal policy areas:

- (i). Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture
- (ii). Renewable energy
- (iii). Responsible tourism, leisure, and recreation
- (iv). Innovative coastal management
- (v). Re-connecting people with nature

Smart Islands in Scotland and Ireland: Supporting Enterprises and Young People

This transnational project brings together island communities in Scotland (especially Uist in the Outer Hebrides) and Ireland (off Donegal, Mayo, Galway and West Cork) to share and develop experiences and methodologies that can make their islands smart, dynamic and sustainable.

The project focuses in particular on the critical role of young people returning, settling or staying on island communities, and the contribution they can make to reviving these remote communities.

The project seeks:

- 1) to support young people in contributing to local development in their island communities through community initiatives and/or enterprise
- 2) to share knowledge and experience of innovation to enable island communities across Scotland and Ireland to learn from each other, about innovative and effective strategies for community development, not least around attracting and supporting young people.

The smart islands project is part-financed by the Scottish Government and the European Community Outer Hebrides Leader 2014-2020 Programme.

Spain

With regards to Blue Sog entrepreneurial opportunities, the 2 biggest lakes in Extremadura both have obtained a blue flag, in recognition for the quality of their beaches. In Europe overall less than 12 inland beaches have obtained the distinction. The area has different facilities for visitors and Orellana has the only interior Sports Harbour with this distinction. The recognition and quality of their beaches provides opportunities for further development of tourism related services in the area.

Although tourism is one of the most obvious opportunities, especially in relation to nature and active tourism, the need for economic development in the smaller enclaves in the region, with small populations, mainly low qualified workers and low wages, and a high predominance of agriculture in the local economy, is essential.

It is vital to provide opportunities for employment and businesses in the region, which is among the highest unemployment rates in Spain. The eminently rural character is leading to one of the most emerging problems all over Europe: the moving away from rural areas towards large cities. The opportunities related to Blue Economy in Extremadura are all located in the rural areas of the region.

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In the former sections of this report, the situation with regards to the Blue Growth economy and the reality of the situation of migrants and refugees in the region has been highlighted. It is clear that the Blue Growth economy offers huge opportunities for business creation and development in a region which is in high need of increased economic and social development. The fact that the region has the largest inland coastline of Europe is only now beginning to be exploited, and mainly in relation to tourism and leisure offerings and activities.

Being one of the poorest regions in the country, the region does not attract many migrants and the number of refugees being taken in is quite low. With an employment rate of well over 20% and heavy dependence on public employment (representing 23% of the regions employees) the opportunities for employment for migrants and refugees are scarce, especially when they do not have sufficient knowledge of the Spanish language.

As a result, during the research done as part of the preparatory activities as well as for Intellectual Output 1 (Blue SoG’ Ecosystem Mapping of Best Practices Cases) in the region of Extremadura, the number of entrepreneurs stemming from migrant groups is reduced and their activities are mainly geared around hospitality related businesses (e.g. restaurants). As such we have not been able to identify during the research phase any entrepreneurial initiatives in the field of Blue Growth and set up by migrants from outside the EU. There are some cases we identified with participation from migrants and related to the circular economy and agriculture, but these are only in a start-up phase and have not yet lead at the moment of the research to creation of a company. There are few cases of non-Spanish entrepreneurs in the Blue Growth sector, but these are citizens from the European Union and as such do not have the additional barriers as faced by the migrants.

Bearing in mind the huge opportunities the inland coast lines offer, and the fact that 2 of the beaches have obtained the blue flag, in combination with the numerous natural pools, it is clear that there is an enormous opportunity for (would-be) entrepreneurs willing to settle in these eminently rural areas with very low population densities (even lower than the already extremely low population density average of the region). As such the opportunity for a project and training programme such a provided in Blue Sog is huge. One the one hand because there is need for raising awareness on the opportunities the Blue Growth sector can offer, in our interactions during the research phase it became clear that many are aware of the term circular economy but the term Blue Growth sector is not widely known and/or understood.

A programme which draws the attention to the sector and provides interested (would-be) entrepreneurs, being it locals or migrants, with the skills and knowledge not only to consider and develop an idea for a (social) enterprise in the sector, but also one that helps them actual set up the plan to implement the idea, is key to take full advantage of the Blue Growth sector in Extremadura. The experiences and cases from other countries will provide valuable lessons learned which will enable to transfer and adapt these to the regional characteristics and traits and help the region to avoid the pitfalls of others and put another brick in the wall towards a sustainable and circular economy, in this case through a particular focus on the Blue Growth sector.

A successful Blue Growth sector can help to avoid the region becoming even more “vacant” and draw new opportunities and thus people to rural areas, vital for maintaining life in smaller towns and across the wide extension of the region.

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Part E – Study Cases

Italy

- Short Case Study #1

Organization	
Name:	Distretto della Pesca e Crescita Blu COSVAP
Address:	Via Gian Giacomo Adria, 59, Mazara del Vallo (TP)
Country:	Italy
Phone:	0923 933879 – 906880
Email:	distrettopesca@gmail.com
Contact Person:	
www:	https://www.distrettopescaecrescitablu.it/
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/bluesealandexpo/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
To raise the competitiveness of Sicilian fishing system, through a series of actions that aim at fostering the quality of products and services, using marketing, finance, ITCs, and management skills. Central vision of the District is the Blue Economy.	
Main activities:	
The District represents the whole fishing sector in Sicily, and one of the main protagonists of the Blue Economy. It is the organiser of the event Blue Sea Land - Expo of Cluster in the Mediterranean, Africa and the Middle East carried out every year, in collaboration with the Sicilian Region, the Municipality of Mazara del Vallo, the Observatory for Mediterranean Fisheries, the Competence Centre, Trapani's Chamber of Commerce, Confindustria Sicily, Coldiretti, under the patronage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies and the Ministry of Economic Development. Blue Sea Land is a showcase that originates from the desire to aggregate Italian, Mediterranean, African and the Middle Eastern Productive Districts of the agro-food and fishing sectors. It aims at strengthening the cooperation among the participating countries and to promote economic, social, institutional and cultural integration among peoples through seminars, meetings, conferences, expo, and BtoB (Blue Business) meetings.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Blue Sea Land – Expo summarises all the fields of application of the Blue Economy (fishing industry and all production industries such as agroindustry, manufacturing and tourism) by means of scientific meetings, cultural events, exhibitions, gastronomy exhibitions, and technological innovation. Strengthening cooperation among participating countries.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Agro-food sector; Fishing sector	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Team and Partners	

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Collaboration with the Sicilian Region, the Municipality of Mazara del Vallo, the Observatory for Mediterranean Fisheries, the Competence Centre, Trapani's Chamber of Commerce, Confindustria Sicily, Coldiretti, under the patronage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies and the Ministry of Economic Development.

Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	
Local government	
Public	

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	
National	
International	

Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

No information available on the website

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

No information available on the website



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• Short Case Study #2

Organization	
Name:	FLAG Sardegna Orientale
Address:	Via Garibaldi, 1 (c/o Comune di Tortoli) 08048 – Tortoli (legal address)
Country:	Italy
Phone:	+39 3511411208
Email:	info@flagsardegnaorientale.it
Contact Person:	
www:	http://www.flagsardegnaorientale.it
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/flagsardegnaorientale/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
FLAG (Fisheries Local Action Group) Sardegna Orientale is a non-profit organisation whose main purpose is to carry out initiatives aiming at further developing and enhancing the fishery sector. It comprises an area from Posada to Cagliari.	
Main activities:	
<p>Two main projects:</p> <p>Training in Green & Blue Economy: 1) COAST – Competenze per l'Autoimprenditorialità e lo Sviluppo del Territorio in order to train people so they can open a business. Two areas of specialisation: <u>Tourism and enhancement of cultural and natural properties</u>, particularly the sector of sustainable tourism comprising activities of fishing tourism, fishery tourism, ecotourism, and activities in the management and enhancement of natural and cultural sites; Agri-food especially in the fishery sector (fishing and aquaculture) pertaining the production, transformation, promotion and marketing of the local fishery product. 2) ForMare realises training courses and activities aiming at informing and sensitising the territory. The areas of specialisation are those previously described.</p> <p>Guardians of the Sea (January 2016-June 2017) was a project with the objective of promoting a sustainable use of fishery resources and safeguarding the marine environment and the coastal communities. Fisherman's competences are highlighted and he/she becomes the guardian of the sea, promoting positive values of sustainable development and safeguarding of marine and submarine environment. They use the R.O.V. (Remotely Operated underwater Vehicle), a remote-controlled instrument for underwater inspections in deep water. They can later launch a new entrepreneurial business based on the competences and knowledge acquired using the R.O.V.</p>	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>Creation of new business in sectors of Blue Economy</p> <p>Promotion of values on sustainable development and safeguarding of marine environment.</p>	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Fishery industry; Safeguarding of marine environment; Agri-food	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
<p>FEP 2007-2013 – Development Plan "Sardegna Orientale verso il 2020"</p> <p>FEAMP 2014-2020 – Action Plan "R.e.T.I. (Rilancio e Trasformazioni Innovative) nella Pesca 2014-2020" composed of 12 actions http://www.flagsardegnaorientale.it/feamp-2014-2020/</p>	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Team and Partners	

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Collaboration with the Sicilian Region, the Municipality of Mazara del Vallo, the Observatory for Mediterranean Fisheries, the Competence Centre, Trapani's Chamber of Commerce, Confindustria Sicily, Coldiretti, under the patronage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies and the Ministry of Economic Development.

Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	
Local government	
Public	

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	X
National	
International	

Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

FLAG has 68 partners coming from the fishery industry, public sector and those sectors linked to tourism and local socio-economic development.

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

No information available on the website

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

R.O.V. (Remotely Operated underwater Vehicol) used in the Guardians of the Sea project.



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• Short Case Study #3

Organization	
Name:	MEDSEA – Mediterranean Sea and Coast Foundation
Address:	Via Molise 6, 09127 Cagliari (legal head office)
Country:	Italy
Phone:	
Email:	info@medseafoundation.org
Contact Person:	
www:	http://www.medseafoundation.org
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/medseafoundation/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	
Mission	
The Mediterranean Sea and Coast Foundation aims at contributing to a fair and sustainable future for the people living in the Mediterranean by the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and the enhancement of cultural heritage.	
Main activities:	
<p>Their activities can be categorised into 5 groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine and coastal planning: their planning approach is based on participative and bottom up process to sustainably manage marine and coastal ecosystem for achieving long-term ecological, economic, and social objectives. - Conservation: working with scientists, governments and other organisations to build the best solutions to conserve and enhance environmental and cultural resources (marine and coastal ecosystems and cultural heritage). - Sustainable development: realisation of resilient sea and coastal areas, communities and economic activities, expanding common knowledge on climate change, resilience and urbanisation. - Cooperation: cooperation with those organisations and institutions that share their purposes to promote a continuous and constructive dialogue between the people of the Mediterranean region. <p>Education and communication: using teaching and interpreting natural and cultural heritage, in order to promote conservation and sustainability, to make people aware of environmental issues and to enhance people's enjoyment of the environment.</p>	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
It promotes and projects (on sustainable tourism, coastal zone management, life cycle assessment, coastal waste management, protection and conservation of marine ecosystem areas and wetlands and for the organisation of training courses and communication events) and actions with the purpose of reducing the impacts causing the loss of natural and cultural heritage by using the principles of Ecosystem Based Approach and Integrated Coastal Zone Management of the Barcelona Convention, and disseminating knowledge of this field.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Sustainable tourism and development; Marine environments protection and conservation: Coastal waste management	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	

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- "Costa Smeralda Prize - Blue Innovation": event organised as part of the "Costa Smeralda Award" and coordinated by the MEDSEA Foundation in collaboration with the Costa Smeralda Consortium. It selects projects, licences and researches that distinguished themselves in the field of technical or technological innovation or product or process management applied to the Blue Economy and aimed at reducing the negative impacts of economic activities in the seas and oceans. It rewards projects and patents aimed at promoting a sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and at raising awareness among the populations of the Mediterranean countries on the value of marine-coastal ecosystems, their conservation and their protection for sustainable development.

Other activities have been described in a section above.

Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:

Team and Partners

Collaboration with private entities such as Edilana, Castalia, IED and public authorities such as municipalities, marine protected areas, international institutions, governments, park authorities. At regional, national and international level in the Mediterranean basin and beyond.

Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	
Local government	
Public	

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	X
National	X
International	X

Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

Projects realised in collaboration with private entities such as Edilana, Castalia, IED and public authorities such as municipalities, marine protected areas, international institutions, governments, park authorities. At regional, national and international level in the Mediterranean basin and beyond.

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

No information available on the website.

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

No information available on the website.



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• Short Case Study #4

Organization	
Name:	One Ocean Foundation
Address:	Via della Marina, Porto Cervo
Country:	Italy
Phone:	+39 02796145
Email:	secretariat@1ocean.org
Contact Person:	
www:	http://www.1ocean.org
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/oneoceanfound/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
The mission of the Foundation is the safeguarding of the ocean with simple actions practicable for everyone. The earth is made up of 70% of water. All human activities have a significant impact on the well-being of the ocean and consequently of our entire planet. Every individual can contribute to save the ocean by practicing simple but virtuous actions. The Foundation committed itself to fast finds solutions for the marine pollution.	
Main activities:	
The organisation develops specific projects which help to safeguard marine life. The first of these projects is the Charta Smeralda: a document aimed to safe- keep the ocean. By signing it and applying its principles, every person, entity or organisation will contribute to safeguard the ocean and Earth itself.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
It promotes Blue Economy and encourages people to safeguard and protect marine environment by signing the Charta Smeralda that commits them to undertake activities in a sustainable way resulting in the reduction of the risk of endangering marine environment.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Marine pollution; Preservation of ocean.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
<p>The Charta Smeralda is an ethical code of conduct that serves to share and actuate principles that aim to safeguard the marine environment. It is a raising-awareness document on the urgency to resolve problems related to the marine ecosystem, with the aim of defining concrete and immediate solutions. It addresses individuals, stakeholders and communities.</p> <p>The Charta Smeralda is principally directed to sea-lovers, to those who live the sea for sports and for passion and to organisations that promote and sustain activities related to it.</p> <p>Individuals who sign it commit themselves to protect the ocean by reducing the environmental footprint and by conducting activities that will result in reducing the risk of endangering marine and coastal environment. Organisations that sign it commit themselves to conduct all activities in a sustainable manner that will result in reducing the risk of endangering marine and coastal environment.</p>	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
These projects are directed to individuals, organisations and companies.	
Team and Partners	
Founding member: Yatch Club Costa Smeralda.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	

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Own/private	
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
No information available on the website	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
No information available on the website	



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• Short Case Study #5

Organization	
Name:	Pescatour
Address:	Via Ernesto Monaci, 13 00169 Roma (legal address)
Country:	Italy
Phone:	+39 338 857 90 86
Email:	info@pescatour.net gianna.pescatour@gmail.com
Contact Person:	Dott.ssa Biologa Gianna Saba
www:	https://www.pescatour.net/wordpress/?reloaded=yes
FB:	
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Born in 2004, it is a National Association that promotes and enhances activities of professional fishing, in particular fishing tourism (pescaturismo) and fishery tourism (ittiturismo). It reunites cooperatives and individual enterprises operating in the fishing in the sea, in internal soft and salty water, aquaculture, and marketing.	
Main activities:	
It takes part to seminars, conferences and fairs in order to promote the culture of the sea, of the coastal lagoons and all those species that live and interact within these environments, through the activities of fishingtourism and fisherytourism. Moreover, it promotes a register of good practices by using the label "Pescaturismo" (fishingtourism). It offers technical support through actions devoted to inform on professional fishing activities; consultancy for starting and managing a new business; it informs on the national and European legislation on fishingtourism and fisherytourism; through the website it promotes seminars, conferences and fairs in the field.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Achievement of more sustainable forms of tourism through fishingtourism, fisherytourism and the spread of the culture of the sea; and the achievement of a type of economy based on quality and local resources. Different fishing tours and fishery tours are presented in the website with location in Sardinia, Calabria, Marche, Emilia Romagna and Tuscany.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Fishing tourism; Fishery tourism; Culture of the sea	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
It takes part to seminars, conferences and fairs in order to promote the culture of the sea, of the coastal lagoons and all those species that live and interact within these environments, through the activities of fishingtourism and fisherytourism. Technical support; Consultancy; Promotion; Information	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
It addresses all the fishing enterprises, whether they are individual or united in a consortium, that want to promote fishing tourism and fishery tourism; Administrations, local enterprises, public or private individuals, to assist them through consultancy in activities related to the economic and social development of the territory; schools in order to spread the culture of the sea through educational and tourist-leisure activities.	

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Team and Partners	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	



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• Short Case Study #6

Organization	
Name:	ASDOMAR
Address:	Via Corea, 6, 07026 Olbia OT
Country:	Italy
Phone:	0789 55061
Email:	
Contact Person:	
www:	https://www.asdomar.it/en/home-en/
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/asdomar/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
AsdoMAR is a brand of the company Generale Conserve, the second largest producer of canned fish on the Italian market, representing a benchmark model for quality and innovation.	
Main activities:	
<p>The company has been publishing a Sustainability report since 2012: it only uses certified products of sustainable fishing, and placing particular attention on the impact of production processes on the environment, they have reduced processing scrap to zero, transforming it into fish flour used for animal husbandry and pet food.</p> <p>In 2010, they inaugurated the most modern plant in Europe restoring a facility which had previously ceased production in Olbia, giving a future to the tuna processing tradition in Sardinia.</p>	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>Besides the zero-waste goal reached in the production, the Olbia facility reused about 30% of the water withdrawn, reached significant electricity savings thanks to the increased efficiency of the production lines, it uses 100% renewable energy and purchases packaging from suppliers which have an environmental management system certified.</p> <p>The supply chain is composed primarily of companies that operate in Italy and in Sardinia, contributing to the local development.</p>	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Use of renewable energy; sustainable raw material provision; sustainable food supply chain.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Team and Partners	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	

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National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
A renewed factory opened in 2011 with modern equipment guaranteeing a sustainable supply chain.	

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• Short Case Study #7

Organization	
Name:	Waste Boat Service
Address:	Olbia OT
Country:	Italy
Phone:	+39 328 944 1149
Email:	info@wasteboatservice.com
Contact Person:	
www:	-
FB:	http://wasteboatservice.com
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
The management of the "garbage" coming from of leisure boats in the harbor, ensuring a fast, efficient, reliable and punctual service that ensures the waste traceability and disposal as foreseen by law.	
Main activities:	
WBS is an innovative start-up addressed to the luxury tourism offering a waste disposal service to maxi-yachts moored in roadstead. WBS is able to satisfy tourist and commercial requests coming from nautical area, providing different ways to fix waste disposal issues WBS was created in order to fulfil a growing need to find solution to a serious environmental problem.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
WBS aims to solve the problem of waste management in the north-eastern coastal and maritime area of Sardinia, a region of immense environmental relevance.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Collecting and recycling waste from vessels not docked.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Maritime tourists, yachters.	
Team and Partners	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	

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Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

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• Short Case Study #8

Organization	
Name:	YUMÈ NIPPON RESTAURANT
Address:	Corso Vittorio Veneto, 7 - 07026 Olbia (OT)
Country:	Italy
Phone:	+39 0789 229127
Email:	-
Contact Person:	-
www:	https://www.yumenipponolbia.it/
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/Yumenipponrestaurant/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	No
Mission	
Yumè Nippon Restaurant is a Japanese restaurant owned by a young couple, an entrepreneur from Olbia and his Japanese wife. The mission is to propose an interpretation of Japanese cuisine that suits both the local and the international taste, filling in a gap in the previous existent market proposals.	
Main activities:	
The restaurant serves Japanese food for lunch, dinner and take-away.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
The restaurant uses principally local raw materials, and among its 10-people staff can count 5 different nationalities.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Asian cuisine; immigrants integration in the job market.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Team and Partners	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	

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Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

•

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• Short Case Study #9

Organization	
Name:	Sardinia Boats
Address:	Spiaggia Sos Aranzos, 07020 Golfo Aranci OT
Country:	Italy
Phone:	
Email:	
Contact Person:	Gledis Kozeli
www:	
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/SardiniaBoats-2151284245197022/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	No
Mission	
Work in the nautical sector, in collaboration with the nearby Hotel, which did not offer nautical services among its proposals, offering also guided tours. Our aim is to allow participants, mainly families, to get away from everyday life, to enjoy their holiday, in an atmosphere of light-heartedness and sociability, and to offer good opportunities for sharing between parents and children.	
Main activities:	
Our company provides two different services: - dinghies, boats, watercraft, sup, kayak rental service; - rental with driver service, during which we bring our customers to visit places of interest, transforming the experience in a real guided tour. During the rental with driver, if there is a request, we can explain the functioning of the boat; this happens especially with those who are at the first experience in a boat. We work in collaboration with the nearby Hotel, which despite having direct access to the beach, did not offer nautical services among its proposals.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Our company provides two different services: - dinghies, boats, watercraft, sup, kayak rental service; - rental with driver service, during which we bring our customers to visit places of interest, transforming the experience in a real guided tour. During the rental with driver, if there is a request, we can explain the functioning of the boat; this happens especially with those who are at the first experience in a boat. We work in collaboration with the nearby Hotel, which despite having direct access to the beach, did not offer nautical services among its proposals.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Associating the guided tour with the rental with driver service is something that nobody does in this area. Moreover during the excursions, we give lot of information about the flora and fauna, and we also devise a specific excursion for dolphin watching.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Our business could be more innovative in terms of marketing and advertising. We already have a Facebook page, an Instagram and a website, but we would like to create an app that can help us streamline the first contacts with customers and preliminary paperwork, in fact we lose a lot of time explaining the clauses of the contract. By an app people can receive all the information in order to purchase the desired service. Moreover we could insert the maps and the additional information on the various excursions, in this way we think of being able to reduce the time needed to the sale and to improve the relationship with the customer. Finally our business could be more innovative by incorporating hybrid engines into our boats, especially	

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electric and no longer petrol. This future goal would allow us to reduce our environmental impact, preserving the places we "live" on a daily basis. Furthermore it would allow us to lower fuel costs.

Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:

Our customers are mainly families hosted at the partner tourist village, or couples or people that come here for holiday.

Surely we create a positive social impact. Our excursions become a moment of socializing and sharing, where families can carve out a moment to be together.

In our boats we host up to 8 people who have the possibility to be friends share funny moments, as we also try to create a positive and pleasant atmosphere.

We can measure the impact thanks to the feedback of participants and observing the friendships that are created during the excursion that continue also in the village for the whole stay of the holiday.

Team and Partners

Team: Gledis and Massimiliano.

We establish several cooperation with Hotels and Touristic Villages in Olbia.

Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	X
National	
International	

Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

We work in cooperation with Hotels and Touristic Villages in Olbia. We held long meetings to explain our idea and find an agreement that was profitable for both and finally we signed a written internal agreement.

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

We have not applied to obtain other sources of funding, but we reserve to do it for future objectives.

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

We use some social Networks that provide the private message service that our costumers use to reserve our services. In truth we are not directly in charge of this part but some friends, that work in this field, help us to manage it and agreed to do it for free, as a favor.

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• Short Case Study #10

Organization	
Name:	CARROZZERIA ASS DI GUEYE MALICK
Address:	Via Giordania Sett. 4, 07026 Olbia OT
Country:	Italy
Phone:	3287614326
Email:	ass72.car@hotmail.it
Contact Person:	
www:	GUEYE ELNHADJI MALICK
FB:	http://www.autocarrozzeria.olbiatempio.it/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	
Mission	
<p>The business is the result of the passion and love for the profession on the part of the owner who, in many years of experience, has surrounded himself with a winning and close-knit team of competent and qualified collaborators, united by an ambitious goal: to constantly guarantee the full satisfaction of the client. The business has embarked on a successful path, based on an approach constantly devoted to listening to the customer and his needs, the availability and willingness to consolidate a relationship of trust and mutual respect between the public and professionals. The concrete and positive feedback from the inhabitants of the area comes from a daily work committed to the total attention to detail, with the aim of proposing a complete network of services and offers in a dynamic and proactive environment.</p>	
Main activities:	
<p>The Carrozzeria Ass meets the needs of a vast and prepared clientele thanks to the offer of a rich and varied range of services, designed and created to meet the needs of an increasingly demanding and informed public.</p> <p>From the replacement of simple crystals to the most difficult repairs, from body straightening to polishing, from oven painting to the reassembly, grouting and finishing of damaged body parts, the team of specialists guarantees commitment, dedication and excellent results.</p>	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>The owner did courses for immigrants and technical courses, and he had the opportunity to make myself known and become a professional. Now he has employees and provides professional training to other youngsters. In his vision, it is essential to set up and promote technical courses for young immigrants to become entrepreneurs.</p>	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
<p>Innovations, both in terms of the technical aspects of the work, and for the use of revolutionary equipment and tools. The company is equipped with a modern and efficient spray booth. It is a closed and aseptic environment, where the pressure is kept under control, where the paint is applied to the vehicle by the specialized team. They use water-based paint, that are now required on the market.</p>	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
<p>The willingness to learn and improve that is manifested every day, in every intervention carried out, to ensure the quality offered, allows the customer to deal with qualified and passionate technicians, able to offer concrete answers and professional advice.</p>	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
<p>The business is dedicated to a constant and fruitful confrontation with a clientele that can also be demanding and informed on the issues of the sector, in order to always offer the best and to create a</p>	

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relationship with each customer based on transparency and trust.

The Carrozzeria Ass has a strong customer basis, counting private individuals who own a boat, small companies working in the nautical sector, important private companies and public bodies as the Olbia state police.

Team and Partners

The owner employs foreign staff, especially young people who come as immigrants and he teaches them a profession, giving them the opportunity to learn, work and integrate in Italy. Both the owner and numerous qualified professionals work with dedication and professionalism to create a usual team able to offer customers services aimed at achieving ambitious objectives and full public satisfaction.

Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	
National	
International	

Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

The owner reports not to have established any kind of partnership.

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

The Carrozzeria Ass uses social media to promote the business.

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Greece

- Short Case Study #1

Organization	
Name:	CHEESE FARM TILOS
Address:	TILOS ISLAND
Country:	GREECE
Phone:	
Email:	mariakamma@yahoo.gr
Contact Person:	MAYOR OF TILOS MARIA KAMMA
www:	TILOS.GR
FB:	MARIA KAMMA
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Production of local cheese by a group of refugees and permanent residents.	
Main activities:	
Production of local cheese.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
The method used is environmentally friendly. animals used for farming on the island are used.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Cheese production is the whole process on the island and thus helps local produce.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
The aim is to increase production, cheese credentials and help refugee entrepreneurship.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Business is social and environmentally friendly. Residents and refugees are involved. The commodity is given to consumption by bringing in income for workers and an eco-commodity. it also helps to better connect residents with refugees.	
Team and Partners	
Refugees and residents of Tilos.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	X
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	
International	X
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Cooperation with refugees	

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Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

The funds used for the creation of the business came from the Municipality of Tilos and international foundations.

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

Cheese production is made using modern technology. technology can still be developed in cheese production, good quality milk and animal feed.

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- Short Case Study #2

Organization	
Name:	Get Cruise Inn
Address:	
Country:	
Phone:	
Email:	
Contact Person:	
www:	
FB:	
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
GetCruiseINN is the first student's entrepreneurial competition takes place in a CRUISE. Dynamic students develop their innovative disrupting ideas in the Tourism sector while cruising in the Aegean Seas. Student Groups are then given access to the Blue Growth competition and receive guidance from Aephoria.net. This contest aims at developing innovative entrepreneurial actions in the field of Tourism, Cultural Heritage as well as Social Entrepreneurship.	
Main activities:	
<p>Are you a student who desires to test his/her skills? Have you got any entrepreneurial ideas you would like to share? Are you a travel lover who is currently looking for the next destination that will give them the chance to meet different cultures and people?</p> <p>For the first time, ThinkBiz and Startup Bus Greece, in collaboration with Celestyal Cruises, organize a unique entrepreneurial contest that will take place on a cruise ship. This contest aims at developing innovative entrepreneurial actions in the field of Tourism, Cultural Heritage as well as Social Entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Within the framework of Get CruiseINN, developers, designers, and students with business administration and tourism background will form teams in which they will work on innovative projects. During the trip, all ideas will evolve not only on board, with the help of specialized workshops and the guidance of mentors on business consulting and marketing issues, but also in some of the various arranged stops of the cruise, with the assistance of respective experts.</p> <p>At the end of the cruise, each team is going to present the progress of its work in front of an evaluation committee that will be composed of people who come from multiple fields, such as business, marketing, IT and constitute also potential future cooperators and investors. The contestants will be given the opportunity to claim significant gifts and services that will enable them to start their own second "trip", that of the implementation of their entrepreneurial idea.</p> <p>Challenge posed. If you believe that you have anything from the aforementioned features and you are ready to make the difference, submit your application on www.getcruiseinn.com.</p>	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	

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Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Team and Partners	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	

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• Short Case Study #3

Organization	
Name:	Hydra Diving Center
Address:	Hydra
Country:	Greece
Phone:	697 779 2403
Email:	hydradivingcenter@yahoo.gr
Contact Person:	GIANNIS KITSOS
www:	http://www.hydra.com.gr/diving-center/en-index.html
FB:	Hydra Diving Center - Hydra Island
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Cultivate a love for the sport of scuba diving and encourage the protection of the Mediterranean Sea.	
Main activities:	
Gear Renting, Scuba Dives, Discover Scuba Diving, Night Scuba Diving, Wreck Scuba Diving, Snorkelling , Boat Trips	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Education of customers and local community about the marine ecosystem (endangered species, invasive species, protection of Posidonia Seagrass Beds), beach clean-ups.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Facilitation of first ever in Greece underwater art installations with clear environmental message: AUTOTOMY in 2016 https://forlane6studio.com/portfolio/autotomy2016/ and DISORIENTED in 2017 https://forlane6studio.com/portfolio/disoriented-2017/ by Forlane 6 Studio.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
We hope to establish an underwater park and/or a wreck, in order to educate and actively involve the local community as well as visitors about the marine life and the protection of underwater ecosystems. Wrecks can provide hotspots of marine life, increasing biodiversity.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Local community, schools, visitors/tourists, universities.	
Team and Partners	
Giannis Kitsos, Akis Halkidis, Arabella Ross	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	X
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	

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Halkeas Diving Center in Athens for certifications and beach clean-ups. Forlane 6 Studio for underwater art installation.

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

No.

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

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• Short Case Study #4

Organization	
Name:	Blue Growth
Address:	Iroon Politexniou St. & Kantharou St.
Country:	Piraeus 18536
Phone:	Greece
Email:	+30 210 452 7311
Contact Person:	bluegrowth@aephoria.net
www:	
FB:	http://www.bluegrowth.gr/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Blue Growth Organization is a specialised support centre for the incubation and acceleration of Blue Growth Entrepreneurship. It includes Blue Growth Piraeus Competition, Incubation and Acceleration through Aephoria.net, Blue Growth Social Entrepreneurship, GetCruiseInn, Blue Tea Sessions and many more supporting networking and start-up activities.	
Main activities:	
<p>Blue Growth is a framework of business idea challenges aiming to promote innovative concepts relating to marine and freshwater resources. Creative disruption in the maritime sector can introduce promising business opportunities, create new jobs, and transform traditional processes into more productive and sustainable activities.</p> <p>This initiative includes the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Blue Growth marine challenge competition 2. The Get CruiseINN four days entrepreneurial contest cruise 3. The Startup Weekend – Blue Growth, Shipping and Logistics <p>Bringing a European project to Greece</p> <p>The sea, ports, and coastal areas are key drivers of the economy. Because of their outward-looking geography, they have traditionally been hubs of new ideas and innovation. In line with the European Blue Growth framework, we are running a blue growth business idea challenge in Piraeus, one of the biggest ports in the world, determined to instill in inspired entrepreneurs the power to change our lives.</p> <p>Blue Growth Competition awards the most sustainable and innovative business ideas in collaboration with the Greek national institutions and the leading Greek Shipping and Tourism sectors.</p> <p>We are looking for innovative human power and business ideas falling under the areas of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Information and Communication Technologies 2) Environmental Protection & Energy Conservation 3) Aquaculture & Fisheries 4) Sustainable Maritime Tourism 5) Water Use 6) Shipping & Logistics 	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>The winners of <i>Blue Growth Piraeus</i> receive <u>pre-seed funding</u>, <u>incubation services</u> and <u>sustainability training</u> in order to start their business venture.</p> <p>The winning teams receive access to co-working spaces as well as business incubation services developed by <i>Aephoria.net</i>, a pioneer sustainable-business incubation program that fosters business practices with a triple-bottom-line approach (<u>People-Planet-Profit</u>).</p>	

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During its 2 years of operations, Aephoria.net has trained 58 business teams, has incubated 15 startups, while it has developed innovative business competitions like Athens Startup Weekend Sustainability.

Innovation/development, please specify the area:

Our vision is to harness the untapped potential of Europe's oceans, seas and coasts for jobs and growth having a positive impact to the environment and the local communities.

Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities

Last year we organized the first entrepreneurial BlueGrowth Competition based on Piraeus, Greece. After our open call to new entrepreneurs we had: 39,000 visits by 14,000 different users within six months and 30 start-up applications. After careful screening selection 9 finalists were invited to pitch at the competition in front of a committee of maritime and business experts. The 3 award winning teams received pre-seeding funding and access to incubation and acceleration services by Aephoria.net

The winners of the last Blue Growth start-up cycle were:

SolBrine: SolBrine aims at greening the desalination process, offering the supply of water and raw materials (salts, metals etc.) with no environmental cost. Καταφέραμε να σηκώσουμε 50,000€ για τους ιδρυτές της SolBrine από Ευρωπαϊκούς Διαγωνισμούς

Nostimo Salt: Nostimo's mission is to bring to both the Greek and international markets one of the highest quality but currently underexploited Greek products – natural, unrefined sea salt.

Phee Made: Phee company uses the dead leaves of sea grass, Posidonia Oceanica, which are washed up in huge quantities along many Greek coasts. Using a patent-pending manufacturing process PHEE is driving change in the design world having its top priority the fusion of innovative design and science for improving the build environment and human health.

Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:

Call for Action: Support innovative new entrepreneurship in one of the most promising sectors for the Greek n European economy, the Blue Growth Economy.

Team and Partners

Aephoria.net

Aephoria.net is a business incubation program for startup companies operating in Greece. Its goal is to support great ideas and get them through the tough early stages, so that entrepreneurs can transform their dreams into good business with a positive economic, environmental, and social impact.

All Aephoria.net's people believe that innovative entrepreneurship will solve the world's resource, economic and social issues, and that Greece is well-positioned to lead this change. The complex economic situation in Greece combined with our breathtaking natural landscapes means that our entrepreneurs are best equipped to tackle issues of restarting the Greek economy through better, sustainable business practice. Efficiency, transparency, and trust are the core values under which the Aephoria.net program runs.

Aephoria.net's objectives are to provide participating startups with education that will enable them to create scalable business models that have a sustainable impact on the environment and society, to foster an ever-growing network of sustainability-minded people and companies with deep connections into markets, technologies, and funding and finally to contribute passionately to social and economic efforts in Greece, in order to create thriving economic, employment, and social conditions.

ORGANIZERS

Thinkbiz & StartupBus Greece

The two organizations decided to collaborate and together with Celestyal Cruises there organizing the first entrepreneurial contest on board Get CruiseINN! Their Goal, to inspire and motivate talented students to get more involved in the most active and growing sector of our economy.

Celestyal Cruises

Louis started operating cruises from the early 70s and has over the years evolved and expanded its cruise programs. Today, with a fleet of 9 cruise ships, Louis Cruises is a Mediterranean specialist and sails its passengers to the Med's most enchanting ports from Piraeus, Istanbul and Limassol. Experience a historic visit to the Parthenon and the Acropolis, the magic of the Imperial city of Istanbul, a breathtaking sunset in Santorini, the cosmopolitan aura of Mykonos, the stunning Ancient kingdom of Ephesus, the impressive

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Minoan Palace in Crete, the unique beauty of Rhodes and Patmos, the island of the Apocalypse aboard MV Louis Cristal and MV Louis Majesty and enrich yourself in a... Sea of Memories!

Awards Sponsors:

1. Piraeus Port Authority Piraeus S.A.
2. Capital Ship Management
3. Central Markets and Fishery Organization S.A.
4. Celestyal Cruises

Under the auspices of:

1. Ministry of Shipping and the Aegean
2. Municipality of Piraeus
3. Federation of Hellenic Associations of Young Entrepreneurs

Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	
Local government	
Public	X

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	X
National	
International	

Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

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• Short Case Study #5

Organization	
Name:	Harriet's Hydra Horses
Address:	HYDRA ISLAND
Country:	GREECE
Phone:	698 032 3347
Email:	hydrahorses@gmail.com
Contact Person:	HARRIET JARMAN
www:	www.harrietshydrachorses.com
FB:	Harriet's Hydra Horses
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Horse riding and visit to places of Hydra (monasteries, beaches swimming etc.)	
Main activities:	
Horse riding services.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Horse riding services.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Tourists, island visitors, and people with mobility difficulties, and people with a love for the environment and transportation of objects.	
Team and Partners	
Family business.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Cooperation with other horse owners	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Only private funds	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	

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Use of internet for advertising



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• Short Case Study #6

Organization	
Name:	MELISSOKIPI KARAGIORGI
Address:	PSARA ISLAND 82104
Country:	GREECE
Phone:	0306977351204
Email:	Melissokipikaragiorgi@gmail.com
Contact Person:	ANDREAS KARAGIORGIS
www:	
FB:	melissokipikaragiorgi
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Production of Psara Island traditional raw thyme honey and other traditional local products	
Main activities:	
Production of Psara Island traditional raw thyme honey and other traditional local products	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Honey bees help the local ecosystem	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Our aim is to make the local products of Psara , specially the thyme honey, marketable not only in the local market but in whole Greek market.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Team and Partners	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	

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Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

- Short Case Study #7

Organization	
Name:	KASSIOS S.C.E
Address:	KASSOS ISLAND
Country:	GREECE
Phone:	6981156333
Email:	yianfrag@otenet.gr
Contact Person:	JOHN FRAGKOULIS
www:	
FB:	Kasios koinsep
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
The waste management of the island of Kassos, according to an approved study, according to the European legislation	
Main activities:	
Collecting, packing and carrying away of Kassos, recycling items (paper, glass, plastic, etc)	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
A proper waste management has only benefits for the local blue growth ecosystem.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
The waste management contributes decisively to the preservation of the water ecosystem.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
The waste management is just the beginning of a major plan. The next step is the creation of a GREEN LABORATORY, which is the development and operation of a group of small buildings , such us slaughterhouse, Creamery, packing, distillery, etc, having as priority the full de-carbonisation of Kassos.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
The waste management wishes to encourage increased levels of public engagement that will facilitate the implementation of a proposed clean energy solution, for the whole island.	
Team and Partners	
1. KASSOS MUNICIPALITY 2. KASSIOS S.C.E. (SOCIAL COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE) 3. GREEK RECYCLING COMPANY	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	X
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	X

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International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
A very characteristic as well as ambitious example, is the creation of the GREEN LABORATORY. One of the main objectives of GREEN LABORATORY is the development and operation of a group of small buildings, such as slaughterhouse, Creamery, packing, distillery, etc, having as priority the full de-carbonisation of Kassos.	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Selling the recycling items to specific companies is the only way of getting money from the market.	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
The waste management uses a recycling baler, in order to facilitate the packing of the collected items.	

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• Short Case Study #8

Organization	
Name:	Nostimo Salt
Address:	
Country:	
Phone:	+30 21 1184 0366
Email:	nostimogreece@gmail.com
Contact Person:	
www:	
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/nostimogreece/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	
Mission	
Nostimo's mission is to bring to both the Greek and international markets one of the highest quality but currently underexploited Greek products – natural, unrefined sea salt. Nostimo's aim is to create a network that will support, maintain and promote the ancient and low-impact methods of salt production still used today in Greece. Through this network Nostimo will help the producers they work with reach the Greek and international market, promote the health and environmental benefits of natural and hand-harvested salt, and use the production process to raise awareness and provide education around environmental issues.	
Main activities:	
Production of salt.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Team and Partners	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	

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Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):



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• Short Case Study #9

Organization	
Name:	Phee
Address:	
Country:	
Phone:	
Email:	
Contact Person:	Stavrow Tsombanidis Founder
www:	https://phee.gr/welcome/
FB:	Phee
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	X
Mission	
<p>Phee company uses the dead leaves of sea grass, Posidonia Oceanica, which are washed up in huge quantities along many Greek coasts. An estimate of 20-25 tons are collected by each municipality each year and buried at "XY.TA.", burdening municipal budgets. Posidonia Oceanica is a flowering plant which lives in dense meadows or along channels in the sands of the Mediterranean. Using a patent-pending manufacturing process PHEE is driving change in the design world having its top priority the fusion of innovative design and science for improving the build environment and human health.</p>	
Main activities:	
<p>In PHEE, we thrive to create products that won't only be competitive in the market but will also have a positive impact on our planet's ecosystem that desperately needs our help. We are committed to work alongside the relevant authorities, industry leaders, and consumers so that sustainable materials regain their market trust from their toxic counterparts that dominate the market for now. We aspire that our passion and dedication will make PHEE a world leading company, which will in turn lead the way for other industries.</p> <p>PHEE-board is a flat panel made from the leaves of seagrass Posidonia Oceanica and biological resins</p> <p>PHEE-board is a highly aesthetic cellulose-based material that can be used to develop high value-added products. More specifically, developed through a patented process that described above PHEE-board is a flat panel made from Posidonia Oceanica and biological resins.</p>	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>The resource that PHEE is currently harnessing is the dead leaf of the vascular sea plant Posidonia Oceanica. According to scientists, this is one of the oldest living organisms on Earth. One does not need science, though, to notice that it is annually washed up in abundance on the Mediterranean shores and is disposed as waste. However, after 3 years of Research & Development PHEE's team has brought those leaves back to life, being the first company worldwide to fully utilize them as a primary raw material. A pioneering natural material has been developed and patented as such..</p>	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
<p>Stimulate awareness regarding collection and commercial use of this unique raw material.</p> <p>Expand commercial use borders to innovative as well as established product categories which is based on the unique attributes of our raw material</p> <p>Promote environmental and social responsibility throughout our value chain</p>	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
<p>It's about more than jobs. It's about philosophy of Greek pride that started this country. It's about reviving</p>	

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pride in products, pride in design, and pride in manufacturing. These are the sectors Greeks must re-target and create value it's time to take back that authenticity and inject it into everything we do. from the minute we wake up to the minute we lay our heads down we think about how we will impact the generations to come. From the minute we wake up to the minute we lay our heads down we think about how we will influence the generations to come.

but those who know it understand it's true meaning. Quality means dedication to craftsmanship, this craftsmanship starts with design conception, goes into manufacturing, and lasts through the life of a product.

Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:

Team and Partners



Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	
Local government	
Public	

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	
National	
International	

Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

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• Short Case Study #10

Organization	
Name:	ALEXANDROS TRANSPORT BY HAND TROLLEY
Address:	Hydra island 18040
Country:	GREECE
Phone:	+30 6980323466
Email:	
Contact Person:	Alexandros Papanikollaou
www:	alex_papanikolaou_ (Instagram)
FB:	http://facebook.com/alexandros.papanikolaou
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Hydra is a special place! Hydra is a small island without cars and with a great respect for blue growth and the economy. The environment in Hydra is protected by the Greek Ministries. There are no cars in Hydra and all transport is by horses, boats and trolleys.	
Main activities:	
I have a small trolley business. We work with all businesses on the island to transport tourists' products and luggage to the island. We also carry mail and large items. We also work with large transport companies and undertake the transportation part in Hydra. https://www.facebook.com/metaforkiaalexandros.acsydras/videos/111346238946870/	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
MY JOB are friendly and help the local ecosystem	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Use the new internet technologies (Facebook, Instagram etc.)	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
My job helps to transport any items with respect in environment and assistant the companies.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
All the inhabitants, stores, hotels and tourists visiting the Hydra island.	
Team and Partners	
Family business (total 3 persons).	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
It is family business.	

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Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

I have a small trolley business. You don't need significant capital to run the business.

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

No. not necessary.

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United Kingdom

- Short Case Study #1

Organization	
Name:	Buth Bharraigh Ltd
Address:	Castlebay, Isle Of Barra, Outer Hebrides HS9 5XD
Country:	Scotland
Phone:	+44 01871 817948
Email:	info@buthbharraigh.co.uk
Contact Person:	Sarah MacLean
www:	barrashop.co.uk
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/buthbharraigh
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Bùth Bharraigh is as a community social enterprise, Bùth Bharraigh provides a route to market for local producers and also supply goods and services that otherwise would not be available for local and visiting customers.	
Main activities:	
<p>Buth Bharraigh was established in 2013 to create opportunities for islanders. It is a Not-for-profit community shop run by volunteers with part-time paid staff, selling a range of whole foods, local products, books in Gaelic and English and other items requested by both islanders and visitors to the islands such as fishing and surfing accessories.</p> <p>Also provides services such as Tourist Information, Bicycle Hire, Laundrette and free WiFi.</p> <p>Buth Bharraigh is always open when the Oban ferry docks to assist travellers – no matter what time that may be.</p>	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>The shop responds to an unmet demand by the islanders and visitors for local food and wholefood supplies. It provides an outlet for local fishermen. It provides a good outlet for local craft and food producers, whilst keeping indigenous craft and local food production alive. (30% go to producers, but that percentage goes down to 10% if they volunteer for 50 hours a month or more, or 5% if they volunteer up to that amount.)</p> <p>It provides the only information point for visitors, including an accommodation booking service, (£4) which is really successful through use of local knowledge and brings local benefits instead of benefitting large corporations such as Air B and B or Booking.com, especially for local Bed and Breakfast businesses that do not advertise or market widely.</p>	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Tourist Information with small booking fee if successful in providing accommodation (took over from the tourist office after it closed). - Bike hire. - laundrette was started for visitors, but also benefits the local community, especially the drying facility when the weather is wet. - Craft classes, which are helping keep the islands' crafts tradition alive: Craft Ceilidh every Sunday, where people are invited to drop in with a work in Progress or to learn something new. <p>Associated to these craft activities, the Bunting project developed into an exciting worldwide craft project,</p>	

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acting as an island guestbook, calling on all people who have set foot on Barra and/or Vatersay to make a bunting flag and send it to Buth Bharraigh (www.barrabunting.net). "It's the type of project everyone can be included in and hopefully people will feel not only part of a much bigger community but also a great sense of achievement through creating their own flag." The Bunting Project won the Scottish EPIC Award in 2013.

Current project is the Castlebay Christmas tree, made out of knitted or croche-ed squares by anyone on Barra or beyond wanting to contribute.

Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities

Developing new website and online shop to provide more of an income during the winter months, as the business is totally reliant on sales to keep it going, and to continue providing local food such as jams and preserves, crafts and visitor's information.

Buth Bharraigh is always looking at gaps in the market and trying to fill it if there is a demand and it is appropriate for the business.

The building is in need of renovation, and it is Buth Bharraigh's ambition to buy the premises in order to do so.

Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:

Target group : locals and tourists visiting the islands of Barra and Vatersay.

Target beneficiaries: local producers, local community attending craft classes.

Team and Partners

1 full time manager, 2 part time staff , volunteers.

Partnership with the local bike hire, considered for the business 's purposes as a local producer.

Partnership with Visit Scotland and Outer Hebrides Tourism.

Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	X Revenue costs are self-funded
Local government	
Public	X (First Port)

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	X
National	X
International	

Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

Buth Bharraigh successfully applied for support from First Port the Scottish organisation resourcing social enterprises, and HIE. It also won the Rural Business Awards, as community project of the year in 2016.

It also works in partnership with Croitear Òg, a youth group based on the Isle of Barra, funded by Young Start to enable young people to gain 'hands on' experience in traditional rural skills.

Croitear Òg means Young Crofter & the project works with volunteers within the community so the young people can learn these traditional skills before they are lost. Learning about traditional foods that are common to the islands such as Black Pudding and Crowdie - a traditional cheese, they can sell these products through Buth Bharraigh.

Current project is focussing craft and home economic skills.

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

No

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Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

No

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• Short Case Study #2

Organization	
Name:	Yellow Hare
Address:	Gott Pier, Scaranish, Isle of Tiree, PA77 6TN
Country:	Scotland
Phone:	+44 1879 220440/7747013639
Email:	coffee@yellowhare.co.uk
Contact Person:	Kate Macleod
www:	https://www.yellowhare.co.uk/
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Ethical retailing is at the core of Yellow Hare's ethos. "We strive to reduce waste, increase awareness, avoid plastic where practicable and keep packaging to a minimum. We try to source our products locally from home-baking to Scottish tea and coffee companies and we offer free filtered tap water because we don't sell bottled water. Our gifts are hand-made in Scotland, many of them by ourselves. "	
Main activities:	
Selling coffee, tea and cakes hand made-on-Tiree gifts to tourists as well as providing a coin-operated launderette and a coin-operated shower, both of which are accessible 24 hours per day.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>Reducing packaging and waste is important on an island. The island beaches suffer from pollution by plastic including plastic bottles and it makes a difference not to stock plastic water bottle and not use plastic straws or cups: it gives the visitor the right message that it is possible to live with less plastic. Yellow Hare will be displaying its "Single Use Plastic-Free" badge soon!</p> <p>Offering the visitor the best coffee or tea together with home-baking as they arrive or leave Tiree – Yellow Hare is situated close to the ferry terminal -makes their visit start or end with a great experience and contributes to their positive appreciation of the island and its uniqueness.</p> <p>Yellow Hare provides much needed and good quality part-time employment to local people, including people who have moved to live on the island.</p>	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
<p>Combining a food and gift shop business with a 24 hour self-operated shower and launderette service, aiming at the windsurfer market which is huge in Tiree and not particularly well-catered for. Caters also for vegan and dairy free customers. All snacks are vegan, including the chocolate. More than 95% of the home baking is gluten free.</p> <p>Yellow Hare are now finalists in the Best New Cafe category of The Scottish Cafe Awards.</p> <p>Designing own range of retail items - from Tiree coasters, mugs and cutting boards to the Tiree, Flipflop sandals: making them locally is in sharp contrast to the usual gift shops in sea-side areas, which are often full of items made in and imported from China or other overseas locations .</p>	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Yellow Hare started in 2018 and in 2019 has expanded into offering 24 h showers and launderette service.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
<p>Can be considered a social enterprise as has social and environmental as well as economic benefits.</p> <p>Target group : tourists visiting the island and attending the local festivals, especially windsurfers and campers, as well as locals waiting for ferry/ looking for original made on Tiree gifts. Unlike many retail and</p>	

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food businesses in similar location, Yellow Hare also stays open all year round!	
Team and Partners	
Advertising via Discover Tiree (www.isleoftiree.com), an independent body whose remit is to promote Tiree. 3,000 leaflets 'A-Z of Shopping and Eating on Tiree' have also been produced and paid for independently by Yellow Hare. A local-crafts version is planned for small independent businesses.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	

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• Short Case Study #3

Organization	
Name:	Bute Fabric
Address:	4 Barone Rd, Rothesay, Isle of Bute PA20 ODP
Country:	Scotland
Phone:	01700 503734
Email:	
Contact Person:	enquiries@butefabrics.com
www:	
FB:	Margaret Ann / Charlotte
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Produce tactile fabrics designed to inspire.	
Main activities:	
The company produces quality upholstery textiles, working closely with leading architects and designers to help create world-class interiors with bold contemporary designs and cutting edge textiles for public spaces and bespoke projects.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>In an island with a population of just over 6000 people and little industry apart from tourism and hospitality, Bute Fabric provides welcome work opportunities at all levels of the organisation, from loom operators to accountants through to designers and a shop on Rothesay's popular sea-front, employing 46 people on the island.</p> <p>The organisation puts people at the heart of the business and relies on their specialist skills and drive to be a leader in an international marketplace. By providing a very visible quality product, it is contributing to the regeneration of the island's economy from its faded former glory as the prime holiday destination for the Scottish industrial capital to a place offering a quality experience to visitors.</p>	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
<p>2 new collections, 'Identity' and 'Strata' have been inspired by the island and intricately celebrate the company's heritage, its location and its people.</p> <p>The 'Kin' fabric celebrates the impact of human touch within machine production. Fingerprints from each member of staff, provided the graphical source material, making a direct link back to the people who create the end-product. The Bute fabric employees are really proud of this collaboration, which also reflects the feeling of cohesion within the company and pride in the quality of its production.</p> <p>The Strata collection is inspired by the isle of Bute's underlying geology, referencing the colours of stone found on the island from its bedrock to its pebbled beaches and rocky shores.</p> <p>Both collections are rooted in the elements on which the company are founded: craftsmanship, skill, the island landscape and the local community.</p> <p>A new initiative, Bute Atelier has also been set up to be the more visible face of the business on the sea-front, where it provides an attractive burst of colour in an area much in need of regeneration. The atelier provides a retail space combined to a workshop space for local people with visiting craftspeople teaching a range of crafts such as upholstery, sewing, and jewellery making.</p> <p>It is also contributing to the sustainability of the business, as it provides an outlet for textile seconds (beginning and end of rolls) to the wider public. Selvedge ends are also used for weaving by textile artists, thus contributing to the minimising of waste that is at the core of the company's ethos.</p>	

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Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities

Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:

The textile mill was originally founded in 1947 with the sole purpose of providing employment opportunities for service people returning home from the Second World War. Since then, the textile mill has provided quality employment to the island population as well as attracting talented textile graduates by cultivating markets worldwide and consistently pushing the boundaries of innovation. The Bute Fabric atelier is also providing a quality manager's job to a textile graduate from Bute. Bute Fabric also has a very good apprenticeship scheme, offering training to school leavers, and providing them with a certificate at the end of their stay as well as the possibility of staying on.

Team and Partners

Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	X
National	X
International	X

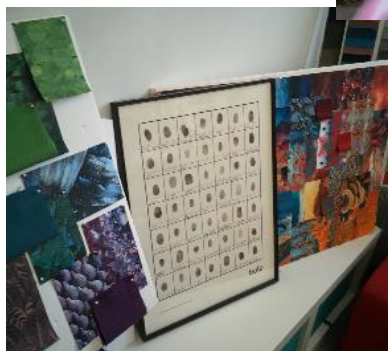
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

No

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

Bute fabrics have some of the most technically advanced woollen fabrics in the industry. All of textiles go through extensive and rigorous testing in the in-house laboratory to ensure customers have a durable fabric, suited to high performance environments.



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• Short Case Study #4

Organization	
Name:	Laig Bay brewery
Address:	Isle of Eigg
Country:	Scotland
Phone:	+44 1687 315 099
Email:	Smcc22@hotmail.com
Contact Person:	Stuart MacCarthy
www:	http://laigbaybrewing.com/
FB:	Laig Bay brewery
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Laig Bay Brewery believes that micro brewing is about making beer for the area where you live. "We think the essence of the craft beer revolution, is the idea that you should be able to drink beer that is made close to where you're drinking it. " This means producing in small batches and reflecting the spirit of the island of Eigg.	
Main activities:	
Laig Bay Brewery specialises in hoppy US-style IPAs and Pale Ales, seasonal and European-style beers.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>Laig Bay Brewery hopes to help minimise the island's carbon footprint by producing beer locally. This means minimising the amount of cans from imported beers produced by industrial breweries which are then difficult to recycle, by selling beer on tap, or in recyclable bottles or refillable large glass containers.</p> <p>By growing a proportion of their hops locally, Laig Bay brewery is also hoping to help develop a new island crop.</p> <p>Laig Bay Brewery is using waste hops from the brewery to provide good quality compost for local food growing and the waste malt as cattle fodder for local cattle, thus closing the circular economy loop between drink production and waste.</p>	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
<p>Action plan:</p> <p>Ready to grow the business but need to find the capital to do so. The challenge is to expand and find new, larger premises. Way forward is to become a cooperative and issue community shares.</p> <p>Change of legal governance from a 2 person partnership to setting up a membership cooperative organisation which will involve a governing board of up to 5 people (some on and some off island) and a working team of initially 3 then 5 part time (3/4 time) employees.</p>	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Local people, tourists visiting the island, people attending the local festivals, local (mainland) retail stores, local hotels and shop, local ferry.	
Team and Partners	
Currently Stu McCarthy in partnership with Gabe McVarish.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	

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Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	X
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
<p>- Laig Bay Brewery is currently getting advice and support from Cooperative and Mutual Solutions Ltd, http://cms.coop/ to look at setting up community shares to raise funds for their expansion.</p> <p>- Highland and Island Enterprise: "resilience within outlying communities" scheme to support new capital expenditure and possibly revenue expenditure</p>	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
To raise money for new premises, Laig Bay Brewery is planning to sell community shares from next winter.	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
With expansion, options for waste malt are to turn it into pellets for house heating - therefore supplementing existing wood pellets supplies – or exporting it as valuable cattle fodder more widely, thus further reducing the local carbon footprint and maximising the revenue stream.	



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• Short Case Study #5

Organization	
Name:	Rayan Take-away restaurant
Address:	16 Gallowgate, ROTHESAY, ISLE OF BUTE
Country:	Scotland
Phone:	07563 707760
Email:	fadelhe12@gmail.com
Contact Person:	Fadel Helmi
www:	
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/rayanrestaurant12/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	
Mission	
Make the best Syrian food available to people living and visiting Rothesay.	
Main activities:	
Cooking Syrian fast food menu.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Provides a tasty, affordable take-away menu for islanders and visitors alike.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
First Syrian fast food in the area.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Team and Partners	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	X
Public	X
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Good relationship with Argyll and Bute Council resettlement group/ Argyll and Bute Business Gateway.	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
No	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	

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No



COMUNE DI OLBIA



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• Short Case Study #6

Organization	
Name:	ISARO Social Integration Network
Address:	Community Centre 81
Country:	2/16 Braes Avenue Whitecrock, Clydebank
Phone:	G81 1DP
Email:	Scotland
Contact Person:	1412372620
www:	admin@isaronetwork.org.uk
FB:	www.facebook.com/Isaronetwork
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	
Mission	
<p>To promote social and economic integration of the growing Ethnic Minority community in West Dunbartonshire and neighbouring area</p> <p>To empower Ethnic Minorities to improve their wellbeing through provision of relevant information, guidance and support</p> <p>To facilitate culture sharing and strengthen community cohesion</p> <p>To empower children and young people to achieve their full potential</p> <p>To advance and support research on the issues affecting welfare of everyday people</p> <p>To contribute to sustainable development through economic, social and environmental impactful programs</p>	
Main activities:	
<p>Working with refugees and second generation minorities, ISARO delivers a range of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Information and advice drop-in services for adults and young people to combat loneliness and improve integration within the local community •Empowering programmes for young people that use sport and skills development to enhance well-being •Community learning and social activities to build skills, tackle isolation and strengthen social, economic and cultural integration •Heritage sharing events and multicultural celebrations to increase community cohesion •Climate change and climate action awareness activities to encourage and support communities to lower their carbon footprint <p>Several social enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Penguin Crèche is a mobile crèche, which provides affordable childcare to organisations and community groups. •Safari Bites is a catering service, which aims to introduce African cuisine to a wider audience and make it more accessible to all. Our catering considers individual dietary requirements and we can design menus to suit your catering needs. •an accounting and bookkeeping business to support community organisations and provide job opportunities for newly trained ethnic minority accountants •a business upcycling old clothing and materials into fashionable garments and accessories which are being sold through local craft shops 	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>This is the one casestudy from Scotland which is not based on an island, but in Glasgow. We have included this casestudy because of (a) the several social enterprises it has set up to provide services, employment and professional development opportunities to refugee and migrant communities, and (b) ISARO's work on climate</p>	

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change and climate action, engaging with mainly but not only Ethnic Minority individuals to raise awareness on climate changes through formal workshops and at various community events and to provide opportunities to community members to take part in activities to tackle environmental issues.

Innovation/development, please specify the area:

The first key innovation is for the charity to deliver a range of services through a social enterprise model, that is more sustainable and provides work experience, employment and professional development opportunities for the target group.

The second key innovation is engaging refugees in contributing to a circular economy by collecting old clothes and redistributing them through swap shops, making clothes from recycling cloth, and upcycling old clothing and cloth into fashionable garments and accessories.

Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities

ISARO's vision is for "Empowered communities living in harmony, with strengthened mutual cultural understanding and greater global awareness". ISARO seeks to enhance integration and community cohesion, empowerment and well-being, income and other opportunities, as well as sustainable development through direct engagement and involvement of refugee and ethnic minority individuals and communities, by delivering essential services as well as opportunities for these communities, and by civic engagement with local institutions to enhance understanding, cultural exchange and reduce challenges faced by specific ethnic communities. The first service was a drop-in service which also enabled ISARO to work out what people wanted; ISARO then developed programmes on that basis.

Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:

Refugees and ethnic minorities in West Dunbartonshire (local authority area) and neighbouring areas. More than 50% come from a refugee background.

Team and Partners

ISARO is driven by an inspiring social entrepreneur, herself a migrant. As a registered charity, ISARO has trustees and a steering committee. ISARO involves its target group in delivering its actions and services.

Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	
Local government	
Public	Charitable foundations

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	X
National	
International	

Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

Clydebank Housing Association (local social housing association) that provides premises in their community centre, Centre 81.

Development support from ethnic minority support organisations:

- CEMVO provides ISARO support for developing their organisation, including their social enterprise activities.
- BEMIS, an Ethnic Minorities led umbrella body supporting the development of the Ethnic Minorities Voluntary Sector

West Dumbartonshire Ethnic Women Group

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

Their funding comes primarily from charitable foundations, as well as some donations. Their social enterprises are small, and their accounts are managed separately from their charitable accounts. They do not raise money from the market.

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

No



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COMUNE DI OLBIA



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• Short Case Study #7

Organization	
Name:	Edris Upholstery and Furnishings
Address:	47 Inaclete Road, Stornoway, HS1 2RN
Country:	Scotland
Phone:	
Email:	
Contact Person:	Mohammed Edris
www:	
FB:	www.facebook.com/edris.upholstery
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	
Mission	
With over 30 years experience in the upholstery trade Mohammed Edris takes great pride in providing a bespoke service, tailored to match the individual needs, inspirations and ideas of each client.	
Main activities:	
Reupholstering used furniture.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling and restoration of used furniture, and contributing to reviving a traditional skill in a repair trade • Uses locally woven Harris Tweed to reupholster furniture, boosting demand and use of this traditional cloth. 	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Developing an enterprise in a remote island based on enterprise experience that the refugee brought from his homeland and that can contribute to reviving a traditional skill in the host community. Identifying an important and high-profile local island product, Harris Tweed, and integrating it into what the business offers.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Business set up with support of local authority and Business Gateway officers to provide employment/income opportunity for refugee proprietor. Slowly developing business – examples of the restored furniture can be seen on the facebook page.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Team and Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local council refugee support officers • Business Gateway Advisers • Social enterprise in Stornoway that recycles furniture that provided initial work experience opportunities. But note that Mohammed Edris had run a major upholstery business in Syria, so the work experience opportunity was more about integration within the local community and economy than about skills or enterprise development. 	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	

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Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Received support from local support agencies and existing local business, as described above.	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Not yet	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
No	

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• Short Case Study #8

Organization	
Name:	Fyne Future
Address:	81 Victoria Street Rothesay, PA200AP, isle of Bute
Country:	Scotland
Phone:	01700 503 181
Email:	
Contact Person:	Reeni Kennedy-Boyle
www:	http://www.fynefutures.org.uk
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/TZCBute/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Deliver social, employment , educational and health benefits for the isle of Bute.	
Main activities:	
Recycling plastic bottles, food and drink cans, paper and textile through regular kerbside collection for processing in the Re-Cycling Centre. Furniture collection and selling through Re-style shop in Rothesay. Growing local food and providing a vegetable box scheme through Bute Produce as well as free vegetables in the Chapel Hill raised bed garden. Provide a car sharing scheme through CarBute with 2 cars, one of which is a hybrid. Raise awareness of climate warming issues and the need to lower the islanders' carbon footprint.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Divert 264 tons of waste from landfill. Helps keep the island waste free. Promote healthy eating in the community and reduce food carbon foot print through the production of vegetable in Bute Produce and its Vegetables box scheme and the free vegetable garden in the raised beds of Edible Bute at the Chapel hill site. Provides local employment in area of high employment as well as a great variety of volunteering opportunities that can lead to employment by training and mentoring. Provide car sharing opportunities for 180 members of the CarBute Community Car Share, thus reducing need for individual cars on Bute and for tourists to take cars over from the mainland. Increase awareness of climate change by getting people involved in all the activities above that help reduce the island's carbon footprint.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Waste recycling. Free vegetables through the Chapel Hill raised bed edible garden. Bute produce as a Heritage Horticulture Training Centre. Training packages have been developed in relation to "grow your own skills", organic seed saving and Master Composting. Skills and capacity at Bute Produce have been developed to increase composting activities. Community car sharing club.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Founded in 2004, expanding into many directions, latest being car sharing and food growing Regarding the later, Fyne Future is now engaging in its 7 th round Climate challenge funding Fyne Future as a social enterprise, has continued to grow and evolve to achieve sustainability, grow their income and support their social and environmental objectives. Over the course of 2018/19 financial year, Fyne Futures has supported 10 unemployed people with work-based training; and supported 3 volunteers with health and wellbeing issues regain their confidence and undertake skills development that could aid them gain employment, across all our low carbon activities. In addition, there have been 32 volunteers	

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directly connected to Bute Carbon Free Food.

From 2013, Bute Produce, having developed from a healthy eating initiative to supporting employability skills development using horticulture as a vehicle, is now developing as a Heritage Horticulture Training Centre which would take the best practice from the past and combine with today's knowledge. Over the two year development phase focus had been on upskilling 2 core staff whilst growing the scale of people supported at the garden and ensuring environmental objectives were delivered.

Target: increase consideration of carbon in food choices across the entire Bute community and run workshops to encourage up to 100 unique participants to make lower carbon food choices – growing food as a community in public places and growing food at home where space is available.

Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:

Local community on Bute from youth to retired people.

Team and Partners

Fyne Futures has a volunteer board of 10 members of which 9 are resident to Bute. The board has a wide range of experience and expertise – from private, public and third sectors. Two members of our board have specialist knowledge in food production through careers in agriculture and Her Majesty's Prison Service horticulture training and growing programmes.

Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)

Own/private	X
Local government	X
Public	X

Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)

Local	X
National	X
International	

Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:

Zero Carbon Bute: a subsidiary of Fyne Future

Bute Alliance: this is an alliance of organisations on Bute with similar environmental and social aims.

Bute Food and Drink Forum

Zero Waste Scotland : the main organisation dealing with waste issues and the circular economy in Scotland

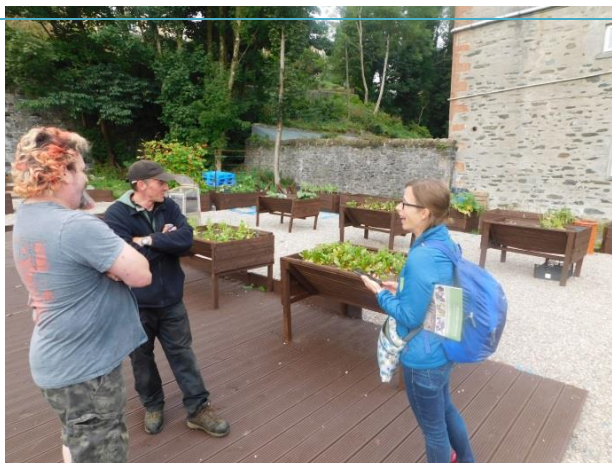
Climate Challenge Fund: main funder for carbon reducing initiatives.

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

Sale of weekly vegetable boxes from Bute Produce. Sale of used furniture through Re-style shop. Cars sharing club hiring cars to members of CarBute.

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

No



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• Short Case Study #9

Organization	
Name:	Helmis Bakery
Address:	26 East Princess Street, PA20 9DL Rothesay, isle of Bute
Country:	Scotland
Phone:	+44 7751 197713
Email:	helmiskakery@gmail.com
Contact Person:	Tasnim Helmi
www:	
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/helmisbakery/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	
Mission	
Provide the best selection of patisserie, celebration cakes and Syrian delicacies on the isle of Bute in a pleasant and welcoming atmosphere.	
Main activities:	
Making and selling croissants, cakes, celebration cakes, coffee and teas as well as Syrian breakfast and light lunches.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Provides welcome quality and diversity of food in traditional seaside town where there is not a lot of choice. Good situation on sea-front makes it a nice place to sit and admire the views out over the water to the hills beyond.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Increase turnover.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Locals and visitors.	
Team and Partners	
Family business.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	X
Public	X
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Argyll and Bute resettlement programme/ Argyll and Bute business gateway.	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	

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No

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

No

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• Short Case Study #10

Organization	
Name:	North Uist Distillery Co.
Address:	North Uist, Outer Hebrides
Country:	Scotland
Phone:	+44 (0) 7763 854 022
Email:	hello@northuistdistillery.com
Contact Person:	Jonny Ingledew, Master Distiller, and Kate MacDonald, Creative Director
www:	www.northuistdistillery.com
FB:	www.facebook.com/northuistdistillery
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
<p>To produce fine artisan spirits rooted in a remote and beautiful Scottish island. Their strapline: <i>Island Life. Distilled.</i> Their introduction on their website: Steeped in Hebridean history, but always forward thinking, our family run distillery produces some of the finest artisan spirits in Scotland from the beautiful Island of North Uist.</p>	
Main activities:	
<p>Distilling artisan spirits. Launched this year (2019) with gin (Downpour), distilled in a very small set-up on North Uist, the company has plans to establish a much larger distillery to distil whisky using local barley.</p>	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>The distillery company has allowed two young people who grew up on North Uist to return to their island home, engaging in an ambitious, challenging and rewarding enterprise. Both returning to their island home and starting up an ambitious enterprise has been sufficiently attractive to match and exceed opportunities they had within their careers on the mainland. Their example also demonstrates to their peers how it is possible to return to the islands and thrive. Their business will contribute economic activity to a fragile local island economy.</p> <p>As Creative Director, Kate, says; "We both grew up in Uist, so it's important to us that each bottle is distilled, bottled and labelled on the island to enable the business to have a long-term benefit for people here. We have been overwhelmed by the encouragement and support we've been shown and Uist will be at the heart of all of our decision-making as we develop the distillery."</p> <p>Their business is deeply rooted in the local island environment (using botanicals and other ingredients from the island) and in the island culture (their Creative Director is deeply versed in the local Gaelic language and local island history and stories, and had drawn inspiration from this for the business). In this way they are giving North Uist a forward-looking modern outlook that remains rooted in the long-standing island way of life. Their engagement with the media also vigorously promotes the beauty of the islands, and their brand name (Downpour) uses a strong feature of island weather and turns it into a positive marketing tool, by using extra-strength botanicals in their the new gin: "Crafted to capture the spirit of Hebridean Island life, Downpour is a strong and bold-flavoured premium gin drenched in extra-strength botanicals."</p> <p>Their plans to develop distilling on the islands include using produce that could safeguard the demand for races of grain that are unique to the islands. In this way the business could contribute in a unique way to maintaining biodiversity, including from remote islands where the long-term future of the unique biodiversity such islands offer is at risk.</p>	

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Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
<p>Launching an ambitious distillery business with a high profile through a micro- micro- distillery. Using extra-strength botanicals, including using the natural clouding effect: "all of the flavour from the essential oils, we use, including the resulting flavour cloud, has been retained." Rooting the business so deeply in the local culture, history and way of life. The new distillery on the Isle of Harris, to the north of North Uist, also trades on the local island profile, but was set up more conventionally – a large investment in a distillery which drew primarily on professional expertise from off the island. North Uist Distillery is a "home-grown" enterprise rooted much more deeply in the island community.</p>	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
<p>The micro-distillery and its first spirit product (gin) is "only the beginning of the journey" towards larger distilling, including of whisky.</p>	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
<p>Local, national and international markets.</p>	
Team and Partners	
<p>The team is a couple who have returned together to their island home. By starting in a micro way, they have been able to distil their first product themselves as just two people. They have enjoyed significant support from the local community, the Harris distillery, the Outer Hebrides Tourism Association, and others.</p>	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
<p>The Harris distillery has provided them advice on setting up the North Uist Distillery, including valuable contacts within the industry. The Outer Hebrides Tourism Association has contributing additional marketing and profile for the new business.</p>	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
<p>The business has plans to raise significant finance for the larger distillery which can produce whisky. Whisky distilling requires a large investment which they will be seeking from the market, as well as any support from public sources (such as the local Business Gateway).</p>	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
<p>They use distilling technology. Their innovation however is more in the blend of ingredients than in the technology itself.</p>	

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Spain

- Short Case Study #1

Organization	
Name:	ArtePalé
Address:	Calle San Juan 9, Badajoz
Country:	Spain
Phone:	644883165
Email:	
Contact Person:	David Millán
www:	
FB:	ArtePalé
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Manufacture of furniture and decoration with wood and other recycled materials, with the aim of reducing the environmental impact of wood related waste streams.	
Main activities:	
Furniture, decoration, recycling and second life of wood and other materials. Direct sales to the general public.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Recycling and second life of elements that are going to be discarded. Reduction of the environmental impact of wood related waste and revaluing of waste streams.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Mix of decorative elements (crystal wood), treatment and work on wood.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Instead of using new wood, they use recycled wood from other furniture or remains to create new products of all kinds. Furniture, decorative items, key chains, planters, ... Their philosophy is based upon reducing waste and upcycling and revaluing of wood waste and wood products, to reduce waste and environmental impact.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Target public: General public. Retail store / traditional trade / online store.	
Team and Partners	
David Millán (owner)	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	

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International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
They collaborate with companies related to nature such as Succulent Art (http://succulentart.es/) company dedicated to the cultivation, purchase and sale of succulents.	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
They only have the store and exhibition. The company was funded with their own funds and has not engaged further fundraising activities.	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
They use social networks to promote themselves and as an exhibition for their products. From here they teach how they work and where they get the wood. The website is under construction.	

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• Short Case Study #2

Organization	
Name:	Atutiplan
Address:	Calle siglo XX 56, Badajoz
Country:	Spain
Phone:	654517716
Email:	680624465
Contact Person:	atutiplansl@gmail.com
www:	Fernando Miguel
FB:	https://www.atutiplan.es/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Its mission is to teach us how to live in our environment and exploit all the possibilities it offers us to develop new knowledge and concerns.	
Main activities:	
Programs of all kinds of activities: theater, leisure for the elderly, recycling and creativity, sustainability ...	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
This company has activities in the interior coastal area and promotes the use of these areas in the region as well as taking advantage of tourism.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
It has a website with all its programs and activities. The innovation lies in the wide array of different activities which are offered, and the combination of knowledge on culture and art and tourism of their initiators.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
They carry out cultural activities of recycling, revitalization of neighborhoods, leisure for the disabled,... They want to revitalize economically depressed rural areas, offering services and activities to regenerate the area.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Children, youth, seniors, people with functional diversity.	
Team and Partners	
Fernando García-Gil y Miguel Angel Latorre (founders)	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	

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It is a company registered in the Registry of Tourist Companies of Extremadura. They collaborate with public authorities for several of their activities.

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

Parties, outdoor activities (climbing, kayaking, hiking,...), theater, children's entertainment, go-karts,...

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

The company has a website with all the information on their activities. They do not have further technological elements due to the nature of their activities.



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• Short Case Study #3

Organization	
Name:	EXTREMADURA ACTIVA
Address:	
Country:	Spain
Phone:	
Email:	
Contact Person:	Formulario web
www:	http://www.turismoactivoextremadura.com/contact
FB:	
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	
Mission	
Extremadura activa is the Association of professionals in the Active Tourism and Leisure and Leisure Time sector in Extremadura. It brings together companies and professional entrepreneurs who share problems and concerns regarding their professional sector and intend to make a common front for the development of the sector in our autonomous community.	
Main activities:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion and dissemination of member companies • Interlocution with public administrations to influence the development of the Active Tourism sector • Fight against professional intrusion and service fraud. • Development of the training of professionals in the sector in our region. • Interlocution with national and international entities to position Active tourism in the forefront in our region. 	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Boost natural and rural tourism	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
The professionals of this sector meet in the region with the concern of developing the sector in a productive and sustainable way, with a long-term vision.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
The intention is to influence the development of the regional tourism model.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
People who like nature and want to explore an industrially under-exploited region	
Team and Partners	
Valle Aventura, Valle de los molinos, Ultreia Rumbo Sur SLL, Sertur, Naturacción, MOnfragüe vivo, Légola servicios turísticos, La Aldea Juglar, Jertextrem aventura, Gerocio, Aossa Extremadura, Action Vera naturaleza y aventura.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	

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Local	X
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Association of the companies exposed above	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Canoeing, eco routes, paintball, bicycle, boat, speleology, environmental education ...	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
Association website	



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• Short Case Study #4

Organization	
Name:	Ganatur
Address:	Villuercas-Ibores
Country:	Spain
Phone:	633 13 39 89; 632 24 12 43
Email:	rodrganatur@gmail.com
Contact Person:	Rodrigo María Ángeles
www:	http://www.ganatur.es/
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/empresa.ganatur/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
The purpose is to promote the sustainable development of our exploitation and make known the livestock of this rural area.	
Main activities:	
Guided tours, descents and canoe trips on the Almonte River, guided and interactive tours, guided tours of the Dehesa, explaining its different uses and also teach the production process of the different species of the farm (workshops and workshops).	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Promote and expand the agrotourism in the area.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
People, people and professionals, who want to learn, improve or increase their knowledge regarding livestock in the area. There are also participants who come with the purpose of enjoying leisure in nature	
Team and Partners	
Santiago Ismael Domínguez Sánchez and his family who are also farmers	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	

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Canoe descent by the almonte river, canoe walk through quiet water, canoe rental and visit to the livestock farm in la dehesa

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):



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Short Case Study #5

Organization	
Name:	Garganta de los infiernos
Address:	Valle del Jerte, Cáceres
Country:	Spain
Phone:	658 37 16 26
Email:	info@gargantadelosinfiernos.com
Contact Person:	
www:	https://www.gargantadelosinfiernos.com
FB:	https://www.gargantadelosinfiernos.com
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Minimize the negative impacts of tourism on the natural environment and maximize the positive ones, applying global sustainability criteria in the planning and development of our activities, especially in those related to wildlife observation, as in our ornithological activities.	
Main activities:	
Outdoor activities based on the sustainable development of the Jerte environment	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Sustainable development and respect for our environment in the norextremeña region of Valle del Jerte, La Vera, Valle del Ambroz, Monfragüe and Plasencia	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Agro-tourism activities, we announce what life in the countryside is like, the work of neighbours in the region, agricultural practices that respect the environment, and the production of organic and native food	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
All activities gear around the mission and philosophy of respect for the natural environment and focus on the positive impact of sustainable and responsible tourism, while reducing the negative impacts of tourism activities on this environment.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
People who like nature and, within this type of tourism, people who like adventure, sports and workshops and life in nature in general.	
Team and Partners	
Tujerte, guidex, aneta work together in this project Tujerte: Tourism association of Valle del Jerte Guidex: Extremadura asociacion of professional guides in ornithology and nature Aneta: National association of active tourism	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X

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National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Tujerte, Guidex, Aneta.	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Climbing, canoeing, hiking, canyoning, baths, photo workshops, mountain routes ...	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
Website where you can see absolutely all its activities and an updated news and sales blog.	



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• Short Case Study #6

Organization	
Name:	Isla del Zújar
Address:	Carretera Ex 103
Country:	Spain
Phone:	610390793 - 647044799
Email:	info@isladelzujar.com
Contact Person:	
www:	https://isladelzujar.com
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/isladelzujar
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Since 1997 SERTUR works in Extremadura doing sports, training and educational activities related to nature, culture, leisure and free time and rural tourism.	
Main activities:	
Leisure and free time activities that take place in a natural environment. One of the pioneer companies in the active tourism sector in Extremadura that has games, sports, adventure, workshops, camps as well as fishing and bird watching activities. It also has a pier and a wetlands interpretation centre.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Wide range of sports, training and educational activities related to nature, culture, leisure and free time and rural tourism around the area of Zujar lake. It has an interpretation centre on wetlands to disseminate knowledge and generate respect for these type of surroundings	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
It was the first company in the region to offer active tourism around one of the artificial lakes in the region, ensuring respect for the environment. They also offer activities specifically adapted to persons with reduced mobility.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
It is located in the lake of Zújar and helps to develop active tourism in the area. It aims to develop active tourism respecting the surroundings and the nature in around the water.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
General public but also educational centers, associations, and groups. It has a special activity offer for persons with reduced mobility.	
Team and Partners	
Team of professionals in the field of tourism, leisure and nature.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	X
Public	X
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	

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International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
<p>The organization collaborates with Extremadura Cheese Route City halls Schools from the region Associations such as La Serena or La Campiña Sur It is actively involved in the La Serene country activities. Among its clients are the regional and provincial governments with whom they also collaborate.</p>	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
<p>The income comes from the Leisure park, nature activities of all kinds, fishing, adventure park, boats, shop, and the accommodation and hospitality offer.</p>	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
<p>Website for online reservations and whatsapp contact system.</p>	



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• Short Case Study #7

Organization	
Name:	Lake Cijara
Address:	C/ Economato nº 2 - Pantano de Cijara - 10137 - Alía - Cáceres
Country:	Spain
Phone:	655 394 571
Email:	info@lakecijara.com
Contact Person:	
www:	
FB:	http://www.lakecijara.com/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
The objective of our services is that the fishing days are unforgettable and that they keep a good memory of the days that they spend in our company. Respect for the environment is an integral part of this mission.	
Main activities:	
Sport fishing and water activities in the area of the Cijara reservoir, located in the extreme east of the provinces of Extremadura. Routes in boat and kayak for fishing, rental of fishing equipment and kayak sales.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
Cijara Lake is one of the most famous reservoirs of Extremadura for the enormous amount of Black Bass, Lucios and Barbos, offering its waters for many years now a great quantity and quality of catches.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
Advice with the techniques to follow according to the season of the year in which we find ourselves, ensuring that the activities respect the seasons and the particularities with regards to fishing of each of these seasons.	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Offer tourism activities related to fishing while respecting the environment and the fauna.	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
Professional and amateur fishermen.	
Team and Partners	
Fernando Caston supported by a group of professionals related to fishing, tourism and leisure.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	

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The organisation is registered in the regional register for tourism enterprises.

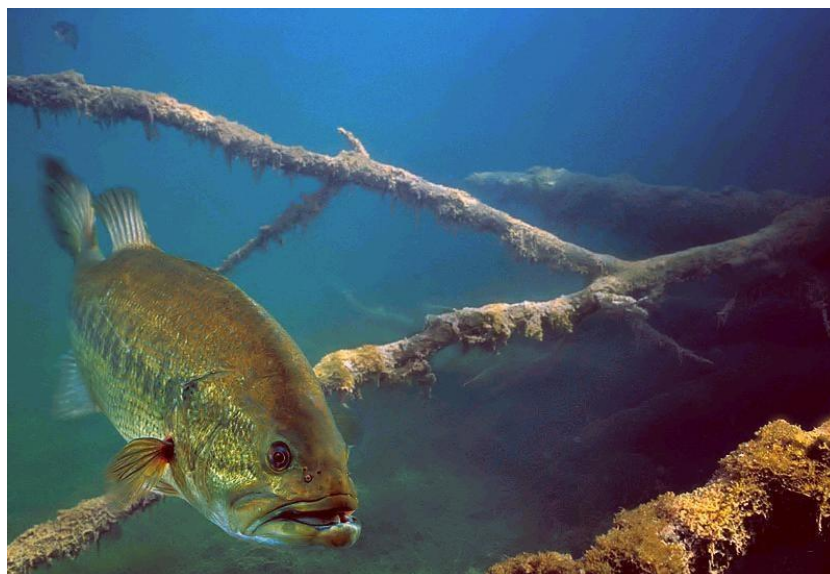
Partners are: Casa Rural La Mina, Casa Rural Baños, Romebass Fishing and Appalachian International Trail, Casa Rural La Mina, Casa Rural Baños,

Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):

Income comes mainly from the activities, such as BOAT RENTAL, kayak, fishing equipment and hobie kayak. Also fishing and boat routes.

Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):

Online reservation service and website.



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• Short Case Study #8

Organization	
Name:	Redcalea
Address:	Finca Fuente Teresa - Robledillo de la Vera, Cáceres.
Country:	Spain
Phone:	660115899 - 670857711
Email:	bea@redcalea.org - redcalea@redcalea.org - abalos10@redcalea.org - formacion@redcalea.org
Contact Person:	Beatriz Faldón Junyent, Alfinsi Ábalos Díez
www:	https://www.redcalea.org/
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/agroecologiaredcalea/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
Expand and consolidate the role of agroecology in the rural environment, as a tool to achieve true sustainable development, from a local perspective and under the criteria of social environmentalism.	
Main activities:	
Several comprehensive services, all related to agroecology. They have 3 areas of action: engineering, training and advice, international cooperation.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
The organisation aims to consolidate the role of agro-ecology in a rural environment. From the agroecological perspective, we offer a quality service in the broadest sense, covering professionalism, solidarity human relations and fair economic exchange, in a context that respects the environment, contributing to rural development with concrete sustainable formulas	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
<p>Introduction of new technologies in production processes, contacts with collaborators and innovation networks, at the regional and national level, implementation of pilot projects: Biodiversity, Seeds, Composting & Games ...</p> <p>Our work strategy is based on mutual support for network growth. We develop research in the fields, where there are deficiencies, and we give it disclosure and application (research, disclosure and application).</p> <p>We review the methodologies used in the various fields in which we work, to develop them under agroecological and participatory criteria (hipster approach).</p> <p>We promote the creation of alternative and specific local networks, with the objective of contributing to rural agro-ecological development, actively participating in social ecology forums (network approach and new forms of relationship)</p>	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
<p>They are committed to sustainable development and social ecology within a critical and critical climate. They take advantage of the region in which they find themselves to investigate how to improve these practices in nature.</p> <p>contributing to create a solid and stable agroecological sector in Spain. It connects all the actors involved (farmers, producers, distributors, marketers ...) and mobilizes a critical mass to have a voice in decision-making areas.</p>	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	

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People motivated and committed to the values of ecology, agroecology and sustainability.	
Team and Partners	
Beatriz Fadon, Abalos.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	X
Public	X
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	X
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
<p>We actively participate in the creation of specific alternative networks, with the aim of promoting a social fabric that works to make rural agroecological development a reality.</p> <p>Ashoka World Social Entrepreneurship Network.</p> <p>Extremadura Sana-ASAP. Ecological Production and Consumption Network of Extremadura.</p> <p>Alliance for Food Sovereignty of the Peoples. CLM-Extremadura.</p> <p>Extremeña Seed Network. Recovering and conserving agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>REAS Extremadura. Alternative and Solidarity Economy Network of Extremadura.</p>	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
<p>They obtained funding through the Youth Initiative programme of the regional government, main income activities developed.</p> <p>Public grants are requested for specific activities, such as funding from the regional agency for international cooperation for the projects "Sustainable Agroecological Production for Food Sovereignty as a Viable Alternative in the Fight Against Poverty" and "Young cooperators from Extremadura"</p>	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
Research, Disclosure and Imagination Area R&D.	



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• Short Case Study #9

Organization	
Name:	SM Servicios Medioambientales
Address:	Villanueva de la Serena
Country:	Spain
Phone:	658 215 288
Email:	sm@smedioambientales.es
Contact Person:	
www:	Sara Moraga
FB:	https://smedioambientales.es/
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	Yes
Mission	
<p>To be a benchmark entity in the community and in the sector, for its sustainable and environmentally friendly practices. Improve the health and quality of life of people.</p> <p>Encourage the use of techniques compatible with the green and circular economy, which promote sustainable development.</p> <p>Improve the employability of women and / or other groups in situation or risk of social exclusion, favoring the hiring of any of these. Offer quality employment to workers and / or employees, through salary improvements, reconciliation assistance, flexible hours, teleworking, etc.</p>	
Main activities:	
<p>Environmental Advice: aimed at meeting the needs of companies, public administrations and individuals.</p> <p>Prevention and control of legionella: in buildings for collective use, industrial facilities or means of transport with the aim of preventing and controlling legionellosis, using sustainable and environmentally friendly products and techniques.</p> <p>Air quality control: with the aim of considerably reducing the levels of environmental pollution in Extremadura, mainly inside any type of installation.</p> <p>Pest control: using sustainable techniques and products in the treatment of pests in public and private facilities.</p>	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
<p>SM is dedicated to environmental advice for the provinces of Badajoz and Cáceres. Its objective is to improve the environmental and hygiene conditions of its clients' facilities and increase the quality of life of its workers and users.</p>	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
<p>SM is characterized by using innovative techniques and products, in addition to being environmentally friendly and prioritizing the use of sustainable products and techniques. They believe that the future is in innovation and sustainable development.</p>	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
<p>Respect for the environment and compliance with regulations are two fundamental aspects to consider. The role of SM is to be interlocutors between the client and the health authority. They carry out an initial environmental consultancy and, based on the needs identified, carry out the corresponding actions to comply with current regulations.</p>	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
<p>Any type of company or entity with physical offices that need to implement environmental control points</p>	
Team and Partners	

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Sara Moraga	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X
National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
Partner are : Action against hunger, Diputación de Badajoz, Vives Emprénde program, ArtePalé.	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Income stems mainly from the services offered, but the organisation has received support from the European Social Fund managed by the regional employment services.	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
Preference for barrier methods and environmental prevention rather than chemical methods. SM has a website with information about their work.	



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• Short Case Study #10

Organization	
Name:	Vera Mountain
Address:	Madrigal de la Vera, Cáceres
Country:	Spain
Phone:	686 86 74 06
Email:	info@veramountain.com
Contact Person:	
www:	https://veramountain.com
FB:	https://www.facebook.com/veramountain.barranquismo
Type of organization: (select the most appropriate)	
Best practice of migrant or refugee that has successfully settled and integrated in the blue growth economy through setting up an enterprise/organisation	Yes/No
Best practice successful social enterprise or start-up in blue growth economy in the region	
Mission	
Its mission is to bring people closer to the mountain and to discover sports in nature while teaching different activities and techniques so that the activities are safe and fun in equal parts, all with respect for nature and environment.	
Main activities:	
All kind of activities related to mountains and lakes: Climbing, canoeing, hiking and canyoning in La Vera. Outdoor activities: sport and classic climbing in Gredos, hiking, canoeing and canyoning in La Vera. Descent of ravines of all kinds, from initiation to experts, canyoning through rappelling techniques, jumps or slides with the guide company. Vera Mountain offers hiking, canoeing, climbing in Gredos and canyoning in La Vera. They also offer training courses in any of the mentioned activities.	
Impact on local blue growth ecosystem:	
The organisation offers water-tourism related activities, respectful of the environment and the nature in which these take place.	
Innovation/development, please specify the area:	
No specific innovations	
Theory of Change (if any)/ Action Plan / Operational activities	
Target Group and Target Beneficiaries if social enterprise:	
People who love nature and adventurers. It is focused on people who like sports in nature and want to do mountain and water sports tourism.	
Team and Partners	
Vera Mountain was created in 2013 by Andros García, a mountain and climbing sports technician. Andros has experience as a mountain guide in Galayos, Picos de Europa and Pyrenees. He has also been doing mountain activities for more than 15 years.	
Main sources of financing: (select the most appropriate)	
Own/private	X
Local government	
Public	
Participation in partnerships: (select the most appropriate)	
Local	X

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National	
International	
Examples of partnerships and relations with partners:	
No partnerships reported.	
Fundraising activities. Do they have any business part raising money from the market? (please specify):	
Activities are funded through the income generated by the sports activities, as well as the rental of the equipment needed.	
Technology. Do they have a technological element? (please specify):	
None	



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Part F – Analysis of deep structured interview

- Methodology

Data analysis was conducted in stages which helped us to go back and forth and avoid premature analytical bias. Firstly, in stage one we presented a narrative account of our findings by ordering raw material per social unit, it included quotes. To substantiate our understanding, we checked the accounts with investigators from the opinion leaders' group. We used data from these groups and from an archival analysis to support and balance those findings. In the beginning we tried to identify patterns by counting the frequency of words and phrases in data sets to see any repeated ideas and themes. Secondly in stage two we identified themes and coded them. Using content analysis we produced categories (variables) of our constructs, we didn't use any existing categorization from other research thus allowing for categories to emerge from our data; this inductive open coding approach is appropriate for theory building; these codes are called first-order codes (Battilana and Dorado, 2010; Mair, Battilana and Cardens, 2012; Sharir and Lerner, 2006). These codes deal with storing, labeling and retrieving the data. We used data displays to facilitate us through graphs, diagrams, and drawings.

The categories that we displayed consist of the data, coded data, and revised codes. Our coding scheme built out a map. Our scheme included a categorization of various spheres that emerged which were formal institutions, social institutions, organizational context and individual context. It included descriptions, labels using interviewees own words, relationships. In constructing codes, we asked the questions that we have mentioned above. The first stage resulted in creating codes for individual profile categories, social innovation model categories, formal institutions interventions categories and network embeddedness categories. We were interested in seeing where these categories intercept and the linkages that are created between the various spheres within which actors interact. Then in stage three we kept on collecting data and comparing with existing codes and categories to identify similarities and contrasts, relationships and patterns. Any new codes that emerged were grouped around the spheres we had identified. Codes were grouped together in broader codes or reformed. We reviewed codes and categorized them into broader codes (using words from the interviewees) and when codes seemed similar, we grouped them under one coding name. This process is called axial coding (Mair, Marti, and Ventresca, 2012; Pratt, Rockmann and Kaufmann, 2006). The use of tables and matrices to compare patterns across cases is a common method used in qualitative data analysis (Alvord et al, 2004). At a later stage we went to existing theory to compare the emerging themes of our findings with other research findings. The final stage was a confirmation of these refined themes and relationships with the broader set of data that we had gathered through all our research methods.

The results from this process are presented in the formulation of propositions; the fact that these propositions are common across all cases strengthens their plausibility (Alvord et al, 2004). Content analysis was performed on the secondary data and reports we gathered through the archival research method comparisons were made with the primary data and other studies (Sharir and Lerner, 2006).

The first level coding took place on a country level and then second level and categories emerged from the aggregated analysis that was performed by Wageningen University.

- Results

Coding enabled the identification of similar information and the retrieval of the data regarded as indexing or categorizing system. The data gathered from the leader groups revealed a link between the concept of innovation and environmental sustainability. The groups in analysis consistently express the relation between reducing the environmental impact of their enterprise as an innovative approach to conduct their business.

To illustrate,

"Our innovation is the whole production process we developed and patented for several years that created a unique raw material worldwide. The idea came up in 2014 while I was watching a TEDx conference in Athens hearing the founder of Cocomat describing the big quantities of seagrass we have in the sea coastal line, after the research I conducted with municipalities I realised if we can find a sustainable way of recycling these tons that are washed annually in our touristic beaches we can give a sustainable solution of bringing those seagrass

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in our everyday lives and diverting from landfill in an economic way to offer a huge environmental and economic impact on our ecosystem." (Greece).

"also examples of innovation in BG sector on islands: ecotourism on Mull; community action to restore & protect the marine environment." (Scotland)

"The level of innovation differs depending on the venture, for some it lies in the services or products offered, which for instance are respectful of the environment, for others it is because there was no employment offer for people at risk in the area where they work." (Spain)

"Finally, our business could be more innovative by incorporating hybrid engines into our boats, especially electric and no longer petrol. This future goal would allow us to reduce our environmental impact, preserving the places we ""live"" on a daily basis. Furthermore, it would allow us to lower fuel costs." (Italy)

The second category identify after comparing all data is entrepreneurship, in the particular in the cases of Spain and Italy. They describe a few programmes and financing entities to create social enterprises to reduce unemployment among target groups such as refugees and other immigrants as well as youth from rural areas. Leaders from the groups describe the need for these enterprises as a solutions during this time of economic crisis.

In the case of Spain, NGOs, and other stakeholders seem to focus particularly on refugees and other immigrants:

"There are many national and global organizations that help immigrants and refugees to establish themselves in the country and in the region of Extremadura. Some of the most notable in the region and that have been functioning and growing for years are: CEAR, CEPAIM, ACCENS, Ruy López Foundation, Cáritas and more specifically in the Plasencia area, the new Malik Al-Kamil Project, ... among others." (Spain)

"The experts indicate not to be aware of any specific activities by blue growth entrepreneurs to tackle the problem, the entrepreneurs themselves are more focused on making their initiative a success, or at least survive. There is a high level of (youth) unemployment and the relatively small proportions of migrants in the region." (Spain).

Helping them to have a future in the region, will be beneficial for a region that is losing population at a high speed, not only in rural areas but even in the cities. Social entrepreneurship for them or by them could be a way of combining the need for economic integration and future for the migrant and refugees, and at the same time help to overcome the challenges with regards to "empty rural areas" in the region. ""For refugees entering a new country without contacts or without a conventional career, creating a business is a way to get ahead. Like migration, entrepreneurship is very risky and hard work is needed to bear fruit and get ahead." (Spain)

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Whereas the information from Italy reveal a focus on the creation of social cooperatives to engage youth in rural areas such as the island of Sardinia in the South of Italy.

"In small islands the variety of products, purchasing power and services are limited due to the isolation of the islands. Small islands face many problems using materials available on the island. This helps to develop the economy that is created and produced on the island. The blue economy. The business stages currently operating on a small island involving the blue economy are usually family small businesses. So, we will see a riding business, beeswax, family restaurants, small hotels, guided tours, small diving parks, cookie making etc. They usually rely on the experiences of each entrepreneur and meet the needs of the island." (Italy)

"The first best practice is the creation in our City of the "Olbia Mollusciculture Consortium", a second level organization, with the mutual purpose of providing members with goods, services or job opportunities at more advantageous conditions than those they will get from the market, among these is the recruitment - to the 18 member cooperatives - of the areas where bivalve molluscs are raised; the formation of buying groups for buy

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seeds at more advantageous prices; in the future it would be ideal to share some of the machines used in the production process, such as packaging machines, between member companies of the consortium." (Italy).

"The second Best practice is The Eastern Sardinia FLAG, a non-profit association whose main objective is to carry out initiatives aimed at the socio-economic development of most of the coastal territory of Eastern Sardinia, in particular by supporting and enhancing the activities that revolve around the world of fishing. They develop more training project in green and blue economy; for self-employment, future young entrepreneurs; territorial meetings etc.

We are partner in another Network that includes not only blue economy companies but all food and wine companies that produce excellent products made in Sardinia. The idea is to create specific hubs points, in which people can find only products from high quality supply chains entirely made in Sardinia. List but not last there are the Network' already mentioned: the AMA, The GAC Nord Sardegna." (Italy)

Although Greece, identifies social entrepreneurs as a problem-solving strategy, to tackle unemployment and immigration issues, the information gathered depicts that refugees stay in Greece for a short period of time, therefore, funding for these types of activities is not as easy to find as in the case of the other two counties mentioned above. "Because of the specificity of refugee policy, refugees do not stay on the island permanently, but they move. This creates an additional problem in finding the right person for the job. It is also important that the stable funding of the crude to be able to develop."

In the case of Scotland, data indicates that refugees and entrepreneurship are not urgent subject of discussion. "local employment, positive image for Syrian refugees,"

"takes time for new refugees to set up a business in their new context."

The last category identified is the challenge cooperation and collaboration in social enterprises represents despite the willingness to create social cooperative for the different group leaders in analysis.

"The biggest challenge after setting up the company was the failure of our largest business partner, the closure of the hotel which represented, in our business plan, 50% of our business income. In fact, all our calculations were based on the sure collaboration with the tourist village that shares with us the beach, It was a partner also for the previous owners. We "inherited" this partnership and that represented a security for us. Finally, we won the challenge by giving ourselves to do to find other hotel partners and tourist resorts in Olbia that could offer their customers our services in exchange for a percentage of each sale. We respected the growth forecasts reported in the business plan and managed to reinvest part of the income to increase the fleet for the next season." (Italy).

"Collaboration is in our DNA we want to collaborate with others we give the material for testing. Our biggest collection is a result of collaboration, we do co-branding. We believe in collaborations. Collaborated with a friend who is mechanical engineer and researcher. He became the co-founder." (Greece).

"I think it's significant the experience I told about our greatest difficulty during the first year of activity. The failure of a large trading partner right at the start of the most productive season is a blow, which would frighten anyone. The important thing is not to lose heart and find a concrete solution. This problem has given us the opportunity to meet other partners and forge partnerships that are still in force. Furthermore, the next year the failed resort was taken over by a new company, with which we were able to reactivate the collaboration. So today we have both the collaboration with the resort and with all the other partners." (Italy).

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Conclusions

The present research report allows us to answer our questions concerning the existing context for social entrepreneurship and blue economy in insular regions in Europe across the partner countries and to draw qualitative and quantitative comparison, underlining similarities and differences.

What emerges first is that there are significative differences in the legal framework for social entrepreneurship: all the countries in object have official definitions and recognition for social entrepreneurship; while in Italy and Greece social entrepreneurship defines a type of business with a specific and different legal form, in Spain and United Kingdom social business are defined and recognized, but they are not intended as a separate entrepreneurial sector in normative terms.

We have encountered a number of common constraints in different national contexts. First, the weakness and unclarity of the institutional framework causing a lack of support from the institutions as well as bureaucratic problems for those who seek to establish a business in the sector. Misinformation is therefore one of the main problems, also stemming from the scarcity of capillary and effective networks, since the ones existing can guarantee peer support and guidance only to a limited extent. Moreover, limited knowledge leads to undervaluing the real scope of challenges in setting up a business in this market.

Although social entrepreneurship and blue economy sector are difficult terrains, they are indeed vibrant and attractive markets as they offer more opportunities for innovation and thanks to the social element of enterprise. In particular, when it comes to migrant entrepreneurship in the sector, we found out that the networking is more successful and brings about a successful process of cooperation in the creation of enterprises and in sharing information. The actors involved in this development process can be stakeholders in the field of entrepreneurship, social enterprises cooperatives, civil society actors and NGOs, reaching local and national level, enacting international cooperation as well: the present project is one of the examples of European cooperation within this frame, that happens also under the umbrella of other programmes or on independent basis.

Concerning the specific business subsectors in the field of blue economy in insular though it clearly varies according to the geographical location, the historical vocation of the territory, the size of the island, we could identify as strictly specific to the island's economy the shipping and naval construction, coastal and maritime tourism, aquaculture and fishing, food manufacturing, transport, energy, biotechnology and mineral marine resources.

The analysis of case study and the interviews with sector experts allows to close the circle of our analysis and understand what are the strengths, weaknesses and needs of migrant social entrepreneurs in the blue economy sector in small islands. It emerges quite clearly that the entrepreneurs are aware of the innovative value they can bring to the concept of social entrepreneurship and in particular to the aspect of environmental sustainability if business, as they are also aware of the fact that their impact and opportunities could be higher if they had better access to funding opportunities and developing instruments. Many of the constraints to their activities are direct consequences of insularity, such as logistic and geographical obstacles or the availability of materials and resources. Regarding the existence of policies tailored on the needs of migrant entrepreneurship and blue economy sector, the results are different: in general, entrepreneurs agree on the need for stronger connections among peers in the sector and with relevant stakeholders, in order to guarantee better and higher quality opportunities of business development and to propose concrete and effective solutions when individual difficulties or more widespread concerns, such as the economic crisis, arise. In this sense, opportunities mean not only funding, but also support in the processing of bureaucratic procedures, basic entrepreneurial training complementary to the technical skills that the migrant often already possesses, as well as concrete help for social integration, thus ensuring a more lasting permanence in the territory which results in a higher chance of entrepreneurial success.

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