



# National Report FRANCE

BY PLS – POUR LA SOLIDARITÉ



COOPilot

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## COOPILOT Project

### Template/Guidelines Reference Countries (RC)

Belgium, France, Italy and Spain

Country: France

Report's author(s): PLS – POUR LA SOLIDARITÉ

### PART 1: CO-OPERATIVES ECOSYSTEM

#### 1.1 General statistics

Number of co-operatives: **22 517<sup>1</sup>** in 2014 excluding school co-operatives  
(Different source: 23 860<sup>2</sup> by the end of 2012)

*Industries- repartition of the number of co-operatives by industry:*

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number of co-operatives</i>
<b>Agricultural*</b>	14 295
<b>Arts &amp; crafts</b>	424
<b>Transport</b>	23
<b>Retailers</b>	89
<b>Fisheries**</b>	134
<b>Consumers</b>	35
<b>Housing</b>	175
<b>School</b>	55 000
<b>Scop - Worker co-operatives</b>	2 222
<b>Scic - Multi-stakeholder co-operatives</b>	408
<b>Financial services***</b>	4 712

Source: COOPFR : Panorama sectoriel des entreprises coopératives édition 2016.

\*: including Cuma (agricultural material utilization co-operatives)

\*\*: Number from 2012

\*\*\*: including local banks (= "caisses locales")

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.entreprises.coop/images/documents/outilscom/panorama2016/coopfr-panorama-2016-web.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/1281365>

*Employment (full time equivalents): total and by industry:*

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Employment</i>
<b>Agricultural</b>	160 000
<b>Arts &amp; crafts</b>	130 000
<b>Transport</b>	1 500
<b>Retailers</b>	534 308
<b>Fisheries*</b>	1 800
<b>Consumers</b>	6 200
<b>Housing</b>	1 087
<b>School</b>	115
<b>Scop - Worker co-operatives</b>	47 508
<b>Scic - Multi-stakeholder co-operatives</b>	3 298
<b>Financial services</b>	333 671
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 217 466</b>

Source: COOPFR : Panorama sectoriel des entreprises coopératives édition 2016.

*Existing federation/network:*

- **COOP FR:** is the main organization which represents the French Co-operatives movement and is the voice of approximately 23 000 Co-operatives entreprises (<http://www.entreprises.coop/>).
- **Coop de France:** is another organization which is only devoted to the farming sector ([www.coopdefrance.coop/](http://www.coopdefrance.coop/)).
- **FNCC:** devoted to consumers (<http://www.fncc.coop/>)
- **Habicoop:** devoted to inhabitants (<http://www.habicoop.fr/>)
- **FFCGA:** devoted to crafts (<http://www.ffcga.coop/>)
- **FCA:** devoted to commerce (<https://www.commerce-associe.fr/>).
- **Co-opération maritime:** devoted to the fishermen (<http://www.cooperationmaritime.com/>).
- **France groupements:** devoted to transports (<http://france-groupements.com/>)
- **OCCE:** devoted to school (<http://www2.occe.coop/>)
- **Les Scoop:** devoted to worker co-operatives (<http://www.les-scoop.coop/sites/fr/>)
- **Les Scic:** devoted to multi-stakeholder co-operatives (<http://www.les-scic.coop/sites/fr/les-scic/>)
- **Credit co-operatives:** Groupe BPCE (<http://www.groupebpce.fr/>), Fédération nationale banque populaire (<http://www.fnbp.fr/>), fédération caisse d'épargne (<http://www.federation.caisse-epargne.fr/>), crédit coopératif (<http://www.credit-cooperatif.coop/>), crédit mutuel (<https://www.creditmutuel.com/fr/>), crédit agricole ([http://www.creditagricole.info/fnca/j\\_5/accueil](http://www.creditagricole.info/fnca/j_5/accueil)).

## 1.2 Historical background and recent evolutions

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, workers started gathering among them in associations in order to fight against the capital of big industries. Both producer and consumer co-operatives boomed in the second half of the century. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, other kinds of co-operatives appear such as credit or agricultural co-operatives, which are especially important for the modernization of the farming sector after the Second World War.

The first cooperative activities in France came from rural areas. However, the legal recognition of co-operatives in France happens between 1890 and 1920<sup>3</sup>. Since then, producer, consumer and credit co-operatives develop rapidly. Following the First World War, production co-operatives know a booming period, particularly in the building sector while public collectivities supported them by procuring them public market parts. At this time, co-operative banks and insurances start to grow.

The law of September the 10<sup>th</sup>, 1947 sets general functioning and administrative rules for co-operatives, but preserves specificities such as agricultural co-operation. In 1983, the law n°83-657 of July 20<sup>th</sup> implements specific rules for crafts. New kinds of co-operatives were born in the 2000' such as Scic (Multi-stakeholders co-operatives) created in 2001 or European co-operative societies in 2008, showing their capacity to adapt.

## 1.3 Legal context

The legal framework related to co-operatives in France is given by the law n°47-1775 of September 10<sup>th</sup>, 1947 relative to the status of cooperation. It has been modified by the law n°2014-856 of July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014 relative to the social economy. The general law is completed by some other texts which provide some adjustments and exemptions.

The civil and commercial Codes are applied to co-operatives if they do not contradict the 1947 law, and the general law is applied when it does not contradict the specific texts related to specific types of co-operatives.

They can have different legal forms<sup>4</sup>:

- ***Société Anonyme SA*** (Limited Company): At least 2 members (for worker co-operatives 7 members) and a minimum capital of the half of what is required for a common SA (so 18 500 €).
- ***Société par actions simplifiées SAS*** (Simplified Joint Company): At least 2 members and no minimum capital or equity securities are required. An auditor can be necessary under specific conditions. An intermediate body can be defined in the statutes and they shall have a president.
- ***Société à responsabilité limitée SARL*** (Limited Liability Company): they can have from 2 to 100 associates, minimum capital is required only for crafts, fisheries and transport co-operatives, and they shall have a CEO. An auditor can be required under certain conditions.

<sup>3</sup> <http://docplayer.fr/2204737-Histoire-des-cooperatives.html>

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.les-scic.coop/sites/fr/les-scic/FAQ/Formes\\_juridiques](http://www.les-scic.coop/sites/fr/les-scic/FAQ/Formes_juridiques)

- **Société cooperative européenne SCE:** It stands for “European co-operative society” and is designed for associates whose activities take place in different member states. In each state, the co-operative is treated as a national co-operative society.
- **Agricultural co-operative:** status *sui generis*.

Below are described the different kinds of co-operatives that exist in France:

- **User co-operatives:** associates are users of the goods and services they produce. They can be of different kinds: consumers co-operatives, school co-operatives,
- **Co-operative banks:** whose members are customers, savers or borrowers.
- **Business co-operatives:** where associates are entrepreneurs and have their own business. They can be farmers, fishermen, shop-owners, haulage contractors or small business-owners.
- **Worker co-operatives or Production Workers’ Co-operative Societies** (from French: *Sociétés cooperatives et participatives de production SCOP*): are groups of workers gathering in order to produce goods or services. Employees represent the majority of associates, holding at least 51% of social capital and 65% of voting rights. A CEO is democratically elected by all the associates. The profit is fairly shared between the members: a part goes for employees, a part for associates and a part to the reserves of the enterprise.
- **Multi-stakeholders co-operatives or Collective Interest Co-operative Societies** (from French: *Sociétés cooperatives d’intérêt collectifs*): is another legal form which is more focused on social and collective dimension and projects that foster local development in sectors such as environment, health, culture or energy. Mechanisms are the same as those for a SCOP, but SCIC can associate every participant in a project: employees, volunteers, recipients, local authorities...
- **CAE or Activity and Employment Co-operatives** (from French: *Coopératives d’activité et d’emploi*): these co-operatives are intended to create sustainable jobs, economic and social wealth in a given territory. They help every project’s holder to fulfill its objective by giving advice or professional training and by providing accounting and legal services. The activity is hosted by the CAE in fiscal and legal terms but the entrepreneur remains autonomous and responsible of the activity. A percentage of the turnover is required to the members of a CAE as financial participation.
- **European Co-operative Society** makes it possible to create a common co-operative across European borders.

**The accreditation process** is the same as for the non-co-operatives. A form<sup>5</sup> has to be completed to declare the creation of a SA, SAS or SARL co-operative. When the treatment is finished, an official document proving the legal existence is delivered to the co-operative which will be needed for every administrative procedure.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.service-public.fr/professionnels-entreprises/vosdroits/R15071>

## 1.4 Public policy

Co-operatives can benefit from some special advantages.

### **Fiscal regime:**

The fiscal regime for co-operatives is partially derogatory but it depends on the kind of co-operative. They can benefit from partial exonerations to the tax on societies if they redistribute their surpluses to their associates or they fill the legal reserve or the development fund. Fiscality varies depending on the type of co-operative. Only agricultural, fisheries, crafts, transport and workers co-operatives can benefit from fiscal advantages. For example, agricultural co-operatives are exempted from tax on societies if they respect conditions fixed in article 207 of the “Code général des impôts”. Workers’ co-operatives (Scop) benefit from a total exoneration of the territorial economic contribution tax, whereas multi-stakeholder co-operatives (Scic) do not<sup>6</sup>. Moreover, workers’ co-operatives do not have to pay the professional tax.

Nevertheless, co-operatives are excluded from certain advantageous programmes such as the *crédit impôt emploi et compétitivité* (CICE). The value-added tax does not depend on the kind of co-operative but on the activity the structure leads.

### **Public funding:**

Co-operatives can receive public funding from administration or local authorities in any form accordingly to European law relative to state aid.

### **Legal advantages:**

Every associate is equal and has the same voting power. Associates’ responsibility is limited to their own contributions.

There is a contractual flexibility: members can decide at any time to enter or quit the co-operative and it is simple to increase or reduce the capital.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.les-scic.coop/sites/fr/les-scic/FAQ/Fiscalite>

## PART 2: INSPIRING PRACTICES

<b>Name</b>	CJS – Coopératives jeunesses de service <a href="http://www.projetcjs.coop/">http://www.projetcjs.coop/</a>
<b>Providers</b>	Coopérer pour entreprendre, co-operative network established in 2000 ( <a href="http://www.cooperer.coop/">http://www.cooperer.coop/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	Young people (from 16 to 18 years old) during the summer holiday in France (but the concept comes from Canada).
<b>Modalities</b>	Long, practical & face-to-face
<b>Content description</b>	Young participants create a temporary cooperative entreprise during the summer. They decide together what services they will offer and at the end they share the profits.
<b>Objectives</b>	Entrepreneurship, responsibility, teamwork mind-openness, sense of initiative management, & sectoral specific skills
<b>Learning practices</b>	Active & project-based learning Activity outside school
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="http://www.cooperer.coop/les-cooperatives-jeunesse-de-services/">http://www.cooperer.coop/les-cooperatives-jeunesse-de-services/</a>

<b>Name</b>	Mon ESS à l'école
<b>Providers</b>	L'ESPER, association created in 2010 ( <a href="http://lesper.fr/">http://lesper.fr/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	Middle and high school students in France
<b>Modalities</b>	Long, practical & theoretical, face-to-face
<b>Content description</b>	The project consists in making young people responsible by letting them become the actors of a social and collective project. By creating their own SSE entreprise learns that an alternative way of doing business by cooperating. More than 30 entrepreneurial projects have been made thanks to the program (from collaborative newspapers to t-shirts, soap or food).
<b>Objectives</b>	Fostering responsibility, entrepreneurship, commitment Promoting SSE and its values of equality, cooperation and solidarity

	Making students discover the diversity of the professional world
<b>Learning practices</b>	Active & project based learning (entrepreneurial project) Linking students with the community or/and businesses
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="http://www.ressourcess.fr/monessalecole/">http://www.ressourcess.fr/monessalecole/</a>

<b>Name</b>	La semaine de l'ESS à l'école
<b>Providers</b>	L'ESPER, association created in 2010 ( <a href="http://lesper.fr/">http://lesper.fr/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	From children in the nurseries school to teenagers in high school. France (+ 1 in Martinique and 1 in Morocco)
<b>Modalities</b>	Long, practical and face-to-face
<b>Content description</b>	From November to March, students search information about social and solidarity economy at school and in surrounding enterprises. Then, during a week in March, students and businesses can send their impressions and learnings to Twitter where they will be diffused and collected in order to create a numerical wall accessible for participants. Participants can then comment the common realization and keep it as a souvenir.
<b>Objectives</b>	Develop the economic culture of the citizen Participate to the creation of a common realization Foster sharing and meeting between students and local SSE professors Discover an alternative development model based on equality, solidarity and democracy Develop commitment for each one
<b>Learning practices</b>	It can be project-based learning (making reportage), activities outside the classroom (understanding the school co-operative) or outside school and linking students with local community (visiting a business or association), expositions about SSE...
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="https://semaineessecole.coop/">https://semaineessecole.coop/</a>

<b>Name</b>	ESS'PACE
<b>Providers</b>	Solidarité étudiante, co-operative established in 2013



	( <a href="http://www.solidariteetudiante.fr/">http://www.solidariteetudiante.fr/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	University students having a cooperative project
<b>Modalities</b>	n.a.
<b>Content description</b>	ESS'PACE is a 430 m <sup>2</sup> coworking space in Paris which is free for students who have a cooperative project. Without the pressure of location cost, they will be accompanied by experimented entrepreneurs or employees from a Parisian CAE (Employment and Activity Co-operative).
<b>Objectives</b>	Creation of jobs & foster student entrepreneurship Combine economic performance and social utility
<b>Learning practices</b>	Active learning Linking students with students & businesses
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="http://www.solidariteetudiante.fr/actualite/90-le-18-02-2016-venez-decouvrir-ess-space-le-nouveau-projet-de-solidarite-etudiante">http://www.solidariteetudiante.fr/actualite/90-le-18-02-2016-venez-decouvrir-ess-space-le-nouveau-projet-de-solidarite-etudiante</a>

<b>Name</b>	Agendas coopératifs <a href="http://www.occe.coop/agenda/">http://www.occe.coop/agenda/</a>
<b>Providers</b>	OCCE, a federation created in 1928 ( <a href="http://www2.occe.coop/">http://www2.occe.coop/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	School students from 6 to 16 years
<b>Modalities</b>	Long, practical, a posteriori
<b>Content description</b>	It consists in an instrument which is intended to foster the sense of cooperation in young children. By giving them a co-operative agenda, they will be working their self-esteem and self-confidence as well as cooperation thanks to the proposed collective activities and afterthoughts.
<b>Objectives</b>	Development of self-confidence, teamwork, organization Promoting co-operative values
<b>Learning practices</b>	The learning happens in the classroom every week with new activities and reflections.
<b>Additional useful information</b>	An overview of an agenda of this kind: <a href="http://fr.calameo.com/read/001509837433740492a6b">http://fr.calameo.com/read/001509837433740492a6b</a>

<b>Name</b>	Écoles fleuries (flowery schools)
<b>Providers</b>	OCCE ( <a href="http://www2.occe.coop/">http://www2.occe.coop/</a> ) & DDEN ( <a href="http://www.dden-fed.org/">http://www.dden-fed.org/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	Students in primary and middle school
<b>Modalities</b>	Long, practical and face-to-face.
<b>Content description</b>	The measure is a departmental and national challenge on gardening activities. Each school can participate and will have to submit its project of gardening activities which will have to be done by students. The evolution of the garden needs to be stated by pictures or a small video as well as explanations on the ongoing activities.
<b>Objectives</b>	Development of gardening skills and knowledge on vegetables and seasonality Commitment with green values and sustainable development Promotion of co-operative values, collective work, sense of initiative and autonomy.
<b>Learning practices</b>	Active & project-based learning, outside the classroom
<b>Additional useful information</b>	To learn more: <a href="http://www2.occe.coop/sites/default/files/fichiers-joints/apprendre_jardin-2017-2018-bdef.pdf">http://www2.occe.coop/sites/default/files/fichiers-joints/apprendre_jardin-2017-2018-bdef.pdf</a>

<b>Name</b>	Maison de lycéens (House of students)
<b>Providers</b>	OCCE ( <a href="http://www2.occe.coop/">http://www2.occe.coop/</a> ) & MDL ( <a href="http://federation-mdl.fr/">http://federation-mdl.fr/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	High school students
<b>Modalities</b>	Long, practical & face-to-face
<b>Content description</b>	A house of students organizes projects related to culture, sports, citizenship or even humanitarian issues. The OCCE is willing to encourage the formation of this kind of co-operatives by helping students with the creation procedure as well as the training to administrative organization. They put at their disposal accounting instruments, help for asking for subsidies or to open a bank account...
<b>Objectives</b>	Management and organizational skills Teamwork and cooperation values Contact with the professional world
<b>Learning practices</b>	Active learning

	Linking students with local community
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="http://www2.occe.coop/contenu/montez-et-faites-vivre-votre-maison-des-lyceens">http://www2.occe.coop/contenu/montez-et-faites-vivre-votre-maison-des-lyceens</a>

<b>Name</b>	MOOC – Coopératives au service du territoire (co-operatives at the service of territory)
<b>Providers</b>	CGSCOP, a network established in 2011 ( <a href="http://www.les-scop.coop/sites/fr/">http://www.les-scop.coop/sites/fr/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	All kinds of public
<b>Modalities</b>	Punctual, theoretical, distance.
<b>Content description</b>	The measure consists in an online open course about Scic (Collective interest co-operative societies) where people can learn the base of the Scic, how to support and co-operate with them as well as how to get committed in a Scic.
<b>Objectives</b>	Fosters autodidact and organizational skills Deepens the knowledge on the co-operative sector
<b>Learning practices</b>	Self-learning Virtual community of learners
<b>Additional useful information</b>	The course's website: <a href="https://www.fun-mooc.fr/courses/course-v1:CNFPT+87012+session01/about">https://www.fun-mooc.fr/courses/course-v1:CNFPT+87012+session01/about</a>

<b>Name</b>	MOOC – Coopération agricole (agricultural co-operation)
<b>Providers</b>	La coopération agricole, established in 1900. ( <a href="https://www.lacooperationagricole.coop/">https://www.lacooperationagricole.coop/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	All kinds of public
<b>Modalities</b>	Punctual, theoretical, distance.
<b>Content description</b>	The MOOC on agricultural cooperation seeks to introduce the public to agricultural co-operatives. It gives general principles and ways of governance, explains how co-operatives work and how they developed and finally proposes an overview of jobs in that specific sector.
<b>Objectives</b>	Fosters autodidact and organizational skills Deepens the knowledge on agricultural co-operatives and co-operatives in general

<b>Learning practices</b>	Self-learning Virtual community of students and actors
<b>Additional useful information</b>	The course's website: <a href="http://www.mooc.coop/">http://www.mooc.coop/</a> & <a href="https://www.fun-mooc.fr/courses/AgroParisTech/32002S02/session02/about">https://www.fun-mooc.fr/courses/AgroParisTech/32002S02/session02/about</a>

<b>Name</b>	Say Yess magazine
<b>Providers</b>	Avisé, an association created in 2002 ( <a href="http://www.avise.org/">http://www.avise.org/</a> ) JEUN'ESS, a programme launched in 2011 ( <a href="http://www.jeun-ess.fr/">http://www.jeun-ess.fr/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	Young people
<b>Modalities</b>	Long, distance
<b>Content description</b>	It is a magazine for young people wanting a more sustainable and fair society. They propose inspiring initiatives every week, pieces of advice on how to find a job or start a new project in the field of SSE. It also shows portraits of young and motivated people and hints to act differently in the everyday life.
<b>Objectives</b>	Incentivize young people to get involved in SSE
<b>Learning practices</b>	Support for learning
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="http://www.say-yess.com/">http://www.say-yess.com/</a>

<b>Name</b>	<i>Connecteur</i> for change
<b>Providers</b>	Ticket for change, an association created in 2014 ( <a href="http://www.ticketforchange.org/">http://www.ticketforchange.org/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	Young entrepreneurs in France
<b>Modalities</b>	Punctual, face-to-face, theoretical and practical.
<b>Content description</b>	It is a programme that searches motivated young people to become "Connecteurs". These people will then organize events at regional scale in order to disseminate pedagogies for as many people as possible and sensitize to "entrepreneurship for change" in all the territory.
<b>Objectives</b>	Organizational skills, entrepreneurship, self-confidence,

	speaking in public, teamwork, networking
<b>Learning practices</b>	Active learning, activities with local communities
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="http://www.ticketforchange.org/wp-content/uploads/PROGRAMME-GUIDE_CONNECTEUR-FOR-CHANGE_VF-1-1.pdf">http://www.ticketforchange.org/wp-content/uploads/PROGRAMME-GUIDE_CONNECTEUR-FOR-CHANGE_VF-1-1.pdf</a>

<b>Name</b>	La nuit des étudiants solidaires de France
<b>Providers</b>	CJDES, a network association founded in 1985 ( <a href="https://cjdes.org/">https://cjdes.org/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	Students in master's degree
<b>Modalities</b>	punctual
<b>Content description</b>	It is an event where students and professionals of the SSE sector can exchange their point of views. There, professionals give speeches and students can participate to workshops in a friendly atmosphere. Animations and concerts take place afterwards which is ideal for networking.
<b>Objectives</b>	Reinforce social ties Transmit SSE values from one generation to another Help young students in their professional insertion
<b>Learning practices</b>	Activities outside the classroom Linking students and business / local communities
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="http://nde.cjdes.org/">http://nde.cjdes.org/</a>

<b>Name</b>	ESS'CAPADES
<b>Providers</b>	CRESS Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, born from a fusion in 2017 ( <a href="http://www.cress-aura.org/">http://www.cress-aura.org/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	Open to everybody in the region Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes
<b>Modalities</b>	Punctual, practical, face-to-face
<b>Content description</b>	For two days people are invited to participate in a guided tour of SSE enterprises which open their doors in the agglomeration of Clermont-Ferrand. They are intended to present their structures and explain the benefits and values of social and solidarity economy. Citizens can also participate in workshops and activities to discover the SSE.
<b>Objectives</b>	Foster commitment in society Expand SSE values Networking
<b>Learning practices</b>	Activities outside school Linking people with local community and businesses

<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="http://www.cress-aura.org/les-esscapades">http://www.cress-aura.org/les-esscapades</a>
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<b>Name</b>	CoopColoc <a href="https://www.coopcoloc.fr">https://www.coopcoloc.fr</a>
<b>Providers</b>	Solidarité étudiante, co-operative established in 2013 ( <a href="http://www.solidariteetudiante.fr/">http://www.solidariteetudiante.fr/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	University students in Paris who are searching a flat
<b>Modalities</b>	Long, practical, face-to-face & distance
<b>Content description</b>	CoopColoc is a project which puts economic flats at students' disposal and in good conditions. It also proposes an accompagnement so that the student can learn how to become autonomous. It is managed by students who help the others with their administrative procedures or scholarship applications. They also organize meetings where every participant is invited.
<b>Objectives</b>	Learn to be autonomous, self-confidence, emancipate Networking
<b>Learning practices</b>	Active learning Linking students with students
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="https://www.coopcoloc.fr/le-projet/">https://www.coopcoloc.fr/le-projet/</a>

<b>Name</b>	Journées Nationales de la Coopération Étudiante
<b>Providers</b>	Solidarité étudiante, co-operative established in 2013 ( <a href="http://www.solidariteetudiante.fr/">http://www.solidariteetudiante.fr/</a> )
<b>Target</b>	University students from France
<b>Modalities</b>	Punctual, theoretical, face-to-face
<b>Content description</b>	Some workshop are dedicated to SSE and in the event students can meet other actors of the cooperative sector in France. Subjects are related to the promotion and perspectives of SSE, the role played by young people, the SSE as an instrument of social transformation and as an engine for growth. Important actors such as CGSCOP, UNEF, CJDES, ESPER, and more were present.
<b>Objectives</b>	Foster commitment in society Expand SSE values Networking
<b>Learning practices</b>	Activities outside classroom Linking students with businesses
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="http://www.solidariteetudiante.fr/actualite/33-bilan-de-la-premiere-edition-des-jounee-nationales-de-la-cooperation-etudiante">http://www.solidariteetudiante.fr/actualite/33-bilan-de-la-premiere-edition-des-jounee-nationales-de-la-cooperation-etudiante</a>

<b>Name</b>	Gestions radieuses
<b>Providers</b>	Coopérer pour entreprendre, co-operative network established in 2000 ( <a href="http://www.cooperer.coop/">http://www.cooperer.coop/</a> ) Fonds pour l'amélioration des conditions de travail (Fact) which is a fund from the government <a href="http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/FACT_ANACT.pdf">http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/FACT_ANACT.pdf</a>
<b>Target</b>	Independents working in Employment and Activity Co-operatives (CAE)
<b>Modalities</b>	Punctual, practical, face-to-face & distance
<b>Content description</b>	Launched by the end of 2016, the aim of the project is to simplify administrative uses for independents and activity collectivities. First, a specialized team goes into 12 CAE for two days in order to identify the real uses that actors make from administrative instruments in the network. Second, the results are distributed to the whole network. Other CAE can react or enrich the results. Third, a co-conception workshop open to every CAE takes place and concrete propositions are made. Forth, these propositions are transformed into service prototypes which will be tested in

	participant CAE. Fifth, a forum takes place where all participants are invited to discuss the results of the method, the lessons that can be obtained from the experience as well as the evolution of the prototypes.
<b>Objectives</b>	Development of better services for independents
<b>Learning practices</b>	Project-based learning Linking businesses with businesses
<b>Additional useful information</b>	For further information: <a href="http://www.cooperer.coop/gestions-radieuses/">http://www.cooperer.coop/gestions-radieuses/</a> <a href="http://www.cooperer.coop/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Expedition-Gestions-radieuses-V0.pdf">http://www.cooperer.coop/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Expedition-Gestions-radieuses-V0.pdf</a>





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For more information, please contact COOPilot partners:

**European think & do tank POUR LA SOLIDARITÉ** - Belgium, Project coordinator  
(<http://www.pourlasolidarite.eu>)

**Université de Liège - Le Centre d'Économie Sociale** - Belgium (<http://www.uliege.be>)

**National school of political studies and public administration** - Romania (<http://www.snspe.ro>)

**Federazione trentina della cooperazione** - Italy (<http://www.cooperazionetrentina.it>)

**Fundacion Escuela Andaluza de Economia Social** - Spain (<http://escueladeeconomiasocial.es>)

**Mladinska zadruga Krektor, Z.B.O., Socialno podjetje** - Slovenia

**Social Economy Institute** - Greece (<http://www.social-economy.com>)

**Scuola Nazionale Servizi Foundation** - Italy (<http://www.scuolanazionale.servizi.it>)

**Association des agences de la démocratie locale, ALDA** - France (<http://www.ald-europe.eu>)

**Chamber of commerce and industry Vratsa sdruzhenie** - Bulgaria (<http://www.cci-vratsa.org>)

**Authority for Cooperative Societies** - Cyprus (<http://www.cssda.gov.cy>)

For more information: <http://www.coopilot-project.eu>



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