

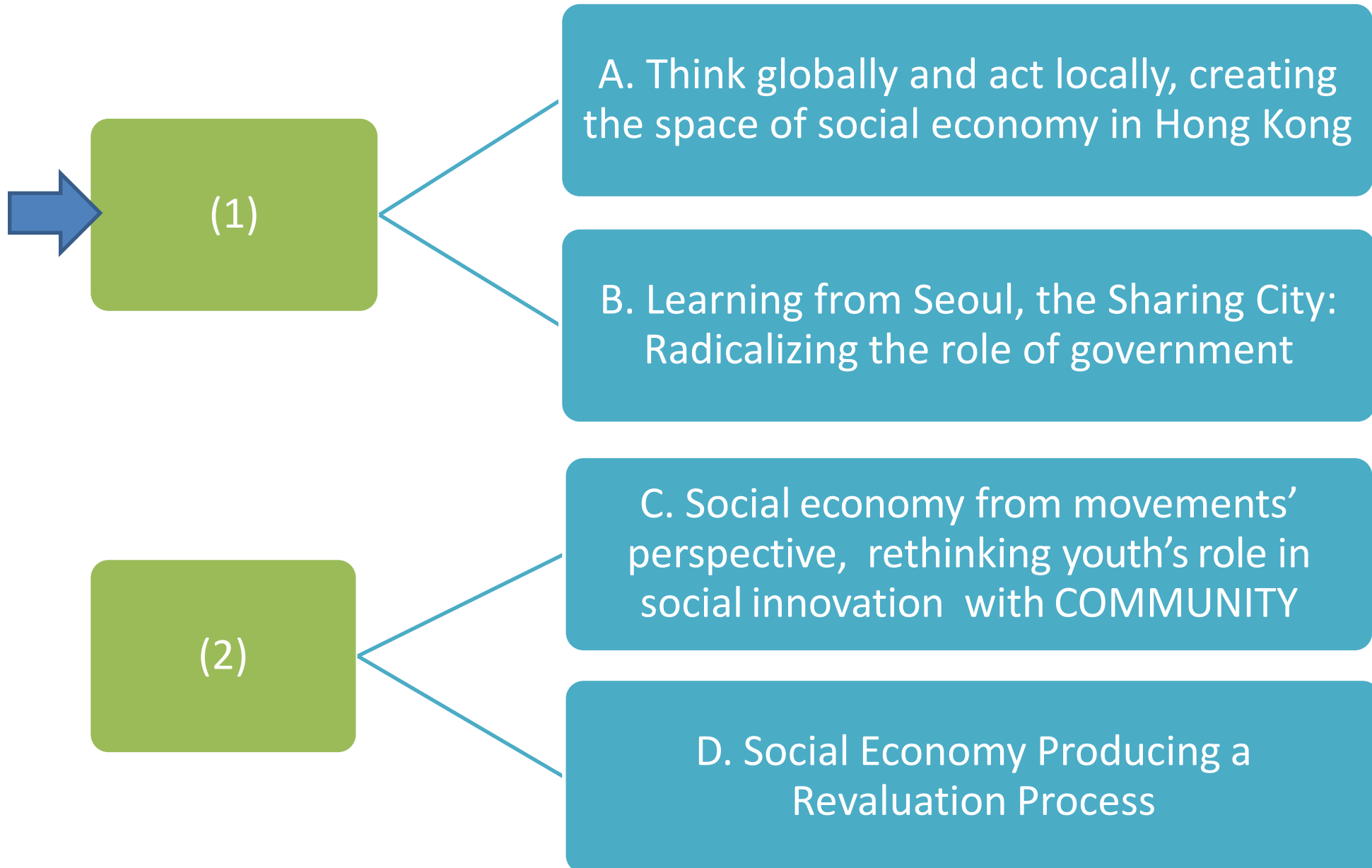
Seminar on
“Social economy and social innovation –
Experience in Korea and
its implications to Hong Kong”
(1)

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Agenda



A. Think globally
and act locally,
creating the space of
social economy in Hong Kong



Hong Kong as a metropolitan city
**situated in the chain of economic globalization producing
a process of *devaluation* of
the people, human labour and social connectedness**

To resist — collaborate and create

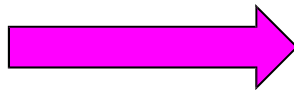


1. Social Economy (Europe)

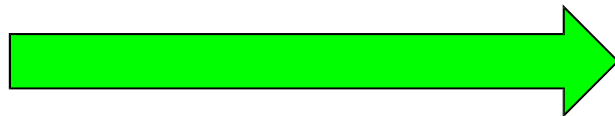
- Economy in 3 distinct sectors:



The state sector characterized by planning and public service



The market sector characterized by private action and profit orientation



The “third sector” characterized by self-help, mutualism and social purpose

Social economy refers to voluntary and community-oriented economic activity falling in the third sector outside of the for-profit market sector, and the state-based public sector. (Craig, B. 2013)

2. Other economies are possible

- The iceberg is one way of illustrating that what is usually regarded as ‘the economy’ (i.e. wage labour, market exchange of commodities and capitalist enterprise) is but a small set of activities by which we produce, exchange and distribute values in our society.
- The iceberg opens up a conversation about the economy, honouring our common knowledge of the multifarious ways in which **all of us are engaged in producing, transacting and distributing values** in this **hidden** underwater field, as well as out in the air.

Ref: Community economies

<http://www.communityeconomies.org/Home/Key-Ideas>



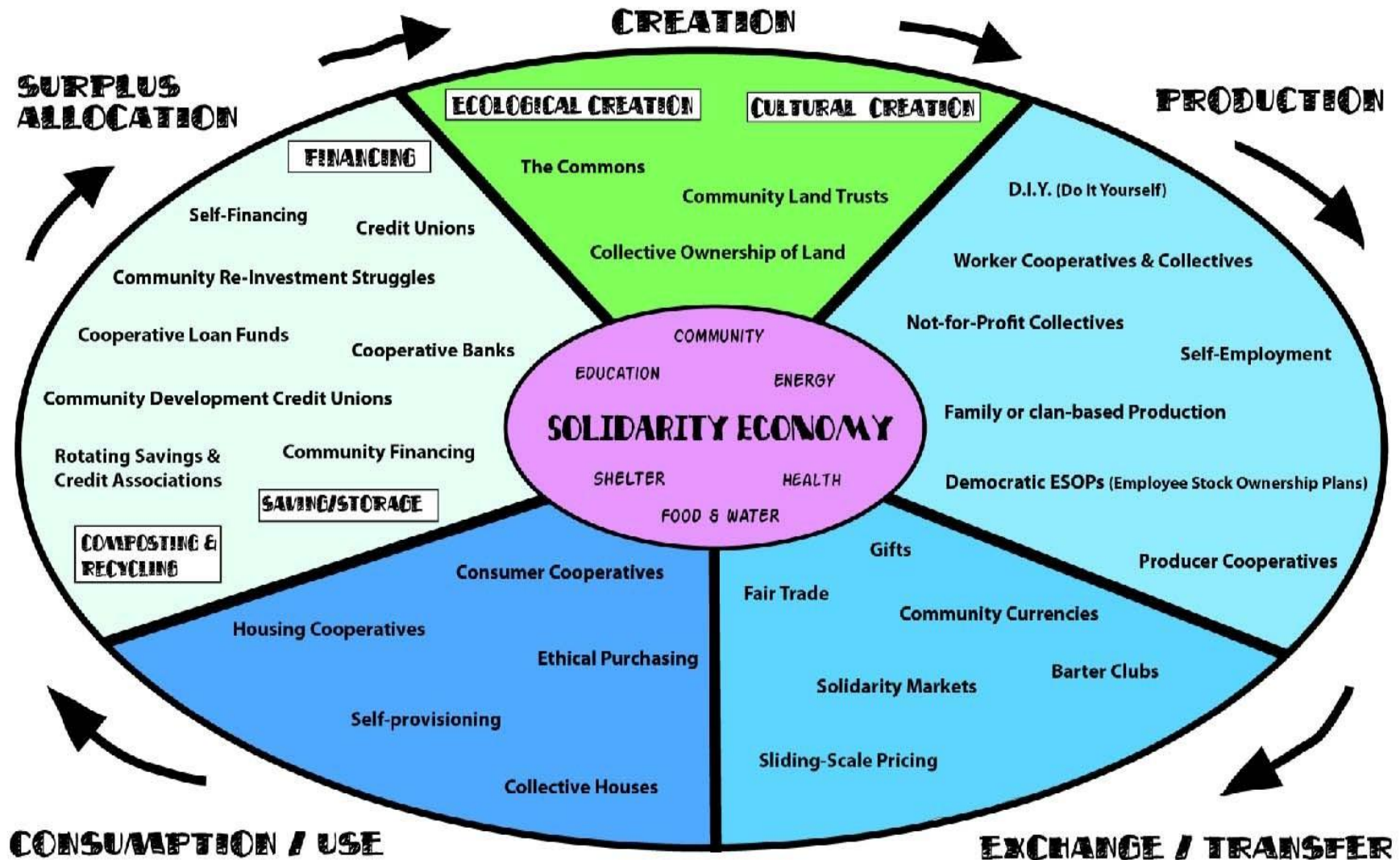
3. Reclaiming the Gift culture- from homo economicus to homo giftus

- We invite people to share whatever talents, knowledge, energy, questions that they have and take what inspires them. This had led to many exciting interaction and innovations.
- Volunteer energy---the natural instinct of people to share their time, skills and learning resources with each other---to reclaim and nurture our learning commons

Ref: Vimukt Shiksha, 2008

Alliance of Solidarity Economy

Mobilizing collaborative power to
occupy, connect and create (Ethan Miller, 2010)



Alliance building

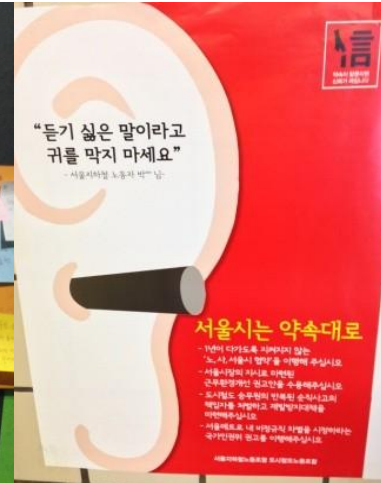
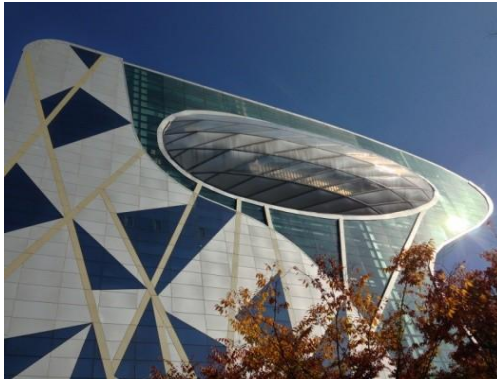
- Developing a common identity, whilst allowing the necessary diversity of context and intention, exchanging information and experiences of praxis, team work and collective decision making
- Including St. James Settlement, Hong Kong Women Workers Association, Market of Talents for Mutual Support of NAAC, Fair Circle, The Greenwise Workers Co-operative Society, Partnership for Community Development, Community Development Initiatives, Concerning CSSA and Low-income Alliances, academics and others.

Resilience in economic crisis

- Cooperatives empower their members and strengthen communities. They promote food security and enhance opportunities for small agricultural producers. They are better tuned to local needs and better positioned to serve as engines of local growth. By pooling resources, they improve access to information, finance and technology.
- Cooperatives are also critical in supporting indigenous communities, and in offering productive employment opportunities for women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and others who face discrimination and marginalization.
- The global financial and economic crisis has also demonstrated the resilience of alternative financial institutions such as cooperative banks and credit unions.

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General's Message (2012)

B. Learning from Seoul , the Sharing City: Radicalizing the role of government



Spaces of Hope in Communities

Innovation Park



Community donors



Everyday life connection



Good governance



Start-up fund for social innovation



Books and interaction



You
Be the Change,
Bring the Change Together

END of (1)
To be continued...