

ESF Exploratory Workshop on

The Third Sector in a Changing Europe: Key Trends and Challenges

Corvinus University of Budapest, 6 - 8 December 2006

Scientific Report

Executive Summary

The Third Sector is an ever more important element of the institutional mix in Europe. It has been famously described elsewhere as 'a loose and baggy monster'. Over the past decade its significance in European nations has been heightened considerably and its import now stretches across a number of significant elements of European society. *Inter alia*, it has implications for

- The creation and sustenance of civil society,
- The efficient and effective delivery of public services,
- The development of socially responsible businesses and social enterprises,
- The promotion of social inclusion and the regeneration of deprived communities, and
- Democratic culture and accountability.

Because of this growing importance, social scientists across Europe have turned their attention to the study of this Sector. This has generated a range of research networks dedicated to the Third Sector. These include

- The EMES network of researchers on social enterprise,
- The EGPA workshop on the impact of the Third Sector on public administration,
- At an international level, the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR) and the Association for Research on Non-profit and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA), and
- At a national level, such networks as the Voluntary Sector Studies Network (VSSN) in the UK.

These are all important research networks, but they do have limitations. The EMES and EGPA networks are unequivocally dedicated to the study of a specific issue, the international networks by their nature have a focus beyond Europe, whilst the national networks are explicitly sub-European in their focus.

This workshop was intended to be the first stage in the creation of a pan-European network of researchers that would explore and analyse the Third Sector from a distinctly European perspective. This is important for three reasons. First, there is a distinctive institutional arena for the Third Sector within Europe, and especially within the European Union (EU). Second, many pre-existing models of the Sector and its relationship to the state have developed in the US. Whilst many of these are

valuable, European society and institutions are distinctive and it is important to develop theory and research that addresses this distinctiveness. Third, the Sector exists at the cusp of a number of key issues for European society over the coming decade. As identified above these include the promotion of social inclusion, the enlargement of the EU, the creation and/or sustenance of civil society, and the delivery of public services to local communities. The study of the Sector itself will thus also contribute to our understanding of these other issues.

Within this framework, a number of issues were the focus of the workshop:

- What is the pattern of relationships, and their implications between Third Sector organizations and local/central government as the latter bodies are engaged in a period of profound reform?
- What are the implications of the *New Public Governance* for Third Sector Organizations – and does it have implications for the role of the Third Sector in the co-production and co-governance of public services?
- What role(s) do/should Third Sector organizations play in the provision of public services – and are social enterprise a core element of this role, or a distraction?
- Do the concepts of civil society and social capital help us to understand the relationships of Third Sector organizations to society – or rather do they obfuscate it?
- What are the implications of the growth of the Third Sector in Europe for social policy in general and for issues of social inclusion in particular?
- Do Third Sector organizations have a role to play in the economic regeneration and growth of European regions?
- What are the implications of the growth of the EU for Third Sector organizations in Europe and especially in the new accession states?
- Are new forms of hybrid organizations emerging from the Third Sector as a result of their increasing interpenetration of and by the public and private sectors?
- Are and how are Third Sector organizations playing a role in the development and sustenance of democracy across Europe?
- Does *Voluntary Sector Modernization* have implications for the resources, internal structure and governance of Third Sector organizations?

The workshop thus

- challenged and tested existing models and paradigms concerning the Third Sector in Europe,
- stimulated the emergence of new theory about the Third Sector in Europe,
- encouraged the inter-disciplinary study of the Sector,
- allowed theoretical principles developed in other institutional settings to be tested out in the context of the Third Sector (such as economic theories about the role and impact of competition in institutional settings),
- considered the pedagogical implications of the appropriate place and curriculum for the study of the Third Sector in higher education institutions in Europe, and
- provided a critique of existing institutional arrangements across Europe for the interface between the state, the market and the Third Sector.

Scientific Content

The workshop drew together twenty three researchers from twenty one countries across Europe – all ESF members. These included

- experienced researchers,
- young, new and developing researchers,
- researchers from across northern, southern, western and eastern Europe,
- both male and female researchers,
- a representative from the policy-making community focused on the implications of evidence-based policy making in Europe, and
- researchers from a range of disciplines, including political administration, public policy, management, statistics, political science, sociology, social policy and economics.

The scientific programme was designed to examine nine core themes in the Third Sector in Europe, as well as a closing session to consider the way forward for the creation of a pan-European network. These themes were

- the Third Sector and civil society
- the Third Sector and the provision of public services
- Co-production and co-governance
- The Third Sector and the social inclusion agenda
- Government – Third Sector relationships
- The Third Sector and organizational hybridity
- Social enterprise
- The Third Sector and democracy and
- The internal resources of Third Sector organizations and their development

Summaries of Presentations and Discussions

Day One

Overview paper

Stephen P Osborne (Edinburgh University, Scotland): The Third Sector in a Changing Europe: Key Trends and Challenges

The paper provided an overview of the rationale, context and aspirations of this ESF workshop, together with details of its structure and contents.

The proposed aims as well as the structural and substantive details were accepted by the participants.

Session I - The Third Sector and Civil Society

György Jenei (Corvinus University, Hungary): The Definition of Civil Society

The paper pointed out that third sector organizations have an “intermediary role” between state and market and they constitute a very specific segment of modern societies. Their special features can be summarized as follows: They obey the non-distribution-constraint that exclusively allows re-investment of profits but not their distribution among the members and/or the employees of the organization. They are private organizations, albeit operating within the public sphere and for the common weal. Moreover, voluntary participation is a key feature of nonprofit organizations. Thus, there is a clear distinction between nonprofits and communitarian entities, such as families or clans.

The second focus of the paper was the ongoing shift in the European Union from government to governance and its influence on the changing role of the third sector organizations and the civil society. Civil society was among the initiators of the shift to governance with its expectations and higher demands. The role of civil society has become twofold. Its essential components are

- a constant external push requiring a shift toward governance,
- an increasing role in the emergence of governance including an important role in network-governance.

The main conclusions of the discussion were as follows:

- The level of the empowerment is related to the ongoing shift from representative (output) democracy to the participatory (input) democracy.
- The bargaining and lobby power of civil society and its organizations has been increasing in the regulatory policy making.
- The service provision function of TSOs in different policy areas has significantly been growing, mainly in the service provision but in the decision making processes of the distribution policies as well.
- Civic participation has been strengthening through the emergence of a “civil dialogue”. However, in the EU member countries mechanisms of a “civil dialogue” exist with stronger or weaker impact apart from the

traditional “social dialogue” with the so-called “social partners” (trade-unions, employer association etc.).

Session II - The Third Sector and the Provision of Public Services

Juraj Nemec (Matej Bel University, Slovakia): The Third Sector and the Provision of Public Services in Slovakia

The special focus of the paper was that the non-profit sector in Slovakia is a relatively well developed system with the potential to be an active and effective player in the public services delivery in the country. Because a real public services production mix of all ownership forms competing for public funds was not directly introduced by the last wave of public administration reforms (2001-2005), the level and ways of involving the non-profit sector into the delivery of public services in Slovakia differ significantly across sectors as well as self-government bodies. The paper and its presentation highlighted some dimensions of this situation.

The discussion focused mainly on current approaches of the new Social Democratic government to the non-profit sector in Slovakia, changing again the conditions for the functioning of NGOs (abolishing tax exemptions and tax assignment).

Taco Brandsen (University of Tilburg, the Netherlands): The Third Sector and the Provision of Public Services

In Taco Brandsen's presentation, it was argued that different theoretical perspectives on the provision of public services by the third sector could be grouped into three perspectives (systemic, dispositional and relational), based on a classification developed by the sociologist Charles Tilly. While such an exercise is of a highly abstract nature, it can be useful in clarifying the relative position of research efforts in the hitherto fragmented field of third sector research.

Subsequent discussion focused on two themes. The first was whether the categorisation was sufficient to cover existing theory in the field. The second concerned the application of the perspectives and whether they reflected any biases or gaps in current third sector research.

Session III - Co-production and Co-governance

Francesco Manfredi (University of Bocconi, Italy): Co-governance and Co-production: From the Social Enterprise to the Co-enterprise

The aim of this paper was to explore the potential for innovation of particular forms of joint production, between government and the non-profit sector, in the field of personal social services.

Particularly, it was analysed how new types of partnership could allow to re-evaluate the function and the worth of the third sector, with regard to all the opportunities and challenges that the latest evolutions of the welfare state are generating, in both Italy and the rest of Europe.

The subject of the paper was therefore the “mixed enterprise”, here also defined as “co-enterprise”. This was conceived as a model of “integrated entrepreneurship”, able

to offer more room for involvement and participation of the non profit actor, in both the strategic and operational management of personal social services.

In the discussion, the participants emphasised that mostly traditional nonprofit forms have been used in interaction with the public sector. It should be further sought which possible innovations could be derived from choosing the experiences of “mixed enterprises”.

Victor Pestoff (Mid-Sweden University, Sweden): Citizens as Co-Producers and Functional Representation

Victor Pestoff discussed the relationship between co-production and co-governance from a theoretical perspective and presented some scattered empirical evidence of the problems facing third sector organizations that attempt to gain greater influence on policy making. Examples were primarily taken from Sweden.

The comments to the presentation were mixed, ranging from sympathy to greater co-production but questions about the normative base for it, to sceptics who proposed greater market solutions for providing social welfare services.

Session IV - The Third Sector and the Social Inclusion Agenda

Marthe Nyssens (New University of Louvain, Belgium): The Role of Social Enterprises in the Field of Work Integration

In her paper, Marthe Nyssens defined the concept of social enterprise and its relevance for grasping some dynamics inside the third sector and analysed how this concept differs from the social entrepreneurship one. Then, the dynamic of institutionalisation of work integration social enterprises in the landscape of public policies in Europe was described and analysed. The third focus was how this process influences the identity of these social enterprises and, finally, the extent to which the hybrid nature of the logics mobilised by social enterprises constitutes a channel to fulfil their multiple-goal mission.

The main remark was that it should be elaborated how the concept of social enterprise can be embedded in the concept of the third sector.

Day Two

Session V - Government-Third Sector Relationships

Korel Goymen (Sabancı University, Turkey): The Evolving State – Third Sector Relations in Turkey: From Subservience to Partner Status?

The paper outlined that the Turkish situation generally reflects a low level of communication and cooperation between CSOs both within Turkey and with other international counterparts and networks. Existing connections are largely based on personal relations between the leaders of CSOs. While an increase in the number of networks of CSOs is observed, there are very few registered CSO ‘umbrella’ organizations. CSO networks advocating policies regarding freedom of thought and expression are perceived to be the most active and successful. The third sector of Turkey generally seems to be rather dispersed and disorganized. There are some exceptions like the platforms on social dialogue, human rights, disabled persons’

rights, ethnic culture, environmental and women rights, and some mostly charitable foundations.

In the discussion, the following recommendations were raised:

- The concept of NGO should be clearly defined to those in decision-making positions within the public sector.
- NGOs with different, but related objectives should try to come together in a larger coalition.
- Organizing workshops where different NGOs and Public Sector (both in local and central level) can come together for sharing experiences related to project assessment, project design and preparation, joint proposal writing and resources mobilization, and implementation.

Tiina Randma- Liiv (Tartu University, Estonia): Institutionalising Relationships between Government and the Third Sector: the Case of the Estonian 'Compact'

The presentation of Tiina Randma-Liiv focused on the agreements between public and nonprofit sectors, so-called 'Compacts'. The case study reflected preparation and implementation of the Estonian Compact by drawing comparisons with similar documents in the UK and Canada. Estonia is among the few countries which have institutionalised the relationship between the public and the non-profit sectors by elaborating the Estonian Civil Society Development Concept in 2002. The authors investigated the preparation and implementation of the EKAK with a focus on the 'process' of institutionalisation rather than its substantive issues. The preparation of the EKAK was explored by describing the motives and the very start of the drafting process, the interests and differences of opinion in the Government and the third sector itself.

A subsequent discussion reflected on the importance of the 'process' of reaching the Compact as in several countries the preparation process itself has enabled to systematically discuss common and different interests of the two sectors by laying a good ground for future understanding and partnership. It was also pointed out that the concept of 'relational capital' could add value to the analysis.

Session VI - The Third Sector and Hybridity

Adalbert Evers (Justus Leibig University, Germany): Hybrid Organisations. Background, Concept, Challenges

The paper focussed on four main issues:

- The third sector should be seen in contrast to the other poles or sectors as being to a lesser degree marked by a central principle; it is rather the enormous plurality and diversity of orientations and organisational forms and principles that are conspicuous.
- The impulses that come from the poles of the state, the market and the world of communities were highlighted.
- The diverse third sector organisations in a field under opposed influences are often unstable and/or changing; sometimes their history is marked by trajectories

where they e. g. 'spring off' a local community and end up near to a ministry or the market place

- Finally rather than speaking of a sector with clear demarcation lines one should be aware of the grey zones, where it is unclear where public principles end and the privacy of community begins and where the outskirts of state-public institutions are to be found.

The discussion highlighted the important contribution of the historical approach, which is capable of shedding light on political discourses with their respective ideas about "good" services, "good governance" and the "third sector". Some of the limits of a structural analytical were explored.

Marlies Honingh (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands): Studying the Organisational Behaviour of Teachers in the Dutch VET Sector

In her presentation, Marlies Honingh focused on the consequences the adaptation of NPM (New Public Management) has on the organisational behaviour of teachers in the Dutch VET sector. In the Dutch VET sector, NPM can be found in changes in ownership, changes in funding and financial management, changes in accountability and up-scaling. Due to the changes publicly funded schools have to operate on a quasi market in competition with their privately funded counterparts. Altogether, the reforms brought major changes within the Dutch publicly and privately funded schools. During the presentation, some examples were given from a large survey study about the organisational behaviour of teachers in the Dutch VET sector.

In reaction to the presentations by Adelbert Evers and Marlies Honingh, the possibilities to describe and define hybrid organisations were discussed. The advantages and disadvantages of a broad and a more narrow definition of hybrid organisations were considered. Furthermore, participants discussed the data out of the survey study that were presented. How should we interpret the findings and what could be the best ways to study the effects a reform like NPM? How do we know for example that a policy shift has an effect on the organisational behaviour of a teacher? It was further discussed whether it is necessary to make use of older data about the organisational behaviour of teachers to show which changes could be found in their organisational behaviour.

Session VII - Social Enterprise

Dimitris Ziomas (the National Centre for Social Research, Athens): Social Co-operatives for Persons with Mental-Health Problems in Greece: A Specific Form of Social Enterprise

The first focus of the paper was that, compared to the approaches applied in other countries, Greece has created a unique legislative framework for the inclusion of people with mental health problems into employment. This framework provides for the establishment of limited liability Social Co-operatives, which constitute, thus far in Greece, the only institutionalised form of a "social enterprise" type of organisation.

The unique feature of the Social Co-operative is that it constitutes both an "enterprise", basically productive and trade-oriented organisation and, at the same time, a "mental health unit". Social Cooperatives aim, in particular, at the socio-

economic re-integration and vocational re-insertion of persons with mental health problems, contributing in this way to their therapy and, to the greatest possible extent, to their economic self-sufficiency.

One of the main issues discussed was the extent to which the criteria for a Social Enterprise apply to the Greek Social Co-operatives. It was agreed that Social Co-operatives constitute a specific type of a Social Enterprise which has a versatile and innovative character, since it combines Social Entrepreneurship with therapeutic objectives. There was further discussion on the new innovative elements introduced by the Greek Law establishing Social Co-operatives, especially as regards their two-fold purpose: economic and therapeutic.

It was agreed that a great challenge, is to find the best possible way to manage both functions or objectives (economic and therapeutic) in balance and to avoid promoting the one at the cost of the other.

Isabel Vidal (University of Barcelona, Spain): Should Social Enterprise Be a Core Element in the Provision of Public Services or Should it Be a Distraction?

This presentation had two primary objectives. The first was to continue reflecting on the concept of the social enterprise. Our interest is not in knowing the types of activities being carried out by social enterprises, nor which legal models are being applied, or how the profits obtained from economic activity are being distributed. The paper focused on moving forward in our understanding of how an organisation – understood as the formal expression of co-ordination among different stakeholders – is governed and, consequently, managed. The characteristic of being a multi-stakeholder enterprise determines the form of governance of the organisation as well as the distribution of profits – understood as benefits obtained by different stakeholders working in partnership.

The second objective was to evaluate whether the investigation carried out by the EMES Network between 2001 and 2004 helps to understand what conditions facilitate the creation of trust among different stakeholders, how this asset is produced and built up, and finally what its impact is in terms of economic sustainability as well as in terms of social well-being and cohesion.

Discussion focussed on the main results related to the usefulness of the concept social enterprise in the industries that produce and provide collective childcare services and to those that produce and provide services to facilitate the integration of people systematically excluded from the workforce. It reflected on the social enterprise's lack of appeal for some economists, especially related to its relative lack of importance in relation to other operators - such as governments, conventional businesses, or all the organisations that form part of the larger group known as the Third Sector and related to its lack of visibility at least at present.

Session VIII - The Third Sector and Democracy

Lars Skov Henriksen (Aalborg University, Denmark): Welfare Architecture and Voluntarism. Or Why 'Changing the Welfare Mix' Means Different Things in Different Contexts

The presentation aimed at, first, to carefully describe and evaluate the problem-solving capacity of the Danish voluntary sector by measuring its absolute and relative

size and importance within different sub-sectors of society. And second, to characterize the function and role of the voluntary sector in Denmark by analysing, among other things, its financial relations with the government. The presentation did so by summarizing the information available on three interdependent dimensions: (1) the individual level of volunteering; (2) the organizational level of voluntary organizations and associations, and (3) economic and labour market indicators of the size and impact of the voluntary sector. The presentation focused on the welfare fields (social services, health, and education) and compared data from Denmark with data from other European countries. The point was that efforts to promote civic engagement and voluntary organized provision of help and services are seldom followed by close empirical research into the actual problem-solving capacity of the voluntary sector. Too often it is merely taken for granted that it is possible to rely more on volunteers and their organizations, and too often it is simply assumed that the voluntary sector, by virtue of its alleged independence and autonomy, is able to perform critical functions.

The discussion revolved around two interdependent themes. First, do the Hopkins project and data focus too much on economic measures and performance of the third sector, leaving aside important qualitative discussions about the changing nature of volunteering, the voluntary sector, and its democratic role? There was a general agreement that volunteering rates are not necessarily good and sufficient indicators of civic engagement. There is a tendency to focus on volunteer work (as a productive measure) instead of voluntary action or activity (a broader concept to capture different forms of civic engagement). In this respect the wide spread agreement that non-profit organizations equate civil society can be problematic.

Second, is there a direct relationship between the third sector and democracy and do voluntary organizations always play a democratic role in society? There was a general agreement that this is not the case. Some organizations retreat from the public sphere. Specific historical processes are important in order to understand the different ways third sector organizations operate and how the state over time shapes the sector.

Marton Balogh (Babes-Bolyai University, Romania): The Role of Romanian NGOs in the Democratization Process of Society after 1990

The main aim of the paper was to critically assess the role played by the Romanian NGOs towards the democratization of society after the collapse of the communist regime in 1989

The paper identified the functions of NGOs as follows:

- Mediating the relationship between citizens and authorities;
- Facilitating the social and political integration of citizens (organizations represent a framework for civil participation);
- Delivering goods and services to the community;
- Representing the interest of different groups from within the society

The conclusion of the paper was that the role of the NGOs in Romanian democratization process is connected to (i) the development of a partnership

between NGOs and governance, and (ii) the development of governance capacity as a necessity for a modern governing system.

During the discussion, it was proposed that the presentation on Romania followed a liberal political perspective that assumes a separation between state and citizens and a formal definition of representative democracy. NGO proliferation is seen as part of the democratization process namely for the role these organisations play in monitoring the government or even, and above that, as part of the political society, involved directly in the election process.

The third sector in Romania seems to follow the path of other countries studied in the Johns Hopkins Comparative Non-profit sector such as Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia where cultural and advocacy activities seem to have a weight similar to that of social welfare activities. Nevertheless, there seems to be a higher dependence on funding from external donors such as intergovernmental agencies and foreign NGOs.

Day Three

Session IX - The Internal Resources of Third Sector Organizations and their Development

Marc Jegers (Free University of Brussels, Belgium): The Economic Analysis of Non-profit Organisations' Management

A conceptual and intuitive overview was given of the main insights stemming from a microeconomic analysis of non-profit organisation management. Apart from more general aspects such as objectives and governance, the main functional domains were discussed: organisational strategy, marketing, accounting, finance, and some aspects of human resources management. The conclusion was that the internal functioning of NPOs could be analysed with the same microeconomic instruments and concepts as applied to for-profit organisations or governmental agencies, but also that a large number of topics are still underresearched. Furthermore, European researchers are disadvantaged when trying to analyse these topics, due to the lack of standardised data on inputs and outputs of non-profit organisations.

The discussion focused on the applicability of (micro)economic concepts to analyse nonprofit organisations, and on the possibility to have a specific European approach in this domain.

Session X - Developing a Research and Network Agenda for the Future

Stephen P Osborne (Edinburgh University, Scotland), Gyorgy Jenei (Corvinus University, Hungary) & Victor Pestoff (Mid-Sweden University, Sweden)

Social scientists across Europe have generated a range of research networks dedicated to the Third Sector [EMES network on social enterprise; EGPA/IRSPM study groups on the TS; CINEFOGO network of excellence on civil society; European PhD Network on the TS; at an international level, the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR), the Association for Research on Non-profit and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA) and the work of the Johns Hopkins Comparative Non-profit Sector Project; at a national level, such networks as the Voluntary Sector Studies Network (UK) and the Society for Cooperative Studies (Sweden)].

These networks have led to the development of significant knowledge about the sector in Europe but they also have limitations. They vary in their international, European or national focus and are each embedded in a different discipline.

This ESF Exploratory Workshop brought these networks together for the first time to explore European research on the Third Sector. The Workshop produced **four research themes**:

- *the TS and civil society,*
- *social enterprise,*
- *the TS and the provision/co-production of human/social services, and*
- *the management of TS organizations.*

The next aim is the creation of a pan-European network. *The objectives* of this network will be to integrate and add value to existing research, to develop new knowledge and theory on the sector, and to contribute to the formulation of effective evidence-based policy to address the above issues at the national/European levels. This is important because of

- the sector's growing policy importance within Europe/the EU, and
- the need to develop theory and research that derives from/addresses European issues (above) rather than American ones (where much Third Sector theory currently originates).

The means will be a cluster of integrated activities designed both to produce research and policy outputs themselves and to stimulate other new initiatives.

Summary of the rapporteurs' reports for the workshop

The rapporteurs (Markku Kiviniemi, Day 1, and Stephen Osborne Days 2 and 3) presented some general conclusions on the basis of the presentations in the Workshop. First, a contextual framework about the societal relations of the third sector was presented for the analysis of third sector organizations. Second, some general orientations within this framework were taken at front particularly emphasizing the combination of theoretical and empirical approaches. Third, the quality and characteristics of the civil society in different aspects were referred as preconditions of the development of the third sector. Fourth, some remarks on the relations between the third sector organizations and governmental bodies were treated including both political and administrative relations. Last, some general trends of change within the third sector were identified: internationalisation, marketisation, increasing number of hybrid organisational forms and the importance of social networks among different actors.

Assessment of the results, contribution to the future direction of the field, outcome

The unanimous consensus at the conclusion of the workshop was that it had been a tremendous success. It had built new relationships between researchers around this topic, the quality of the debate had been extremely high and it developed a clear plan for the future development of a pan-European network around the issue of the Third Sector in Europe. The ESF observer was most complimentary about the organization, process and results of the workshop.

Two specific outcomes have been derived from the workshop. First a book contract had been signed prior to the workshop with Routledge for an edited book based upon the papers presented in the workshop. The submission date for the manuscript for this is 1st May 2007 and progress is on course to meet this deadline. Full acknowledgement to the role of the ESF will be given in this book.

Second, an application is to be made for the establishment of a COST network around this topic, as a result of this workshop. It will be based around the participants of this ESF workshop as its core but the intention is to grow it into an integrating network that brings together all researchers working around this topic in Europe. It will include annual research workshops, workshops to engage with and influence policy makers and practitioners. A summer school to develop research students and new researchers in the field and bursaries to support the making of links between researchers and to stimulate the potential for further research in this field, as well as the sustainability of the Third Sector research community.

Final Programme

Overview

Day One – 6 December 2006

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| 9.00 – 9.30 | Introduction, Presentation by the ESF Representative |
| 9.30 – 11.00 | Session I |
| 11.00 – 11.30 | Tea/coffee break |
| 11.30 – 13.00 | Session II |
| 13.00 – 14.00 | Lunch |
| 14.00 – 15.30 | Session III |
| 15.30 – 16.00 | Tea/coffee break |
| 16.00 – 17.30 | Session IV (followed by summing up of key issues emerging from the day by rapporteur) |

Day Two – 7 December 2006

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| 9.30 – 11.00 | Session V |
| 11.00 – 11.30 | Tea/coffee break |
| 11.30 – 13.00 | Session VI |
| 13.00 – 14.00 | Lunch |
| 14.00 – 15.30 | Session VII |
| 15.30 – 16.00 | Tea/coffee break |
| 16.00 – 17.30 | Session VIII (followed by summing up of key issues emerging from the day by rapporteur) |
| 20:00 – | Conference Dinner |

Day Three – 8 December 2006

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| 9.30 – 11.00 | Session IX |
| 11.00 – 11.30 | Tea/coffee break |
| 11.30 – 13.00 | Session X (followed by summing up of key issues emerging from the workshop and summary of agreed actions by rapporteur) |
| 13.00 – 14.00 | Lunch |
| | Close of workshop (in the afternoon there will be an optional visit to the Hungarian Houses of Parliament and the Castle District) |

Detailed Programme

Day One

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| Introduction | <i>Presentation by the ESF Representative Berry Bonenkamp</i> |
| | <i>Overview paper</i> Stephen P Osborne (Edinburgh University, Scotland) |
| Session I | <i>The Third Sector and civil society</i> {i} Gyorgy Jenei (Corvinus University, Hungary) |
| | Discussant: Anna Daszuta (Bialystok School of Public Administration, Poland) |

- Session II *The Third Sector and the provision of public services*
{i} Juraj Nemec (Matej Bel University, Slovakia) [the third sector and the provision of public services: transition and after]

{ii} Taco Brandsen (University of Tilburg, the Netherlands)

Discussant: Eva Kuti (Villanyi University, Hungary)
- Session III *Co-production and co-governance*
{i} Francesco Manfredi (University of Bocconi, Italy)

{ii} Victor Pestoff (Mid-Sweden University, Sweden)

Discussant: Marlies Honingh (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
- Session IV *The Third Sector and the social inclusion agenda*
{i} Marthe Nyssens (New University of Louvain, Belgium)

Discussant: Taco Brandsen, University of Tilburg, the Netherlands))

Rapporteur for Day One
Markku Kiviniemi (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Day Two

- Session V *Government - Third Sector relationships*
{i} Korel Goymen (Sabancı University, Turkey)

{ii} Tiina Randma-Liiv (Tartu University, Estonia)

Discussant: Victor Pestoff (Birmingham University, England)
- Session VI *The Third Sector and hybridity*
{i} Adalbert Evers (Justus Leibig University, Germany)

{ii} Marlies Honingh (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Discussant: Pavol Fric (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)
- Session VII *Social enterprise*
{i} Dimitris Ziomas (the National Centre for Social Research, Athens)

{ii} Isabel Vidal (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Discussant: Adalbert Evers (Justus Leibig University, Germany)

Session VIII

The Third Sector and Democracy

{i} Lars Skov Henriksen (Aalborg University, Denmark)

{ii} Marton Balogh (Babes-Bolyai University, Romania)

Discussant: Silvia Ferreira (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Rapporteur for Day Two

Stephen Osborne (University of Edinburgh, Scotland)

Day Three

Session IX

The internal resources of Third Sector organizations and their development

{i} Marc Jegers, Free University of Brussels, Belgium)

Discussant: Korel Goymen (Sabanci University, Turkey)

Session X

Developing a research and network agenda for the future

Stephen P Osborne (Edinburgh University, Scotland), Gyorgy Jenei (Corvinus University, Hungary) & Victor Pestoff (Mid-Sweden University, Sweden)

Rapporteur for Day Three

Stephen P Osborne (Edinburgh University, Scotland)

List of Participants

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10. Silvia FERREIRA

Colegio de S. Jeronimo
University of Coimbra
Portugal

11. Pavel FRIC

Charles University of Prague
Prague
Czech Republic

12. Korel GOYMEN

Sabanci University
Istanbul
Turkey

13. Marlies HONINGH

University of Amsterdam
Netherlands

14. Mark JEGERS

Free University of Brussels
Belgium

15. Markku KIVINIEMI

University of Helsinki
Finland

16. Eva KUTI

Villanyi University
Budapest
Hungary

17. Francesco MANFREDI

Bocconi University
Milan
Italy

18. Juraj NEMEC

Matej Bel University
Banska Bystrica
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19. **Marthe NYSSENS**
New University of Louvain
Louvain-La-Neuve
Belgium

20. **Tiina RANDMA-LIIV**
University of Tartu
Estonia

21. **Lars SKOV HENRIKSEN**
Aalborg University
Denmark

22. **Isabel VIDAL**
University of Barcelona
Spain

23. **Dimitris ZIOMAS**
National Centre for Social Research
Athens
Greece

Statistical Information on Participants

Categories by age bracket

25-35 years – 7 persons
35-45 years – 9 persons
45-55 years – 3 persons
55-65 years – 3 persons
65+ years – none

Categories by country of origin

| <i>Country</i> | <i>Number of persons</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Belgium | 2 |
| Czech Republic | 1 |
| Denmark | 1 |
| Estonia | 1 |
| Finland | 1 |
| Germany | 1 |
| Greece | 1 |
| Hungary | 2 |
| Italy | 1 |
| Netherlands | 3 |
| Poland | 1 |
| Portugal | 1 |
| Romania | 1 |
| Slovak Republic | 1 |
| Spain | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 |
| Turkey | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 2 |

Categories by type of country

“Old Member States” – 15 persons
“New Member States” – 7 persons
Non-Member State – 1 person