

#PhilScrum

Philanthropy Scrum

“Co-creating a Single Market for Philanthropy”

28 May 2018

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POST-CONFERENCE REPORT

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Co-creating a Single Market for Philanthropy

Three key philanthropic infrastructure organisations – DAFNE, EFC and EVPA – are seeking to make the case for a Single Market for Philanthropy and social investment. To get the discussion moving in the right direction, the three organisations held a joint, one-day “Philanthropy Scrum” on 28 May 2018 in Brussels, bringing together 150 policymakers, foundations’ representatives and key stakeholders to explore “Co-creating a Single Market for Philanthropy”.

Our policy agenda starts with a simple statement of fact: goods and services travel freely across Europe yet philanthropic support cannot. If barriers to cross-border philanthropy could be removed, philanthropy could go much further in playing its key role, alongside other stakeholders, in helping to find and scale ways to meet the serious challenges that many European countries, regardless of national boundaries, are facing.

Together, European donors and foundations ask for a single market for philanthropy and citizen action that recognises philanthropy, reduces barriers to cross-border philanthropy and social investments, enables and protects philanthropy, and co-grants and co-invests for the public good.

Representing a major achievement for the sector, the European Commission has included a partnership with philanthropy in its proposal for the InvestEU fund, one of the signature projects in the multi-annual financial framework that will guide EU funding until 2027.

What we witnessed at the Philanthropy Scrum is the timely convergence of the advocacy efforts of our organisations, marking an important milestone of an ambitious roadmap that continues through the European Parliament elections in 2019 and the early days of the next European Commission in 2020.

We are proud to present to you with this post-conference report a snap-shot of the Philanthropy Scrum debate, and look forward to implementing the roadmap in the months to come.

Felix Oldenburg

DAFNE

Massimo Lapucci

EFC

Madeleine Clarke

EVPA

Executive summary

While it is easy for goods and services to move freely around Europe, it is still difficult for donors, foundations and committed citizens to act philanthropically across borders. This circumstance is what brought together 150 key representatives from the EU, national governments, philanthropy and civil society to explore ways to level the playing field by co-creating a Single Market for Philanthropy.

This “Philanthropy Scrum” event, jointly organised by DAFNE, EFC and EVPA, the three key European philanthropic infrastructure organisations, included panel discussions and World Café tables where in small groups participants discussed concrete measures to:

1. Recognise philanthropy
2. Reduce barriers to cross-border philanthropy
3. Enable and protect philanthropy
4. Co-grant and co-invest for public good and civil society
5. Discuss the most recent trends in terms of venture philanthropy and social investment

During the conference, representatives of the philanthropy sector, the EU and the OECD emphasised the importance of recognising philanthropy as much more than a mere source of funding. Philanthropy is about innovation, knowledge, expertise, and shared values, and it brings all of these assets to the work it does, both individually and in partnership.

Philanthropy leaders noted that there are over 140,000 entities in the European philanthropy sector, with 60 billion euros worth of philanthropic flows annually¹. While the public sector has significantly more funding available to move societal agendas, philanthropic funds represent an indispensable type of money that can in many cases be used with greater flexibility and with a catalysing function. On issues of common interest and concern, philanthropy and the public sector should pull in the same direction and consider working in partnership to create more synergies and impact. Participants and panellists also stressed throughout the day the importance of engaging with policymakers at national, European and international level.

Representatives of the sector were in agreement that for philanthropy to be able to unleash its full potential, a better recognition in the EU Treaties and an enabling environment is needed, particularly in current times, as security concerns and populist movements are challenging the sector’s ability to operate. While companies can operate freely across borders within the single market, this is not yet the case for philanthropy. Sector representatives took the opportunity of the SCRUM event to call on policymakers to help co-create a single market for philanthropy that removes barriers for foundations and philanthropy in their efforts to promote democracy and a vibrant civil society, and to protect the overall values of the EU.

A key conclusion of the event was the need to ensure that existing European law governing cross-border philanthropy, such as the free flow of capital and the non-discrimination principle, which have been reaffirmed by decisions of the European Court of Justice, are fully and fairly implemented to overcome barriers to cross-border philanthropy and to protect the operating space for the sector. Discrimination by Member States of foreign-based comparable public-benefit organisations, as well as foreign funding restrictions like those recently implemented in Hungary, are no-go areas. National laws must be in line with the European fundamental freedoms.

Throughout the day, European Commission representatives expressed their keen interest in collaborating with philanthropy. Kerstin Jorna, Deputy Director General DG ECFIN, European Commission, announced at the conference that within the framework of the new InvestEU programme² the Commission aims to strengthen the involvement of foundations and philanthropy in

¹ Figures from DAFNE 2016

² https://europa.eu/investeu/home_en

shaping Europe's future, to mobilise private capital and social innovation and to secure investments. This announcement by the Commission is a landmark step. The InvestEU programme would allow European foundations to use their assets on a secure basis for joint European projects and goals. Philanthropy representatives at the event endorsed this measure and we as the European philanthropy sector look forward to working with the Commission on this strategic alliance.

In the concluding remarks it was highlighted that the need to move towards a single market for philanthropy requires that current barriers are addressed as a priority. Engaging in new partnerships with the European Commission is welcomed as long as parallel work is going on at political level to lower barriers to cross-border philanthropy.



Opening session – Philanthropy and politics

DAFNE, EFC and EVPA set the scene

The conference kicked off with introductory remarks from the Chairs of the three organisations involved in bringing this event together:

- Madeleine Clarke, Founding Director of Genio and Chair of EVPA
- Massimo Lapucci, Secretary General of Fondazione CRT and Chair of EFC
- Felix Oldenburg, Secretary General of the German Association of Foundations and Chair of DAFNE

More than the money

Massimo Lapucci, Secretary General of Fondazione CRT and EFC Chair, painted a picture of the European institutional philanthropy sector which supports and invests in health, education, science, environment, social infrastructure, international development, culture, and overall nurtures innovation in our society. There are over 140,000 entities in the philanthropy sector, with 60 billion euros worth of financial flows annually, with 511 billion euros in assets and endowments. But more than this, philanthropy is a unique mix of resources, people, initiatives and competencies. The level of effectiveness can be very high in small projects, showing that it is not just about the money.

Philanthropy works on many issues and in many ways, and cross-border activity is crucial for today's philanthropic organisations, both within the EU and outside the EU. But the sector is seeing more barriers to its work. The business sector has a much better deal when it comes to cross-border activity. The philanthropy sector must work with the EU to take advantage of the current momentum and evident appetite for a single market for philanthropy.

The philanthropy sector has identified four key asks of policymakers:

1. Recognising philanthropy as part of civil society, and its important role in supporting civil society, European values and policy aims in the EU Treaty
2. Reducing barriers to cross-border philanthropy
3. Enabling and protecting philanthropy
4. Co-granting and co-investing for public good and civil society

There is also a need to increase the level of communication about the philanthropic sector – many people are simply not aware that there is this kind of wealth and finance put to use for the public good around specific issues.

Cooperation between DAFNE, the EFC and EVPA has entered a new phase, one in which these three organisations are presenting themselves as one sector, and look forward to creating new and stronger bridges with the EU institutions.

Desire for impact - The glue that holds EVPA members together

Madeleine Clarke, Founding Director of Genio and Chair of EVPA, said EVPA is moving forward with DAFNE and the EFC to see together how umbrella organisations can make the most difference possible, noting that the challenges we face today are ones we can't solve in isolation. Philanthropy is working on the same issues as the public sector, even though philanthropic funds are very small comparatively. The main concern is how the public and philanthropic sectors can work together to reach common objectives around social challenges Europe faces today. We need to develop the capacity of social enterprise to tackle these issues.

When it comes to the member organisations of EVPA, the glue holding them together is their desire for impact. Recent EVPA surveys show investment trends in employment, inclusion, and education, and there is an increasing interest in the membership in working with the public sector.

One major societal challenge ahead that philanthropy and the public sector must tackle is that we are all growing older and depending on fewer. A second major challenge lies at the other end of the age spectrum – the issue of young people and employment. There is much potential for philanthropy to make significant impacts in these two areas, and to do this, the sector must use its resources much more efficiently. The criticism of waste in public spending can be applied to the private side as well, so all stakeholders need to find much more imaginative ways of scaling impact. Private funding can have a very impactful role as a catalyst for helping the public sector to refocus resources to enable proven innovations to be accessed by larger populations in need to meet challenges we face across Europe.

Levelling the playing field

Felix Oldenburg, Secretary General of the German Association of Foundations and DAFNE Chair, said that despite the complex language, a single market for philanthropy is a simple idea. If we have a single market for goods and services across borders, why not for philanthropy? “Why do we make it easy to make money off of each other, but not to help each other?”

If this discrimination is by design, then we need to deconstruct the silos that we are working in; and if it is by neglect, then this only adds urgency to our need to deal with these issues. With trends such as the worsening environment for civil society in places like Hungary, if there was ever a time to act for citizens’ actions, it is now.

Vehicles for cross-border philanthropy do exist, for instance Transnational Giving Europe and the Network of European Foundations (NEF). However, their total funding flows are tiny compared to the single market for companies. If the market is opened up for philanthropy, in a few short years the levels will increase majorly.

While philanthropy may not have as much money as the public sector, it is an indispensable type of money, and must be allowed to flow across borders along with that of the public sector. Therefore the opportunities emerging from the new Multiannual Financial Framework are huge, and both the European Commission and the philanthropy sector need to get this framework for strategic cooperation right.

Enabling impact – A moderated conversation

Rien van Gendt of Van Gendt Philanthropy Services moderated a lively conversation between the chairs of DAFNE, EFC and EVPA and two representatives of the EU:

- Paul Nemitz, Principal Advisor in the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers of the European Commission
- Eva Sobotka, Head of Sector at the EU Fundamental Rights Agency

The debate focused on two aspects of impact:

- Regulatory constraints versus foundations’ wish for impact
- “Connecting the dots” – What is needed for an even more impactful philanthropy?

Engaging with the EU through the EU Fundamental Rights Agency

Eva Sobotka, Head of Sector at the EU Fundamental Rights Agency, stressed that her agency has engaged continuously with civil society over the years, including philanthropy, through channels such as the agency’s Fundamental Rights Platform. A January 2018 report released by the Agency addresses the shrinking space for civil society in four key areas:

1. Challenges around legal issues are already on the books: Examples include foreign funding restrictions which are considered to be against the free flow of capital, and unintended consequences of anti-terrorism measures, among others.
2. Financing of civil society: It is very difficult to get an overview of public and private funding available across the EU 28 for protecting fundamental rights, as solid data is not readily available. However what the challenges they have found in this area include availability of funding in some countries; cumbersome procedures; policy shifts in some countries that

resulted in the disappearance of funding that should have gone to human rights but was redirected to public services due to the financial crisis; and lack of funding for advocacy and litigation.

3. Access to decision-making, and the policymaking process: Civil society is a pillar of a well-functioning democracy, and should be consulted at all stages of policymaking. In some countries, this is more difficult than others. Perhaps it would be useful to focus not just on the capacity of civil society but to invest in some capacity-building of decision-makers themselves on how to involve civil society.
4. Safe space for civil society to function: This area includes issues around intimidation and threats to those working for civil society organisations, and to the organisations themselves.

A key recommendation of the report is to develop a new funding mechanism for funding civil society in Europe in the same way civil society outside the EU is funded. The report sparked keen interest from policymakers in exploring ways to connect civil society with decision-makers.

The EU Fundamental Rights Agency is now promoting the report in different EU Member States, in partnership with human rights institutions, ombudsmen, and other organisations. The Agency will conduct another survey on progress in these four areas, and will continue to report on this.

Philanthropic funds may be small compared to public or business funding but they are “smart money” that can have a qualitative impact where other sectors do not (or cannot) engage as much or in the same ways. There is a need to establish a mechanism to fast-track solutions that work and private funding flows within the European Single Market.

Finding practical solutions together

Paul Nemitz, Principal Advisor in the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers of the European Commission, stressed that philanthropy is not primarily a market element, but one of values, fitting with Europe’s evolution from an economic community to a “Union of Values”.

For philanthropy, high-level policymaking should be considered more of a longer-term approach, and in the meantime the sector should focus on practical connections and solutions with policymakers. One practical tool that has just been announced is the European Values Instrument, a funding mechanism for promoting democratic principles and European values. Perhaps recognising philanthropy in this instrument would be worthwhile. This could play out in the following way: If an EU-funded project also receives private, philanthropic funding then the scope of the philanthropic funding should automatically be recognised as charitable in any EU country. This could set a precedent also for other policies at Member State or EU level.

When it comes to cross-border philanthropy, if foundations act as enterprises, then existing rules for enterprises should be applied, as opposed to creating new ones. Additionally, infringement is a good tool to enforce EU law and EU principles and freedoms.

Discussion

Philanthropy representatives stressed that improvements in areas such as access to funding and project pipelines, and fast-tracking regulation of charities are worthy aims that need to be pursued. They also noted that values are much more important than the financial side, and welcomed efforts to find practical ways of partnering. Philanthropy’s main mission is transforming profit into public-benefit value, to reach people who would otherwise not be reached. Creating an enabling environment for philanthropy would unleash its full potential to achieve this aim.

Philanthropy is well aware that reaching for high-level policy change requires a longer-term perspective, but challenges remain. However, some solutions can be found now within the existing rules, including those that apply to financial institutions and the banking sector.

When it comes to communication, joint efforts are needed as most European citizens do not understand philanthropy, nor do they know about the important granting processes of public funding via the EU. The messages they do receive are often negative ones from anti-EU voices.

Commission representatives emphasised during the discussion that the choice is up to philanthropy if it would like to take advantage of more partnerships with the EU. This kind of involvement by philanthropy can be linked with the concept of checks and balances in a democracy - In the same way that we need strong journalism to control power, we would want philanthropy to be a key player in critical areas such as fundamental rights, among others.

Shrinking space for civil society and what philanthropy can do

Participants joined the panel discussion which turned toward the issue of recent legislation in central Europe that prevents civil society from receiving funds from foreign sources by labelling them as foreign agents. "Is this not against every possible European law, and if yes, how can this continue?" one participant asked.

This development is of great concern as clearly it goes against a healthy regulatory environment, and blocks the free flow of funds across borders. The EU Fundamental Rights Agency, however, does not have the power or mandate to intervene. It is limited to collecting data and advising policymakers. One way philanthropy's concerns could be heard is by taking part in the Agency's survey in August.

The irony that the EU has a huge budget for monitoring elections and civil society space outside of Europe, but not within Europe, did not go unnoticed. Adherence to democratic values is addressed in the Treaty, but at the time that these provisions were written no one would have ever thought that some Member States would diverge from Article 2 of the Treaty. To deal with this in the future, funding to Member States will be conditional.

As far as bringing infringement proceedings against Poland and Hungary goes, the EU did bring some and won them in the courts, but not politically. The legal instruments available are limited when it comes to the shrinking space for civil society and related issues such as intimidation of journalists. The EU has to deal with voices in the Parliament and Council that reflect a certain political stance and the European Commission cannot act alone in this area. In the end, if the national governments don't play ball, then the national courts have to be used to enforce EU law, so this is actually in the hands of citizens and civil society at the national level. These kinds of limits on the EU's own governance system represent yet another reason to work with philanthropy, and illustrate how philanthropy should not only be looked at as a mere grant giver.

In the area of media control as well, philanthropy has a tremendous role to play. The case of Hungary, where the media has turned into a propaganda machine for the government, was brought up as an example. Philanthropy has tools that governments do not. The Guardian newspaper, which is owned by a foundation, is a prime example. Others include Wikimedia and the Mozilla Foundation, showing that we are entering a time where foundations are becoming central in media ownership in this digital age.

The question of whether Member States are all that interested in protecting civil society space came up. Perhaps some governments are quite happy to have a smaller civil society space, and maybe we should be more critical of our own governments instead of solely criticising Hungary.

EU funding and partnerships – Making it work

To make partnerships work when dealing with policy issues, we must all look at each other as equal partners, engaging in true partnerships that are about far more than money. This means aligning and thinking together about all aspects, not just funding, right from the start of a partnership.

When it comes to EU funding, there are worries that the European Values Instrument is just a new label for old instruments as the volume of funding with this new instrument is not increased above previous levels, but is instead simply distributed differently.

Another point made was a warning for the philanthropic sector in Europe. When looking for political friends in Brussels, philanthropy must be very careful not to let private money get too close to politics as it has in the United States where money in politics is an enormous problem.

Wrap-up – Taking a bottom up approach

Rien van Gendt wrapped up the discussion noting the following major threads that had emerged:

Partnerships with the European Commission are very welcome, and they should involve co-thinking right from the beginning. It cannot be a matter of philanthropy simply filling budgetary shortfalls. When it comes to creating an enabling environment for philanthropy, a more bottom-up approach that works at national level is required. There is a need and desire to optimise possibilities within existing frameworks, and a need to ensure stricter application of the non-discrimination rules that do exist. Decisions handed down by the European Court of Justice, which are not being implemented as they should be, must be enforced.

“When the need is greater than ever before, we are hampered by bureaucratic rules and political decisions,” he said. “That is why we are here today.”



World Cafés – Growing the space for philanthropy across Europe

12 tables - 12 aspects of philanthropy space

To go deep into the various aspects of the operating space for philanthropy, participants broke up into 12 World Café tables. A moderator and resource persons at each table guided the discussions.

1. Cross-border philanthropic activity – From land lock to free flow of philanthropic capital?

When it comes to cross-border philanthropy, whether giving or allocating assets across borders, the single market freedom of capital does not yet work in practice. Asking for tax incentives for cross-border philanthropy remains burdensome and costly. In addition, a few Member States have introduced barriers to foreign funding. The roundtable discussed the importance of:

- Acknowledging the free flow of philanthropic capital and ensuring meaningful application of the non-discrimination principle to facilitate tax effective cross border philanthropy
- Encouraging Member States towards easier processes for equivalency determination of public benefit organisations and their donors
- Stopping foreign funding restrictions - infringement procedures (and Article 7 procedures) against Member States who introduce foreign funding restrictions
- Ensuring access to banking/financial services and safe and secure channels for cross-border philanthropic flows within but also outside the EU

Resource persons: Francis Houben, member of the EFC/TGE expert group; Michael Redbrake, Robert Bosch Foundation

Moderator: Ludwig Forrest, King Baudouin Foundation

Discussion

At national level, laws have been implemented to overcome discrimination of cross-border philanthropy taxation, but there are still issues around the implementation of the non-discrimination principle. One major issue is the matter of comparability. How do you establish comparability? The example of giving between Belgium and Luxembourg was used to illustrate just how difficult this can be. Belgium has quite stringent requirements for an organisation to qualify as a charitable one, and therefore be able to receive donations at a favourable tax rate. Luxembourg on the other hand is less stringent. This sets up a situation where donations from Luxembourgish to Belgian organisations are not problematic, whereas in the other direction problems arise as comparability is difficult to establish. Several other examples were given around the table of negative experiences in this area.

There are ways to get around some of these challenges. One example is creating legal relationships with charities in the foreign country to facilitate cross-border philanthropy.

Another way to donate across borders is through the Transnational Giving Network (TGE), which was developed as an interim solution. TGE covers 18 countries and enables donors, both corporations and individuals, resident in one of the participating countries, to financially support non-profit organisations in other Member States, while benefiting directly from the tax advantages provided for in the legislation of their country of residence.

From the side of the public authorities, there does seem to be some momentum for the concept of a Single Market for Philanthropy. The idea is starting to get attention within German public authorities and will feature at a high-level meeting in the autumn in that country. The French Development Agency has evolved favourably in its thinking over the last 15 to 20 years on the involvement of the private sector in public issues. For the Commission cross-border giving is seen more and more as a key issue in the area of citizens and democracy.

Recommendations

- Fostering knowledge exchange between the public and philanthropic sectors on the needs and requirements of each.
- Transparency and accountability are key on both sides.
- For some EU countries there is a real lack of information in this area. A cross-border peer exchange knowledge platform could be created to shed light on how particular problems have been solved, to build a base of knowledge to draw on for new solutions.
- Permanent advocacy with powerful examples.
- Reiterate these kinds of events like the one today in other countries and regions to make those national level connections that have been discussed.



2. The space for philanthropy and wider civil society in Europe

The space for philanthropy and wider civil society is challenged in parts of Europe. The discussion provided updates on new laws and measures in Poland, the UK and Hungary, and enabled an exchange on advocacy strategies for engaging with governments and other stakeholders around closing space measures. The roundtable discussed ways to:

- Make philanthropy more effective by encouraging Member States to introduce an enabling environment for philanthropy and wider civil society
- Ensure that national laws are in line with EU fundamental rights/values and Treaty Freedoms
- Be outspoken where they are not
- Stop infringement procedures (and Article 7 procedures) against Member States who introduce foreign funding restrictions or otherwise limit European values and freedoms

Resource persons: Justyna Duriasz-Bułhak, Rural Development Foundation; Natacha Kazatchkine, OSF; Magda Peckaka, Polish Donors Forum

Moderator: Krasimira Velichkova, Bulgarian Donors Forum

Discussion

The situation regarding closing civil society space seems like a battle - in some countries it is a battle of values, in others it is a physical battle. In Hungary the law regarding foreign funding of civil society and fear of migrants are being used to label NGOs as dangerous. In Poland civil society is being kidnapped by the government through its creation of an institute for the development of civil society. These along with developments in Turkey were all cited as real threats.

Recommendations

Recommendations to address this include:

- Philanthropy must continue its crucial support NGOS
- Civil society organisations must collaborate more and form peer support groups
- Civil society must communicate more among themselves and with the public
- Be proactive rather than reactive
- Ensure policymakers are aware of the danger to civil society

Concrete actions for policymakers:

- Frame civil society in the EU agenda not as projects or initiatives but as a guarantee for democracy
- Connect the European Values Instrument firmly to civil society

Concrete actions for philanthropy:

- Provide more support for civil society organisations to fight for this space

3. EU spectrum for action to support philanthropic and wider civil society space

The space for philanthropy and wider civil society is challenged in parts of Europe as illustrated by the recent Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) report. The roundtable discussed what EU institutions are doing and could be doing to counteract these worrying patterns, specifically:

- Introduce better recognition of philanthropy as part of civil society and its important role in supporting civil society and European values and policy aims in the EU Treaty
- Ensure clear application of the Treaty Freedoms and Fundamental Rights to organised philanthropy
- Engage institutional philanthropy and wider civil society more in policymaking
- Make philanthropy more effective by encouraging Member States to introduce an enabling environment for philanthropy and wider civil society
- Ensure that national laws are in line with EU fundamental rights/values and Treaty Freedoms
- Monitor (at early stages) and be outspoken where these laws are not in line
- Stop infringement procedures (and Article 7 procedures) against Member States who introduce foreign funding restrictions or otherwise limit European values and freedoms
- Call for an EU Fund for Democracy/European Values to complement philanthropic engagement in European civil societies under pressure

Resource person: Lourdes Marquez, ONCE Foundation

Moderator: Ewa Kulik-Bielinska, Stefan Batory Foundation

Discussion

DG Employment has a lot of experience working with philanthropy, and foundations in particular, and civil society and foundations are seen as key partners for the implementation of EU social policies.

Discussants noted a growing mistrust between public authorities and civil society organisations. Member States wish to control more EU funds, and there are growing administrative barriers. If something is not in an EU legislative text or not sanctioned then enforcement is loose in reality.

Capacity building of stakeholders in accessing EU funds is key to supporting a wider civil society space, and philanthropy plays a catalytic role at the Member State level in this by creating broad networks including various and different stakeholders. These could be better connected or strengthened at the Member State level for EU funds distribution.

The sector's political communications should be used to underscore philanthropy's role in boosting EU values and integration, and to remind stakeholders that the EU envisioned economic integration not as an end in itself, but as a first step toward consolidating European values for European peace, stability and resilience.

As the key consultative body for EU institutions, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) is another piece of the puzzle. It can be used more to raise the voice of civil society organisations towards EU institutions so that these issues of civil society space stay on the agenda.

Recommendations

Recommendations for the philanthropy sector:

- Better communicate the sector's role in civil society and its role as a promoter of European values
- Engage more actively in policymaking both as foundations and as grantmakers to articulate the agenda of philanthropy's grantees
- Provide grants to grantees to participate in consultative processes
- Leverage philanthropy's independence to get more involved by speaking for grantees when they are afraid to speak
- Make clear that the sector is not seeking funding but rather wants to partner with the EU so that it can be a part of setting the agenda. Philanthropy knows the needs and has experience with the problems on ground.
- Raise the visibility of the philanthropy sector.

- Change the culture in philanthropy of seeing itself as a steward and keeping a low profile. Be there from the beginning and influence solutions, and ensure that there is the capacity to monitor and participate in this.
- Get a better understanding about funds available at EU level.

Recommendations for policymakers:

- Make the money more accessible
- Voluntarism is something the EU should stress as an important element of the EU project
- Be more strict on partnership principles, e.g. requiring national governments to involve civil society organisations when spending EU funds

4. VAT Reform and impact on our sector

The European Commission has made a proposal to amend the VAT rate system in the EU. The table outlined how this proposal might play out in the charity sector and what potential scenarios at EU or national level could look like to lower the VAT burden on our sector. Participants discussed how policymakers and stakeholders can:

- Work towards a fairer VAT deal for charities at EU and national level
- Protect existing derogations and exemptions
- Introduce an EU-wide scheme to recover irrevocable VAT costs for charities
- Work towards introducing more national refund schemes for charities

Resource person: Benedicte Petit, ECCVAT

Moderator: Isabel Penalosa, Asociación Española de Fundaciones

Discussion

The European Commission is proposing to give more flexibility to Member States, with a starting point for the general rate at 15%, with subsequent reduction of rates. For the non-profit sector in some countries the perspective is not so clear on whether this would be beneficial or not. In others this reform is seen as an opportunity. In countries that have transitional regimes, it was seen as very important to advocate at national level.

Some NPOs still fear that any proposal could make the VAT situation worse. For example, the compensation of VAT when projects are financed with public grants/funds was mentioned. Also the fear that any change in the VAT system for non-profit organisations puts at risk other tax incentives.

There is also a lack of awareness and mistrust. Technicalities make it difficult to understand how the proposal could affect the NPO sector. As a result, the sector feels insecure with any proposal even when it comes from the sector itself. Having data on the amount of irrecoverable VAT of the sector or the amount that tax authorities would lose with compensation schemes were mentioned.

Recommendations

Recommendations for philanthropy:

- Stay in touch with national members and explain to them how important this topic is and why

Recommendations for policymakers:

- First recognise the specific problems that the NGO sector faces
- Recognise the social added value of the non-profit sector, which entitles the sector to VAT compensation, better rates, and ensuring current protections
- Consider development of European-level solutions to address the problem of irrevocable VAT costs for the charity sector and alternatively encourage national refund schemes, which already exist in some countries

5. EU measures to assess and address risks related to philanthropic flows

(EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive, Beneficial ownership registers, EU Risk Assessment)

The discussion at this World Café table revolved around the following questions: What can EU and national level policymakers, and the sector do to reduce risks of terrorism financing and money laundering of our sector? What EU measures are in the pipeline, and what changes are foreseen to the 4th EU Money Laundering Directive? What impact do registers of beneficial owners (BO) of different types of legal entities including foundations have on our sector? The table explored how:

- The sector can review its own actions to address potential risks
- The EU and the philanthropic sector could consider creating multi-stakeholder dialogues including the banking sector to assess risks, risk mitigation measures and to address bank de-risking of philanthropy work
- Policymakers and stakeholders can ensure that tax evasion, money laundering and counter-terrorism financing rules are proportionate to the risks they seek to address and do not unduly restrict legitimate charitable activities

Resource persons: Diletta Brignoli, Belgische Federatie van Filantropische stichtingen; Pedro Burgos Congosto from DG Justice, European Commission

Moderator: Anja Stanitzke, Volkswagen Stiftung

Discussion

Regarding counter-terrorism financing and anti-money-laundering policy, and the national implementation of AMLD 4 (Anti-Money-Laundering Directive), the Directive does not foresee NPOs/foundations as obliged entities. A new law established in September 2017 in Belgium introduced two main changes based on the implementation of AMLD:

- Register on beneficial ownership
- Register of foundations that donate/fund outside of Europe → in discussion: limit of 40,000 euros per donation → higher donations have to be registered/information has to be made available to the administration

The Belgian Ministry of Justice started a joint foundations and government sensibility campaign for the sector to raise awareness of these issues. The European Commission was alerted to the case of Romania, which appears to include foundations as obliged entities.

The EU is doing its own assessment of national implementation of AMLD 4 and they already sense that implementation is still underdeveloped. The Belgian Federation and other participants at the roundtable alerted them to the fact that more guidance may be needed to clarify what is and what is not required from the government side. In particular, the term beneficial owner (BO) was criticised as not being suitable because it is ultimately about “control” and not about ownership and private benefits.

Where company registers provide the necessary information about “control” structures in foundations (e.g. board members), they could provide the basis for the required BO registers.

AMLD 5 (amendments to the AMLD 4) is under way and political agreement was reached at the end of last year and beginning of this year to extend the BO transparency requirement to trusts. Participants around the table recommended that the philanthropy sector should be involved in implementation workshops and awareness-raising.

Participants commented on the findings of the 2017 Supra-National Risk Assessment (SNRA), which does not appear to provide for enough evidence to illustrate why the NPO sector is considered high risk. For the next round of SNRA it was recommended to review the methodology in particular related to cross-border risks and how the supranational risk assessment relates to FATF national risk assessments and follow up measures.

In addition, more involvement of the wider European NPO sector in the risk assessment should be considered.

The European NPO sector (via the NPO coalition on FATF) would be very happy to collaborate with the EC around an EU multi-stakeholder dialogue meeting, which had been suggested as one of the follow-up measures in the SNRA report.

Recommendations

Recommendations for philanthropy:

- Raising awareness is key. The sector must understand and help others to understand how the decisions and recommendations of FATF are affecting the sector in Europe. Getting involved in awareness-raising campaigns, using the good example from Belgium as a model, is something the sector should do.

Recommendations for policymakers:

- Let the NPO sector get involved in national and EU-level risk assessment and potential developments of risk mitigation measures
- Engage jointly in a multi-stakeholder dialogue at EU level, about potential risks, risk mitigation measures and bank de-risking



6. National risk assessment and FATF country evaluation – How can you engage?

The FATF is an inter-governmental body that produces recommendations to fight money laundering and terrorism financing. It also conducts regular country evaluations, and gives ratings on state compliance. The aim of this table was to get a good understanding of how the FATF evaluation system works and to learn how philanthropic actors can engage in the evaluation process.

Participants discussed ways to:

- Encourage governments to engage with philanthropy and the wider civil society sector around national risk assessment and potential development of risk mitigation measures and FATF mutual evaluations
- Ensure the sector engages with evaluators and shares information about risks and own risk mitigation measures
- Ensure the sector reviews its own risks and sees how to address them

Resource persons: John Farrelly, Charity Regulator Ireland; Klara Splichalova, Czech Donors Forum

Moderator: Rupert Graf Strachwitz, Maecenata Stiftung

Discussion

Different stakeholders' experience with recent FATF evaluations in other countries were shared. It was noted that the evaluation of FATF recommendation 8 is only one out of 40 recommendations so the conversation with the NPO sector is just a smaller part of the entire on-site visit. In the Czech Republic the visit lasted 45 minutes and in Ireland it lasted 2 hours.

As the evaluators are not experts of the NPO sector, much time was spent on clarifying general terms and scope of activities of the NPO sector.

Recommendations

The table had three concrete recommendations around this issue:

- The regulators who come to civil society organisations to conduct interviews seem to have very little knowledge of the non-profit sector. At a policy level one should lobby for some more expertise for at least one person on these teams to be knowledgeable about civil society. Talking to a variety of NPOs would be helpful.
- Equally, civil society organisations need to make sure that the representative who is being interviewed is able to present the case succinctly and completely. Therefore at national level the recommendation is to train and brief civil society representatives who will be interacting with regulators.
- The draft reports by the regulators in general are not shared with the people who have been interviewed, causing mistakes to be left in these reports. Discussion of the draft should be allowed before publication.

7. Matching philanthropic investments with EU financial tools

Different Directorates General (DGs) are looking into creating incentives for philanthropic actors to invest more in social innovation and research. What EU tools could be of interest for the sector? What are potential hurdles on the legal/tax side at the national level? Experts presented findings from recent research about challenges and opportunities for endowed foundations to engage in venture philanthropy, and participants explored how the EU could:

- Encourage Member States towards creating an enabling environment for philanthropy to also stimulate philanthropic investments into social innovation
- Introduce financial instruments that act as a catalyst for co-granting with philanthropy
- Stimulate co-investments by designing tools that could help reduce financial risks related to mission-related investments of foundations
- Include strategic partnership with institutional philanthropy in EU budget tools

Resource persons: Georgia Efremova, DG ECFIN, European Commission; Ignacio Puente Gonzales, DG RTD, European Commission; Ignasi López Verdeguer, La Caixa Foundation

Moderator: Stefan Einarsson, Swedish Association of Foundations

Discussion

Both the philanthropy and EU representatives at the table talked about the importance of cooperation, pooling of resources, and partnership. There are various platforms and ways to engage in this. To make it work, good will is needed, and finding the right needs areas to cooperate in is important. For many philanthropic organisations, this kind of engagement takes much effort and resources. Clearer more efficient ways are needed to streamline these processes.

One platform is the ambitious European Commission InvestEU proposal which introduces a 4 billion euro guarantee fund that will be accessible for foundations willing to do social investments. The proposed regulation will be published on 6 June 2018.

On the research and innovation front, the soon-to-be-published study “Driving progress for research and innovation in Europe – The potential of R&I foundations” will include 19 recommendations. These recommendations are about introducing new tools that respond to the specific needs of foundations and mechanisms to allow foundations to do more with their endowments.

As far as partnership between foundations and the European Commission goes, an eye-to-eye conversation is important, and the conditions to collaborate should be tweaked in a way that makes it easier for foundations to participate in the Commission’s programmes. There is a desire on both sides to work together, but there needs to be more mutual understanding of goals and expectations. The European Commission needs to be better educated about the strategic objectives of foundations so this can be reflected in collaborations.

The proposal to introduce a collaborative platform that is more than just a website to exchange information but also allows for feedback and learning on both sides was considered as a good step forward.

This market needs to be developed between now and 2021 when the InvestEU will kick off. Questions around access of smaller foundations to the new guarantee mechanism were raised, as the process of accessing guarantees is complex and requires some skilled resources that smaller foundations naturally don’t have. Participants agreed that pooling of foundations through an infrastructure organisation and/or the introduction of investment platforms could help to build the market even for smaller foundations.

Recommendations

- Creating a common point of contact, as part of a collaborative platform, is key. A philanthropic funder who wants to cooperate and work with one of these EU mechanisms would need a point of contact to start the engagement process. Equally, EU representatives would need to know where to go to talk to philanthropy.

8. New forms of philanthropy (crowdfunding/ participatory) – New ideas to stimulate philanthropy

Philanthropy is ever evolving and novel technologies provide new tools such as crowdfunding and online giving. What are the opportunities and challenges around these and other new forms of philanthropy? Participants explored how:

- The EU could encourage Member States towards creating an enabling environment for philanthropy to also stimulate philanthropic investments into social innovation
- The design of EU policy should stimulate rather than hinder the work of legitimate charitable activities and also new forms of philanthropic action such as crowdfunding and sms giving

Resource persons: Cvjetana Plavša-Matić, Croatian Donors Forum; Katherine Watson, European Cultural Foundation

Moderator: Beatrice de Durtfort, Centre Français des Fonds et Fondations

Discussion

In France there are many platforms for crowdfunding and investments. This landscape is complicated to navigate through, and it is challenging to understand the differences, added value, purpose and use of the respective tools.

The Croatian Donor association shared their first experience testing crowdfunding. They launched a crowdfunding campaign with the aim of having a more independent space for civil society. The experience of creating an online platform, which allowed 67 organisations to participate, taught them that having the tool is not enough. Time was needed as well, and IT and communications staff were necessary to guide both the foundation and the grantees in using these new tools, which over time and with experience could become very useful.

The European Cultural Foundation has had a positive experience using another new form: participatory grantmaking. The rationale for this choice was the desire to engage citizens, thereby shifting power relations.

Some participants saw crowdfunding as being in competition with foundations, and others felt it would be inappropriate with all their available resources to ask citizens to contribute financially to projects.

Transparency was a major issue. Participants discussed whether giving by foundations was more transparent than giving using some of these new tools, and whether crowdfunding is a tool for or a threat to transparency.

The discussion made clear that this topic is about much more than money. These new forms of philanthropy have the potential to be great tools for funders that can be very effective depending on the strategy and the issue to be tackled.

Recommendations

- Providing education about these new tools and support in how to use them is needed.
- Foundations should support field research and exchanges among peers, such as the upcoming conference, 3rd European Crowdfunding Network (ECN) CrowdCamp “The European Dimension of Civic Crowdfunding”, 28-29 June, Bologna, Italy

9. Challenges to scale up with public parties

There is an increasing recognition that multi-sector players ought to work together towards achieving common social outcomes. For philanthropists, that often means partnering with the public sector in order to deliver social change at scale. Participants discussed the ways in which public parties and philanthropists can cooperate, and what challenges are likely to be faced.

Resource person: Filipe Almeida, Portugal Inovação Social

Moderator: Jane Newman, Social Finance UK

Discussion

Three questions were asked during the session to shape the conversation:

1. Does philanthropy have a role to play in improving public services?
2. Is the public sector good at building partnerships with civil society?
3. Do the public and philanthropic sectors have a good understanding of how they can best work together?

Participants agreed that the answer to the first question was yes, but the answer to the second two was “no”.

One of the best examples of the philanthropic sector teaming up with the public sector to scale up social impact is the creation of the social impact bond. This has turned into a movement that has taken off, with over 100 similar initiatives in more than 20 countries around the world. This success shows that if you have good instruments and bring money together in non-traditional ways, there is an appetite to make change.

For these kinds of partnerships to work to scale, it is important that foundations are brought in from the beginning. An example from Finland was shared about how public research funders often invite foundations too late in the process to have a real impact on shaping the initiative. Another example was Portugal Inovação Social, a Portuguese government initiative created in 2014, with the mission of developing the social innovation market. The initiative focuses on social impact bonds, creating tax incentives for citizens to invest, creating new financing instruments, and capacity building.

There is a need to change the culture of government from within by working inside the government and public administration. The landscape of social investment is all about taking complex social problems and analysing the barriers for the social sector, government and finance sector in creating change.

Recommendations

- There was strong sense that the public sector does not bring in civil society early enough in the process, so goals are not aligned. The best examples of partnerships are those where objectives are aligned from the start
- Strong capacity building is needed to increase understanding by the public sector and civil society about each other
- More fora are needed where the philanthropic and public sectors can come together - not just funders but also frontline delivery people
- Identify best practice partnership examples of where government and civil society would not have engaged in a project on their own
- Philanthropy should not promote to governments what they do but instead they should promote the solutions they have to a problem

10. The role of foundations in promoting impact investing

Impact investing is emerging from the margins to the mainstream. Foundations can become lead players in promoting this agenda by allocating endowment assets towards impact investing. What can be learned from leading practitioners in Europe and across the world?

Resource person: Bjoern Struwer, European Commission Expert Group on “Foundations, Venture Philanthropy and Social Investments”

Moderator: Meg Massey, Global Social Impact Investing Steering Group

Discussion

The Global Steering Group (GSG) is the successor to the Social Impact Investment Taskforce established by the G8. The GSG is continuing the work of the Taskforce in catalysing a global impact investment market across a wider membership. Philanthropy and social impact investments (SIIs) are two pillars to solve global problems, for instance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Today several definitions of SIIs exist, but the main point is that these investments focus on social return.

In the EU, foundations are not generally using their endowment to perform SIIs due to regulatory barriers and misconceptions. In particular, policymakers think that SIIs only encompass high-risk investments on early stage social start-ups. But other types also exist, including green bonds and microfinance. It is important that stakeholders understand that SIIs are a broad category, and for foundations at the beginning of their journey, the advice is to focus on investments that are not extremely risky.

Following are two key recommendations of the European Commission *Expert Group on Foundations, Venture Philanthropy and Social Investments*:

- Providing skills and trainings to enable foundations to better carry out SIIs
- Covering the risks of SIIs – providing guarantees directly to the foundations

When it comes to challenges to getting involved in social impact investing, family foundations, for instance, are more cautious about risking their endowment. And foundations in general usually have two mind-sets: grantmaking and investments. The difficulty lies in the fact that many social enterprises work at the intersection and therefore foundations have to juggle between these two mind-sets, which is not an easy task for them. Shifting from a grantgiving mindset to an SII one is difficult as foundations are constantly under pressure because of their “customers” who are mainly looking for grants.

Another challenge is that of defining impact. There are several definitions of impact and therefore it is difficult to develop indicators to measure it. Swedish foundations, for instance, do not measure impact as they are only legally obliged to use 8% of their endowment for social purposes.

Recommendations

For philanthropy:

- Increasingly align endowment investments with philanthropic activity
- Look more closely at regions and ecosystems foundations are operating in and invest on the demand side, giving grants to support growth of social enterprise.

For policymakers:

- Pinpoint areas in the regulatory framework of the EU to find opportunities for flexibility as foundations explore impact investing work
- Envision a new framework as impact investing grows – this will be critical
- Find ways to help foundations use their endowments to carry out SIIs

11. Challenges for corporate foundations engaging with impact venturing

Corporate foundations are uniquely positioned as a bridge between their corporation, social purpose organisations and other venture philanthropy and social investment players. How can corporate foundations further engage in collaboration to develop and scale tomorrow's solutions to the most complex and pressing societal issues?

Resource person: Lonneke Roza, Rotterdam School of Management

Moderator: Jamy Goewie, EVPA

Discussion

The discussion included perspectives on corporate foundations from several countries around Europe. In Germany, the alignment of the foundation and the company is very strictly separated, so the corporate foundation can focus purely on its social motives. In Italy, the challenge is that corporate foundations are not reliably endowed, as the corporate parent sets funding budgets annually for the corporate foundation.

For large shareholding companies the challenge is how to show them the value of putting money into their corporate foundation. Here venture philanthropy can be a great tool to show that the company can make money but still create impact.

When it comes to the appetite for impact venturing by corporate foundations, the response was varied. In Italy there seems to be interest in being entrepreneurial, even if this is not to much the case in practice. Many corporate foundations are still grantmaking entities that are more focused on brand-building for the parent company than being strategic. Corporate EVPA members are moving more towards VP/SI, setting new trends and setting up new vehicles to focus on impact investment. An example is the Erste Foundation's programme to "bank the unbankable", but this kind of activity is not yet mainstream among corporate foundations.

The question of how close corporate foundations should align strategically with their parent company generated interesting debate. On the one hand an independent corporate foundation can focus on additional value creation whereas a strategically aligned foundation can better leverage corporate assets to create bigger social value. It was pointed out however that companies do not really understand what civil society needs, so if corporate foundations are very aligned with the core business, the focus on what is good for society is very limited.

Participants discussed a range of other issues related to this theme, including whether corporate foundations should or could leverage their assets for the good of all; and what unique challenges existed for corporate foundations with strong brands. The debate also touched on risks and trust issues, such as the accusation of greenwashing.

Recommendations

For philanthropy

- The philanthropic sector could provide information and knowledge about how corporate foundations can work better with their parent companies, as this is not at all obvious in many cases. "

On the policy level:

- Much more co-creation can be done between the public and corporate foundation sectors.
- Policymakers need to find ways to make it easier for corporates to enter into the charity sector

12. Making the most of EU funding to develop the social investment ecosystem

The European Commission has deployed a range of financial instruments to support social enterprises and social finance intermediaries across Europe. As a result, core mechanisms have been established such as the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) and the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI). What support is available and what can be done to maximise the impact of these instruments?

Resource person: Shadin Viratham, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, European Commission

Moderator: Malcolm Hayday, author of “A recipe book for social finance”

Discussion

There are a range of EU funding instruments and opportunities for social enterprises and microfinance which allow for diversifying funding sources for social enterprises. The EaSI programme, for instance, focuses on SMEs and the objectives of jobs creation and more accessibility to EU funding. The EU is developing guarantee schemes and grants with a special focus on capacity building and supporting the setting up of social enterprises.

Funding from the EU and foundations can address social problems better if they work together. To do so, creating a comfort zone to encourage effective collaborations would be helpful. There is also a need for building up relations, investing in readiness and capacity building of social enterprises, and exploring barriers.

Cooperation between philanthropy and the EU is already going on. The EU provides support through grants, equities, and loans. It is important to understand that these mechanisms are all relatively new, so the EU is learning at same time philanthropy is.

However, grantmakers are running into trouble when working within these instruments. Some countries find workarounds, but this is a real practical issue that has to be addressed to create a level playing field.

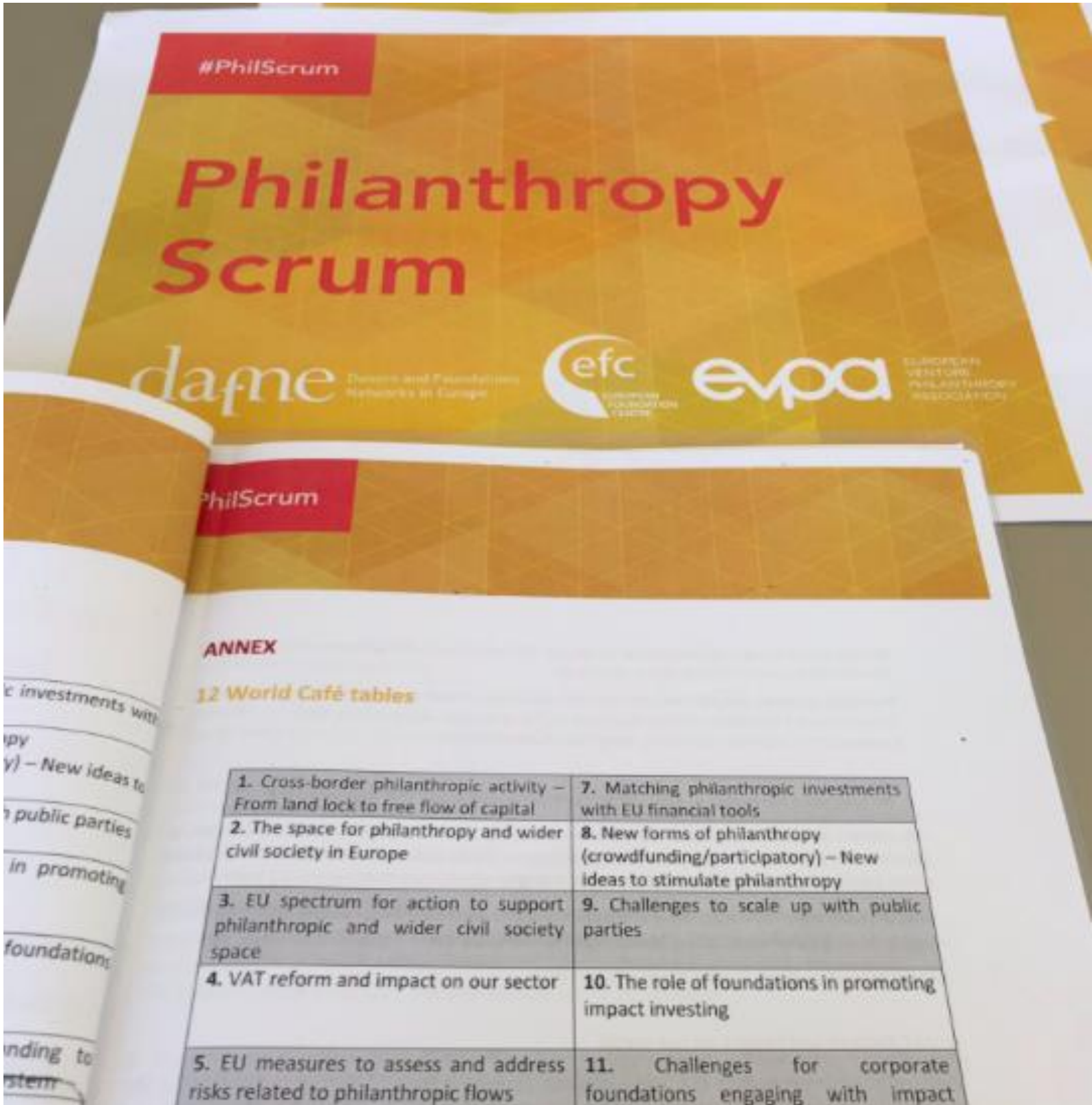
The following key elements to make the most of EU funding were identified:

- Regulatory alignment with national actors: There is a legal gap with respect to foundations' activities at national level; what can be done or not must be checked country by country. This issue needs to be addressed.
- New mind-set for foundations: Foundations need to open up to opportunities to invest in new topics and innovative ways of addressing social problems, including embracing both social and financial return on their investments.
- Communication: Good communication allows optimising the EU tools and avoids misunderstandings with national regulators. The EU has a key role to play in disseminating these opportunities and making them more accessible.
- Capacity building: Non-financial support to organisations is essential to make the most of EU funding. Some social enterprises are not ready to receive this kind of funding. Thus, offering support for the technical side, through incubators and accelerators, becomes necessary.
- Experience sharing: Sharing the experiences of those that have applied for EU funds and disseminating these practical experiences would offer useful information for those interested in applying.

Recommendations

- Even though there was variation in levels of understanding of around the table, it was clear that publicising examples of these instruments at work was needed.

- There could be a role for foundations in helping to fund the ongoing research into the effectiveness of some of these programmes, over a 5 to 10 year period.
- There is a need for better communication and accessibility
- Building up more sustainable business models
- Building up resilience and capability of social enterprises to manage different kinds of funding



Putting the World Café outcomes into perspective

To shape the concerns raised and conclusions reached from the 12 World Café tables into a meaningful path forward, Rien van Gendt brought on a new panel of speakers, a mix of representatives of philanthropy and the EU institutions:

- John Farrelly, CEO Charity Regulator Ireland
- Barbara Gouwenberg, Philanthropic Studies, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
- Kerstin Jorna, Deputy Director General for DG Economic and Financial Affairs of the European Commission
- Luc Tayart de Borms, Managing Director, King Baudouin Foundation
- Carlos Trias Pintó, Vice-President Group III, European Economic and Social Committee
- Karen Wilson, Private Sector Finance, OECD

Engaging with civil society

John Farrelly, CEO Charity Regulator Ireland, said, “If we think Europe is an economic union only, we are 30 years out of date.” What he heard from the EU representatives in the first session was a strong desire to listen to and engage with civil society, including philanthropy.

The biggest task for us is to enable social cohesion so that all people feel that they are part of what philanthropy has to offer. People with wealth have a major influence on how society will develop – and 60 billion is indeed a lot of wealth. Philanthropic donations have a unique and important multiplier effect due to their targeted nature.

We should not accidentally fall into the idea that civil society is different from democracy - it is critical to democracy and has an extraordinarily strong voice in the fight for democracy. “The citizen should be allowed to get on with their business,” he said, “Regulation should not create roadblocks.”

While people get preoccupied with institutions, elected bodies are very important as the key point of engagement for civil society. For example, it was charities and non-profits who led the recent referendum in Ireland on women’s right to abortion. “I would not underestimate what people outside of the institutions can do,” Farrelly said. Engaging with national-level governments is a great way to work, in particular in a small country like Ireland.

Building an evidence base is key to partnership

Karen Wilson, Private Sector Finance, OECD said that the focus should be on building the evidence base for what makes for an effective partnership. Trust is indeed a vital element of partnership, but engaging in a trusted partnership is hard to do if there is no evidence base. It is important to have powerful examples, the good, the bad and the ugly, showing whether a difference was made or not. There are a lot of things that are working well, so the question is how do we leverage and scale some of these things up?

The focus should be on doing pilot demonstration projects, which provides a platform for the public sector and philanthropy to work together and build trust. These kinds of projects bring together players across the ecosystem, and each can see where they fit into the investment spectrum, as no one sector can do it alone. The next step is to scale what is working, and to do that we need data and transparency. The philanthropic sector is about so much more than money – it is about knowledge, expertise, innovation, solutions, collaboration, and the OECD is very much focused on gathering data on social impact investment to see what is working and what is not, which should contribute in at least a small way to what DAFNE, EFC and EVPA are doing.

Co-creating solutions through research

Barbara Gouwenberg, Philanthropic Studies, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, noted that it is very important for researchers to attend conferences such as this one to understand what foundations are involved with. In line with the EU policy trend of supporting science with and for society, DG Research

and Innovation wants to bridge the gap between science and the public at large. Foundations can play this intermediary role of raising public interest in research. Research can also play an important role in recognising the philanthropic sector. The 2012 EU research project on foundations involved in research and innovation opened the eyes of the European Commission – they discovered that the amount invested by these foundations was almost half of the entire Horizon 2020 budget.

Philanthropy and the EU must get to know each other, but they also must reinforce each other and co-create solutions. Regarding the widely-held notion that foundations are risk-takers due to their independence and freedom from the direct control of consumers, shareholders, or voters, there is a lack of evidence-based research on this topic.

New leadership at the EESC brings new opportunities

Carlos Trias Pintó, Vice-President Group III, European Economic and Social Committee said that an excellent opportunity for the philanthropic sector has presented itself in the form of the new EESC President, Luca Jahier, who is very committed to the goals of the sector. Under his leadership, the Committee could contribute in concrete ways, such as holding exhibitions to raise the visibility of the sector, or issuing Own Initiative Opinions on the major concerns of the sector. The EESC is working within a new paradigm – working with citizens and civil society, rather than for them. To facilitate this new framework it is important to recognise philanthropy's specificity, and to facilitate joint participation in this new framework.

From grantgiving to guarantees – A new EU framework

Kerstin Jorna, Deputy Director General for DG Economic and Financial Affairs of the European Commission, noted the values that the philanthropy sector and the EU share, such as social cohesion and supporting green societies. New opportunities to partner are emerging via the new InvestEU tool of the latest Multiannual Financial Framework.

InvestEU will include a framework of guarantees to mobilise new resources from partners such as foundations. InvestEU could guarantee the riskiest parts of new projects across these common values. The instrument is built on three pillars: Guarantees to secure outside sources of funding; capacity building and removing regulatory obstacles.

The best projects are the ones that come from people on the ground, from organisations like the ones represented at the event. “We are seeking collaboration with you on projects that have this value dimension,” Jorna said. The EU's budget will not allow it to deliver on all of the challenges it faces, or the new areas it is moving into. And, as stated before, it is not just financial resources that are needed. The EU needs philanthropy's know-how and experience as well.

The EU can also offer instruments for foundations to invest their endowments, and can offer a hub for knowledge, project pipelines, and evidence bases. As far as InvestEU goes, the legislative proposal is on the table and will take a year to be passed. Philanthropy organisations should help show what the philanthropy sector can add in terms of accountability and knowledge, which can in turn help in the legislative process.

Working together is key

Luc Tayart de Borms, Managing Director of the King Baudouin Foundation, noted that this event was an important step for cooperation between DAFNE, EFC and EVPA. Working together in this manner is the only way forward.

Philanthropy is not very well known, and even the sector does not know itself very well. Foundations have their own way of looking at things. For instance many foundations do not yet know how well research foundations are already working with the Commission.

Generally, foundations should first gain experience working with national governments before they try to work with the European Commission.

When it comes to the single market, the barriers that exist must be addressed. Engaging in new partnerships is fine as long as there is parallel work going on to lower barriers to cross-border philanthropy at the policy level.

The philanthropic sector, while seeking to address the shrinking space for civil society, has many matters of concern to pursue.

Commitment to change

Rien van Gendt concluded that today participants made a strong plea for creating a single market that removes the barriers for philanthropy and civil society to operate across borders. For many years, philanthropy has encouraged Member States and the EU to ensure an enabling environment for cross-border philanthropy. At the EU level, the sector has worked towards making sure it is on equal footing with others. The upcoming European elections mean action on this is needed soon.

In exchange for an enabling environment, philanthropic work should not just serve domestic agendas but the European ones of democracy and social cohesion. The sector should at least raise awareness of these larger agendas and commit to being open and transparent.

“Today should be the beginning of a process where we demonstrate our commitment to change things,” he said.



Closing remarks – Partnering to harness the power of philanthropy

Partnership is not only possible, it is needed

Max von Abendroth, Executive Director of DAFNE, said philanthropy needs to take advantage of the clear momentum that we see now for a Single Market for Philanthropy, made even more urgent by the European elections on the near horizon.

There is a parallel momentum around partnership. One big conclusion of the day is that, “Philanthropy and the EU have to team up.” Discussions made it clear that this is possible, and the sector looks forward to the implementation of these ideas.

The need for philanthropy to communicate with one voice at national and European level is critical. DAFNE, EFC and EVPA will continue to work together to be that voice. At the same time the sector would welcome the European Commission working toward providing a one-stop shop for the European philanthropic sector.

Focusing on common goals

Priscilla Boiardi, Knowledge Centre and Policy Director, EVPA was very encouraged by the concrete, actionable suggestions made throughout the day. The key word to focus on is “impact” - philanthropy and policymakers are trying to generate a positive additional societal impact. Regardless of how we define ourselves, we must focus on common values and go forward with our common goals, rather than our differences, in mind.

She called on the philanthropy representatives in the room to reach out to and use their associations for training, knowledge and collaboration. “We are *your* associations,” she said.

Harnessing what philanthropy has to offer

Gerry Salole, EFC Chief Executive, said that today was an important step in enhancing our joint advocacy efforts, and there is much work to do to for philanthropy to get its house in order. The sector must embrace certain forms of new financial giving, and be open to new ways of working with the EU, which is beginning to really see what philanthropy can bring.

“The complexity that is in front of us cannot be dealt with, without harnessing the resources that philanthropy has to offer,” he said.

About the organisers

Donors and Foundations Networks in Europe

DAFNE is Europe's largest network of donors and foundations associations. With 26 member associations with a collective membership of more than 10,000 foundations and grantmakers, DAFNE is a leading voice of European foundations. It underpins individual activities of its members by encouraging dialogue and collaboration between the national associations. DAFNE is currently chaired by Felix Oldenburg, General Secretary of the Association of German Foundations.

<https://dafne-online.eu>

European Foundation Centre

The EFC is the champion of and platform for institutional philanthropy – with a focus on Europe, but also with an eye to the global philanthropic landscape. With the aim of being the voice of institutional philanthropy in Europe, we communicate to stakeholders the value of organised philanthropy to society, to help nurture an environment in which it can flourish. We help our members engage with high-level decision-makers, building on relationships and dialogue with policymakers which span several years. We strengthen philanthropy by serving as a hub of sector exchange and intelligence, to help our members increase the impact of their added value in society. The EFC gives members access to long-term relationships with philanthropic peers and external stakeholders. We also partner with a range of actors and catalyse joint projects which tackle many of today's greatest challenges. The EFC is currently chaired by Massimo Lapucci, Secretary General of Fondazione CRT.

www.efc.be

European Venture Philanthropy Association

EVPA is a lively network of organisations sharing the same vision and a common goal: creating positive social impact through venture philanthropy and social investment (VP/SI). Its mission is to enable VP/SI organisations to maximise social impact through increased resources, collaboration and expertise. Currently, EVPA has over 250 members, mainly based in Europe, showing the sector is rapidly evolving across borders. Its membership covers a full range of venture philanthropy and social investment activities including venture philanthropy funds, social investors, grantmaking foundations, impact investing funds, private equity firms, professional service firms, philanthropy advisers, banks and business schools. EVPA is currently chaired by Madeleine Clarke, Founding Director of Genio.

<https://evpa.eu.com>

Get in touch

Want to know more about [Philanthropy Scrum](#) and upcoming events? Do you have ideas and suggestions about the Single Market for Philanthropy? We would love to hear from you! Contact:

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- Priscilla Boiardi, Knowledge Centre and Policy Director, EVPA
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Annex: Speakers and moderators

OPENING SESSION

(Alphabetised by first name)



EVA SOBOTKA (The EU Agency for Fundamental Rights)

Eva Sobotka is the Head of Sector at the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, responsible for cooperation and consultation with civil society, National human rights institutions, funders and foundations, national governments and parliaments. She holds PhD in Politics and International Relations from the Lancaster University in the UK and published widely. Her areas of expertise with respect to the Agency's work include: Roma inclusion; combating antisemitism – including Holocaust and human rights education; and combating racism and religious intolerance. She has worked variously as a research

associate and policy advisor to, amongst others, the Open Society Institute and World Bank (with respect to the Decade of Roma Inclusion), and for the American Friends Service Committee as the Director of the AFSC's office in Budapest.



FELIX OLDENBURG (DAFNE Chair)

Felix Oldenburg is Secretary General of the Association of German Foundations in Berlin. After studying philosophy in Germany, UK, and the US, Felix worked as an Internet entrepreneur, management consultant, and initiator of citizen participation programs. From 2009 to 2016, he led Ashoka in Germany and Europe.

Raised on the island of Föhr and in the Taunus region, Felix Oldenburg was 17 when he graduated from high school top of his class, and went on to study philosophy, political and musical sciences in Bonn, Tübingen, and Oxford. In 1998, he co-founded an Internet startup and the (still existing) daidalosnet social network connecting awardees and alumni of Germany's largest scholarship foundation.

In 2000, Felix started working for McKinsey & Company in London as a strategy consultant advising clients in Germany, Switzerland, and the UK. From 2002, he established the New Governance division at IFOK GmbH, a think tank and consulting firm.

From 2009 to 2016, Felix Oldenburg served as managing director of Ashoka in Germany and (from 2011) Europe. In this role, he established social entrepreneurship as a new sector in Germany and created an extensive network of social entrepreneurs and their supporters. While working at Ashoka, he was listed three times on the "40 below 40" list of the financial magazine CAPITAL, and started the Financing Agency for Social Entrepreneurship GmbH (FASE) as well as several new national chapters. Felix Oldenburg frequently writes and speaks about social innovation, entrepreneurship, and finance. He lives in Berlin with his wife and two small children. In his free time he enjoys music, books, chess, gardening, and computer games.



MADELEINE CLARKE (EVPA Chair)

Madeleine Clarke is Founding Director of Genio, an Irish NGO that brings government and private/philanthropic funders together, in order to develop better ways to support disadvantaged people to live full lives in their communities.

Prior to establishing Genio, Madeleine worked in the social sector for thirty years. During that time, she undertook a number of roles including inaugural Chair and co-founder of the Children's Rights Alliance of Ireland, Deputy CEO of Barnardos and independent consultant working with statutory, philanthropic and non-governmental agencies. Madeleine is a psychologist by profession. She holds an M.A. in psychology from University College Dublin and a M.Sc. in Economics from the University of Wales.



MASSIMO LAPUCCI (EFC Chair)

Massimo Lapucci is the Secretary General of Fondazione CRT, a foundation of banking origin based in Turin. He is also the Secretary General of Fondazione Sviluppo e Crescita – CRT, a foundation primarily focused on venture philanthropy and impact investing. Massimo is also Managing Director of OGR company, whose mission is the conversion of a former large industrial building in the heart of Turin into an innovative and experimental centre for contemporary culture, art, research and business acceleration. He has extensive

international experience as a Board Member for public and private companies in various sectors and non-profit organisations in the EU and the Americas. Since 2017, Massimo has been Chair of the European Foundation Centre in Brussels, a dynamic network of institutional philanthropic organisations which unites strategically-minded funders from nearly 40 countries, including the USA. He is also Vice President of the Social Impact Agenda for Italy, a working group connected to the international Global Social Impact Investment Steering Group (GSG). Before assuming his current position with Fondazione CRT, Massimo was Investment Director for Sintonia SA, a holding company based in Luxembourg. From 2006 he is a World Fellow at Yale University, USA.



PAUL NEMITZ (European Commission, DG Justice)

Paul F. Nemitz is Principal Advisor in the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers of the European Commission. Before, he was the Director responsible for Fundamental rights and Union citizenship, the lead Director for the reform of the EU data protection legislation, the "Snowden" follow up, the negotiations of the EU - US Privacy Shield and the EU Code of Conduct against Hatespeech on the internet.

Before joining DG Justice, he held posts in the Legal Service of the Commission, the Cabinet of Commissioner Nielson, and in the Directorates General for Trade, Transport and Maritime Affairs. He has a broad experience as agent of the Commission in litigation before the European Courts and he has published extensively on EU law.



RIEN VAN GENDT (Van Gendt Philanthropy Advisors)

Rien van Gendt worked in the academic world (teaching in the University of Amsterdam en Leiden), in International Organisations (OECD in Paris), in government (Prime Minister's Office and State Administration of Limburg), in the corporate sector (CEO of a large international real estate development and construction company) and in the foundation world (CEO of the Bernard van Leer Foundation and Van Leer Group Foundation)

After his retirement from Van Leer in 2007 he started 'Van Gendt Philanthropy Advisors'. In that capacity he serves on the board of several foundations and companies: Rockefeller Philanthropy

Advisors (New York), Gulbenkian Foundation (Lisbon), European Cultural Foundation (Amsterdam), Edli Foundation (The Hague), Dutch Jewish Humanitarian Fund (The Hague), Bernard van Leer Stiftung (Lucerne), Sofam BV (Hilversum), Partex BV (Amsterdam). IMC Weekendschool (Amsterdam). Next to serving on boards he is the trusted advisor of a number of families, family offices and companies in the Netherlands and abroad to support them with effective philanthropy and investments. In 2005 Rien van Gendt received the Distinguished Grantmaker Award in the United States and in 2013 the European Philanthropy Compass Prize.

WORLD CAFÉ – Moderators and resource persons

(Alphabetised by first name)

ANJA STANITZKE (Volkswagen Foundation)



Since 2008 Ms. Stanitzke has been the legal advisor of the Volkswagen Foundation. She heads the unit for Board and Legal Affairs. In addition, she functions as a member of the executive boards of two smaller foundations that are based in Lower Saxony (Hans S. Suhr Foundation and Cray Foundation). After completing her studies in jurisprudence at universities in Jena and Berlin, Ms. Stanitzke started her professional

career in Wiesbaden as legal advisor at the European department of a social security benefits office for the building industry. After that, she worked as the deputy head of the legal department in the office of a district administration in North Rhine-Westphalia.

BEATRICE DE DURFORT (Centre Français des Fonds et Fondations)



Beatrice de Durfort, after directing different cultural programmes first for the network of museums of the City of Paris and next for the Cinemathèque Française gained a large knowledge of the French foundations sector by becoming in 1994 the CEO of the Napoleon Foundation. She has been Executive Director of the French Foundation Centre since January 2004 (national network of foundations). She chaired for 12 years (up to July 2009) the NGO Patrimoine sans Frontières promoting community based projects mainly in post-war and post-trauma situations looking at heritage as a tool to peace making and sustainable development.



BENEDICTE PETIT (ECCVAT)

Bénédicte joined Central Lobby Consultants in September 2015, having previously worked in Brussels, including as assistant to an MEP at the European Parliament. She specialises in EU legislation and decision-making and focuses on EU policy aspects, particularly on environment and taxation policies. She works for the ECCVAT Secretariat to help limit the impact of VAT and other taxes on the work of charities and foundations. Bénédicte holds a master's degrees in Services and Public Policies from the University of Rouen (France) and in European and International Law from the University of Southampton (England).



BJOERN STRUEWER (European Commission Expert Group on "Foundations, Venture Philanthropy and Social Investments")

Bjoern Struewer is founder and CEO at Roots of Impact, an impact finance advisory firm working with public funders, philanthropists and impact investors globally to finance private sector innovations and enterprises with strong potential for positive impact. After leaving the traditional finance sector, Bjoern dedicated his work to designing and implementing effective solutions for financing social impact at scale. With his team at Roots of Impact he developed pioneering solutions and platforms such as Social Impact Incentives (SIINC) and the Social Finance Academy. Bjoern has more than 25 years of experience in the finance sector including 12 years at Credit Suisse - lastly as Managing

Director. He is Senior Fellow at the Center for Sustainable Finance and Private Wealth at University of Zurich and mentor at the Harvard Kennedy School's Impact Investment for the Next Generation Program. Bjoern is an active impact investor and member of various investment committees and advisory boards. He serves as Senior Advisor to Ashoka on social finance and is co-founder of the Financing Agency for Social Entrepreneurship (FASE).



CVJETANA P LAVŠA-MATIĆ (Croatian Donors Forum)

Cvjetana is a director of the National Foundation for Civil Society Development. Previously she worked as a Head of the Government Office for Cooperation with NGOs. For a couple of years she was a Head of Department for Cooperation with Humanitarian NGOs in the Government Office for Victims of War, and also a Program implementer for Local Communities in the City of Zagreb (work in one Community with approximately 7,000 citizens).



DILETTA BRIGNOLI (Belgische Federatie van Filantropische Stichtingen)

Diletta Brignoli is working at the Belgian Federation of Foundations located in Brussels, a growing network of foundations and non-governmental organizations in Belgium.



EWA KULIK-BIELIŃSKA (Stefan Batory Foundation)

Ewa Kulik–Bielińska is the Executive Director of the Stefan Batory Foundation since 2010. Journalist and social activist, she has become a leader of advocacy efforts to create enabling legal environment for philanthropy in Poland and Europe. She has been involved in drafting the Law of Public Benefit and Volunteerism, Public Collection Law and developing recommendations for reform of Foundation Law and Law on Associations in Poland. She was also the initiator and founder of the Polish Donors Forum where she served as Chair for two concurrent terms, she is also currently a member of the Working Group at the Chancellery of President of Poland Force on enabling fiscal and legal environment. Her previous posts have included serving as Development and Communication Director at the Stefan Batory Foundation and then was promoted to Deputy Director, responsible for the development and implementation of programme strategy and for external contacts, acting as NGO sector representative at the first Council for the Public Benefit Activity, an advisory body at the Minister of Social Policy. A very active member of the EFC, she served as its Chair from 2014-2017. Ewa also took part as an expert in the work of the international team which prepared the feasibility study on European Foundation Statute for the European Commission. Author of articles on the NGO-government cooperation, foundation law, endowment building and philanthropy development. She was also honoured with the medal of the Minister of Education for activity, the Minister of Culture's award for promotion of free speech and the Order of Poland Restored.



FILIFE ALMEIDA (Portugal inovacao Social)

Filipe Almeida is currently President of the Board of the of Mission Unit "Portugal Inovação Social" (Portugal Social Innovation), a public entity created to promote social innovation and develop the social investment market in Portugal. He is professor of the University of Coimbra since 1996 and researcher at the Center of Social Studies (CES/FEUC) and Center of Cooperative and Social Economy Studies (CECES/FEUC). He holds a PhD in Business Administration from EBAPE / FGV (Brazilian School of Public Administration and Business, Getúlio Vargas Foundation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) and a PhD in Business Management from FEUC (Faculty of Economics, University of Coimbra, Portugal). He also holds a Master's Degree in Business Sciences from FEUC, having attended the MBA program at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (USA). He is the author of several books and articles in Business Ethics, Corporate Social Responsibility and Academic Fraud.



FRANCIS HOUBEN (Member of the EFC / TGE Expert Group)

Francis Houben, a former KPMG senior manager, is a Brussels-based legal and tax adviser with international expertise in taxation and related matters affecting not-for-profit organisations, especially helping non-profits to set up in Belgium. He advises potential donors, benefiting entities, intermediaries and fund-raisers on the legal and tax aspects of national or cross-border gifts, or legacies to charities. Within this area, he also focuses on discriminations of national tax rules, possibly in conflict with EU rules and has regularly contacts with DG Taxud, which led the EC to take action on Belgian inheritance tax law in the so called Heukelbach case. He is currently advocating for the non-profit sector in the framework of the Belgian bill reforming companies and associations law. His experience includes representative organizations, business or trade associations and non-profit entities pursuing an economic activity. He is the author or co-author of various publications and on line databases.



GEORGIA EFREMOVA (DG ECFIN, European Commission)

Georgia is a Policy Officer for Social Impact Investment at the European Commission, Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs, where she currently coordinates the work of the Directorate on EU policy development and financial instruments in the area of social investment, developed together with the EIB Group and other IFIs and contributing to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. This builds on her previous experience working with the United Nations Development

Programme on area-based development and social inclusion in CEE. Georgia has also previously worked in the fields of urban policy and poverty reduction, CSR and finance. Her academic background includes studies in Economics (UIC Chicago), Political Science (CEU Budapest), and doctoral research in Social Anthropology (UCL London).



IGNACIO PUENTE GONZALES (DG RTD, European Commission)

Ignacio Puente is a Policy/ Project Officer in the European Commission (Directorate-General for RESEARCH & INNOVATION). He has worked as a Senior Associate at KPMG Climate Change & Sustainability in Spain. He has a Certificate in Private Equity and Venture Capital and a Certificate on New Venture Finance: Startup Funding for Entrepreneurs. He is also a European Expert on Integrated Management Systems, Quality, H&S, Environment.



IGNASI LÓPEZ VERDEGUER (LA Caixa Foundation)

Ignasi López Verdeguer is Director of the Department of Science at “la Caixa” Foundation where he is responsible for its funding programmes of Research and Innovation.

He is a member of the European Commission “Expert Group on Venture Philanthropy and Social Investments in Research”, Chairman of the Advisory Board of Ethical, Legal and Social Issues (ELSI) of the *European Institute of Technology (EIT) Health* and a Member of the Steering Committee of the *Research Forum of the European Foundation Centre*. He participates in several international projects in the fields of Science in

Society and Responsible Research and Innovation. He was the coordinator of the project *RRI Tools* (FP7). He is a graduate in Physics from the *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona* (with a year at the *Université Joseph Fourier, Grenoble*) and holds a Postgraduate Business Management degree at *IESE-University of Navarra*.



ISABEL PENALOSA (Asociación Española de fundaciones)

PhD in Law. Director of Institutional Relations and Legal Affairs of the Spanish Association of Foundations. Since 2003 she has been active in the Spanish Association of Foundations, and before in the Spanish Confederation of Foundations, since 2001. She is a regular speaker at courses and seminars on legal and fiscal regime of foundations and Third Sector organisations. She is also author of several articles and papers on individual and collaborative publications.



JAMY GOEWIE (EVPA)

Jamy is a serial social entrepreneur and launched two initiatives around youth-entrepreneurship in Africa and Asia where she and her team already tried out ways of impact investing. In 2013 she launched Ashoka Netherlands and she was the director for 4 years. Since March 2017 she is a senior advisor to FASE in the Benelux, an organisation that supports financing for social entrepreneurs with a hybrid business model. Jamy is part of the European Young Leaders Network since 2015 and chair of the board of the international NGO Young Africa.



JANE NEWMAN (Social Finance, UK)

Jane is International Director of Social Finance UK. Social Finance is a not-for-profit organisation that partners with government, social sector organisations and the financial community to find better ways of tackling social problems. It pioneered the UK's Social Investment Bank and the Social Impact Bond concept as well as the application of Jam Jar Accounts and a Care and Wellbeing Fund. As International Director, Jane works in collaboration with Social Finance sister organisations and intermediaries in other jurisdictions to support the development of Social Impact Bond models in those markets. Before joining Social Finance she was a Director of The Social Investment Business, the UK's largest social investor, and before that was a senior corporate partner with the international law firm, Simmons & Simmons, working in London, Germany, and China. Jane is a member of the board of EVPA.



JUSTYNA DURIASZ-BUŁHAK (Rural Development Foundation)

Justyna Duriasz-Bułhak - Board member of Rural Development Foundation - an organisation with 30 years of experience in supporting rural regions and local communities in Poland. She is also a board member interests of the Polish Donors Forum. Her main are grass root activism and the role of community leaders and their potential to foster social and economic changes in rural communities.

Justyna is a graduate of Warsaw University (history department). She was awarded a fellowship at the New York New School for Social Research.



KATHERINE WATSON (European Cultural Foundation)

Katherine Watson is Director of the European Cultural Foundation (ECF) since June 2010. Prior to this appointment, Katherine Watson held the following positions: • Associate Director of ECF (2009-2010) • Director, LabforCulture.org (2006-2010) • Founder and Vice-President, Meta4 Creative Communications Ltd. (2003-2006) • Executive Producer, www.terminus1525.ca (2001-2005) • Independent Producer and Cultural Consultant (2000-2001) • Festival Director, UKaccents, British Council & British High Commission (1998-1999) • General Manager and Associate Director, Le Groupe Dance Lab (1989-1998) • Teacher, event programmer, cultural manager (1982-1989). Additional roles: • Vice-Chair of Management Committee, European Foundation Centre, Belgium • Governing Council Member, European Foundation Centre, Belgium • Management Committee Member, European Foundation Centre, Belgium • Supervisory Board Member, Alliance Publishing Trust, UK • Advisory Board Member, Eurotopics, BpB, Germany.



KEIRAN GODDARD (ACF)

Keiran oversees ACF's external affairs, policy and communications functions, as well as playing a lead role in strategic development and partnerships. He is responsible for ensuring that key issues receive the profile and impact they require and for advocating on behalf of foundations to government, regulators and other stakeholders. Inspiring foundations to be ambitious and effective in the way they use their resources, Keiran has written and spoken widely about sector issues, sits on the DAFNE Legal affairs Committee and is a co-author of the Foundation Giving Trends series. Keiran is a Company Director of ACF's trading subsidiary.



KLARA SPLICHALOVA (Czech Donors Forum)

Klara Splichalova is the Executive Director of the Czech Donors Forum and formerly head of external relations at the forum. She studied at the Charles University in Prague.



KRASIMIRA VELICHKOVA (Bulgarian Donors Forum)

Krasimira Velichkova is the Executive Director of the Bulgarian Donors' Forum (BDF) since 2008. BDF is a membership network of foundations and corporate donors in Bulgaria, who believe that philanthropy is a tool for social change and work together to achieve it. Prior to BDF Krasimira has worked as a Development and Partnerships Manager at Altera Association and as a Development and Grants Manager at the Workshop for Civic Initiatives Foundation. Krasimira is a member of the board of several foundations and charities including the Public Board of TELUS International, Reach for Change Foundation, Bulgaria, TimeHeroes Foundation, the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award, etc. Krasimira has a MA degree in Cultural Studies from the Sofia University St.Kliment Ohridski. She is a Marshal Memorial Fellow.



LONNEKE ROZA (Rotterdam School of Management)

Lonneke Roza (PhD) specialises in employee engagement in Corporate Social Responsibility with a special interest in community involvement strategies (i.e. corporate citizenship; corporate community involvement; corporate philanthropy). She has published various articles on this topic in international peer review journals, books and popular outlets (see for a full overview her publication list). Currently, Lonneke is the leading editor of a two-year research project on Corporate Foundations and CSR. Particular to her profile is the skill to translate academic insights into practical relevant information in the form of booklets, workshops and alike.



LOURDES MARQUEZ (Once Foundation)

Lourdes Marquez is currently Head of the Department of Social Relations and Strategic Plans of the ONCE Foundation, where she has been working for 9 years. She has responsibilities in the field of promoting and defending the rights of people with disabilities and their families, including collaboration with the CERMI - The Spanish Committee of Representatives of Persons With Disabilities (CERMI), and major legal national operators as the Justice and Disability Forum, the General Council of Spanish Lawyers and the Royal Board on Disability, assuming the Secretary of different working groups:

Subcommittee of Experts on the negotiation and implementation of the UN Convention as well as the Subcommittee of Experts on taxation.



LUDWIG FORREST (King Baudouin Foundation)

Philanthropy Advisor at the King Baudouin Foundation's Centre for Philanthropy, Ludwig provides strategic advice to donors and beneficiaries about how to find the most effective solutions for their philanthropic goals. As coordinator of Transnational Giving Europe, he works to foster and simplify the European cross-border giving environment. Ludwig is an advocate of the European Foundation Centre, publicist and speaker/moderator at international conferences. He organised the national Philanthropy Day in Brussels and the first international Spring of Philanthropy event, which attracted more than 1,500 attendees from Belgium and other parts of Europe.



MAGDA PECKAKA (Polish Donors Forum)

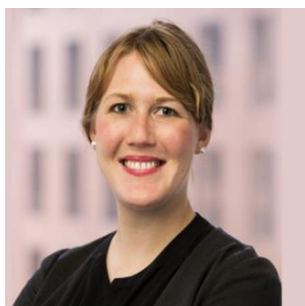
Magdalena Peckacka – Executive Director of the Polish Donors Forum, the country's only platform for emerging private donors, Vice Chair of DAFNE (Donors and Foundations Networks in Europe). She has been working in the Forum since 2006. Her main areas of expertise are: foundation management, data and research, legal and fiscal environment. She initiated and ran several important programs aimed to increase organisational philanthropy in Poland and contributed to the development of a more favourable legal environment for the operation

of NGOs. From 2009-2014 she coordinated the advocacy campaign of a coalition of several dozen leading Polish charities, which resulted in adoption of a new law on public collections – one of the most progressive and donor-friendly public collections in Europe. She developed a programme of development of corporate philanthropy in Poland which resulted in significant increase of the number of corporate foundations set up over the last 10 years. In 2012 she launched the three-year project aimed to develop in a participatory manner operating standards of corporate foundation - a process which took 3 years, involving a number of workshops, peer-learning, international exchanges, consultancy and mentoring and resulted in the unique manual for corporate foundations.



MALCOLM HAYDAY (Author of “A recipe book of Social Finance”)

Malcolm Hayday, FRSA, is the Chief Executive of The Charity Bank Limited, the UK’s first general charity to be authorised as a bank. He was previously the Director of Community Finance at CAF (Charities Aid Foundation) and Director of CAF’s social investment loan fund, Investors in Society. He is in his second term (1996-2002) (2004-) as a Board Member of INAISE, the International Association of Investors in the Social Economy, having been its President, 1997-2001. Since 2000 he has also been a Trustee of The Big Issue Foundation and was elected its Chairman in 2003. From 2002 to 2003 he was a founding Board member of the Community Development Finance Association (CDFA). He is a member of the Advisory Group of global foundation leaders to the World Economic Forum. Malcolm is also a member of the International Advisory Committee of NESsT, the non-profit enterprise and self-sustainability team, and the Advisory Group for NCVO’s Sustainable Funding Project. He is the Accountable Officer to the Home Office for the Futurebuilders Fund. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society for the Arts. He graduated from Exeter University in 1972 with a BA Hons. in Economics. He joined CAF in 1993 to establish the loans service for charities. He has written a number of papers on the social economy and social investment.



MEG MASSEY (Global Social Impact Investing Steering Group)

Meg Massey has been the director of communications for the Global Steering Group for Impact Investment since February 2018. Prior to her current role at GSG, Meg led outreach and communications for the Urban Institute’s Pay for Success Initiative, which promotes evidence and evaluation as core components of social impact bonds and other forms of impact investing. She believes in the power of bringing different actors together to transform rigorous research into tangible improvements for communities all over the world. She first became involved in impact investing in her role as a policy analyst at the White House Office of Management and Budget under President Barack Obama, where she worked on early social impact bond approaches and other social innovation projects. She continued in this space as a strategy consultant with Monitor Deloitte. Her writing on social and economic policy issues has appeared in Time, CNNMoney, and Parade. Meg received her BA with honors from Mount Holyoke College and her MA in American government from Georgetown University. She is based in Washington, D.C.



MICHAEL REDBRAKE (Robert Bosch Foundation)

Michael Redbrake is Legal Counsel at Robert Bosch Foundation since 2016. He specialised in tax law. He served as a civil servant in the tax administration after having studied law at the Westfälischen Wilhelms University in Münster, Germany.



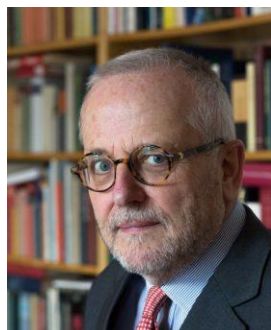
NATACHA KAZATCHKINE (OSF)

Natacha Kazatchkine is head of the EU internal policy team for the Open Society European Policy Institute, where she oversees policy development and EU advocacy. She is responsible for developing analysis and advocacy strategies on EU policies to protect and promote human rights and the rule of law within Europe. She joined the Open Society European Policy Institute in April 2015. Before joining the Open Society Foundations, Kazatchkine was senior executive officer at the European Office of Amnesty International in Brussels, responsible for advocacy on EU internal human rights policy, justice, non-discrimination, and security. From September 2013, she coordinated the Human Rights and Democracy Network's working group on the EU's internal human rights policy. She also worked for the European Parliament, drafting its 2012 report on the CIA rendition and secret detention programs in Europe. Kazatchkine holds an MA in European law and criminal policy from Paris Sorbonne University and has held academic posts as a lecturer and researcher. She also worked as a legal adviser for asylum seekers in the United Kingdom and as program coordinator on prison reform in Africa at Penal Reform International.



PEDRO BURGOS CONGOSTO (DG JUSTICE, European Commission)

Pedro Burgos Congosto is an AML & CFT Examiner at Spain's supervisor in AML & CFT and FIU. His main task is to inspect companies under supervision of the Spanish FIU in order to check and evaluate their internal controls and procedures in AML. Before he worked in the Supervision Directorate in the Bank of Spain. He also taught accounting as associated professor in the Carlos III University in Madrid.



RUPERT GRAF STRACHWITZ (Maecenata Foundation)

Dr. Rupert Graf Strachwitz is the Executive Director of the Maecenata Foundation, a think tank based in Berlin, Germany, and the Director of the Maecenata Institute for Philanthropy and Civil Society, the foundation's research unit. He served with an international charity, and ran a consultancy specialised in non-profits and foundations for 22 years. He teaches and lectures regularly and has published widely on philanthropy and related subjects.



SHADIN VIRATHAM (DG EMPL, European Commission)

Shadin is a policy officer at DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion in the unit responsible for the implementation of the EU's Social Business Initiative, including developing policy and EU-level financial instruments under the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI). He has been working for the European Commission since 2015 and he specialises in instruments designed to improve access to finance for micro- and social enterprises, promoting job creation and boosting entrepreneurship opportunities for under-represented and vulnerable groups. Previously, he worked in management consulting, advising multinational corporations in diverse sectors including life sciences, healthcare and financial services.



STEFAN EINARSSON (Swedish Association of Foundations)

Stefan Einarsson - Affiliated Professor at Department of Management & Organization at Stockholm School of Economics, and the Stockholm Center for Civil Society Studies. Main research interests are civil society organising, philanthropy, foundations, non-profit sector studies, governance and strategy. He is also on the board of the Association of Swedish Foundations (Stiftelser i Samverkan).

PUTTING THE WORLD CAFÉ OUTCOMES INTO PERSPECTIVE

(Alphabetised by first name)



BARBARA GOUVENBERG (Philanthropic Studies Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

Barbara Gouwenberg MSc is head of commissioned research at the department of Philanthropic Studies at VU University Amsterdam. She is coordinator of the 'Giving in the Netherlands' research project and one of the co-authors of the book 'Geven in Nederland'. As a researcher she is involved in research on foundations. She wrote a chapter about Dutch foundations for the Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR), was the projectmanager of the European Foundations for Research and Innovation (EUFORI) Study and participated as expert and rapporteur in the EC Expert Group on 'Foundations, Venture Philanthropy and Social Investments'.



CARLOS TRIAS PINTO (Vice-President Group III, European Economic and Social Committee)

Economics graduate (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) and postgraduate in European Community (Diplomatic School). Specialized on consumer's protection in the financial markets as well as CSR and sustainable finances; financial education; social innovation in the industrial sector; social economy and local development. From January 2009, Member of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) representing Spanish Council of Consumers, being rapporteur of several opinions on the mentioned issues.



JOHN FARRELLY (CEO Charity Regulator Ireland)

John Farrelly is Chief Executive Officer of the Charities Regulator. Previous to this he was Deputy Chief Inspector of Social Services where he led on the regulation of Health & Social Services in Ireland. The Charities Regulator, registers, monitors and protects charitable organisations operating within the Republic of Ireland and ensures charities are accountable to donors, beneficiaries and the public. John is a graduate of UCD, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Honourable Society of Kings Inns and the Harvard Kennedy School of Government.



KAREN WILSON (Private Sector Finance, OECD)

Karen has worked in the Structural Policy Division of the Science, Technology and Industry Directorate at the OECD since 2009 and served as a Senior Fellow at the Kauffman Foundation from 2008-2012. She is an Associate Fellow at the Said Business School at Oxford University and a Visiting Lecturer at the Stockholm School of Economics in Riga. Karen is the founder of GV Partners, a research and consulting firm she created in 2004. Her work at Bruegel focuses on entrepreneurship and innovation. She is a Board Member and Advisor of the European

Foundation for Entrepreneurship Research (EFER), a member of the European Leadership Council for Harvard Business School, a Research and Policy Advisor for the U.K. Prince's Trust Youth Business International (YBI), and an expert on the European Commission Horizon 2020 Access to Risk Finance Advisory Group. She is the author of a number of publications on entrepreneurship and finance.



KERSTIN JORNA (Deputy Director General DG ECFIN, European Commission)

Kerstin is a German national and a civil servant at the European Commission where she has held various positions, amongst others as Head of Cabinet of several Commissioners and different Director posts in the areas of Intellectual Property, Innovation and Standards, Single Market Policy, Regulation and Implementation.

Since December 2016 she is Deputy Director General in the Economic and Financial Affairs general directorate. Her areas of responsibility include, amongst others, macroeconomic surveillance of EU Member States, structural reforms, finance matters including the European Investment Plan and coordination with international financial institutions. Mrs. Jorna is the Commission nominated Board Member at the European Investment Bank.



LUC TAYART DE BORMS (Managing Director, King Baudouin Foundation)

Luc, Managing Director of the King Baudouin Foundation, Brussels, was born in Beerse, Belgium. He holds a master's degree in Moral Sciences from the University of Ghent. A practitioner with more than 30 years of experience, he participates in several organisations, including as Chair of the European Foundation Centre (2002-2004); and as a member of both the Board of Directors (2002-2005) and the International Committee (2002-2006) of the Council on Foundations, US. Luc was also President

of the Network of European Foundations and is now treasurer (NEF) and a member of the European Policy Centre. He is a former member of the Board of the European Cultural Foundation. He is a member of the Strategic Committee of the European Venture Philanthropy Association, Treasurer of the King Baudouin Foundation United States and member of the Board of the King Baudouin Foundation Canada.

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