



EACEA- Education, Audiovisual & Culture – Executive Agency

B-PLAN SYNTHESIS RESEARCH DATA

**Build Personal Labour Acting in NetA Leonardo Da
Vinci Multilateral Project – Lifelong Learning
Programme Re. No. 504648-LLP-1-2009-1-IT-
LEONARDO LMP**

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THE SUMMARIES OF REPORTS FROM THE PARTNERS IN THE PROJECT

1. STATISTIC INDICATORS

1.1. Number of new- born enterprises in the considered years

It is obvious that in different countries part of the survey the situation is not exactly the same but, in most cases, shows some similarities. For example in Italy, Bulgaria and Spain the period between the years 2005-2007 has been very productive in matter of creating new small and medium companies, but, from there on, a decline begins, as follows:

	ITALIA	BULGARIA	SPAIN	FRANCE
2005	421 291	226 679	410151	327 396 (7%)
2006	423 571	231 334	415243	327 396 (7%)
2007	436 025	253 971	428345	327 396 (7%)
2008-2009	410 666, 385 512	N/A	408267, 367754	60% increase

In the case of France, things are different because of the new law went into effect in 2008-2009, it allows the creation of "auto-entrepreneur" status, which makes easy the creation of SMEs from a financial and administrative point of view. That is why until the year 2008 there it was an regularly increase in start-ups (7% per year), but with the new law, the percentage of firms in the first half of 2009, rose by 60% compared to 2008.

In Belgium it seems that 2008 was marked by an increase of newly created "firms" and "sole-trader companies", with the lowest percentage of bankruptcies for the period 2008-April2010.

The case of Turkey is different from all other countries participate in the project, because the information is gathered only in the field of start-ups led by women. Given the problem that this creates in the country shows that the entrepreneurship 1.3 million in total only 91 000 are managed by women.

1.1.1. Field of intervention

Although each country has a dominant occupation, there are others that are common to all or some of them. In Italy, Bulgaria and Spain the emphasis on the use of alternative energies. Back in Italy and Turkey has increased manufacturación (in Bulgaria it decrease). In Turkey, France and Spain develop the catering service and personal assistance. For Bulgaria and Italy seem productive construction field. Finally it can be seen that for all participant countries in the research, that the field in which new firms improve is the trade.

1.1.2. Kind of firm and number of members of the firm

In most countries, that dominant type of firms are micro (self-comntractor or 1-9 members), small (10-49 members) or medium (50-249 members). In Spain, France, Italy and Belgium the percentage of this type of firms rounds between 95-99% of all firms in the country. Belguim does not specify the number of workers but refers to companies with just one employee or the other type with more employees is "firms".

There is no information available for Turkesh case because the country still developing their strategies to introduce women in business, but it seems that the share of female entrepreneurs is in the field of small businesses too.

1.1.3. Kind of categories to which the member of the firm belongs (i.e. women, young people, immigrants etc.)

Not all project countries have provided information on this aspect, but for example only Italy mention the existence of growing capacity for immigrant entrepreneurship on its national territory, because their growng rate is about 25 000 per year by 2000.

It seems that in France, Italy, Bulgaria, Spain and Belgium, businesses run by women increases more and more, earning an important share in the job market of SMEs. In Bulgaria almost the 50% of SMEs are managed by women.

Women's employment in Turkey is 26.4%, much lower than the EU average, almost half of working women work at low-paying, non-specialized jobs.

For most countries the age of entrepreneurs is about 50 years, only in Bulgaria about 60% of SMEs are run by people between 25 and 35 years of age, compared to 6.6% of entrepreneurs under

30 years in France. It seems that the predominance of young entrepreneurs in the Bulgarian case is due to good preparation they receive in high schools and universities

The Research in Turkey is made without specifying the age of the businesswomen.

1.2. Rate of survival of enterprises in the period that goes from 2005-2007

For Spain, Italy, France and Belgium the average small and medium enterprises that are still active after three years is around 60-66%. For Turkey the business established by women entrepreneurs generally close down within two years. Bulgaria does not give definite answer, because it seems that depends on the life conditions of the entrepreneurs and their place of residence at the moment of start the new business.

2. ENHANCING POLICIES FOR BUSINESS CREATION

2.1 Briefly describe enhancing policies for business creation in your countries, their development and categories to which they address.

In this paragraph all the countries of the project support the idea of establishing a simplified administrative process and to increase the number of interest free credits as a part of the process of creating new small and medium enterprises. Another focus is the development of good communication systems for providing new entrepreneurs with better information (administrative or legal issues, stakeholders consultancies, etc.).

2.2 Are there laws specifically targeted to the enhancement of business creation?

In Bulgaria there are no specific laws targeted towards the enhancement of business creation, but some additional ones are helpful for the process. Some of them are: Several laws are controlling the process: Administrative Procedure Code; Strategy for Modernization of the Public Administration; Law on National Revenue Agency; Law on Protection of Competition; Law on International Commercial Arbitration; Amendments to Commerce Act, Part IV, Bankruptcy; Law on Commercial Register.

	YES	NO
FRANCE	✓	
ITALY	✓	
BULGARIA		✓
SPAIN	✓	
TURKEY		✓
BELGIUM	✓	

No particular law exists In Turkey, specifying the status of women in business relations, as there is a proposal for the Government to promote improvement of the situation of women starting their own business.

The rest of the countries have laws specifically targeted to the enhancement of business creation nationwide, and some of them even on a regional (France, Italy, Spain, Belgium), provincial (Italy and Spain) and/or municipal level.

2.2.1. Indicate the main laws meant at enhancing business creation in the period that goes from 2005/2007 specifying:

- the beneficiaries categories:

Measures are targeted women, migrants, young people in particular geographic areas, which continue to face unemployment, etc.

3. GUIDANCE SERVICES FOR BUSINESS CREATION

3.1. Guidance for business creation and specify if they are public, private or other, as well as their territory level (National, Regional, etc).

In Spain, France, Belgium and Italy the orientation is mainly managed by the regions, provinces and local governments with the help of universities organizations concerned with education, professional training, but also employment services and business.

Bulgarian government is developing and launching “Program of Better Regulation” 2008-2010, which is designed to help the process of creation of new SMEs by suggesting guidelines the future entrepreneurs.

In Turkey there is no specific guidance for business creation for women, government is expected to develop a project which will reinforce more the presence of women in the workplace and like a possible entrepreneur.

3.2. Describe the referring professional profiles (i.e. psychologists, counsellor etc.) working in guidance services for business creation as well as their role.

There are very reduced number psychologists involved in the current process of business creation.

3.3 Kind of supplied services:

Most of the countries are providing the following services:

- Information On Incentives For Business Creation
- First Guidance Meeting
- Meeting/Information Seminars
- Analysis Of Pre-Feasibility For Business-Idea
- Guidance For The Realization Of The Business-Plan
- Thematic Seminars (i.e.: Business Plan, Forms Of Enterprises Etc.)
- Tutoring For The Start-Up Phase
- Specific Counselling (Fiscal/Accountancy, Marketing Advisory Etc)
- Meeting With Experts/Representatives Of The Concerning Entrepreneurship Field
- Meeting Among New-Entrepreneurs
- Specific Seminars (i.e. Rules On Safety At Work, Privacy, Fiscal Rules Etc.)

There is some specific terms in the case of Turkey because of its determined character, where the Research points only on women, because of the society's particular character, where women live in unequal conditions and where the state has to promote their equality, to allow them to be incorporated into the workplace and even to apportion to the growth of their country's economy. There is a list of some of the services that should be promoted:

- To promote property rights and the freedom to be entrepreneurial.
- To observe gender issues into programme design and government policies in their initial planning stages.
- To promote awareness of women's role in economic development and acknowledge the positive impact of their work in improving living conditions for their families.

- To bring more women into positions of economic influence by giving them the mandates and tools that they need to take decisions.
- To develop the infrastructure and services needed for women to coordinate their family and professional lives.
- To introduce or enforce legislation against gender discrimination in the public and private sectors.
- To create a collective strategy so that stakeholders deem it important for women to take a more active part in society and the economy.

WEAKNESESS :

FRANCE:

- Organisations involved in the guidance of to-be entrepreneurs doesn't necessarily promote a good understanding of the process of the creation with all it's phases and threads.
- Accompaniment and guidance after the creation of the business is incomplete, poorly structured and underdeveloped.
- Very few psychologists involved in the process of guidance services.
- More people are doing the same so there is more competition in the market.

ITALY:

Should preside over the most delicate phases of the implementation of micro, to prevent the birth of employers a single cell that does not exceed the typical process of "survival" concentrated in the first 2-3 years of life.

BULGARIA:

- The weak point in the work of the business incubators is the limited scope of their activities. In generally it is focused on rural regions or on regions with high unemployment.
- The ongoing discussion involving the government, teaching and business communities has not yet delivered a positive end result.

SPAIN:

One needs to note psychologist are nearly absent of the field. Indeed, the major emphasis is put on the economical, financial and law assistance with nearly no consideration to the psychological dimension of the creation process.

TURKEY:

- The reasons of to fail in women entrepreneurs who get micro-loans randomly are not to involve in vocational training courses, not to develop their self-confidences through the training programs of personal empowerment, not to access the knowledge about market conditions.
- In the frame of Innovation appearance prescribed in Entrepreneurship Educations should be included in the programme and specially educations given for disadvantaged groups should be audited by individual development modules, good citizenship modules and domestic communication modules.
- Other complaints include legal and bureaucratic obstacles, the high number of necessary procedures and the length of follow-up time, mandatory donations, changes in the laws and, though infrequent, sexual harassment by civil servants.

BELGIUM:

- The entrepreneurship candidte faces a problem of identifying the right guidance service and so of finding the right reference person unless he has been specifically recommended to one of the consultant present on the market.
- The field of guidance service pays no attention to the economical segments providing sustainable developments opportunities as well as to initiatives being potentially at the source of creative products and/or services.
- One needs to note psychologist are nearly absent of the field.